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ABSOLUTE

could dance, and play either on the fiddle or the gittern. This gay spark addresses to Mistress Alison, the young wife of John, a rich but aged carpenter; but Alison herself loved a poor scholar named Nicholas, a lodger in the house.—*The Miller's Tale* (1388).

Absolute (*Sir Anthony*), a testy, but warm-hearted old gentleman, who imagines that he possesses a most angelic temper, and when he quarrels with his son, the captain fancies it is the son who is out of temper, and not himself. Smollett's "Matthew Bramble" evidently suggested this character. William Dowton (1761-1851) was the best actor of this part.

Captain Absolute, son of sir Anthony, in love with Lydia Languish, the heiress, to whom he is known only as ensign Beverley. Bob Acres, his neighbour, is his rival, and sends a challenge to the unknown ensign; but when he finds that ensign Beverley is captain Absolute, he declines to fight, and resigns all further claim to the lady's hand.—*Sheridan, The Rivals* (1775).

When you saw Jack Palmer in "captain Absolute," you thought you could trace his promotion to some lady of quality, who fancied the handsome fellow in his top-hat, and had brought him a commission.—*Charles Lamb*.

Abdath, in the *Tales of the Genii*, by H. Bailey, is a wealthy merchant of Bagdad, who goes in quest of the talisman of Omar, which he is driven to seek by an old hag, who haunts him every night, and makes his life wretched. He is at last that the talisman which is to free him of this hag [conscience] is to serve God and keep His commandments.

Abdath, in the drama called *The Sage of Damascus*, by John Hughes (1720), is the next in command to Calad in the Arabian army set down before Damascus. Though undoubtedly brave, he prefers peace to war; and when, at the death of Calad, he succeeds to the chief command, he makes peace with the Syrians on honorable terms.

Academus, an Attic hero, whose name was selected by Plato for the place of his lectures. Hence his disciples were called the "Academic sect."

The green retreats of Academus.
Academia, Plourcelly's Imagination, l.

Acadia (i.e. *Nova Scotia*), so called by the French from the river [Shuben]—in 1621 Acadia was given to sir William Alexander, and its name changed;

and in 1755 the old French settlers were driven into exile by George II. Longfellow has made this the subject of a poem in hexameter verse, called *Evangelina* (4 syl.).

Acas'to (*Lord*), father of Serino, Castalio, and Polydore; and guardian of Monimia "the orphan." He lived to see the death of his sons and his ward. Polydore ran on his brother's sword, Castalio stabbed himself, and Monimia took poison.—*Otway, The Orphan* (1680).

Accidente! (3 syl.), a curse and oath used much in Italy.

Accidente! ce qui veut dire en bon français: Pape-tu, mortir l'au ident, sans confession, damné.—*Mons. About, Zola (a tale)*.

Acetes (3 syl.). In a trial of skill Acetes, the Sicilian, discharged his arrow with such force that it took fire from the friction of the air.—*Virgil, Æneid, v.*

Like Acetes' shaft of old,
The swift thought kindles as it flies.
Longfellow, To a Child.

Achates [*A-kat'-tez*], called by Virgil "Ædus Achates." The name has become a synonym for a bosom friend, a comrade, but is generally used laughingly.—*Æneid*.

He, like Achates, faithful to the loomb.

Byron, Don Juan, l. 139

Acheria, the fox, went partnership with a bear in a bowl of milk. Before the bear arrived, the fox skimmed off the cream and drank the milk; then, filling the bowl with mud, replaced the cream atop. Says the fox, "Here is the bowl; one shall have the cream, and the other all the rest: choose, friend, which you like." The bear told the fox to take the cream, and thus bruin had only the mud.—*A Lasque Tale*.

A similar tale occurs in Campbell's *Popular Tales of the West Highlands* (iii. 98), called "The Keg of Butter." The wolf chooses the bottom when "oats" were the object of choice, and the top when "potatoes" were the sowing.

Rabelais tells the same tale about a farmer and the devil. Each was to have on alternate years what grew under the body over the soil. The farmer sowed carrots when the under-soil came to his lot, and barley or wheat on his turn was the over-soil produce.

Acheron, the "River of Grievous sorrow," one of the five rivers of hell; hell is from Greek, *hōs pōs*, "I flow with grief."

And Acheron of sorrow, black and deep
Mystic, Paradise Lost, B. VII. that Adam
of Error.

Achilles (3 syl.), the hero

allied Greek army in the siege of Troy, and king of the Myrmidons.—See *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*.

The English Achilles, John Talbot, first earl of Shrewsbury (1373-1455).

The duke of Wellington is so called sometimes, and is represented by a statue of Achilles of gigantic size in Hyde Park, London, close to Apsley House (1769-1852).

The Achilles of Germany, Albert, elector of Brandenburg (1414-1486).

Achilles of Rome, Scipio Dentatus (put to death B.C. 450).

Achilles' Heel, the vulnerable part. It is said that when Thetis dipped her son in the river Styx to make him invulnerable, she held him by the heel, and the part covered by her hand was the only part not washed by the water. This is a post-Homeric story.

[Hanover] is the Achilles' heel to invulnerable England.—Carlyle.

(Sometimes Ireland is called the Achilles' heel of England.)

*. Similarly, the only vulnerable part of Orlando was the sole of his foot, and hence when Bernardo del Carpio assailed him at Roncesvallés, and found that he could not wound him, he lifted him up in his arms and squeezed him to death, as Hercules did Antæos.

Achilles' Spear. Telephus tried to stop the march of the Greek army on its way to Troy, and received a wound from Achilles. The oracle told him as "Achilles gave the wound, only Achilles could cure it." Whereupon Telephus went to the tent of the hero, and was cured, some say by a herb called "Achilles," and others say by an emplastrum of rust scraped from the spear. Hence it was said that "Achilles' spear could both hurt and heal."—Plin. xxv. 5.

Whose smile and frown, like to Achilles' spear,
Is able with the change to kill or cure.

Shakespeare, *2 Henry V.*, act v. sc. 1 (1591).

Achitophel, "Him who drew Achitophel," Dryden, author of the famous satirical *Absalom and Achitophel*. "David" is Charles II.; his rebel "Absalom" is the king's natural handsome but rebellious James Monmouth; and "Achitophel," torous counsellor, is the earl of Jarry, "for close designs and counsels fit."

in sneer at him who drew Achitophel.

Byron, *Don Juan*, III. 100.

is a portrait of the first earl of Shaftesbury ("Achitophel") as lord chancellor of England, clad

in ash-coloured robes, because he had never been called to the bar.—E. Yates, *Celebrities*, xviii.

Acidalia, a fountain in Bœotia, sacred to Venus. The Graces used to bathe therein. Venus was called Acidalia (Virgil, *Æneid*, i. 720).

After she weary was
With bathing in the Acidalian brook.
Spenser, *Epithalamion* (1595).

A'cis, a Sicilian shepherd, loved by the nymph Galathea. The monster Polypheme (3 syl.), a Cyclops, was his rival, and crushed him under a huge rock. The blood of Acis was changed into a river of the same name at the foot of mount Etna.

Not such a pipe, good reader, as that which Acis did sweetly tune in praise of his Galathea, but one of those Belfast manufactures.—W. Irving.

Ackland (*Sir Thomas*), a royalist.—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, the Commonwealth).

Ac'oe (3 syl.), "hearing," in the New Testament sense (*Rom.* x. 17), "Faith cometh by hearing." The nurse of Fido [faith]. Her daughter is Meditation. (Greek, *akōē*, "hearing.")

With him [*Fido*] his nurse went, careful Acœ.
Whose hands first from his mother's womb did take him.

And ever since have fostered tenderly.

Phin. Fletcher, *The Purple Island*, ix. (1633).

Acra'sia, Intemperance personified. Spenser says she is an enchantress living in the "Bower of Bliss," in "Wandering Island." She had the power of transforming her lovers into monstrous shapes; but Sir Guyon (*temperance*), having caught her in a net and bound her, broke down her bower and burnt it to ashes.—*Faëry Queen*, ii. 12 (1590).

Acra'tes (3 syl.), Incontinence personified in *The Purple Island*, by Phineas Fletcher. He had two sons (twins) by Caro, viz., Methos (*drunkenness*) and Gluttony, both fully described in canto vii. (Greek, *akrātēs*, "incontinent.")

Acra'tes (3 syl.), Incontinence personified in *The Faëry Queen*, by Spenser. He is the father of Cymochlēs and I'yroch'lēs.—Bk. ii. 4 (1590).

Acres (*Bob*), a country gentleman, the rival of ensign Beverley, alias captain Absolute, for the hand and heart of Lydia Languish, the heiress. He tries to ape the man of fashion, gets himself up as a loud swell, and uses "sentimental oaths," i.e. oaths bearing on the subject. Thus if duels are spoken of he says, *ods triggers and flints*; if clothes, *ods frogs and tanbours*; if music, *ods minims* [minims] and *crotchets*; if ladies, *ods blushes and blooms*.

This he learnt from a militia officer, who told him the ancients swore by Jove, Bacchus, Mars, Venus, Minerva, etc., according to the sentiment. Bob Acres is a great blusterer, and talks big of his daring, but when put to the push "his courage always oozed out of his fingers' ends." J. Quick was the original Bob Acres.—*Sheridan, The Rivals* (1775).

As thro' his palms Bob Acres' valour oozed,
So Juan's virtue ebbed, I know not how.
Byron, *Don Juan*.

Acris'ius, father of Dan'aë. An oracle declared that Danaë would give birth to a son who would kill him, so Acrisius kept his daughter shut up in an apartment under ground, or (as some say) in a brazen tower. Here she became the mother of Per'seus (2 syl.), by Jupiter in the form of a shower of gold. The king of Argos now ordered his daughter and her infant to be put into a chest, and cast adrift on the sea, but they were rescued by Dictys, a fisherman. When grown to manhood, Perseus accidentally struck the foot of Acrisius with a quoit, and the blow caused his death. This tale is told by Mr. Morris in *The Earthly Paradise* (April).

Actæ'on, a hunter, changed by Diana into a stag. A synonym for a cuckold.

Dizvulgo Pango himself for a secure and wilful Actæon [cuckold].
Shakespeare, *Merry Wives*, etc., act iii. sc. 2 (1596).

Actæ'a, a female slave faithful to Nero in his fall. It was this Actæ'a who wrapped the dead body in cerements, and saw it decently interred.

This Actæa was beautiful. She was seated on the ground; the head of Nero was on her lap, his naked body was stretched on those winding-sheets in which she was about to fold him, to lay him in his grave upon the garden hill.—Ovid, *Ariadne*, l. 7.

Ac'tius Since'rus, the *nom de plume* of the Italian poet Sannazaro, called "The Christian Virgil" (1458-1530).

Actors and Actresses. The last male actor that took a woman's character on the stage was Edward Kynaston, noted for his beauty (1619-1687). The first female actor for hire was Mrs. Saunderson, afterwards Mrs. Betterton, who died in 1712.

Ad, Ad'ites (2 syl.). Ad' is a tribe descended from Ad, son of Uz, son of Irem, son of Shem, son of Noah. The tribe, at the Confusion of Babel, went and settled on Al-Ahkâf [*the Winding Sands*], in the province of Hadramaut. Sheddâ was their first king, but in consequence of his pride, both he and all the

tribe perished, either from drought or the Sarsar (an icy wind).—Sale's *Koran*, l.

Woe, woe, to them! Woe to Ad!
Death is gone up into her palaces!
They fell around me. Thousands fell around.
The king and all his people fell;
All, all, they perished all.

Southey, *Thalaba the Destroyer*, l. 41, 45 (1797).

Ad'ah, wife of Cain. After Cain had been conducted by Lucifer through the realms of space, he is restored to the home of his wife and child, where all is beauty, gentleness, and love. Full of faith and fervent in gratitude, Adah loves her infant with a sublime maternal affection. She sees him sleeping, and says to Cain—

How lovely he appears! His little cheeks
In their pure incarnation, vying with
The rose leaves strewn beneath them.
And his lips, too,
How beautifully parted! No; you shall not
Kiss him; at least not now. He will awake soon—
His hour of midday rest is nearly over.

Byron, *Cain*.

Adam. In Greek this word is compounded of the four initial letters of the cardinal quarters:

Arktos, ἄρκτος . north.

Dusis, δῦσις . west.

Anatolê, ἀνατολή . east.

Mesembria, μεσημβρία south.

The Hebrew word ADM forms the anagram of **A**[dam], **D**[avid], **M**[essiah].

Adam, how made. God created the body of Adam of *Salzal*, i.e. dry, unbaked clay, and left it forty nights without a soul. The clay was collected by Azazel from the four quarters of the earth, and God, to show His approval of Azazel's choice, constituted him the angel of death.—Rabadan.

Adam, Eve, and the Serpent. After the fall Adam was placed on mount Vassem in the east; Eve was banished to Djidda (now Gedda, on the Arabian coast); and the Serpent was exiled to the coast of Eblehh.

After the lapse of 100 years Adam rejoined Eve on mount Arafath [*place of Remembrance*], near Mecca.—D'Osson.

Death of Adam. Adam died on Friday, April 7, at the age of 930 years. Michael swathed his body, and Gabriel discharged the funeral rites. The body was buried at Ghar'ul-Kenz [*the grotto of treasure*], which overlooks Mecca.

His descendants at death amounted to 40,000 souls.—D'Osson.

When Noah entered the ark (the same writer says) he took the body of Adam in a coffin with him, and when he left the ark restored it to the place he had taken it from.

Adam, a bailiff, a jailor.

Not that Adam that kept the paradise, but that Adam that keeps the prison.—Shakespeare, *Comedy of Errors*, act iv. sc. 3 (1596).

Adam, a faithful retainer in the family of sir Rowland de Boys. At the age of four score, he voluntarily accompanied his young master Orlando into exile, and offered to give him his little savings. He has given birth to the phrase, "A faithful Adam" [or *man-servant*].—Shakespeare, *As You Like It* (1598).

Adam's Ale, water.

Adam's Profession, tillage, gardening.

When Adam delved and Eve span,
Who was then the gentleman?

Ray's Proverbs.

There is no ancient gentleman but gardeners, ditchers, and grave-makers; they hold up Adam's profession.—Shakespeare, *Hamlet*, act v. sc. 1 (1599).

Adam Bell, a northern outlaw, noted for his archery. The name, like those of Clyn of the Clough, William of Clonsdale, Robin Hood, and Little John, is synonymous with a good archer.

Adamas or **Adamant**, the mineral called corundum, and sometimes the diamond, one of the hardest substances known.

Albrecht was as firm as Adamas.—Schmidt, *Germ. Dict.* (translated)

Adamastor, the Spirit of the Cape, a hideous phantom, of unearthly pallor, "erect his hair uprose of withered red, his lips were black, his teeth blue and disjointed, his beard haggard, his face scarred by lightning, his eyes shot livid fire, his voice roared." The sailors trembled at sight of him, and the fiend demanded how they dared to trespass "where never hero braved his rage before?" He then told them "that every year the shipwrecked should be made to deplore their foolhardiness."—Camoen's, *The Lusiad*, v. (1589).

Adam'ida, a planet on which reside the unborn spirits of saints, martyrs, and believers. Uriel, the angel of the sun, was ordered at the crucifixion to interpose this planet between the sun and the earth, so as to produce a total eclipse.

Adam'ida, in obedience to the divine command, saw amidst overwhelming storms, rising clouds, falling mountains, and swelling seas. Uriel stood on the pole of the star, but so lost in deep contemplation on God's will, that he heard not the wild uproar. On coming to the region of the sun, Adam'ida slackened her course, and advancing before the sun, covered its face and interrupted all its rays.—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, xlv. (1771).

Adams (John), one of the mutineers of the *Bounty* (1790), who settled in Tahiti. In 1814 he was discovered as the patriarch of a colony, brought up with a high sense of religion and strict regard to morals. In 1839 the colony was voluntarily placed under the protection of the British Government.

Adams (Parson), the beau-ideal of a simple-minded, benevolent, and peccant country clergyman, of unswerving integrity, solid learning, and genuine piety, bold as a lion in the cause of truth, but modest as a girl in all personal matters, wholly ignorant of the world, being "it but not of it."—Fielding, *Joseph Andrews* (1727).

His learning, his simplicity, his evangelical purity of mind are so admirably mingled with peccantry, absence of fun, and the habit of abstinence . . . success . . . that he may be safely termed one of the richest productions of the race of fiction. John don Quixote, parson Adams, beatify the peasant, and the saint, but the angel lighted upon his shoulders . . . without the slightest stain to his reputation.—Sir W. Scott.

Adder (deaf). It is said in fable that the adder, to prevent hearing the voice of a charmer, lays one ear on the ground and sticks his tail into the other.

... when man would him enchant,

He leath down one ear all flat;

Unto the ground, and halt it fast;

And eke that other ear all fasto

He stoppeth with his tattle so sore

That he the wordes, lause or woore,

Of his enchantment tel hereth.

Gower, *The Confessio Amantis*, l. x. (1393).

Adder's Tongue, that is, opbilglossum.

For them that are with [by] newts, or snakes, or adders store.

He seeketh out an herb that's called adder's tongue.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, viii. (1613)

Ad'dison of the North, Henry Mackenzie, author of *The Man of Feeling* (1745-1831).

Adelaide, daughter of the count of Narbonne, in love with Theodore. She is killed by her father in mistake for another.—Robert Jephson, *Count of Narbonne* (1782).

Adeline (Lady), the wife of lord Henry Amundeville (4 syl.), a highly educated aristocratic lady, with all the virtues and weaknesses of the upper ten. After the parliamentary sessions this noble pair filled their house with guests, amongst which were the duchess of Fitz-Fulke, the duke of D—, Aurora Baby, and don Juan "the Russian envoy." The tale not being finished, no sequel to the names is given. (For the lady's character, see xiv. 54-56.)—Byron, *Don Juan*, xiii. to the end.

Ad'emar or **Adema'ro**, archbishop of Poggio, an ecclesiastical warrior in Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*.—See *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*.

Adic'ia, wife of the sultan, who incites him to distress the kingdom of Mercilla. When Mercilla sends her ambassador, Samient, to negotiate peace,

Adicia, in violation of international law, thrusts her [Samient] out of doors like a dog, and sets two knights upon her. Sir Artegual comes to her rescue, attacks the two knights, and knocks one of them from his saddle with such force that he breaks his neck. After the discomfiture of the sultan, Adicia rushes forth with a knife to stab Samient, but, being intercepted by sir Artegual, is changed into a princess.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v. 8 (1596).

* * * The "sultan" is king Philip II. of Spain; "Mercilla" is queen Elizabeth; "Adicia" is Injustice personified, or the bigotry of popery; and "Samient" the ambassadors of Holland, who went to Philip for redress of grievances, and were most iniquitously detained by him as prisoners.

Ad'icus, Unrighteousness personified in canto vii. of *The Purple Island* (1633), by Phineas Fletcher. He has eight sons and daughters, viz., Ec'thros (*hatred*), Eris (*variance*), a daughter, Zelos (*emulation*), Thumos (*wrath*), Erith'ius (*strife*), Dichos'tasis (*sedition*), Envy, and Phon'os (*murder*); all fully described by the poet. (Greek, *adikos*, 'an unjust man.')

Adie of Aikenshaw, a neighbour of the Glendinnings.—Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth).

Adme'tus, a king of Thessaly, husband of Alceste. Apollo, being condemned by Jupiter to serve a mortal for twelve months for slaying a Cyclops, entered the service of Admetus. James R. Lowell, of Boston, U.S., has a poem on the subject, called *The Shepherd of King Admetus* (1819-).

Ad'mirable (The): (1) Aben-Esra, a Spanish rabbin, born at Toledo (1119-1174). (2) James Crichton (Ary-ton), the Scotchman (1531-1573). (3) Roger Bacon, called "The Admirable Doctor" (1214-1292).

Adolf, bishop of Cologne, was devoured by mice or rats in 1112. (See Harro.)

Ad'ona, a seraph, the tutelar spirit of James, the "first martyr of the twelve."—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, iii. (1748).

Adonbec el Hakim, the physician, a disguise assumed by Saladin, who visits sir Kenneth's sick squire, and

cures him of a fever.—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.).

Ado'nis, a beautiful youth, beloved by Venus and Proserpina, who quarrelled about the possession of him. Jupiter, to settle the dispute, decided that the boy should spend six months with Venus in the upper world and six with Proserpina in the lower. Adonis was gored to death by a wild boar in a hunt.

Shakespeare has a poem called *Venus and Adonis*. Shelley calls his elegy on the poet Keats *Adonais*, in reference to Bion's beautiful elegy, *The Lament of Adonis*. George IV. was called the Adonis of 50.

(*Adonis* is an allegory of the sun, which is six months north of the horizon, and six months south. Thammuz is the same as Adonis, and so is Osiris.)

Adonis Flower, the pheasant's eye or red maithers, called in French *goutte de sang*, and said to have sprung from the blood of Adonis, who was killed by a wild boar.

O fleur, si chère à Cythérée,
Ta corolle fut, en naissant,
Du sang d'Adonis colorée.

Anonymous.

Adonis's Garden. It is said that Adonis delighted in gardens, and had a magnificent one. Pliny says (xix. 4), "Antiquitas nihil prius mirata est quam Hesperidum hortos, ac regum Adonidis et Alcinoi."

How shall I honour thee for this success?
Thy promises are like Adonis' garden;
That one day blossom'd, and fruitful were the next.
Shakespeare, *Henry V.* act i. sc. 6 (1599).

An *Adonis garden*, a very short-lived pleasure; a temporary garden of cut flowers; an horticultural or floricultural show. The allusion is to the fennel and lettuce jars of the ancient Greeks, called "Adonis' gardens," because these plants were reared for the annual festival of *Adonis, and were thrown away when the festival was over.

Ad'oram, a seraph, who had charge of James the son of Alpha'us.—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, iii. (1748).

Adosinda, daughter of the Gothic governor of Auria, in Spain. The Moors having slaughtered her parents, husband, and child, preserved her alive for the captain of Alchman's regiment. She went to his tent without the least resistance, but implored the captain to give her one night to mourn the death of those so near and dear to her. To this he complied, but during sleep she murdered

him with his own scymitar. Roderick, disguised as a monk, helped her to bury the dead bodies of her house, and then she vowed to live for only one object, vengeance. In the great battle, when the Moors were overthrown, she it was who gave the word of attack, "Victory and Vengeance!"—Southey, *Roderick, etc.*, iii. (1814).

Adram'elech (*ch=k*), one of the fallen angels. Milton makes him overthrown by U'riel and Raphaël (*Paradise Lost*, vi. 365). According to Scripture, he was one of the idols of Sepharvaim, and Shalmaneser introduced his worship into Samaria. [The word means "the mighty magnificent king."]

The Sepharvites burnt their children in the fire to Adramelech.—2 *Kings* xvii. 31.

Kloppstock introduces him into *The Messiah*, and represents him as surpassing Satan in malice and guile, ambition and mischief. He is made to hate every one, even Satan, of whose rank he is jealous, and whom he hoped to overthrow, that by putting an end to his servitude he might become the supreme god of all the created worlds. At the crucifixion he and Satan are both driven back to hell by Obad'on, the angel of death.

Adraste' (2 *syl.*), a French gentleman, who enveigles a Greek slave named Isidore from don Pèdre. His plan is this: He gets introduced as a portrait-painter, and thus imparts to Isidore his love and obtains her consent to elope with him. He then sends his slave Zaïde (2 *syl.*) to don Pèdre, to crave protection for ill treatment, and Pèdre promises to befriend her. At this moment Adraste appears, and demands that Zaïde be given up to him to punish as he thinks proper. Pèdre intercedes; Adraste seems to relent; and Pèdre calls for Zaïde. Out comes Isidore instead, with Zaïde's veil. "There," says Pèdre, "take her and use her well." "I will do so," says the Frenchman, and leads off the Greek slave.—Molière, *Le Sicilien ou L'Amour Peintre* (1667).

Ad'ria, the Adriatic.

• Flew over Adria to the Hesperian fields [Italy].
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, l. 820 (1665).

Adrian'a, a wealthy Ephesian lady, who marries Antiph'olus, twin-brother of Antiph'olus of Syracuse. The abbess Emilia is her mother-in-law, but she knows it not; and one day when she accuses her husband of infidelity, she

says to the abbess, if he is unfaithful, is not from want of remonstrance, it is the one subject of our conversation. In bed I will not let him sleep for speaking of it; at table I will not let him eat for speaking of it; when alone with him I talk of nothing else, and in company give him frequent hints of it. In a word all my talk is how vile and bad it is him to love another better than he loves his wife" (act v. sc. 1).—Shakespeare *Comedy of Errors* (1593).

Adria'no de Arma'do (*Don* pompous, fantastical Spaniard, a military braggart in a state of peace, as Rari (3 *syl.*) was in war. Boastful but poor coinor of words but very ignorant solemnly grave but ridiculously awkward; majestic in gait but of very low pensivities.—Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost* (1594).

(Said to be designed for John Florio surnamed "The Resolute," a philologist, Holofernes, the pedantic schoolmaster, the same play, is also meant in ridicule the same lexicographer.)

Adria'tic wedded to the Doge. The ceremony of wedding the Adriatic to the doge of Venice was instituted in 1174 by pope Alexander III., who gave the doge a gold ring from his own finger in token of the victory achieved by the Venetian fleet at Istria over Frederick Barbarossa. The pope, in giving the ring, desired the doge to throw a similar one into the sea every year on Ascension-Day in commemoration of this event. The doge's brigantine was called *Bucentaur*.

You may remember, scarce five years are past
Since in your brigantine you sailed to see
The Adriatic wedded to our duke.

T. Otway, *Venice Preserved*, l. 1 (1682).

Ad'riel, in Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*, the earl of Mulgrave, a royalist.

Sharp-judging Adriel, the Muses' friend;
Himself a muse. In sanhedrin's debate
True to his prince, but not a slave to state;
Whom David's love with honours did adorn,
That from his disobedient son were torn.

Part I.

(John Sheffield, earl of Mulgrave (1640-1721) wrote an *Essay on Poetry*.)

Æacus king of Ceno'pia, a man of such integrity and piety, that he was made at death one of the three judges of hell. The other two were Minos and Rhadaman'thus.

Æge'on, a huge monster with 100 arms and 50 heads, who with his brothers, Cottus and Gyges, conquered the Titan

hurling at them 300 rocks at once. Homer says men call him "Æge'on," but by the gods he is called Bri'areus (3 syl.). (Milton accents the word on the first syllable, and so does Fairfax in his translation of Tasso.—See *Paradise Lost*, 746.)

Æge'on, a merchant of Syracuse, in Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors* (1593).

Ægi'na, a rocky island in the Saronic lf. It was near this island that the Athenians won the famous naval battle of l'Amis over the fleet of Xerxes, B.C. 0. The Athenian prowls were decorated with a figure-head of Ath'e'na or Minerva.

And of old
Rejoiced the virgin from the brazen prow
Of Athens o'er Ægi'na's gloomy surge
... overwhelming all the Persian promised glory.
Akeuside, *Hymn to the Naiads*.

Ælia Læ'lia [Crispis], an inexorable riddle, so called from an inscription in Latin, preserved in Bologna, which may be rendered thus into English:

ÆLIA LÆLIA CRISPIS.

Neither man, nor woman, nor androgynous;
Neither girl, nor boy, nor old;
Neither harlot nor virgin;
But all (of these).

Carried off neither by hunger, nor sword, nor poison;
But by all (of them).
Neither in heaven, nor in the water, nor in the earth;
But biding everywhere.

LUCIUS AGATHO PRISCUS.

Neither the husband, nor lover, nor friend;
Neither grieving, nor rejoicing, nor weeping;
But (doing) all (these).—

This—neither a pile, nor a pyramid, nor a sepulchre
That is built, he knows and knows not (which it is).
It is a sepulchre containing no corpse within it;
It is a corpse with no sepulchre containing it;
But the corpse and the sepulchre are one and the same.

It would scarcely guide a man to the solution of the
"Ælia Lælia Crispis."—J. W. Draper.

Æmelia, a lady of high degree, in love with Am'ias, a squire of inferior rank. Going to meet her lover at a trysting-place, she was caught up by a hideous monster, and thrust into his den for future food. Belphe'be (3 syl.), slew "the catiff" and released the maid (canto vii.). Prince Arthur, having slain Corflambo, released Amias from the durance of Pæ'na, Corflambo's daughter, and brought the lovers together "in peace and settled rest" (canto ix.).—Spenser, *Fæ'ry Queen*, iv. (1596).

Æmil'ia, wife of Æge'on the Syracusan merchant, and mother of the twins called Antiph'olus. When the boys were shipwrecked, she was parted from them and taken to Ephesus. Here she entered a convent, and rose to be the abbess.

With other knowing it, one of her twins also settled in Ephesus, and rose to be one of its greatest and richest citizens. The other son and her husband Ægeon both set foot in Ephesus the same day without the knowledge of each other, and all met together in the duke's court, when the story of their lives was told, and they became again united to each other.—Shakespeare, *Comedy of Errors* (1593).

Æmon'ian Arts, magic, so called from Æmon'ia (Thessaly), noted for magic.

The Æmonion. Jason was so called because his father was king of Æmonia.

Æne'as, a Trojan prince, the hero of Virgil's epic called *Æneid*. He was the son of Anchi'ses and Venus. His first wife was Creu'sa (3 syl.), by whom he had a son named Asca'n'ius; his second wife was Lavinia, daughter of Latinus king of Italy, by whom he had a posthumous son called Æne'as Syl'vius. He succeeded his father-in-law in the kingdom, and the Romans called him their founder.

According to Geoffrey of Monmouth "Brutus," the first king of Britain (from whom the island was called *Britain*), was a descendant of Æneas.

Æne'id, the epic poem of Virgil, in twelve books. When Troy was taken by the Greeks and set on fire, Æne'as, with his father, son, and wife, took flight, with the intention of going to Italy, the original birthplace of the family. The wife was lost, and the old father died on the way; but after numerous perils by sea and land, Æneas and his son Asca'n'ius reached Italy. Here Latinus, the reigning king, received the exiles hospitably, and procured his daughter Lavin'ia in marriage to Æneas; but she had been already betrothed by her mother to prince Turnus, son of Daunus, king of Ru'tuli, and Turnus would not forego his claim. Latinus, in this dilemma, said the rivals must settle the dispute by an appeal to arms. Turnus being slain, Æneas married Lavinia, and ere long succeeded his father-in-law on the throne.

Book I. The escape from Troy; Æneas and his son, driven by a tempest on the shores of Carthage, are hospitably entertained by queen Dido.

II. Æneas tells Dido the tale of the wooden horse, the burning of Troy, and his flight with his father, wife, and son. The wife was lost and died.

III. The narrative continued. The perils he met with on the way, and the death of his father.

IV. Dido falls in love with Æneas; but he steals away from Carthage, and Dido, on a funeral pyre, puts an end to her life.

V. Æneas reaches Sicily, and celebrates games in honour of Anchises. This book corresponds to the *Iliad*, xxiii.

VI. Æneas visits the infernal regions. This book corresponds to *Odyssey*, xi.

VII. Latinus king of Italy, entertains Æneas, and promises to him Lavinia (his daughter) in marriage, but prince Turnus had been already betrothed to her by the mother, and raises an army to resist Æneas.

VIII. Preparations on both sides for a general war.

IX. Turnus, during the absence of Æneas, fires the ships and assaults the camp. The episode of Nisus and Euryalus.

X. The war between Turnus and Æneas. Episode of Mezentius and Lausus.

XI. The battle continued.

XII. Turnus challenges Æneas to single combat, and is killed.

N.B.—1. The story of Sinon and taking of Troy is borrowed from Pseudo, as Macrobius informs us.
2. The loves of Dido and Æneas are copied from those of Medea and Jason, in Apollonius.

a. The story of the wooden horse and the burning of Troy are from Arctæus of Miletus.

Æolus, god of the winds, which he kept imprisoned in a cave in the Æolian Islands, and lets free as he wishes or as the over-gods command.

Was I for this high wrecked upon the sea,
And twice by adverse wind from England's bank
Drove back again unto my native clime? . . .
Yea, four would not be a murderer,
But left that hateful office unto thee.

Shakespeare, 2 *Henry VI.* act v. sc. 2 (1601).

Æsculæpius, in Greek Asklepios, the god of healing.

What says my Æsculapius? my Galen? . . . Ha! is he dead?
Shakespeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, act II. sc. 3 (1601).

Æson, the father of Jason. He was restored to youth by Medea, who infused into his veins the juice of certain herbs.

It, such a night,
Medea gather'd the enchanted herbs
That did renew old Æson.
Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice*, act v. sc. 1 (before 1600).

Æsop, the fabulist, said to be hump-backed; hence, "an Æsop" means a hump-backed man. The young son of Henry VI. calls his uncle Richard of Gloster "Æsop."—8 *Henry VI.* act v. sc. 5.

Æsop of Arabia, Lokman; and Nasir (fifth century).

Æsop of England, John Gay (1688-1782).

Æsop of France, Jean de la Fontaine (1621-1695).

Æsop of Germany, Gotthold Ephraim Lessing (1729-1781).

Æsop of India, Bidpay or Pilpay (third century B.C.).

Afer, the south-west wind; Notus, the full south.

Notus and Afer, black with thundering clouds.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, x. 763 (1666).

African Magician (*The*), pretends to Aladdin to be his uncle, and sent him to fetch the "wonderful lamp" from an underground cavern. As Aladdin refused to hand it to the magician, he shut him in the cavern and left him there. Aladdin contrived to get out by virtue of a magic ring, and learning the secret of the lamp, became immensely rich, built a superb palace, and married the sultan's daughter. Several years after, the African resolved to make himself master of the lamp, and accordingly walked up and down before the palace, crying incessantly, "Who will change old lamps for new?" Aladdin being on a hunting excursion, his wife sent a eunuch to exchange the "wonderful lamp" for a new one; and forthwith the magician commanded "the slaves of the lamp to transport the palace and all it contained into Africa. Aladdin caused him to be poisoned in a draught of wine.—*Arabian Nights* ("Aladdin or The Wonderful Lamp").

Afrit or Afreet, a kind of Medusa or Lamia, the most terrible and cruel of all the orders of the deers.—*Herbelot*, 66.

From the hundred chimneys of the village,
Like the Afreet in the Arabian story (*Introduced Tale*),
Smoky columns tower aloft into the air of amber.
Longfellow, *The Golden Minstrel*.

Agag, in Dryden's satire of *Abraham and Achitophel*, is sir Edmondbury Godfrey, the magistrate, who was found murdered in a ditch near Primrose Hill. Dr. Oates, in the same satire, is called "Corah."

Corah might for Agag's murder call.
In terms as coarse as Samuel used to Saul.

Part I.

Agamemnon, king of the Argives and commander-in-chief of the allied Greeks in the siege of Troy. Introduced by Shakespeare in his *Troilus and Cressida*.

Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona, "There were brave men before Agamemnon," as we are not to suppose that there were no great and good men in former times.

similar proverb is, "There are hills beyond Pentland and fields beyond Forth."

Agandecca, daughter of Starno king of Lochlin [*Scandinavia*], promised in marriage to Fingal king of Morven [*North-west of Scotland*]. The maid told Fingal to beware of her father, who had set an ambush to kill him. Fingal, being thus forewarned, slew the men in ambush; and Starno, in rage, murdered his daughter, who was buried by Fingal in Ardven [*Argyll*].

The daughter of the snow overheard, and left the hall of her secret sigh. She came in all her beauty, like the moon from the cloud of the east. Lovelorn was around her at night. Her step was like the music of music we ever the youth, not loved him. He was the sun to her soul. Her blue eyes rolled in secret on him, and she blessed the chief of Morven.—*Ossian* ("Fingal," etc.).

Aganip'po (4 *syl.*), fountain of the Muses, at the foot of mount Helicon, in Boeotia.

From Helicon's harmonious springs
A thousand rills their many progress take.
Gray, Progress of Poetry.

Agape (3 *syl.*) the fay. She had three sons at a birth, Priamond, Diamond, and P'riamond. Being anxious to know the future lot of her sons, she went to the aboves of Demogorgon, to consult the "Three Fatal Sisters." Clotho showed her the threads, which "were thin as those spun by a spider." She begged the fates to lengthen the life-threads, but they said this could not be; they consented, however, to this agreement—

When ye shred with fatal knife
His line which is the shortest of the three,
Fifteen his life may pass into the next;
And when the next shall likewise ended be,
That both their lives may likewise be annexed
Unto the third, that he may be so truly woe.
Spenser, Faery Queen, iv. 2 (1590).

Agapida (*Fray Antonio*), the imaginary chronicler of *The Conquest of Granada*, written by Washington Irving (1823).

Ag'ario, a genus of fungi, some of which are very nauseous and disgusting.

That smells as foul-fetted agaric in the bolt [*forest*].
Trueman, Garret and Agnetta.

Agast'ya (3 *syl.*), a dwarf who drank the sea dry. As he was walking one day with Vishnoo, the insolent ocean asked the god who the pigmy was that strutted by his side. Vishnoo replied it was the patriarch Agastya, who was going to restore earth to its true balance. Ocean, in contempt, spat its spray in the pigmy's face, and the sage, in revenge of this affront, drank the waters of the ocean, saving the bed quite dry.—*Maurice.*

Ag'atha, daughter of Cuno, and the betrothed of Max, in Wagner's opera of *Der Flaischschütz*.—See *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*.

Agath'ocles (4 *syl.*), tyrant of Sicily. He was the son of a potter, and raised himself from the ranks to become general of the army. He reduced all Sicily under his power. When he attacked the Carthaginians, he burnt his ships that his soldiers might feel assured they must either conquer or die. Agathocles died of poison administered by his grandson (B.C. 361-239).

Voltaire has a tragedy called *Agathocle*, and Caroline Pichler has an excellent German novel entitled *Agathocles*.

Agathon, the hero and title of a philosophical romance, by C. M. Wieland (1733-1813). This is considered the best of his novels, though some prefer his *Don Sylvio de Rosalva*.

Agdistes (3 *syl.*), the mystagog of the Acagian bower, or the evil genius loci. Spenser says the ancients call "Self" the Agdistes of man; and the Socratic "demon" was his Agdistes.

They in that place him "Genius" did call;
Not that celestial power . . . sage Antiquity
Did wisely make, and good Agdistes call;
But this . . . was . . . the loss of life.
Spenser, Faery Queen, ii. 12 (1590).

Agdis'tis, a genius of human form, uniting the two sexes, and born of the stone Agdus (*q.v.*). This tradition has been preserved by Pausanias.

Agdus, a stone of enormous size. Parts of this stone were taken by Deucalion and Pyrrha to throw over their heads, in order to repopulate the world desolated by the Flood.—*Arnobius*.

Age. *The Age of the Bishops*, according to Hallam, was the ninth century.

The Age of the Popes, according to Hallam, was the twelfth century.

Varo recognizes Three Ages: 1st. From the beginning of man to the great Flood (the period wholly unknown). 2nd. From the Flood to the first Olympiad (the mythical period). 3rd. From the first Olympiad to the present time (the historical period).—*Varo, Fragments*, 219 (edit. Scaliger).

Aged (*The*), so Wemmick's father is called. He lived in "the castle at Walworth." Wemmick at "the castle" and Wemmick in business are two "different beings."

Wemmick's house was a little wooden cottage, in the midst of plots of garden and the top of it was cut out

and painted like a battery mounted with guns. . . . It was the smallest of houses, with queer Gothic windows (by far the greater part of them square), and a Gothic door, almost too small to get in at. . . . On Sundays he ran up a real flag. . . . The bride was a plant, and it crowded a chasm about four feet wide and two deep. . . . At nine o'clock every night "the gun fired," the gun being mounted in a separate fortress made of lattice work. It was protected from the weather by a tarpaulin. . . . umbrella.—C. Dickens, *Great Expectations*, xxv. (1860).

Ag'elastes (*Michael*), the cynic philosopher.—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Agesila'us (5 *syl.*). Plutarch tells us that Agesilaus, king of Sparta, was one day discovered riding cock-horse on a long stick, to please and amuse his children.

Ag'ib (*King*), "The Third Calender" (*Arabian Nights' Entertainments*). He was wrecked on the loadstone mountain, which drew all the nails and iron bolts from his ship; but he overthrew the bronze statue on the mountain-top, which was the cause of the mischief. Ag'ib visited the ten young men, each of whom had lost the right eye, and was carried by a roc to the palace of the forty princesses, with whom he tarried a year. The princesses were then obliged to leave for forty days, but entrusted him with the keys of the palace, with free permission to enter every room but one. On the fortieth day curiosity induced him to open this room, where he saw a horse, which he mounted, and was carried through the air to Bagdad. The horse then despoiled him, and knocked out his right eye with a whisk of its tail, as it had done the ten "young men" above referred to.

Agitator (*The Irish*), Daniel O'Connell (1775-1847).

Ag'ned Cathregionion, the scene of one of the twelve battles of king Arthur. The old name of Edinburgh was Ag'ned.

Agranus, a man of great stature and wonderful strength, took upon him the government of Britain, which he held forty years. . . . He built the city of Aleud (*Dumbarton*) and the town of Mount Ag'ned, called at this time the "Castle of Maidens," or the "Mountain of Sorrow."—Geoffrey, *British History*, ix. 7.

Ag'nel'a (3 *syl.*), wifely chastity, sister of Parthen'a or maiden chastity. Ag'nel'a is the spouse of Ence'r'tes or temperance. Fully described in canto x. of *The Purple Island*, by Phineas Fletcher (1688). (Greek, *agneia*, "chastity.")

Ag'nes, daughter of Mr. Wickfield the solicitor, and David Copperfield's second wife (after the death of Dora, "his child wife"). Ag'nes is a very pure, self-

sacrificing girl, accomplished, yet mestic.—C. Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849).

Agnes, in Molière's *L'École de Femmes*, the girl on whom Arnolphe tries his pet experiment of education, so as to turn out for himself a "model wife." She was brought up in a country convent, where she was kept in entire ignorance of the difference of sex, conventional proprieties, the difference between the love of men and women, and that of girls for girls, the mysteries of marriage, and so on. When grown to womanhood she quits the convent, and standing one evening on a balcony a young man passes and takes off his hat to her, she returns the salute; he bows a second and third time, she does the same; he passes and renasses several times, bowing each time, and she does as she has been taught to do by acknowledging the salute. Of course, the young man (*Horace*) becomes her lover, whom she marries, and M. Arnolphe loses his "model wife." (See PRINCEWIFE.)

Elle fait l'Agnes. She pretends to be wholly unsophisticated and verdantly ingenuous.—*French Proverb* (from the "Agnes" of Molière, *L'École des Femmes*, 1662).

Agnes (*Black*), the countess of March, noted for her defence of Dunbar against the English.

Black Agnes, the palfrey of Mary queen of Scots, the gift of her brother Moray, and so called from the noted countess of March, who was countess of Moray (Murray) in her own right.

Agnes (*St.*), a young virgin of Palermo, who at the age of thirteen was martyred at Rome during the Diocletian persecution of A.D. 304. Prudence (Aurelius Prudentius Clemens), a Latin Christian poet of the fourth century, has a poem on the subject. Tintoret and Domenichino have both made her the subject of a painting.—*The Martyrdom of St. Agnes*.

St. Agnes and the Devil. St. Agnes, having escaped from the prison at Rome, took shipping and landed at St. Piran Arwothall. The devil dogged her, but she rebuked him, and the large moorstones between St. Piran and St. Agnes, in Cornwall, mark the places where the devils were turned into stone by the looks of the indignant saint.—Polwhele, *History of Cornwall*.

Agraman'te (4 *syl.*) or **Ag'ra-**

Agro, king of the Moors, in *Orlando Furioso*, by Bojardo, and *Orlando Furioso*, by Ariosto. Son of Troyano.

Agrawain (*Sir*) or **Sir Agravain**, surnamed "The Desirous" and also "The Haughty." He was son of Lot (king of Orkney) and Margawse half-sister of king Arthur. His brothers were sir Gaw'ain, sir Ga'heris, and sir Gareth. Mordred was his half-brother, being the son of king Arthur and Margawse. Sir Agravain and sir Mordred hated sir Launcelot, and told the king he was too familiar with the queen; so they asked the king to spend the day in hunting, and kept watch. The queen sent for sir Launcelot to her private chamber, and sir Agravain, sir Mordred, and twelve others assailed the door, but sir Launcelot slew them all except sir Mordred, who escaped.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, iii. 142-145 (1470).

Agrica'ne (4 syl.), king of Tartary, in the *Orlando Innamorato*, of Bojardo. He besieges Angelica in the castle of Albracca, and is slain in single combat by Orlando. He brought into the field 2,200,000 troops.

Such forces met not, nor so wide a camp,
When Agrica, with all his northern powers,
Besieged Albracca.

(Milton, *Paradise Regained*, iii. (1671).

Ag'rios, Lumpishness personified; a "sullen swain, all mirth that in himself and others hated; dull, dead, and leaden." Described in canto viii. of *The Purple Island*, by Phineas Fletcher (1635). (Greek, *agrios*, "a savage.")

Agrippina was granddaughter, wife, sister, and mother of an emperor. She was granddaughter of Augustus, wife of Claudius, sister of Caligula, and mother of Nero.

* * Lam'pedo of Lacedæmon was daughter, wife, sister, and mother of a king.

Agripy'na or **Ag'ripyne** (3 syl.), a princess beloved by the "king of Cyprus" and madly loved by Orleans.—Thomas Dekker, *Old Fortunatus* (a comedy, 1600).

Ag'ue (2 syl.). It was an old superstition that if the fourth book of the *Iliad* was laid open under the head of a person suffering from Quartan ague, it would cure him at once. Serenus Sammonicus (preceptor of Gordian), a noted physician, has amongst his medical precepts the following:—

Monaia Risque quartum suppone timent.

Prova. R.

Ague-cheek (*Sir Andrew*), a silly old fop with "8000 ducats a year," very fond of the table, but with a shrewd understanding that "beef had done harm to his wit." Sir Andrew thinks himself "old in nothing but in understanding," and boasts that he can "cut a caper, dance the coranto, walk a jig, and take delight in masques," like a young man.—Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night* (1614).

Woodward (1737-1777) always sustained "sir Andrew Ague-cheek" with infinite drollery, assisted by that expression of "rueful dismay," which gave so peculiar a zest to his Marplot.—Boaden, *Life of Siddons*.

Charles Lamb says that "Jem White saw James Dodd one evening in *Ague-cheek*, and recognizing him next day in Fleet Street, took off his hat, and saluted him with 'Save you, sir Andrew!' Dodd simply waved his hand and exclaimed, 'Away, fool!'"

A'hack and Des'ra, two enchanters, who aided Abu'hal in his rebellion against his brother Misnar, sultan of Delhi. Ahubal had a magnificent tent built, and Horam the vizier had one built for the sultan still more magnificent. When the rebels made their attack, the sultan and the best of the troops were drawn off, and the sultan's tent was taken. The enchanters, delighted with their prize, slept therein, but at night the vizier led the sultan to a cave, and asked him to cut a rope. Next morning he heard that a huge stone had fallen on the enchanters and crushed them to mummies. In fact, this stone formed the head of the bed, where it was suspended by the rope which the sultan had severed in the night.—James Ridley, *Tales of the Genii* ("The Enchanters' Tale," vi.).

Ahasue'rus, the cobbler who pushed away Jesus when, on the way to execution, He rested a moment or two at his door. "Get off! Away with you!" cried the cobbler. "Truly, I go away," returned Jesus, "and that quickly; but tarry thou till I come." And from that time Ahasuerus became the "wandering Jew," who still roams the earth, and will continue so to do till the "second coming of the Lord." This is the legend given by Paul von Eitzen, bishop of Schleswig (1547).—Greve, *Memoir of Paul von Eitzen* (1744).

Aher'man and Ar'gen, the former a fortress, and the latter a suite of immense halls, in the realm of Eblis, where are lodged all creatures of human intelligence before the creation of Adam, and all the animals that inhabited the earth before the present races existed.—W. Beckford, *Vathek* (1785).

Ah'mad (*Prince*), noted for the tent

given him by the fairy Pari-banou, which would cover a whole army, and yet would fold up so small that it might be carried in one's pocket. The same good fairy also gave him the apple of Samarcand, a panacea for all diseases.—*Arabian Nights' Entertainments* ("Prince Ahmed, etc.").

* * Solomon's carpet of green silk was large enough for all his army to stand upon, and when arranged the carpet was wafted with its freight to any place the king desired. This carpet would also fold into a very small compass.

The ship *Skaddahnir* had a similar elastic virtue, for though it would hold all the inhabitants of Valhalla, it might be folded up like a sheet of paper.

Bayard, the horse of the four sons of Aymon, grew larger or smaller as one or more of the four sons mounted it. (See *Aymon*.)

Aholiba'mah, granddaughter of Cain, and sister of Anah. She was loved by the seraph Samias'a, and like her sister was carried off to another planet when the Flood came.—Byron, *Heaven and Earth*.

Proud, imperious, and aspiring, she denies that she worships the seraph, and declares that his immortality can leave no love more pure and warm than her own, and she expresses a conviction that there is a ray within her "which, though forbidden yet to shine," is nevertheless lighted at the same ethereal fire as his own.—Finden, *Byron beauties*.

Ahriman or **Ahrimanes** († *syl.*), the angel of darkness and of evil in the Magian system. Slain by Mithra.

Al'denn. So Poe calls Eden, reproducing the Arabic form:

Tell this soul, with sorrow laden,
If within the distant Aldenn,
It shall clasp a sainted maiden,
Whom the angels name Lenora.

Edgar Poe, *The Raven*.

Aikwood (*Ringra*), the forester of sir Arthur Wardour, of Knockninnock Castle.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Aim'well (*Thomas, viscount*), a gentleman of broken fortune, who pays his addresses to Dorinda, daughter of lady Bountiful. He is very handsome and fascinating, but quite "a man of the world." He and Archer are the two beaux of *The Beaux' Stratagem*, a comedy by George Farquhar (1705).

I thought it rather odd that Holland should be the name of the party, and I said to myself, no wonder, when he heard that "Aimwell" had gone to Holland, "that looks suspicious" (act II, sc. 2).—James Smith, *Memoria Lettera*, etc (1848).

Aircastle, in the *Couters*, by S.

Footes. The original of this rambling talker was Gahagan, whose method of conversation is thus burlesqued:

Aircastle. "Did I not tell you what parson Prunello said? I remember, Mrs. Lightfoot was by. She had been brought to bed that day was a month of a very fine boy—a bad birth, for Dr. Scostun, who served his thee with Luke Lun et, of Ghise— There was also a talk about him and Mary the daughter. She afterwards married Will Whitlow, another apprentice, who had great expectations from an old uncle in the Grenadiers, but he let all to a distant relation, Kit (Cobie, a mudshipman aboard the *Torrey*. She was lost coming home in the channel. The captain was taken up by a coaster from Rye, loaded with cheese—'How pray, what did parson Prunello say? This is a pattern of Mrs. Nickleby's rambling gossip."

Air'lie (*The Earl of*). a royalist in the service of king Charles I.—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose*.

Airy (*Sir George*), a man of fortune, in love with Mirinda, the ward of sir Francis Gripe.—Mrs. Centlivre, *The Busybody* (1709).

A'jax, son of Oileus [*O. J. Iuce*], generally called "the less." In consequence of his insolence to Cassandra, the prophetic daughter of Priam, his ship was driven on a rock, and he perished at sea.—Homer, *Odyssey*, iv. 507; Virgil, *Aeneid*, i. 41.

A'jax Tel'amon. Sophocles has a tragedy called *Ajax*, in which "the madman" scourges a ram he mistakes for Ulysses. His encounter with a flock of sheep, which he fancied in his madness to be the sons of Atreus, has been mentioned at greater or less length by several Greek and Roman poets. Don Quixote had a similar adventure. This Ajax is introduced by Shakespeare in his drama called *Troilus and Cressida*. (See **ALIPHANON**.)

The Tuscan poet (*Arcade*) doth advance
The tragic patrin of France (*Organde Pericles*)
And do a more ancient (*Hophelion and Genua*) do en-
hance.

Akida in his fury (*Hercules and Menelaus*)
And others, Ajax (*tel'amon*)
Barro this time there hath been none
So bedium as our Ueberon
Of which I dare assure you.

M. Drayton, *Nymphidia* (1603-1631).

Ajut and Anningait, in *The Rambler*.

Part, like Ajut, never to return.
Camp II, *Pleasures of Hope*, II. (1730).

Ala'ciel, the genius who went on a voyage to the two islands, Taciturnia and Merryland [*London and Paris*].—De la Dixmerie, *L'isle Taciturne et l'isle Merryland, ou Voyage du Génie Ala'ciel dans les deux Iles* (1759).

Aladdin, son of Mustapha a poor tailor, of China; "obtaineth a magic lamp,"

(Ammon) is Ham, son of Noah, founder of the African race.) (See AMALTHEA.)

(Here) Amalthea pours,

Well pleased, the wealth of that Ammonian horn,
Not dross.

Alcibiade *Hymn to the Naiads.*

Am'mon's Son. Alexander the Great talked himself the son of the god Ammon, but others call him the son of Philip of Macedon.

Of food I think with Philip's son or rather
Ammon's (ill pleased with one world and one father)
Byron *Don Juan* v 31.

(Alluding to the tale that when Alexander had conquered the whole world, he wept that there was no other world to conquer.)

Am'mon's Son is Rinaldo, eldest son of Amon or Aymon marquis d'Este, and nephew of Charlemagne.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Amoret'ta or Am'oret, twin-born with Belphæbè (3 syl), their mother being Chr'vog'onè (4 syl). While the mother and her two babes were asleep, Diana took one (Belphæbè) to bring up, and Venus the other. Venus committed Amoretta to the charge of Psyche (3 syl), and Psyche tended her as lovingly as she tended her own daughter Pleasure, "to whom she became the companion." When grown to marriageable estate, Amoretta was brought to Fairyland, and wounded many a heart, but gave her own only to sir Scudamore (bk. iii 6). Being seized by Bu'sirane, an enchanter, she was kept in durance by him because she would not "her true love deny;" but Britomart delivered her and bound the enchanter (bk. iii. 11, 12), after which she became the tender, loving wife of sir Scudamore.

Amoret is the type of female loveliness and wifely affection, soft, warm, chaste, gentle, and ardent; not sensual nor yet platonic, but that living, breathing, warm-hearted love which fits woman for the fond mother and faithful wife.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iii. (1590).

Am'oret, a modest, faithful shepherdess, who plighted her troth to Perigot (3 sounded) at the "Virtuous Well." The wanton shepherdess Amarilla, having by enchantment assumed her appearance and dress, so seduced Perigot with her bold ways, that he lost his love for the true Amoret, repulsed her with indignation, and tried to kill her. The deception was revealed by Curio, "the faithful shepherdess," and the lovers being reconciled, were married.—*See* *Amor* and *Amor* (1611).

Amour'y (Sir G'ies), the Grand-Master of the Knights Templars, who compares with the matrons of Montserrat against Richard I. Saladin cuts off the Templar's head while in the act of drinking.—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.).

Am'persand, a corruption of *And-as-and*, i. e. " &-as-and." The symbol is the old Italian monogram *et* ("and"), made thus &, in which the first part is the letter *e* and the flourish at the end the letter *t*.

State epistles so dull and so grand,
Must contain the shortness of "and."
O my nice State amperand!
Nothing that Cadmus ever planned
Equals my elegant amperand.

Quoted in *Notes and Queries* (May 5, 1877)

(Cadmus invented the original Greek alphabet.)

Am'phibal (St.), confessor of St. Alban of Verulam. When Maximianus Herculinus, general of Diocletian's army in Britain, pulled down the Christian churches, burnt the Holy Scriptures, and put to death the Christians with unflinching zeal, Alban hid his confessor, and offered to die for him.

A thousand other saints whom Am'phibal had taught
Were slain where Lichfield is, whose name doth rightly sound
(There of those Christians slain), "Dead field" or burying ground.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xlv (1633).

Amph'ion is said to have built Thebes by the music of his lyre. Tennyson has a poem called *Amphion*, a skit and rhyming *jeu d'esprit*.

Amphion there the loud crying lyre
Strikes, and behold a sudden Thebes aspires
Pope, *Temple of Parnassus*.

Amphis-bæna, a reptile which could go head foremost either way, because it had a head at each extremity. Milton uses the word in *Paradise Lost*, x. 524. (Greek, *amphi banna*, "I go both ways.")

The amphis-bæna doubly named appears,
At either end a threatening head she rears.
Bowe, *Pharmacia*, ix. 394, etc. (by Lucas)

Amphitryon, a Theban general, husband of Alcmena (3 syl.). While Amphitryon was absent at war with Pterelas king of the Tel'ebœans, Jupiter assumed his form, and visited Alcmena, who in due time became the mother of Heracles. Next day Amphitryon returned, having slain Pterelas, and Alcmena was surprised to see him so soon again. Here a great entertainment arose, Alcmena telling her husband he visited her last night, and showing him the ring he gave her. Amphitryon, explaining he was with the army, "This confusion it

still further increased by his slave Sosias, who went to take to Alcmené the news of victory, but was stopped at the door of the house by Mercury, who had assumed for the nonce Sosias's form, and the slave could not make out whether he was himself or not. This plot has been made a comedy by Plautus, Molière, and Dryden.

The scenes which Plautus drew, to night we show,
Touched by Molière by Dryden taught to glow
Prologue to *Blankenburgh's* season.

As an Amphitryon *chez qui l'on dîne* no one knows better than Ovid (the use of *richi ché dîner*).—L. *Ides, Calabrisse, xii.*

"Amphitryon": *Le véritable Amphitryon est l'Amphitryon où l'on dîne* ("The master of the feast is the master of the house"). While the confusion was at its height between the false and true Amphitryon, *Socie* [Sosia] the slave is requested to decide which was which, and replied—

Je ne me trompe pas, messieurs, ce mot termine
Toute l'incertitude :
Le véritable Amphitryon
Est l'Amphitryon où l'on dîne
Molière, *Amphitryon*, *ib.* 5 (1668)
Demos/heros on Cicero
Are doubtless lately urbane to hear
But that of good Amphitryon
Sounds far more pleasant to my ear
M. A. De-saignt (11.72 14.7)

Amreet, the drink which imparts immortality, or the Water of Immortality. It is obtained by churning the sea, either with the mountain Meroo or with the mountain Mandar.—*Mahabharat*.

"Bring forth the Amreeta-cup!" Kabama cried
To Yau-ri, rising sternly in his pride.
"It is within the marble sepulchre
"Take it drink!" with accents dread the spectre said.
"For thee and Ragnal hath it been assigned.
Ye only of the children of mankind."
Southey, *Cure of Acheana*, xxiv 13 (1809)

Am'ri, in *Abalom* and *Achtophel*, by Dryden and Tate, is Heneage Finch, earl of Nottingham and lord chancellor. He is called "The Father of Equity" (1621-1682).

To whom the double blessing did belong,
With Moses inspiration, Aaron's tongue.
Part II.

Amun'deville (*Lord Henry*), one of the "British privy council." After the sessions of parliament he retired to his country seat, where he entertained a select and numerous party, amongst which were the duchess of Fitz-Fulke, Aurora Raby, and don Juan "the Russian envoy." His wife was lady Adeline. (His character is given in xiv. 70, 71).—Byron, *Don Juan*, xiii. to end.

Am'urath III. sixth emperor of the Turks. He succeeded his father, Selim II., and reigned 1574-1593. His first act was to invite all his brothers to a banquet, and

strangle them. Henry IV. alludes to this when he says—

This is the English, not the Turkish court;
Not Amurath an Amurath succeeds,
But Henry, Henry.
Shakespeare, 2 *Henry IV.* act v. sc. 2 (1599).

Amusements of Kings. The great amusement of *Arctas* of Arabia Petraea, was currying horses; of *Artabanus* of Persia, was mole-catching; of *Domitian* of Rome, was catching flies; of *Ferdinand VII.* of Spain, was embroidering petticoats; of *Louis XVI.* clock and lock making; of *George IV.* the game of patience.

Amyntas, in *Colin Clout's Come Home Again*, by Spenser, is Ferdinando earl of Derby, who died 1594.

Amyntas, flower of shepherd's pride forlorn.
He, whilst he lived, was the sweetest swain
That ever piped on an oaten quill
Spenser, *Colin Clout's Come Home Again* (1591).

Amyntor. (See **AMINTOR**.)

A'mys and Amyl'ion, the Damon and Pythias of mediæval romance.—See Ellis's *Specimens of Early English Metrical Romances*.

Anabasis, the expedition of the younger Cyrus against his brother Artaxerxes, and the retreat of his "ten thousand" Greeks, described by Xenophon the Greek historian.

Your chronicler in writing this
Had in his mind the Anabasis.
Longfellow, *The Hapside Inn* (an interlude).

Anacharsis [Clootz]. Baron Jean Baptiste Clootz assumed the *prénome* of Anacharsis, from the Scythian so called, who travelled about Greece and other countries to gather knowledge and improve his own countrymen. The baron wished by the name to intimate that his own object in life was like that of Anacharsis (1753-1794).

Anachronisms. (See **ERRORS**.)

CHAUCER, in his tale of *Troilus*, at the siege of Troy, makes Pandarus refer to *Robin Hood*.

And to himselfe full soberly he said,
From hazellwood there jolly Robin pined.
Book v.

GILES FLETCHER, in *Christ's Victory*, pt. ii. makes the Tempter seem to be "a good old hermit or pabner, travelling to see some saint, and telling his beads!"

LODGE, in *The True Tragedies of Marius and Sylla* (1594), mentions "the razer of Palermo" and "St. Paul's steeple," and introduces Frenchmen who "for forty crowns" undertake to poison the Roman consul.

MOROLAY makes Dido tell Æneas that she should have been contented with a son, even "if he had been a cockney dandiprat" (1582).

SCHILLER, in his *Piccolomini*, speaks of lightning conductors. This was about 150 years before they were invented.

SHAKESPEARE, in his *Coriolanus* (act ii. sc. 1), makes Menenius refer to Galen above 600 years before he was born.

Cominius alludes to *Roman plays*, but no such things were known for 250 years after the death of Cominius.—*Coriolanus*, act ii. sc. 2.

Brutus refers to the "*Marcian waters* brought to Rome by Censorinus." This was not done till 800 years afterwards.

In *Hamlet*, the prince Hamlet was educated at *Wittenberg School*, which was not founded till 1502; whereas Saxo-Germanicus, from whom Shakespeare borrowed the tale, died in 1201. Hamlet was 30 years old when his mother talks of his going back to school (act i. sc. 2).

In *Henry IV.* the carrier complains that "the *turkeys* in his panner are quite starved" (act ii. sc. 5), whereas turkeys came from America, and the New World was not even discovered for a century after. Again in *Henry V.* Gower is made to say to Fluellen, "Here comes Pistol, swelling like a turkey-cock" (act v. sc. 1).

In *Julius Cæsar*, Brutus says to Cassius, "Peace, count the clock." To which Cassius replies, "The clock has stricken three." Clocks were not known to the Romans, and striking-clocks were not invented till some 1400 years after the death of Cæsar.

VIRGIL places Æneas in the port Tefnuus, which was made by Curius Dentatus.

This list with very little trouble might be greatly multiplied. The hotbed of anachronisms is mediæval romance; there nations, times, and places are most recklessly disregarded. This may be instanced by a few examples from Ariosto's great poem *Orlando Furioso*.

Here we have Charlemagne and his paladins joined by Edward king of England, Richard earl of Warwick, Henry duke of Clarence, and the dukes of York and Gloucester (bk. vi.). We have cannons employed by Cymoseco king of Friza (bk. iv.), and also in the siege of Paris (bk. vi.). We have the Moors established in Spain, whereas they were not invited over by the Saracens for nearly 800 years after Charlemagne's death. In bk. xvii. we have Prester John,

who died in 1202; and in the last three books we have Constantine the Great, who died in 337.

ANACREON, the prince of erotic and bacchanalian poets, inasmuch that songs on these subjects are still called Anacreontic (B.C. 563-478).

Anacreon of Painters, Francesco Albano or Albani (1578-1660).

Anacreon of the Guillotine, Bertrand Barère de Vieuzac (1755-1841).

Anacreon of the Temple, Guillaume Amfrye, abbé de Chaullieu (1639-1720).

Anacreon of the Twelfth Century, Walter Mapes, "The Jovial Toper." His famous drinking song, "Meum est propositum . . ." has been translated by Leigh Hunt (1150-1196).

The French Anacreon. 1. Pontus de Thiard, one of the "Pleiad poets" (1521-1605). 2. P. Lanjon, perpetual president of the *Cuteau Moderne*, a Paris club, noted for its good dinners, but every member was of necessity a poet (1727-1811).

The Persian Anacreon, Mahommed Hafiz. The collection of his poems is called *The Diran* (1810-1839).

The Sicilian Anacreon, Giovanni Meli (1740-1815).

ANACREON MOORE, Thomas Moore of Dublin (1779-1852), poet, called "Anacreon," from his translation of that Greek poet, and his own original anacreontic songs.

Described by Mahomet and Anacreon Moore.

Byron, *Don Juan*, l. 104.

ANADEMS, crowns of flowers.

With fingers neat and fine

Brave anadems they make.

Dryden, *Falstaffian*, xv. (1613).

ANAGNUS, Incastity personified in *The Purple Island*, by Phineas Fletcher (canto vii.). He had four sons by Caro, named Mæchus (*adultery*), Porneius (*fornication*), Acatharus, and Aselgæ (*asceticness*), all of whom are fully described by the poet. In the battle of Manson (canto xi.) Anagnus is slain by Agneia (*wisely chastity*), the spouse of Encratæ (*temperance*) and sister of Parthenia (*moderately chastity*). (Greek, *an-agnos*, "impure.") (1633.)

ANAGRAMS.

CHARLES JAMES STUART (James I.).
Claims Arthur's Seat.

DAME ELEANOR DAVIES (prophetess in the reign of Charles I.). *Never so mad a lady.*

HORATIO NELSON. *Honor est a Vultu.*
MARIE TOUCHET (mistress of Charles IX.). *Je charme tout* (made by Henri IV.).
 Pilate's question, *QUID ES?* *VELUTIS?*
Est vir qui adest.

SIR ROGER CHAMBERLAIN DOUGLASS TICH-
 BORNE, BARONET. *You knowd butcher,*
Orton, biggestascal here.

Anah, granddaughter of Cain and sister of Aboliba'mah. Japhet loved her, but she had set her heart on the scrubb Anah'el, who carried her off to another planet when the flood came.—Byron, *Heaven and Earth*.

Anah and Aboliba'mah are very different characters. Anah is soft, gentle, and submissive; her sister is imperious, and aspiring. The one is meek, the other in ambition. She feels that her father is her father, her heart grows in him, and that was why she was rather than the Creator—Ed. Tychon Luther (ford Lytton).

Anak of Publishers, so John Murray was called by Lord Byron (1775-1813).

An'akim or **Anak**, a giant of Palestine, whose descendants were terrible for their gigantic stature. The Hebrew spies said that they themselves were mere grasshoppers in comparison of them.

It is the throes of Anakim
 The pulses of a Titan's heart
 Crispation in the nam, in

(The Titans were giants, who, according to classic fable, made war with Jupiter or Zeus, 1 syl.)

Anamnes'tes (1 syl.), the boy who waited on Eumnestes (Memory). Eumnestes was a very old man, decrepit and half-blind, a man of infinite remembrance, who things foregone through many ages held, but when unable to "fet what he wanted, was helped by a little boy yeplest Anamnes'tes, who sought out for him what "was lost or laid amies," (Greek, *eumnēstēs*, "good memory;" *anamnēstis*, "research or calling up to mind.")

And oft when things were lost or 'd amies
 That boy them sought, and unto him did lend;
 Therefore he Anamnes'tes cleped is,
 And that old man Eumnestes

Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, li. 9 (1220)

Anani'as, in *The Alchemist*, a comedy by Ben Jonson (1610).

Benjamin Johnson (1651-1742) . . . seemed to be proud to wear the poet's double name, and was particularly great in all that the author's plays that were usually performed, viz. "Wasp," "Corbaccio," "Morose, and Ananias."—Chitwood.

("Wasp" in *Bartholomew Fair*, "Corbaccio" in *The Fox*, "Morose" in *The Silent Woman*, all by B. Jonson.)

Anarchus, king of the Dipsodes

(2 syl.), defeated by Pantag'rue'l, who dressed him in a ragged doublet, a cap with a cock's feather, and married him to "an old lantern-carrying hag." The prince gave the wedding feast, which consisted of garlic and sour cider. His wife, being a regular termagant, "did beat him like plaster, and the ex-tyrant did not dare call his soul his own."—Rabelais, *Pantag'rue'l*, li. 31 (1533).

Anasta'sius, the hero of a novel called *Memoirs of Anastasius*, by Thomas Hope (1770-1851), a most brilliant and powerful book. It is the autobiography of a Greek, who, to escape the consequences of his crimes and villainies, becomes a renegade, and passes through a long series of adventures.

But a few pictures which will bear comparison with that of Ananias sitting on the steps of the temple with his dying boy in his arms—*John's True Art*—Kumake

Anastasius Grün, the nom de plume of Anton Alexander von Auer-perg, a German poet (1802-1876).

Anasterax, brother of Niquee [*ne-kye*], with whom he lives in incestuous intercourse. The fairy Zorthee, in order to withdraw her god-daughter from this alliance, enchanted her.—*Amadis de Gaul*.

Anaxar'te (1 syl.), the An'adis of Greece, a supplemental part of the Portuguese romance called *Anadis of Gaul* [Wilde]. The supplemental romance was written by Feliciano de Silva.

An'cho, a Spanish brownie, who haunts the shepherds' huts, warms himself at their fires, tastes their clotted milk and cheese, converses with the family, and is treated with familiarity mixed with terror. The Ancho hates church bells.

Anchors. A frigate has six:—(1) the *cock bull anchor*, forward; (2) the *hulger*, aft; (3) the *flood anchor*, towards the open; (4) the *ebb anchor*; (5) the *boiler anchor*, to starboard; (6) the *sheet anchor*, to larboard or port.

Ancient Mariner (*The*), by Coleridge. A man who shot an albatross (a bird of good omen to seamen). For this offence he was punished with great sufferings; but on repentance was doomed to wander over the earth, and repeat his story as a warning to others.

An'cor, a river of Leicestershire, running through Harshul, where Michael

Drayton was born. Hence Wm. Browne calls him the shepherd,

Who on the banks of Ancor tuned his pipe.
Ritornella's Pastorals, l. 5 (1612).

And are ye sure . . . (See *BUT* . . .)

Anderson (*Eppie*), a servant at the inn of St. Roman's Well, held by Meg Hods.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Roman's Well* (time, George III.).

André (2 syl.), Petit-André and Trois Echelles are the executioners of Louis XI. of France. They are introduced by Sir W. Scott, both in *Quentin Durward* and in *Anne of Geierstein*.

André, the hero and title of a novel by George Sand (Mde. Dudevant). This novel and that called *Consuelo* (4 syl.) are considered her best (1801-1876).

Andrea Ferrara, a sword, so called from a famous Italian sword-maker of the name. Strictly speaking, only a broad-sword or claymore should be so called.

There's nae sic thing as standing a Highland's Andrew Ferrara: they will slaugher aff a fellow's head at a dash slip—C. Macklin, *Love a-la mode* (1779).

Andre'os, Fortitude personified in *The Purple Island*, by Phineas Fletcher (canto x.). "None fiercer to a stubborn enemy, but to the yielding none more sweetly kind." (Greek, *andria* or *andreu*, "manliness.")

Andrew, gardener, at Ellangowan, to Geoffrey Berram the laird.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Rimering* (time, George II.).

Andrews, a private in the royal army of the duke of Monmouth.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

Andrews (*Joseph*), the hero and title of a novel by Fielding. He is a footman who marries a maid-servant. Joseph Andrews is a brother of [Richardson's] "Pamela," a handsome, model young man.

The accounts of Joseph's bravery and good qualities, his voice too invidious to halloo to the dogs, his bravery in riding races for the gentlemen of the county, and his constancy in refusing bribes and temptation, have something refreshing in their sacredness and truthfulness, and predispose one in favour of that handsome young hero.—Thackeray.

Androclus and the Lion. Androclus was a runaway Roman slave, who took refuge in a cavern. A lion entered, and instead of tearing him to pieces, lifted up its fore paw that Androclus might extract from it a thorn. The fugitive, being subsequently captured, was doomed to fight with a lion in the Roman arena, and it so happened that the very same

lion was let out against him; it instantly recognized its benefactor, and began to fawn upon him with every token of gratitude and joy. The story being told of this strange behaviour, Androclus was forthwith set free.

A somewhat similar anecdote is told of Sir George Davis, English consul at Florence at the beginning of the present century. One day he went to see the lions of the great duke of Tuscany. There was one which the keepers could not tame, but no sooner did Sir George appear, than the beast manifested every symptom of joy. Sir George entered the cage, when the creature leaped on his shoulder, licked his face, wagged its tail, and fawned like a dog. Sir George told the great duke that he had brought up this lion, but as it grew older it became dangerous, and he sold it to a Barbary captain. The duke said he bought it of the same man, and the mystery was cleared up.

Andromache [*An.drom' a.ky*], widow of Hector. At the downfall of Troy both she and her son Astyanax were allotted to Pyrrhus king of Epirus, and Pyrrhus fell in love with her, but she repelled his advances. At length a Grecian embassy, led by Orestes son of Agamemnon, arrived, and demanded that Astyanax should be given up and put to death, lest in manhood he should attempt to avenge his father's death. Pyrrhus told Andromache that he would protect her son in defiance of all Greece if she would become his wife, and she reluctantly consented thereto. While the marriage ceremonies were going on the ambassadors rushed on Pyrrhus and slew him, but as he fell he placed the crown on the head of Andromache, who thus became the queen of Epirus, and the ambassadors hastened to their ships in flight.—Ambrose Philips, *The Distressed Mother* (1712).

*** **Andromacha** was a favourite part with Charlotte Clarke, daughter of Colley Cibber (1710-1760), and with Mrs. Yates (1737-1787).

Andronica, one of Logistilla's hand-maids, noted for her beauty.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1616).

Andronicus (*Titus*), a noble Roman general against the Goths, father of Lavinia. In the play so called, published amongst those of Shakespeare, the word all through is called *Andronicus* (1593).

Marcus Andronicus, brother of Titus, and tribune of the people.

Androph'ilus, Philanthropy personified in *The Purple Island*, by Phineas Fletcher (1683). Fully described in canto x. (Greek, *Andro-phulos*, "a lover of mankind.")

An'eal (2 syl.), daughter of Maa'ni, who loves Djahal, and believes him to be "hakeem'" (the incarnate god and founder of the Druses) returned to life for the restoration of the people and their return to Syria from exile in the Spo'raddes. When, however, she discovers his imposture, she dies in the bitterness of her disappointment.—Robert Browning, *The Return of the Druses*.

Angel. When the Rev. Mr. Patten, vicar of Whitstable, was dying, the archbishop of Canterbury sent him £10; and the wit said, "Tell his grace that now I own him to be a man of God, for I have seen his *angels*."

To write *like an Angel*, that is like Angel [Vergerio], a Greek of the fifteenth century, noted for his calligraphy.

L'ange de Dieu, Isabeau la belle, the "inspired prophet-child" of the Camisards.

Angels (*Orders of*). According to Dionysius the Areopagite, the angels are divided into nine orders: Seraphim and Cherubim, in the first circle; Thrones and Dominions, in the second circle; Virtues, Powers, Principalities, Archangels, and Angels, in the third circle.

Noveus angelorum ordo dicitur, qui videlicet esse, testante auro eloquio, sumus Angelos, Michaelis, Virtutes, Potestates, Principatus, Dominationes, Thronos, Cherubim, atque seraphim.—St Gregory the Great, *Homily 34*.

(See *Hymns Ancient and Modern*, No. 253, ver. 2, 3.)

Angels' Visits. Norris of Bemerton (1637-1711) wrote—those joys which

Soonest take their flight
Are the most exquisite and strong,
Like angels' visits, short and bright.

Robert Blair, in 1743, wrote in his poem called *The Grave*, "in visits"

Like those of angels, short and far between.

Campbell, in 1799, appropriated the simile, but without improving it, wrote—

Like angels' visits, few and far between

Angelica, in Boiardo's *Orlando Innamorato* (1495), is daughter of Gal'aphron king of Cathay. She goes to Paris, and Orlando falls in love with her, forgetful of wife, sovereign, country, and glory. Angelica, on the other hand, disregards Orlando, but passionately loves Rinaldo,

who positively dislikes her. Angelica and Rinaldo drink of certain fountains, when the opposite effects are produced in their hearts, for then Rinaldo loves Angelica, while Angelica loses all love for Rinaldo.

Angelica, in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, (1516) is the same lady, who marries Medoro, a young Moore, and returns to Cathay, where Medoro succeeds to the crown. As for Orlando, he is driven mad by jealousy and pride.

The fairest of her sex, Angelica,
Sought by many prowess knights,
Both palmin and the peers of Charlemagne.
Milton, *Paradise Regained*, in (1671).

Angelica (*The princess*), called "The Lady of the Golden Tower." The loves of Parisme'nos and Angelica form an important feature of the second part of *Parisinus Prince of Bohemia*, by Emanuel Ford (1598).

Angelica, an heiress with whom Valentine Legend is in love. For a time he is unwilling to declare himself because of his debts; but Angelica gets possession of a bond for £1000, and tears it. The money difficulty being adjusted, the marriage is arranged amicably.—W. Congreve, *Love for Love* (1695).

(Mrs. Anne Bracegirdle) equally delighted in melting tenderness and playful coquetry, in "Stanzas" or "Mellamant," and even at an advanced age, when she played "Angelica"—C. Dibden.

Angelica, the troth-plight wife of Valere, "the gamester." She gives him a picture, and enjoins him not to part with it on pain of forfeiting her hand. However, he loses it in play, and Angelica in disguise is the winner of it. After much tribulation, Valere is cured of his vice, and the two are happily united by marriage.—Mrs. Centlivre, *The Gamester* (1705).

Angelina, daughter of lord Lewis, in the comedy called *The Elder Brother*, by Beaumont and Fletcher (1637).

Angelina, daughter of don Charino. Her father wanted her to marry Clodio, a coxcomb, but she preferred his elder brother Carlos, a bookworm, with whom she eloped. They were taken captives and carried to Lisbon. Here in due time they met, the fathers who went in search of them came to the same spot, and as Clodio had engaged himself to Elvira of Lisbon, the testy old gentlemen agreed to the marriage of Angelina with Carlos.—C. Cibber, *Love Makes a Man*.

Angelique (3 syl.), daughter of Argan the malade imaginaire. Her lover is Cleante

(2 syl.). In order to prove whether his wife or daughter loved him the better, Argan pretended to be dead, whereupon the wife rejoiced greatly that she was relieved of a "disgusting creature," hated by every one; but the daughter grieved as if her heart would break, rebuked herself for her shortcomings, and vowed to devote the rest of her life in prayer for the repose of his soul. Argan, being assured of his daughter's love, gave his free consent to her marriage with Cléante. — Molière, *Malade Imaginaire* (1673).

Angelique, the aristocratic wife of George Dandin, a French commoner. She has a liaison with a M. Clitandre, but always contrives to turn the tables on her husband. George Dandin first hears of a rendezvous from one Lubin, a foolish servant of Clitandre, and lays the affair before M. and Mde. Solenville, his wife's parents. The baron with George Dandin is on the lover, who denies the accusation, and George Dandin has to beg pardon. Subsequently, he catches his wife and Clitandre together, and sends at once for M. and Mde. Solenville; but Angelique, aware of their presence, pretends to denounce her lover, and even takes up a stick to beat him for the "insult offered to a virtuous wife;" so again the parents declare their daughter to be the very paragon of women. Lastly, George Dandin detects his wife and Clitandre together at night-time, and succeeds in shutting his wife out of her room; but Angelique now pretends to kill herself, and when George goes for a light to look for the body, she rushes into her room and shuts him out. At this crisis the parents arrive, when Angelique accuses her husband of being out all night in a debauch; and he is made to beg her pardon on his knees. — Molière, *George Dandin* (1668).

An'gelo, in *Measure for Measure*, lord deputy of Vienna in the absence of Vincentio the duke. His betrothed lady is Maria'na. Lord Angelo conceived a base passion for Isabella, sister of Claudio, but his designs were foiled by the duke, who compelled him to marry Mariana. — Shakespeare (1603).

An'gelo, a gentleman, friend to Julio in *The Captain*, a drama by Beaumont and Fletcher (1618).

Anger, . . the Alphabet. It was Athenodorus the Stoic who advised

Augustus to repeat the alphabet when he felt inclined to give way to anger.

Un certain Grec disoit à l'Empereur Auguste,
Comme une instruction utile autant que juste,
Que, lorsqu' une aventure en colère nous met,
Nous devons, avant tout, dire notre alphabet,
Afin que dans ce temps la bile se tempère,
Et qu'on ne fasse rien que l'on ne doive faire
Molière, *L'École des Femmes*, II. 4 (1602).

Angiolina (4 syl.), daughter of Loredano, and the young wife of Marino Faliero, the doge of Venice. A patrician named Michel Steno, having behaved indecently to some of the women assembled at the great civic banquet given by the doge, was kicked out of the house by order of the doge, and in revenge wrote some scurrilous lines against the dogressa. This insult was referred to "The Forty," and Steno was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, which the doge considered a very inadequate punishment for the offence. — Byron, *Marino Faliero*.

The character of the calm, pure-spirited Angiolina is developed most admirably. The great difference between her temper and that of her first husband is vividly portrayed, but not less vividly touched is that strong bond of union which exists in the common nobleness of their deep natures. There is no spark of jealousy in the old man's thoughts. He does not expect the fervour of youthful passion in his young wife, but he finds what is far better—the fearless confidence of one so innocent that she can scarcely believe in the existence of guilt. . . . She thinks Steno's greatest punishment will be "the blushes of his privacy." — Lockhart.

Anglan'te's Lord, Orlando, who was lord of Anglan'te and knight of Brava. — Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

An'glesey, i.e. Angles-eh-land (the island of the English). Edwin king of Northumberland "warred with them that dwelt in the Isle of Mona, and they became his servants, and the island was no longer called Mona, but Anglesey, the isle of the English."

An'glides (3 syl.), wife of good prince Boud'wine (2 syl.), brother to sir Mark king of Cornwall ("the falsest traitor that ever was born"). When king Mark slew her husband, Anglides and her son Alisaunder made their escape to Magounce (i.e. *Arundel*), where she lived in peace, and brought up her son till he received the honour of knighthood. — Sir T. Malory, *Hist. of Pr. Arthur*, ii. 117, 118 (1470).

An'glo-ma'nia, generally applied to a French or German imitation of the manners, customs, etc., of the English. It prevailed in France some time before the first Revolution, and was often extremely ridiculous.

An'guisant, king of Erin (*Ireland*), subdued by king Arthur, fighting in behalf

of Leod'ogran king of Cam'eliard (3 syl.).—Tennyson, *Coming of King Arthur*.

Angule (St.), bishop of London, put to death by Maximian'us Herculius, Roman general in Britain in the reign of Diocletian.

St. Angule put to death, one of our holiest men.
At London, of that see the godly bishop then.
Dryden, *Polyotian*, xlv. (1622).

Angurva'del, Frithiof's sword, inscribed with Runic characters, which blazed in time of war, but gleamed dimly in time of peace.

Animals admitted to Heaven. According to the Moslem's creed, ten animals are admitted into paradise besides man. 1. The dog Kratim, of the seven sleepers of Ephesus. 2. Balaam's ass, which reproved the disobedient prophet. 3. Solomon's ant, which reproves the sluggard. 4. Jonah's whale. 5. The ram of Ismael, caught by the horns, and offered in sacrifice instead of Isaac. 7. The camel of Saleb. 8. The cuckoo of Belkiss. 9. The ox of Moses. 10. The animal called Al Borak, which conveyed Mahomet to heaven.

The following are sometimes added or substituted:—The ass on which our Saviour rode into Jerusalem; the ass on which the queen of Sheba rode when she visited Solomon.

Anjou (The Fair Maid of), lady Edith Plantagenet, who married David earl of Huntingdon (a royal prince of Scotland). Edith was a kinswoman of Richard Cœur de Lion, and an attendant on queen Berengaria.

. Sir Walter Scott has introduced her in *The Talisman* (1825).

Ann (The princess), lady of Beaujeu.—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

Anna (Donna), the lady beloved by don Otta'vio, but seduced by don Giovanni.—Mozart's opera, *Don Giovanni* (1787).

An'nabel, in *Absalom and Achitophel*, by Dryden, is the duchess of Monmouth, whose maiden name was Anne Scott (countess of Buccleuch). She married again after the execution of her faithless husband.

With secret joy indulgent David [Charles II.] viewed
His youthful image in his son renewed;
To all his wishes nothing he denied,
And made the charming Annabel his bride.

Part I.

An'napple [BAILZOU], Effie Dean's

"monthly" nurse.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

An'napple, nurse of Hobbie Elliot of the Heugh-foot, a young farmer.—Sir W. Scott, *The Black Dwarf* (time, Anne).

Anne (Sister), the sister of Fatima the seventh and last wife of Blue Beard. Fatima, having disobeyed her lord by looking into the locked chamber, is allowed a short respite before execution. Sister Anne ascends the high tower of the castle, with the hope of seeing her brothers, who were expected to arrive every moment. Fatima, in her agony, keeps asking "sister Anne" if she can see them, and Blue Beard keeps crying out for Fatima to use greater despatch. As the patience of both is exhausted, the brothers arrive, and Fatima is rescued from death.—Charles Perrault, *La Barbe Bleue*.

Anne, own sister of king Arthur. Her father was Uther the pendragon, and her mother Ygern, widow of Gorlois. She was given by her brother in marriage to Lot, consul of Londonia, and afterwards king of Norway.—Geoffrey, *British History*, viii. 20, 21.

. In Arthurian romance this Anne is called Margawse (*History of Prince Arthur*, i. 2); Tennyson calls her Bellisent (*Gareth and Lynette*). In Arthurian romance Lot is always called king of Orkney.

Anne. Queen Anne's Fan. Your thumb to your nose and fingers spread.

Annette, daughter of Mathis and Catherine, the bride of Christian, captain of the patrol.—J. E. Ware, *The Polish Jew*.

Annette and Lubin, by Marmon-tel, imitated from the *Daphnis and Chloë* of Longos (q.v.).

An'nie Laurie, eldest of the three daughters of sir Robert Laurie, of Maxwellton. In 1709 she married James Fergusson, of Craigdarroch, and was the mother of Alexander Fergusson, the hero of Burns's song *The Whistle*. The song of *Annie Laurie* was written by William Douglas, of Fingland, in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, hero of the song *Willie was a Wanton Way*. (See *WHISTLE*.)

An'nie Win'nie, one of the old sibyls at Alice Gray's death; the other was Ailie Gourlay.—Sir W. Scott, *The Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III.).

Annir, king of Inis-thona (an island of Scandinavia). He had two sons (Argon and Ruro) and one daughter. One day Cor'malo, a neighbouring chief, came and begged the honour of a tournament. Argon granted the request, and overthrew him, which so vexed Cormalo that during a hunt he shot both the brothers secretly with his bow. Their dog Rupa ran to the palace, and howled so as to attract attention; whereupon Annir followed the hound, and found both his sons dead, and on his return he further found that Cormalo had carried off his daughter. Oscar, son of Oasfan, led an army against the villain, and slew him; then liberating the young lady, he took her back to Inis-thona, and delivered her to her father.—*Ossian* ("The War of Inis-thona").

An'nophel, daughter of Cas'silane (3 syl.) general of Candy.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Laws of Candy* (1647).

Anselm, prior of St. Dominic, the confessor of king Henry IV.—Sir W. Scott, *The Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Anselme (2 syl.), father of Valère (2 syl.) and Mariane (3 syl.). In reality he is don Thomas d'Alburci, of Naples. The family were exiled from Naples for political reasons, and being shipwrecked were all parted. Valère was picked up by a Spanish captain, who adopted him; Mariane fell into the hands of a corsair, who kept her a captive for ten years, when she effected her escape; and Anselme wandered from place to place for ten years, when he settled in Paris, and intended to marry. At the expiration of sixteen years they all met in Paris at the house of Harpagon, the miser. Valère was in love with Elise (2 syl.), the miser's daughter, promised by Harpagon in marriage to Anselme; and Mariane, affianced to the miser's son Cléante (2 syl.), was sought in marriage by Harpagon, the old father. As soon as Anselme discovered that Valère and Mariane were his own children, matters were soon amicably arranged, the young people married, and the old ones retired from the unequal contest.—Molière, *L'Avare* (1667).

Anselmo, a noble cavalier of Florence, the friend of Lothario. Anselmo married Camilla, and induced his friend to try to corrupt her, that he might rejoice in her incorruptible fidelity. Lothario unwillingly undertook the task, and succeeded but too well. For a time

Anselmo was deceived, but at length Camilla eloped, and the end of the silly affair was that Anselmo, died of grief, Lothario was slain in battle, and Camilla died in a convent.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. iv. 5, 6; *Fatal Curiosity* (1605).

An'ster (*Hob*), a constable at Kinross village.—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth).

Ant. *Ants' eggs* are an antidote to love.

Ants never sleep. Emerson says this is a "recently observed fact."—*Nature*, iv.

Ants have mind, etc. "In formica non modo sensus, sed etiam mens, ratio, memoria."—Pliny.

Ant (*Solomon's*), one of the ten animals admitted into paradise, according to the Koran, ch. xxvii. (See *ANIMALS*.)

Ants lay up a store for the winter. This is an error in natural history, as ants are torpid during the winter.

Antæ'os, a gigantic wrestler of Libya (or *Frassa*). His strength was inexhaustible so long as he touched the earth, and was renewed every time he did touch it. Her'culés killed him by lifting him up from the earth and squeezing him to death. (See *MALEGRIC*.)

As when earth's son Antæus . . . in Iruia strove
With Jove's Alcides, and oft foiled, still rose,
Receiving from his mother earth new strength,
Fresh from his fall, and fiercer grapple joined,
Throttled at length 't' the air, expired and fell.

Milton, *Paradise Regained*, iv. (1671).

. Similarly, when Bernardo del Carpio assailed Orlando * or Rowland at Roncesvallés, as he found his body was not to be pierced by any instrument of war, he took him up in his arms and squeezed him to death.

N.B.—The only vulnerable part of Orlando was the sole of his foot.

Ante'nor, a traitorous Trojan prince, related to Priam. He advised Ulyssés to carry away the palladium from Troy, and when the wooden horse was built it was Antenor who urged the Trojans to make a breach in the wall and drag the horse into the city.—Shakespeare has introduced him in *Troilus and Cressida* (1602).

Anthi'a, the lady beloved by Abroc'omas in the Greek romance called *De Amorphus Anthia et Abrocoma*, by Xenophon of Ephesus, who lived in the fourth Christian century. (This is not Xenophon the historian, who lived b.c. 444-359.)

Antonio, "the merchant of Ve-

nice," in Shakespeare's drama so called (1598). Antonio borrows of Shylock, a Jew, 3000 ducats for three months, to lend to his friend Bassanio. The conditions of the loan were these: if the money was paid within the time, only the principal should be returned; but if not, the Jew should be allowed to cut from Antonio's body "a pound of flesh." As the ships of Antonio were delayed by contrary winds, he was unable to pay within the three months, and Shylock demanded the forfeiture according to the bond. Portia, in the dress of a law-doctor, conducted the case, and when the Jew was about to cut the flesh, stopped him, saying—(1) the bond gave him no drop of blood; and (2) he must take neither more nor less than an exact pound. If he shed one drop of blood or if he cut more or less than an exact pound, his life would be forfeit. As it was quite impossible to comply with these restrictions, the Jew was nonsuited, and had to pay a heavy fine for seeking the life of a citizen.

Antho'nio, the usurping duke of Milan, and brother of Prospero (the rightful duke, and father of Miranda).—Shakespeare, *The Tempest* (1609).

Antho'nio, father of Protheus, and suitor of Julia.—Shakespeare, *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* (1594).

An'thony, an English archer in the cottage of farmer Dickson, of Douglassdale.—Sir W. Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I.).

An'thony, the old postillion at Meg Doda's, the landlady of the inn at St. Roman's Well.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Roman's Well* (time, George III.).

Antid'ius, bishop of Jaen, martyred by the Vandals in 411. One day, seeing the devil writing in his pocket-book some sin committed by the pope, he jumped upon his back and commanded his Satanic majesty to carry him to Rome. The devil tried to make the bishop pronounce the name of Jesus, which would break the spell, and then the devil would have tossed his unwelcome burden into the sea, but the bishop only cried, "Gee up, devil!" and when he reached Rome he was covered with Alpine snow. The chronicler naively adds, "the hat is still shown at Rome in confirmation of this miracle."—*General Chronicle of King Alphonso the Wise*.

Antig'one (4 syl.), daughter of

Œdipos and Jocastê, a noble maiden, with a truly heroic attachment to her father and brothers. When Œdipos had blinded himself, and was obliged to quit Thebes, Antigone accompanied him, and remained with him till his death, when she returned to Thebes. Creon, the king, had forbidden any one to bury Polynices, her brother, who had been slain by his elder brother in battle; but Antigone, in defiance of this prohibition, buried the dead body, and Creon shut her up in a vault under ground, where she killed herself. Hæman, her lover, killed himself also by her side. "Sophocles has a Greek tragedy on the subject, and it has been dramatized for the English stage.

Then nobly—oh! . . . what a revelation of beauty! forth-stepped, walking in brightness, the most faultless of Grecian marbles, Miss Helen Faucet as "Antigone." What perfection of Athenian sculpture! the noble figure, the lovely arms, the fluent drapery! What an unveiling of the statue! . . . Perfect in form; perfect in attitude.—*De Quincy* (1845).

The Modern Antigone, Marie Thérèse Charlotte duchesse d'Angoulême, daughter of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette (1778-1851).

Antig'onus, a Sicilian lord, commanded by king Leontês to take his infant daughter to a desert shore and leave her to perish. Antigonus was driven by a storm to the coast of Bohemia, where he left the babe; but on his way back to the ship, he was torn to pieces by a bear.—Shakespeare, *The Winter's Tale* (1604).

Antig'onus (King), an old man with a young man's amorous passions. He is one of the four kings who succeeded to the divided empire of Alexander the Great.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Humorous Lieutenant* (1647).

Antin'ous (4 syl.), a page of Hadrian the Roman emperor, noted for his beauty.

Antin'ous (4 syl.), son of Cassilane (3 syl.) general of Candy, and brother of An'napel, in *The Lovers of Candy*, a drama by Beaumont and Fletcher (1647).

Anti'ochus, emperor of Greece, who sought the life of Pericles prince of Tyre, but died without effecting his desire.—Shakespeare, *Pericles Prince of Tyre* (1608).

Antiope (4 syl.), daughter of Idomeneus (4 syl.), for whom Telamachus had a tender. Mentor approved his choice, and assured Telamachus that the lady was designed for him by the gods.

Her charms were "the glowing modesty of her countenance, her silent diffidence, and her sweet reserve; her constant attention to tapestry or to some other useful and elegant employment; her diligence in household affairs, her contempt of finery in dress, and her ignorance of her own beauty." Telemachus says, "She encourages to industry by her example, sweetens labour by the melody of her voice, and excels the best of painters in the elegance of her embroidery."—Fénelon, *Telemachus*, xxii. (1700).

He [Paul] fancied he had found in Virginia the wisdom of Antipho with the misfortunes and the tenderness of Eucharis.—Bernardin de St. Pierre, *Paul and Virginia* (1788).

Antiph'olus, the name of two brothers, twins, the sons of Egeon a merchant of Syracuse. The two brothers were shipwrecked in infancy, and, being picked up by different cruisers, one was carried to Syracuse, and the other to Ephesus. The Ephesian entered the service of the duke, and, being fortunate enough to save the duke's life, became a great man and married well. The Syracusan Antiph'olus, going in search of his brother, came to Ephesus, where a series of blunders occurs from the wonderful likeness of the two brothers and their two servants called Dromio. The confusion becomes so great that the Ephesian is taken up as a mad man. It so happened that both brothers appeared before the duke at the same time; and the extraordinary likeness being seen by all, the cause of the blunders was evident, and everything was satisfactorily explained.—Shakespeare, *Comedy of Errors* (1593).

Antiph'ony, alternate ringing of opposite choirs, as when psalms are intoned in cathedrals.

Oh I never more for me shall winds intone

With all your tops a vast antiphony.

Robert Browning, *A Blot on the 'scutcheon*.

Anton (Sir). Tennyson says that Merlin gave Arthur, when an infant, to sir Anton and his lady to bring up, and they brought him up as their own son. This does not correspond with the *History of Prince Arthur*, which states that he was committed to the care of sir Ector and his lady, whose son, sir Key, is over and over again called the prince's foster-brother. The *History* furthermore states that Arthur made sir Key his seneschal because he was his foster-brother.

So the child was delivered unto Merlin, and he bore him forth unto sir Ector, and made a boly man christen

him, and named him "Arthur." And so sir Ector's wife nourished him with her own breast.—Part I. 3.

So sir Ector rode to the justs, and with him rode sir Key, his son, and young Arthur that was his nourished brother.—*Ibid.*

"Sir," said sir Ector, "I will ask no more of you but that you will make my son, sir Key, your foster-brother, seneschal of all your lands." "That shall be done," said Arthur (ch. 4).—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur* (1470).

Anton, one of Henry Smith's men in *The Fair Maid of Perth*, by sir W. Scott (time, Henry IV.).

Anto'niad, the name of Cleopatra's ship at the battle of Actium, so named in compliment to Mark Antony.—Plutarch.

Anto'nio, a sea captain who saved Sebastian, the brother of Viola, when wrecked off the coast of Illyria.—Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night* (1614).

Anto'nio, the Swiss lad who acts as the guide from Lucern, in sir W. Scott's *Annals of Geirstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Anto'nio, a stout old gentleman, kinsman of Petruccio, governor of Bologna.—Benumont and Fletcher, *The Chances* (a comedy, before 1621).

Antonio (Don), father of Carlos a bookworm, and Clodio a coxcomb; a testy, headstrong old man. He wants Carlos to sign away his birthright in favour of his younger brother, to whom he intends Angelina to be married; but Carlos declines to give his signature, and elopes with Angelina, whom he marries, while Clodio engages his troth to Elvira of Lisbon.—C. Cibber, *Love Makes a Man*.

Antonio (Don), in love with Louisa, the daughter of don Jerome of Seville. A poor nobleman of ancient family.—Sheridan, *The Duenna* (1778).

Antonomas'ia (*The princess*), daughter of Archipela, king of Candaya, and his wife Maguncia. She married don Clavijo, but the giant Malambro'no, by enchantment, changed the bride into a brass monkey, and her spouse into a crocodile of some unknown metal. Don Quixote mounted the wooden horse Clavileno the Winged, to disenchant the lady and her husband, and this he effected "simply by making the attempt."—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. iii. 4, 5 (1615).

Antony (Sant) lived in a cavern on

the summit of Cavadonga, in Spain, and was perpetually annoyed by devils.

Old St. Antonius from the hell
Of his bewildered phantasy saw fiends
In actual vision, a foul throng grotesque
Of all horrible shapes and forms obscene,
Crowd in broad day before his open eyes.

Soutley, *Roderick*, etc., xvi. (1814).

Ant'ony and Cæsar. Macbeth says that "under Banquo his own genius was rebuked [or snubbed], as it is said Mark Antony's was by Cæsar" (act iii. sc. 1), and in *Antony and Cleopatra* this passage is elucidated thus—

The demon, that's thy spirit which keeps thee, is
Noble, courageous, high, unmatchable,
Where Cæsar's is not; but near him thy angel
Becomes a fear, as being overpowered.

Act II. sc. 3.

An'vil (*The Literary*). Dr. Mayo was so called, because he bore the hardest blows of Dr. Johnson without flinching.

Aodh, last of the Culdees, or primitive clergy of Iona, an island south of Staffa. His wife was Keulla'ra. Ulva-fa'gre the Dane, having landed on the island and put many to the sword, bound Aodh in chains of iron, then dragging him to the church, demanded where the "treasures were concealed." A mysterious figure now appeared, which not only released the priest, but took the Dane by the arm to the statue of St. Columba, which fell on him and crushed him to death. After this the "saint" gathered the remnant of the islanders together, and went to Ireland.—Campbell, *Keellura*.

Aon'ian Mount (*The*), in Bæotia, the haunt of the Muses. Milton says his Muse is to soar above "the Aonian mount," i.e. above the flight of fable and classic themes, because his subject was "Jehovah, lord of all."—*Paradise Lost*, i. 15 (1665).

Ape (1 syl.), the pseudonym of M. Pellegrini, the caricaturist of *Vanity Fair*. Dr. Johnson says "to ape is to imitate ludicrously;" whence the adoption of the name.

Apes. To lead Apes in Hell, to die an old maid. Thus Fadladin'ida says to Tatlanthe, (3 syl.)—

Pity that you've served so long and well
Should die a virgin, and lead apes in hell;
Choose for yourself, dear girl, our empire round,
Your portion is twelve hundred thousand pound.

H. Carey, *Chronometology*.

Women, d'ing maids, lead apes in hell.

The London Prodigal, l. 2.

Apelles and the Cobbler. A cobbler found fault with the shoe-latchet of one of Apelles' paintings, and the artist

rectified the fault. The cobbler, thinking himself very wise, next ventured to criticize the legs; but Apelles said, *Ne sutor supra crepidam* ("Let not the cobbler go beyond his last").

Within that range of criticism where all are equally judges, and where Cripia is entitled to dictate to Apelles.—*Læcio. Brit. Art.* "Romance."

Apelles. When his famous painting of Venus rising out of the sea (hung by Augustus in the temple of Julius Cæsar) was greatly injured by time, Nero replaced it by a copy done by Dorotheus. This Venus by Apelles is called "Venus Anadyom'ene," his model (according to tradition) being Campaspé (afterwards his wife).

Apeman'tus, a churlish Atherian philosopher, who snarled at men systematically, but showed his cynicism to be mere affectation, when Timon attacked him with his own weapons.—Shakespeare, *Timon of Athens* (1600).

Their affected melancholy showed like the cynicism of Apeman'tus, contrasted with the real misanthropy of Timon.—Sir W. Scott.

Apic'ius, an epicure in the time of Tiberius. He wrote a book on the ways of provoking an appetite. Having spent £800,000 in supplying the delicacies of the table, and having only £80,000 left, he hanged himself, not thinking it possible to exist on such a wretched pittance. *Apicia*, however, became a stock name for certain cakes and sauces, and his name is still proverbial in all matters of gastronomy.

There was another of the name in the reign of Trajan, who wrote a cooking book and manual of sauces.

No Bratins could abstinence your meal more than I do.
Hirtius and Apicins would have blushed for it. Mark
Antony, who roasted eight whole hams for supper, never
measured more at a meal than you have done.—Chamber-
land, *The Fashionable Lover*, l. 2 (1790).

Apollo, the sun, in Homeric mythology is the embodiment of practical wisdom and foresight, of swift and far-reaching intelligence, and hence of poetry, music, etc.

The Apollo Belvidere, that is, the Apollo preserved in the Belvidere gallery of the Vatican, discovered in 1508 amidst the ruins of An'tium, and purchased by pope Julius II. It is supposed to be the work of Cal'amis, a Greek sculptor of the fifth century B.C.

The Apollo of Actium was a gigantic statue, which served for a beacon.

The Apollo of Rhodes, usually called the colossus, was a gigantic bronze statue, 150

feet high, made by Charès, a pupil of Lysippus, and set up B.C. 300.

Animals consecrated to Apollo, the cock, the crow, the grasshopper, the hawk, the raven, the swan, and the wolf.

Apollyon, king of the bottomless pit; introduced by Bunyan in his *Pilgrim's Progress*. Apollyon encounters Christian, by whom, after a severe contest, he is foiled (1678).

Apostle or Patron Saint of—

ARABIAN, St. Frumentius (died 360). His day, October 27.

ALPS, Felix Neff (1738-1829).

ANTIOCH, St. Margaret (died 275). Her day, July 20.

ARHENSER, St. Hubert (650-730).

ARMENIANS, Gregory of Armenia (290-331).

CAGLIARI (Sardinia), St. Elio.

COFFY, St. Spardian (fourth century). His day, December 14.

ENGLAND, St. Augustin (died 607) & St. George (died 290).

ETHIOPIA, St. Frumentius (died 360). His day, October 27.

FRANCONIA, St. Killan (died 689). His day, July 8.

FREE TRADE, Richard Cobden (1804-1905).

FRANCE, St. Denis (died 272). His day, October 9.

FRISLAND, St. Wilfred (657-738).

GALTS, St. Irenaeus (120-200) & St. Martin (318-397).

GAVELLIS, St. Paul (died 66). His day, June 29.

GEORGIA, St. Nino.

GILFANY, St. Douffice (690-755). His day, June 5.

HOLLANDERS, St. Columbus (521-597). His day, June 9.

HUNGARIANS, St. Anastasius (504-1041). His day, January 22.

INDIANS, Bartolomé de Las Casas (1474-1566) & Rev. John Eliot (1603-1690).

INDIA, St. Francis Xavier (1506-1552). His day, December 3.

INFIDELITY, Voltaire (1694-1778).

IRISH, St. Patrick (372-463). His day, March 17.

LIBERTY, Thomas Jefferson, third president of the U.S. (1773-1826).

LONDON, St. Paul & St. Michael. Days, January 25 & September 29.

NETHERLANDS, St. Armand (850-879).

NORTH, St. Asaph (801-964) & Bernard Gilpin (1517-1563).

PACIFIC, St. Anthony (1195-1231). His day, June 13.

PARIS, St. Genevieve (419-512). Her day, January 3.

PEAK, W. Douglas, so called from his missionary labours in Derbyshire (1623-1703).

PICOT, St. Ninian. Pisa, St. Genevieve.

SAVING REFORMERS, John Knox (1505-1572).

NUCLEI (the vitreous jelly in) Cere.

NUCLEI, St. Cyril (died 593). His day, February 14.

SPAIN, St. James the Greater (died 44). His day, July 24.

TEMPERANCE, Father Mathew (1790-1856).

VENICE, St. Mark & St. Pantaleon & St. Andrew Justinian.

St. Mark's day, April 25; St. Pantaleon's, July 27.

YORKSHIRE, St. Paulinus, bishop of York (597-644).

WALKS, St. David (480-544). His day, March 1.

Apostle of Free Trade, Richard Cobden (1804-1865). John Bright is also so called (1811-).

Apostolic Fathers (The Five): Clement of Rome, Barnabas, Hermas, Ignatius, and Polycarp. All contemporary with the apostles.

Ap'petiser. A Scotchman being told that the birds called kittiewaiks were admirable appetisers, ate six of them, and then complained "he was no hungrier than he was before."

Apple (Prince Ahmed's), a cure for

every disorder.—*Arabian Nights' Entertainments* ("Ahmed and Pari-banou").

The Singing Apple, the perfect embellisher of wit. It would persuade by its smell alone, and would enable the possessor to write poetry or prose, to make people laugh or cry, and discouraged such excellent music as to ravish every one.—Countess D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Chery and Fairstar," 1682).

Apples of Sodom (called by Witman, *oranges*) are the yellow fruit of the osher or ashey tree. Tacitus (*History*, v. 7) and Josephus both refer to these apples. Thevenot says, "The fruit is lovely [externally], but within is full of ashes."

The fruit of the osher or ashey tree, called "Apples or Oranges of Sodom," resembles a smooth apple or orange, hangs in clusters of three or four on a branch, and is of a yellow colour when ripe. Upon being struck or pressed, it explodes with a puff, and is reduced to the rind and a few fibres, being chiefly filled with air.—*Gallery of Geography*, 811.

Like to the apples on the Dead Sea shore,

All aspire to the taste.

Byron, *Childe Harold*, III. 34.

Appul'durcombe (4 syl.), the Isle of Wight. The word is a compound of *apuldre-combe* ("valley of apple trees"), and not *y pul dur y cum* ("the lake in the valley").

April Fool. One of the most favourite London jokes was to send green-horns to the Tower, "to see the lions washed."—See *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*.

April Showers. *April showers bring May flowers*.

Sweet April showers do spring May flowers.

T. Tupper, *500 Points of Good Husbandry*, xxix. (1557).

Aquarius, Sagittarius. Mrs. Browning says that "Aquarius" is a symbol of man bearing, and "Sagittarius" of man combatting. The passive and active forms of human labour.

Two phantasms of two men.

Adam. One that sustains,

And one that strives, to the ends

Of manhood's course of labour.

E. B. Browning, *A Drama of Exile* (1851).

A'quillant, son of Olive'ro and Sigismunda; a knight in Charlemagne's army. He was called "black," and his brother Gryphon "white," from the colour of their armour.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

A quiline (3 syl.), Raymond's, steed, whose sire was the wind.—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered*, vii. (1675).

(Solinus, Columella, and Varro relate how the Lusitanian mares "with open

mouth against the breezes held, receive the gales with warmth prolific filled, and thus inspired, their swelling wombs produce the wondrous offspring."—See also Virgil, *Georgics*, iii. 266-283.

Aquinian Sage. Juvenal is so called, because he was born at Aquinum, in Latium (fl. A.D. 100).

Arabella, an heiress left under the guardianship of justice Day. Abel Day, the son of justice Day, aspires to her hand and fortune, but she confers both with right good will on captain Manly.—T. Knight, *The Honest Thieves*.

Arabia Felix ("Araby the blest"). This name is a blunder made by British merchants, who supposed that the precious commodities of India bought of Arab traders were the produce of Arabia.

Arabian Bird (*The*), the phoenix, a marvellous man, one *sui generis*.

O Antony! O thou Arabian bird!
Shakespeare, *Antony and Cleopatra*, act iii. sc. 2.

Arachne (3 *syl.*), a spider, a weaver. "Arachne's labours," spinning or weaving. Arachné was a Lydian maiden, who challenged Minerva to compete with her in needle tapestry, and Minerva changed her into a spider.

No orifice for a point
As subtle as Arachné's broken web
To enter.
Shakespeare, *Titulus and Cressida*, act v. sc. 2 (1602).

Araf (*Al*), a sort of limbo between paradise and jehennam, for those who die without sufficient merit to deserve the former, and without sufficient demerit to deserve the latter. Here lunatics, idiots, and infants go at death, according to the Koran.

Arafat (*Mount*), a granite hill, fifteen miles south-east of Mecca, where Adam, conducted by Gabriel, met Eve, after a punitive separation of 200 years. Every pilgrim to this mount enjoys the privileges of a Hadji.

Aragnol, the son of Arachné (the "most fine-fingered of all workmen," turned into a spider for presuming to challenge Minerva to a contest in needle-work). Aragnol entertained a secret and deadly hatred against prince Clarion, son of Muscarol the fly-king; and weaving a curious net, soon caught the gay young flutterer, and gave him his death-wound by piercing him under the left wing.—Spenser, *Mauphotmos or The Butterfly's Tale* (1590).

Araminta, the wife of Moneytrap,

and friend of Clarissa (wife of Gripe the scrivener).—Sir John Vanbrugh, *The Confederacy* (1695).

Aranza (*The duke of*). He marries Julianna, eldest daughter of Balthazar. She is so haughty, arrogant, and overbearing, that after the marriage he takes her to a mean hut, which he calls his home, and pretends to be only a peasant who must work for his living, and gives his bride the household duties to perform. She chafes for a time, but firmness, manliness, and affection win the day; and when the duke sees that she loves him for himself, he leads her to his castle, and reveals to her that the peasant husband is after all the duke of Aranza.—J. Tobin, *The Honeymoon* (1804).

Ar'aphil or **Ar'aphill**, the poetic pseudonym of Wm. Habington. His lady-love, Miss Lucy Herbert, he calls Castara.

Ara'spes (3 *syl.*), king of Alexandria, who joined the Egyptian armament against the crusaders.—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575).

Arba'ces (3 *syl.*), king of Ibe'ria, in the drama called *A King or no King*, by Beaumont and Fletcher (1619).

Arbate (2 *syl.*), governor of the prince of Ithaca, in Molière's comedy *La Princesse d'Elide* (1664). In his speech to "Euryle" prince of Ithaca, persuading him to love, he is supposed to refer to Louis XIV., then 26 years of age.

Je dirai que l'amour sied bien à vos pareils . . .
Et qu'il est malaisé que, sans être amoureux,
Un jeune prince soit de grand et généreux.

Act 1. 1.

Arbate, in Racine's drama of *Mithridate* (1673).

Ar'biter Zel'igantiss. C. Petronianus was appointed dictator-in-chief of the imperial pleasures at the court of Nero, and nothing was considered *comme il faut* till it had received the sanction of this Roman beau Brummel.

Behold the new Petronius of the day,
The arbiter of pleasure and of play.
Byron, *English Bards and Scottish Reviewers*.

Arbre Sec, a tree supposed to have dried up and withered when our Lord was crucified.—*Medieval Tradition*.

Arbre Sol foretold, with audible voice, the place and manner of Alexander's death. It figures in all the fabulous legends of Alexander.

Arc (*Joan of*), or *Joanne la Pucelle*, the "Maid of Orleans," daughter of a

rustic of Domrémy, near Vaucouleurs, in France. She was servant at an inn when she conceived the idea of liberating France from the English. Having gained admission to Charles VII., she was sent by him to raise the siege of Orleans, and actually succeeded in so doing. Schiller has a tragedy on the subject, Casimir Delavigne an elegy on her, Southey an epic poem on her life and death, and Voltaire a burlesque.

In regard to her death, M. Octave Delepière, in his *Doute Historique*, denies the tradition of her having been burnt to death at Rouen; and Vignier discovered in a family muniment chest the "contract of marriage between" Robert des Armoise, knight, and Jeanne d'Arc, surnamed "The Maid of Orleans."

Arcades Ambo, both fools alike; both "sweet innocents;" both alike eccentric. There is nothing in the character of Corydon and Thyrsis (Virgil's *Eclogue*, vii. 4) to justify this disparaging application of the phrase. All Virgil says is they were both "in the flower of their youth, and both Arcadians, both equal in setting a theme for song or capping it epigrammatically;" but as Arcadia was the least intellectual part of Greece, an "Arcadian" came to signify a dunce, and hence "Arcades ambo" received its present acceptation.

Arcadia, a pastoral romance by sir Philip Sidney, in imitation of the *Dian's* of Montemayor (sixteenth century).

Arcala'us (4 syl.), an enchanter who bound Amadis de Gaul to a pillar in his courtyard, and administered to him 200 stripes with his horse's bridle.—*Amadis de Gaul* (fifteenth century).

Arcanes (3 syl.), a noble soldier, friend of Cas'silane (3 syl.) general of Candy.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Laws of Candy* (1647).

Archangel, Burroughs, the puritan preacher, called Cromwell "the archangel that did battle with the devil."

Archas, "the loyal subject" of the great duke of Moscovia, and general of the Moskovites. His son is colonel Theodore.

Young **Archas**, son of the general. Disguised as a woman, he assumes the name of Alinda.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Loyal Subject* (1618).

Archbishop of Grana'da told his secretary, Gil Blas, when he hired him, "Whenever thou shalt perceive my pen

smack of old age and my genius flag, don't fail to advertise me of it, for I don't trust to my own judgment, which may be seduced by self-love." After a fit of apoplexy, Gil Blas ventured in the most delicate manner to hint to his grace that "his last discourse had not altogether the energy of his former ones." To this the archbishop replied, "You are yet too raw to make proper distinctions. Know, child, that I never composed a better homily than that which you disapprove. Go, tell my treasurer to give you 100 ducats. Adieu, Mr. Gil Blas; I wish you all manner of prosperity, with a little more taste."—Lesage, *Gil Blas*, vii. 3 (1715).

Ar'cher (*Francis*), friend of Aimwell, who joins him in fortune-hunting. These are the two "beaux." Thomas viscount Aimwell marries Dorinda, the daughter of lady Bountiful. Archer hands the deeds and property taken from the highwaymen to sir Charles Freeman, who takes his sister, Mrs. Sullen, under his charge again.—George Farquhar, *The Beaux' Stratagem* (1707).

Arch'ibald (*John*), attendant on the duke of Argyle.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Archima'go, the reverse of holiness, and therefore Satan the father of lies and all deception. Assuming the guise of the Red Cross Knight, he deceived Una; and under the guise of a hermit, he deceived the knight himself. Archimago is introduced in bks. i. and ii. of Spenser's *Fairy Queen*. The poet says:

... he could take
As many forms and shapes in seeming wise
As ever Proteus to himself could make:
Sometimes a fowl, sometimes a fish in lake,
Now like a fox, now like a dragon fall.
Spenser, *The Fairy Queen*, I. ii. 10 (1590).

Archy M'Sar'casm (*Sir*), "a proud Caledonian knight, whose tongue, like the dart of death, spares neither sex nor age... His insolence of family and licentiousness of wit gained him the contempt of every one" (i. 1). Sir Archy tells Charlotte, "In the house of M'Sar'casm are two barons, three viscounts, six earls, one marquise, and two dukes, besides baronets and lairds oot o' a' reckoning" (i. 1). He makes love to Charlotte Goodchild, but supposing it to be true that she has lost her fortune, declares to her that he has just received letters "frae the dukes, the marquies, and a' the dignitaries of the family... expressly prohibiting his contaminating the blood of M'Sar'casm

wi' onything sprung from a hog'shead or a coonting-house" (ii. 1).

The man has something droll, something ridiculous in him. His abominable Scotch accent, his grotesque visage almost buried in snuff, the roll of his eyes and that of his mouth, his strange ulmanian laugh, his tremendous perwig, and his manners, altogether—why, one might take him for a mountebank doctor at a Dutch fair.—C. Macklin, *Love à-la-mode*, i. 1 (1779).

Sir Archy's Great-grandmother. Sir Archy M'Sarcasm insisted on fighting sir Callaghan O'Brallaghan on a point of ancestry. The Scotchman said that the Irish are a colony from Scotland, "an outcast, a mere outcast." The Irishman retorted by saying that "one Mac Fergus O'Brallaghan went from Carrickfergus, and peopled all Scotland with his own hands." Charlotte [Goodchild] interposed, and asked the cause of the contention, whereupon sir Callaghan replied, "Madam, it is about sir Archy's great-grandmother."—C. Macklin, *Love à-la-mode*, i. 1 (1779).

We shall not now stay to quarrel about sir Archy's great-grandmother.—Macpherson, *Dissertation upon Ossian*.

Archytas of Tarentum made a wooden pigeon that could fly; and Regiomontanus, a German, made a wooden eagle that flew from Königsberg to meet the emperor, and, having saluted him, returned whence it set out (1436-1476).

This engine may be contrived from the same principles by which Archytas made a wooden dove, and Regiomontanus a wooden eagle.—Dr. John W. Duns (1614-1672).

Ar'cite (2 syl.) and Pal'amon, two Theban knights, captives of duke Theseus, who used to see from their dungeon window the duke's sister-in-law, Emily, taking her airing in the palace garden, and fell in love with her. Both captives having gained their liberty, contended for the lady by single combat. Arcite was victor, but being thrown from his horse was killed, and Emily became the bride of Palamon.—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Knight's Tale," 1388).

Richard Edwards in 1566 produced a drama entitled *Palamon and Arcite*.

Arcit'enens, the zodiacal sign called the Archer.

Sunt Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libraque, Scorpius, Arcitenens, Capre, Amphora, Pisces.

Ar'den (*Enoch*), the hero of a poetic tale by Tennyson. He is a seaman wrecked on a desert island, who returns home after the absence of several years, and finds his wife married to another. Seeing her both happy and prosperous, Enoch resolves not to mar her domestic peace, so he leaves the place, and dies of a broken heart.—Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*.

Ar'den of FEVERSHAM, a noble character, honourable, forgiving, affectionate, and modest. His wife Alicia in her sleep reveals to him her guilty love for Mosby, but he pardons her on condition that she will never see the seducer again. Scarcely has she made the promise when she plots with Mosby her husband's murder. In a planned street-scuffle, Mosby pretends to take Arden's part, and thus throws him off his guard. Arden thinks he has wronged him, and invites him to his house, but Mosby conspires with two hired ruffians to fall on his host during a game of draughts, the right moment being signified by Mosby's saying, "Now I take you." Arden is murdered; but the whole gang is apprehended and brought to justice.

(This drama is based on a murder which took place in 1551. Ludwig Tieck has translated the play into German, as a genuine production of Shakespeare. Some ascribe the play to George Lillo, but Charles Lamb gives 1592 as the date of its production, and says the author is unknown.)

Ardenne (*Water of*). This water had the power of converting love to hate. The fountain was made by Merlin, to cure sir Tristram of his love for Isolt (but sir Tristram never drank of it). It is mentioned by Bojardo in *Orlando Innamorato*. Nepenthè (3 syl.) had the contrary effect, viz., turning hatred to love. (See NEPENTHÈ.)

... that same water of Ardenne,
The which Rinaldo drank in happy hour,
Described by that famous Tuscan pen.
... It had the power to change the hearts of men
From love to hate.

Spenser, *The Faery Queen*, iv. 3 (1596).

Ar'dven, west coast of Scotland (Argyleshire and its vicinity).

"Go," ... said Starvo; "go to Arden's sea-surrounded rocks. Tell the king of Selma (*Finpat, the captain of whose kingdom was Selma*) . . . I give to him my daughter, the loveliest maid that ever heaved a breast of earth. Her arms are white as the foam of my waves. Her soul is generous and mild."—Ossian ("Finpat," iii.).

Areous'ki, the Indian war-god, war, tumult.

A cry of Areouski broke our sleep.
Campbell, *Gertrude of Wyoming*, l. 16 (1806).

Arethu'sa, daughter of the king Messi'na, in the drama called *Philaster or Love Lies a-bleeding*, by Beaumont and Fletcher (1638).

Arethusa, a nymph pursued by Alpheos the river-god, and changed into a fountain in the island of Orygia; but the river-god still pursued her, and mingled his stream with the fountain,

and now, "like friends once parted grown single-hearted," they leap and flow and slumber together, "like spirits that love but live no more."

* * This fable has been exquisitely turned into poetry by Percy B. Shelley (*Arethusa*, 1820).

Arethuse (4 syl.), a Syracusan fountain, especially noted because the poet Thucydides was born on its banks. Milton alludes to it in his *Lycidas*, v. 85.

Argali'a, brother of Angel'ica, in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Argan, the *malade imaginaire* and father of Angelique. He is introduced taxing his apothecary's bills, under the conviction that he cannot afford to be sick at the prices charged, but then he notices that he has already reduced his bills during the current month, and is not so well. He first hits upon the plan of marrying Angelique to a young doctor, but to this the lady objects. His brother suggests that Argan himself should be his own doctor, and when the invalid replies he has not studied either diseases, drugs, or Latin, the objection is overruled by investing the "malade" in a doctor's cap and robe. The piece concludes with the ceremonial in macaronic Latin.

* * When Argan asks his doctor how many grains of salt he ought to eat with an egg, the doctor answers, "Six, huit, dix, etc., par les nombres pairs, comme dans les médicaments par les nombres impairs."—Molière, *Le Malade Imaginaire*, ii. 9 (1673).

Argante (3 syl.), a giantess called "the very monster and miracle of lust." She and her twin-brother Ollyphant or Oliphant were the children of Typhoeus and Earth. Argante used to carry off young men as her captives, and seized "the Squire of Dames" as one of her victims. The squire, who was in fact Britomart (the heroine of chastity), was delivered by sir Satyrane (3 syl.).—Spenser, *Fuery Queen*, iii. 7 (1590).

Argante (2 syl.), father of Octave (2 syl.) and Zerbinette (3 syl.). He promises to give his daughter Zerbinette to Leandre (2 syl.), the son of his friend Geronte (2 syl.); but during his absence abroad the young people fall in love unknown to their respective fathers. Both fathers storm, and threaten to break off the engagement, but are delighted beyond measure when they discover that

the choice of the young people has unknowingly coincided with their own.—Molière, *Les Fourberies de Scapin* (1671).

(Thomas Otway has adapted this play to the English stage, and called it *The Cheats of Scapin*. "Argante" he calls *Thrifty*; "Geronte" is *Gripe*; "Zerbinette" he calls *Lucia*; and "Leandre" he Anglicises into *Leander*.)

Argantes (3 syl.), a Circassian of high rank and undoubted courage, but fierce and a great detester of the Nazarenos. Argantes and Solyman were undoubtedly the bravest heroes of the infidel host. Argantes was slain by Rinaldo, and Solyman by Tancred.—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575).

Bonaparte stood before the deputies like the Argantes of Italy's heroic poet.—Sir W. Scott.

Argenis, a political romance by Barclay (1621).

Argenk (*The halls of*). Here are portrayed all the various creatures that inhabited this earth before the creation of Adam.—W. Beckford, *Vathek* (1784).

Argentile (3 syl.), daughter of king Adelbriht, and ward of Edel. Curan, a Danish prince, in order to woo her, became a drudge in her house, but being obliged to quit her service, became a shepherd. Edel, the guardian, forcing his suit on Argentile, compelled her to flight, and she became a neatherd's maid. In this capacity Curan wooed and won her. Edel was forced to restore the possessions of his ward, and Curan became king of Northumberland. As for Edel, he was put to death.—William Warner, *Albion's England* (1586).

Argentin (*Le sieur d'*), one of the officers of the duke of Burgundy.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

* **Argo'o**, baron of Servia and husband of Gabriela. (See *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*).—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Argestes (3 syl.), the west wind.

Winged Argestes, bidste Aurora's sonage,
Lissomed that day to leave his dungeon,
Mekely attended.

Wm. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, ii. 5 (1713).

Argestes (3 syl.), the north-east wind; **Cæcias**, the north-west; **Bo'reas**, the full north.

Boreas and Cæcias and Argestes loud
... rend the woods, and seas upturn.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, x. 600, etc. (1663).

Argillan, a haughty, turbulent knight, born on the banks of the Trent.

He induced the Latians to revolt, was arrested, made his escape, but was ultimately slain in battle by Solyman.—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered*, viii. ix. (1575).

Argon and Ruro, the two sons of Annin king of Inis-thona, an island of Scandinavia. Cormalo, a neighbouring chief, came to the island, and asked for the honour of a tournament. Argon granted the request, and overthrew him, and thus so vexed Cormalo that during a hunt he shot both the brothers with his bow. Their dog Iluno, running to the hall, howled so as to attract attention, and Annin, following the hound, found his two sons both dead. On his return he discovered that Cormalo had run off with his daughter. Oscar, son of Ossian, slew Cormalo in fight, and restored the daughter to her father.—*Ossian* ("The War of Inis-thona").

Arg'uri (in Russian Armenia), traditionally where Noah first planted the vine. (*Arg'urri*, "he planted the vine.")

Argus, the turf-writer, was Irwin Willes, who died in 1871.

Argyle (*Mac Callum More, duke of*), in the reign of George I.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (1818).

Mac Callum More, margrave of Argy'e, in the reign of Charles I, was commander of the parliamentary forces, and is called "Oile-jue Grumach;" he disavowed himself and resumes the name of Murdoch Campbell.—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (1810).

(Duke and duchess of Argyle are introduced also in the *Heart of Midlothian*, by Sir W. Scott, 1818.)

Ariad'no (1 syl.), daughter of Minos king of Crete. She gave Theseus a clew of thread to guide him out of the Cretan labyrinth. Theseus married his deliverer, but when he arrived at Naxos (*Dia*) forsook her, and she hung herself.

Surely it is an Ariadne. . . . There is drawing womanhood in every line but she knows nothing of Naxos.—Ouida, *Ariadne*, i. 1.

Aria'na, an ancient name of Khorasan, in Persia.

Ar'ibert, king of the Lombards (653-661), left "no male pledge behind," but only a daughter named Rhodaland, whom he wished duke Gondibert to marry, but the duke fell in love with Bertha, daughter of As'tragon, the sage. The tale being unfinished, the sequel is not known.—Sir W. Davenant, *Gondibert* (died 1668).

Arico'nium, Kenchester, in Hereford, on the Ine. Here Offa had a palace.

In poetry, Ariconium means Herefordshire, noted for its wool.

[*Armed*] conduct
The English merchant, with the banner hoist
Of fetid Ariconium, while I cleave the
Norman kings [*Poland and Russia*].
Arsenio, hymn to the Nativity.

Arideus [*A.ros' de.us*], a herald in the Christian army.—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575).

A'riel, in *The Tempest*, an airy spirit, able to assume any shape, or even to become invisible. He was enslaved to the witch Sycorax, mother of Caliban, who overtook the little thing, and in punishment for not doing what was beyond his strength, imprisoned him for twelve years in the rift of a pine tree, where Caliban delighted to torture him with impish cruelty. Prospero, duke of Milan and father of Miranda, liberated Ariel from the pine-rift, and the grateful spirit served the duke for sixteen years, when he was set free.

And like Ariel in the cloven pine tree,
For its freedom groans and sighs
Loughlough, *The Golden Milestone*.

A'riel, the sylph in Pope's *Rape of the Lock*. The impersonation of "fine life" in the abstract, the nice adjuster of hearts and necklaces. When disobedient he is punished by being kept hovering over the fumes of the chocolate, or is transfixed with pins, clogged with pomatums, or wedged in the eyes of bookbinder.

A'riel, one of the rebel angels. The word means "the Lion of God." Abdiel encountered him, and overthrew him.—Milton, *Paradise Lost*, vi. 371 (1665).

Ariman'es (4 syl.), the prince of the powers of evil, introduced by Byron in his drama called *Manfred*. The Persian recognized a power of good and a power of evil: the former Yesad, and the latter Ahriman (in Greek, Oromazdes and Ariman'nis). These two spirits are ever at war with each other. Oromazdes created twenty-four good spirits, and enclosed them in an egg to be out of the power of Ariman'es; but Ariman'es pierced the shell, and thus mixed evil with every good. However, a time will come when Ariman'es shall be subjected, and the earth will become a perfect paradise.

Arimas'pians, a one-eyed people of Scythia, who adorned their hair with gold. As gold mines were guarded by Gryphons, there were perpetual contentions between the Arimaspians and the Gryphons. (See *Gryphons*.)

Arimaspi, quos diximus uno oculo in fronte medio habere.

signes; quibus audire bellum esse circa metalla cum
scryphæ, leuæra volucri genere, quæ vulgo traditur,
creto ex cunctis aurum, mire cupiditate et feris contu-
dentibus, et Arimæis replentibus, multæ, sed maxime
illustræ Herodotus et Aristæus Proconnesius scribunt.—
Pliny, *Nat. Hist.* vi. 2.

Arioch ("a fierce lion"), one of the
fallen angels overthrow by Abdiel.—
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, vi. 871 (1665).

Ariodan'tes (5 syl.), the beloved of
Genev'ra, a Scotch princess. Genev'ra
being accused of incontinence, Ariodan'tes
stood forth her champion, vindicated her
innocence, and married her.—Ariosto,
Orlando Furioso (1516).

Ari'on. William Falconer, author of
The Shipwreck, speaks of himself under
this *nom de plume* (canto iii.). He was
sent to sea when a lad, and says he was
caged to investigate the "antiquities of
foreign states." He was junior officer in
the *Britannia*, which was wrecked against
the projecting verge of cape Columna, the
most southern point of Attica, and was
the only officer who survived.

Thy woes, Ari'on, and thy simple tale
O'er all the hearts shall triumph and prevail.
Campbell, *Pleasures of Hope*, ii. (1799).

Ari'on, a Greek musician, who, to avoid
being murdered for his wealth, threw
himself into the sea, and was carried to
Tænaros on the back of a dolphin.

Ari'on, the wonderful horse, which Her-
cules gave to Adrastus. It had the gift
of human speech, and the feet on the right
side were the feet of a man.

(One of the masques in sir W. Scott's
Kennethworth is called "Arion.")

Ario'sto of the North, sir Walter
Scott (1771-1832).

And, like the Ariosto of the North,
banging lady-love and war, romance and knightly worth.
Byron, *Childe Harold*, iv. 40.

Aristæ'us, protector of vines and
olives, huntmen and herdsmen. He in-
structed man also in the management of
bees, taught him by his mother Cyrene.

In such a palace Aristæus found
Cyrene, when he bore the plaintive tale
Of his lost bees to her maternal ear.
Cowper, *The Two Palaces of Arno of Russia*.

Aristarchus, any critic. Aristar-
chus of Samothrace was the greatest critic
of antiquity. His labours were chiefly
directed to the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* of Homer.
He divided them into twenty-four books
each, marked every doubtful line with an
obelos, and every one he considered
especially beautiful with an asterisk.
(Pl. *N.C.* 166; died aged 73.)

The whole region of belles lettres fell under my inspec-
tion . . . There, too, like another Aristarchus, I sunk out

fame and damnation at pleasure.—Samuel Foote, *The
Liar*, i. 1.

"New friend," replied the archbishop, "has it [the
homely] met with any Aristarchus [severe critic]?"—
Lange, *Old Blas*, vii. 4 (1718).

Ariste (2 syl.), brother of Chrysale
(2 syl.), not a *savant*, but a practical
tradesman. He sympathizes with Hen-
riette, his womanly niece, against his
sister-in-law Philaminte (8 syl.) and her
daughter Armande (2 syl.), who are
femmes savantes.—Molière, *Les Femmes
Savantes* (1672).

Ariste'as, a poet who continued to
appear and disappear alternately for above
400 years, and who visited all the mythi-
cal nations of the earth. When not in
the human form, he took the form of a
stag.—*Greek Legend*.

Aristi'des (*The British*), Andrew
Marvell, an influential member of the
House of Commons in the reign of Charles
II. He refused every offer of promotion,
and a direct bribe tendered to him by the
lord treasurer. Dying in great poverty,
he was buried, like Aristidés, at the public
expense (1620-1678).

Aristip'pos, a Greek philosopher of
Cyrene, who studied under Soc'rates, and
set up a philosophic school of his own,
called "hedonism" ('down, "pleasure").

* * C. M. Wieland has an historic
novel in German, called *Aristippus*, in
which he sets forth the philosophical
dogmas of this Cyrenian (1788-1818).

An axiom of Aristippus was *Omnis
Aristippum deest color, et status, et res*
(Horace, *Epist.* i. 17, 28); and his great
precept was *Mihi res, non me rebus sub-
jungere* (Horace, *Epist.* i. 1, 18).

I am a sort of Aristippus, and can equally accommodate
myself to company and solitude, to affluence and frugality.
—Lange, *Old Blas*, v. 12 (1718).

Aristobu'lus, called by Drayton
Aristob'ulus (*Rom.* xvi. 10), and said to
be the first that brought to England the
"glad tidings of salvation." He was
murdered by the Britons.

The first that ever told Christ crucified to us,
By Paul and Peter sent, just Aristob'ulus . . .
By the Britons murdered was.
Drayton, *Polyottion*, xiv. (1622).

Aristom'enes (5 syl.), a young Mes-
senian of the royal line, the "Gid" of
ancient Messenia. On one occasion he
entered Sparta by night to suspend a
shield from the temple of Pallas. On
the shield were inscribed these words:
"Aristomene from the Spartan spoils
dedicates this to the goddess."

* * A similar tale is told of Fernando

Perez del Pulgar, when serving under Ferdinand of Castile at the siege of Granada. With fifteen companions he entered Granada, then in the power of the Moors, and nailed to the door of the principal mosque with his dagger a tablet inscribed "Ave Maria!" then galloped back, before the guards recovered from their amazement.—Washington Irving, *Conquest of Granada*, 91.

Aristophanes (3 syl.), a Greek who wrote fifty-four comedies, eleven of which have survived to the present day (B.C. 444–380). He is called "The Prince of Ancient Comedy" and Menander "The Prince of New Comedy" (B.C. 312–291).

The English or Modern Aristophanes, Samuel Foote (1722–1777).

The French Aristophanes, J. Baptiste Poquelin de Molière (1622–1673).

Aristotle. The mistress of this philosopher was Heppylis; of Plato, Archonassa; and of Epicurus, Leontium.

Aristotle of Chama, Iehuhe, who died A.D. 1200, called "The Prince of Science."

Aristotle of Christianity, Isaac Aquinas, who tried to reduce the doctrines of faith to syllogistic formulae (1221–1274).

Aristotle of the Nineteenth Century, George Cuvier, the naturalist (1769–1832).

Aristotle in Love. Godfrey Gohlye told sir Graunde Amoure that Aristotle the philosopher was once in love, and the lady promised to listen to his prayer if he would grant her request. The terms being readily accepted, she commanded him to go on all fours, and then, putting a bridle into his mouth, mounted on his back, and drove him about the room till he was so angry, weary, and disgusted, that he was quite cured of his foolish attachment.—Stephen Hawes, *The Pastime of Pleasure*, xxix. (1555).

Armado (*Don Adriano de*), a pompous, affected Spaniard, called "a refined traveller, in all the world's new fashion planted, that had a mint of phrases in his brain. One whom the music of his own vain tongue did ravish." This man was chosen by Ferdinand, the king of Navarre, when he resolved to spend three years in study with three companions, to relate in the interim of his studies "in high-born words the worth of many a knight from tawny Spain lost in the world's debate."

His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptory, his tongue filed, his eye ambitious, his gait majestic, and

his general behaviour vain, ridiculous, and thraconical. . . . He draweth out the thread of his verbosity finer than the staple of his argument.—Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost*, act v. sc. 1 (1594)

Armande (2 syl.), daughter of Chrysale (2 syl.) and sister of Henriette. Armande is a *femme savante*, and Henriette a "thorough woman." Both love Clitandre, but Armande loves him platonically, while Henriette loves him with womanly affection. Clitandre prefers the younger sister, and after surmounting the usual obstacles, marries her.—Molière, *Les Femmes Savantes* (1672).

Armida, a sorceress, who seduces Rinaldo and other crusaders from the siege of Jerusalem. Rinaldo is conducted by her to her splendid palace, where he forgets his vows, and abandons himself to sensual joys. Carlo and Ubaldo are sent to bring him back, and he escapes from Armida; but she follows him, and not being able to allure him back again, sets fire to her palace, rushes into the midst of the fight, and is slain.

[Jollie's] small hand
Withdrew itself from his, but left behind
A little pressure . . . but ne'er again his wand
Wrought chance with all Armida's fairy art,
Like what this light touch left on Juan's heart.
Byron, *Don Juan*, l. 71.

When the young queen of Frederick William of Prussia rode about in military costume to incite the Prussians to arms against Napoleon, the latter wittily said, "She is Armida in her distraction setting fire to her own palace."

(Both Gluck and Rossini have taken the story of Armida as the subject of an opera.)

Armida's Girdle. Armida had an enchanted girdle, which, "in price and beauty," surpassed all her other ornaments; even the cestus of Venus was less costly. It told her everything; "and when she would be loved, she wore the same."—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1573).

Armstrong (*John*), called "The Laird's Jock." He is the laird of Mangerton. This old warrior witnesses a national combat in the valley of Liddesdale, between his son (the Scotch chieftain) and Foster (the English champion), in which young Armstrong is overthrown.—Sir W. Scott, *The Laird's Jock* (time, Elizabeth).

Armstrong (*Grace*), the bride-elect of Hobbie Elliot of the heugh-foot, a young farmer.—Sir W. Scott, *The Black Dwarf* (time, Anna).

Armstrong (*Alfie*), court jester to

James I., introduced in *The Fortunes of Nigel*, by sir Walter Scott (1822).

Ar'naut, an Albanian mountaineer. The word means "a brave man."

Stained with the best of Ar'naut blood.
Byron, *The Corsair*, 328.

Arnheim (2 syl.). *The baron Herman von Arnheim*, Anne of Geierstein's grandfather.

Sibilla of Arnheim, Anne's mother.

The baroness of Arnheim, Anne of Geierstein.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Ar'no, the river of Florence, the birth-place of both Dante and Boccaccio.

At last the Muses rose . . . and scattered . . . as they flew
Their blooming wreaths from fair Valchus's bowers
[Perrault].
To Arno's myrtle border
Al-nahik, *Pleasures of Imagination*, II.

Ar'nold, the deformed son of Bertha, who hates him for his ugliness. Weary of life, he is about to make away with himself, when a stranger accosts him, and promises to transform him into any shape he likes best. He chooses that of Achilles, and then goes to Rome, where he joins the besieging army of Bourbon. During the siege, Arnold enters St. Peter's of Rome just in time to rescue Olympia, but the proud beauty, to prevent being taken captive by him, flings herself from the high altar on the pavement, and is taken up apparently lifeless. As the drama was never completed, the sequel is not known.—Byron, *The Deformed Transformed*.

Ar'nold, the torch-bearer at Rotherwood.—Sir W. Scott, *Joanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Ar'nold of Benthuyssen, disguised as a beggar, and called "Ginks."—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Beggar's Bush* (1622).

Arnoldo, son of Melchtal, patriot of the forest cantons of Switzerland. He was in love with Mathilde (3 syl.), sister of Gessler, the Austrian governor of the district. When the tyranny of Gessler drove the Swiss into rebellion, Arnoldo joined the insurgents, but after the death of Gessler he married Mathilde, whose life he had saved when it was imperilled by an avalanche.—Rossini, *Guglielmo Tell* (1829).

Ar'noldo, a gentleman contracted to Lenocia, a chaste lady, dishonourably married by the governor, count Clodio.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Custom of the Country* (1647).

Arnolphe (2 syl.), a man of wealth, who has a crotchety about the proper training of girls to make good wives, and tries his scheme on Agnès, whom he adopts from a peasant's hut, and whom he intends in time to make his wife. She is brought up, from the age of four years, in a country convent, where difference of sex and the conventions of society are wholly ignored; but when removed from the convent Agnès treats men like school-girls, nods to them familiarly, kisses them, and plays with them. Being told by her guardian that married women have more freedom than maidens, she asks him to marry her; however, a young man named Horace falls in love with her, and makes her his wife, so Arnolphe after all profits nothing by his pains.—Molière, *L'École des Femmes* (1662).

Dans un petit couvent loin de toute pratique
Je le fis élever selon ma politique,
C'est-à-dire, en donnant qu'on soit en empiétoir
Pour la rendre plus saine qu'il ne parait.
Act I. 1.

Ar'not (*Andrew*), one of the yeomen of the Balafre [Ludovic Lesly].—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

Aron'teus (4 syl.), an Asiatic king, who joined the Egyptian armament against the crusaders.—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575).

Ar'oundight, the sword of sir Lancelot of the Lake.

Arpa'sia, the betrothed of Mone'sés, a Greek, but made by constraint the bride of Bajazet sultan of Turkey. Bajazet commanded Mone'sés to be bow-strung in the presence of Arpasia, to frighten her into subjection, but she died at the sight.—N. Rowe, *Tamariane* (1702).

Ar'rant Knave (*An*), a corruption of the Anglo-Saxon *nearo-cndpa* ("great knave"). Similarly, *nearo-brgd* ("great fear"); *nearo-grdp* ("great grip"); *nearo-wrence* ("great deceit"), etc.

Ar'rot (*Dams*), the weasel in the beast-epic of *Reynard the Fox* (1498).

Arrow Festival (*The*), instituted by Zoroaster to commemorate the flight of the arrow shot from the top of the Peak of Deravend, in Persia, with such miraculous prowess as to reach the banks of the Oxus, causing the whole intervening country to be ceded to Persia.

Arrow shot a Mile. Robin Hood

and Little John "frequently shot an arrow a measured mile" (1760 yards).

Tradition informs us that in one of Robin Hood's peregrinations, attended by Little John, he went to dine at Whithy Abbey with the abbot Richard; they went to the top of the abbey, and each of them shot an arrow, which fell not far from Whithy baths and a pillar was set up by the abbot where each arrow was found—both fell more than a measured mile from the abbey—*Charlton, History of Whithy, York, 1346.*

Ar'saces (3 syl.), the patronymic name of the Persian king, from Ar'saces, their great monarch. It was generally added to some distinctive name or appellation, as the Roman emperors added the name of Cæsar to their own.

Ojus memoris hunc honorem Pithi tribuunt ut omnes exinde reges suis Ar'saces nomine nuncient.—Justin, Historiarum Philoſophia, iii.

Arse'tos (3 syl.), the aged eunuch who brought up Clorinda, and attended on her.—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1573).

Ar'taban, the French type of nobiliary pride.

Ar'tamenes (3 syl.) or **Le Grand Cyrus**, a "long-winded romance," by Mlle. Scuderi (1607-1791).

Artaxam'inous, king of Utopia, married to Grankimiss, whom he wishes to divorce for Disaffiance. But Disaffiance is betrothed to general Bombastis, and when the general finds that his "fond one" prefers "half a crown" to himself, he hates all the world, and challenges the whole race of man by hanging his boots on a tree, and daring any one to displace them. The king, coming to the spot to visit the challenge, and cuts the boots down, whereupon Bombastis falls on his majesty, and "kills him," in a theatrical sense, for the dead monarch, at the close of the burlesque, joins in the dance, and promises, if the audience likes, "to die again tomorrow."—W. B. Rhodes, *Bombastis Furioso*.

Ar'tchila Mur'tchila, the magic words which "Fourteen" was required to pronounce when he wished to get any specific object "into his sack."—*A Lusque Legend.* (See FOURTEEN.)

Ar'tegal or **Arthe'gal** (Sir), son of Gorlois prince of Cornwall, stolen in infancy by the fairies, and brought up in Fairyland. Britomart saw him in Venus's looking-glass, and fell in love with him. She married him, and became the mother of Aurelius Conan, from whom (through Cadwallader) the Tudor dynasty derives descent. The wanderings of Britomart, as a lady knight-errant and the impersonation of chastity, is the subject of

bk. iii. of the *Fairy Queen*; and the achievements of sir Ar'tegal, as the impersonation of justice, is the subject of bk. v.

Sir Ar'tegal's first exploit was to decide to which claimant a living woman belonged. This he decided according to Solomon's famous judgment respecting "the living and dead child" (canto 1). His next was to destroy the corrupt practice of bribery and toll (canto 2). His third was the exposing of Braggadocio and his follower Trompart (canto 3). He had then to decide to which brother a chest of money found at sea belonged, whether to Bracidas or Am'idæus; he gave judgment in favour of the former (canto 4). He then fell into the hands of Radigund queen of the Amazons, and was released by Britomart (cantos 5 and 6), who killed Radigund (canto 7). His last and greatest achievement was the deliverance of Ire'na (*Ireland*) from Grantorto (*rebellion*), whom he slew (canto 12).

N.B.—This rebellion was that called the earl of Desmond's, in 1580. Before bk. iv. 6. Ar'tegal is spelt Arthe'gal, but never afterwards.

* "Sir Ar'tegal" is meant for lord Gray of Wilton, Spenser's friend. He was sent in 1580 into Ireland as lord-lieutenant, and the poet was his secretary. The marriage of Ar'tegal with Britomart means that the justice of lord Gray was united to purity of mind or perfect integrity of conduct.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v. (1596).

Artemis'ia, daughter of Lygdæmis and queen of Caria. With five ships she accompanied Xerxes in his invasion of Greece, and greatly distinguished herself in the battle of Salamis by her prudence and courage. (This is not the Artemisia who built the Mausoleum.)

Our statues show
The boundaries of the Babylonian wall (*Memorials*):
The Carian Artemisia strong in war.
TENNYSON, *The Princess*, ii.

Artemis'ia, daughter of Hecatomæus and sister-wife of Mausolus. Artemisia was queen of Caria, and at the death of her fraternal husband raised a monument to his memory (called a mausoleum), which was one of the "Seven Wonders of the World." It was built by four different architects: Scopas, Timotheus, Leochares, and Bryaxis.

This made the four rare wonders which began
Fair Artemisia's husband's obelisk tomb
(When death took her before the work was done,
And so bereft them of all hopes to come).

That they would yet their own work perfect make
Even for their wrongs, and their self-glories sake.
—Lord Brooke, *An Inquiry upon Fame, etc.* (1854-1858).

Artful Dodger, the sobriquet of John Dawkins, a young thief, up to every sort of dodge, and a most marvellous adept in villainy.—Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837).

Arthgallo, a mythical British king, brother of Gorbonian, his predecessor on the throne, and son of Mor'vidus, the tyrant who was swallowed by a sea-monster. Arthgallo was deposed, and his brother El'idure was advanced to the throne instead.—Geoffrey, *British History*, ii. 17. (1142).

Arthur (King), parentage of. His father was Uther the pendragon, and his mother Ygerné (3 syl.), widow of Gorlois duke of Cornwall. But Ygerné had been a widow only three hours, and knew not that the duke was dead (pt. i. 2), and her marriage with the pendragon was not consummated till thirteen days afterwards. When the boy was born Merlin took him, and he was brought up as the foster-son of sir Ector (Tennyson says "sir Anton"), till Merlin thought proper to announce him as the lawful successor of Uther, and had him crowned. Uther lived two years after his marriage with Ygerné.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 2, 6 (1470).

When first Merlin took the child
And gave him to sir Anton, an old knight
And ancient friend of Uther; and his wife
Nursed the young prince, and reared him with her own.
—Tennyson, *Coming of Arthur*.

Comyns of Arthur. Leod'ogran, king of Cam'eliard (3 syl.), appealed to Arthur to assist him in clearing his kingdom of robbers and wild beasts. This being done, Arthur sent three of his knights to Leodogran, to beg the hand of his daughter Guenever in marriage. To this Leodogran, after some little hesitation, agreed, and sir Lancelot was sent to escort the lady to Arthur's court.

Arthur not dead. According to tradition Arthur is not dead, but rests in Glastonbury, "till he shall come again full twice as fair, to rule over his people." (See BARBAROSSA.)

According to tradition, Arthur never died, but was converted into a raven by enchantment, and will, in the fulness of time, appear again in his original shape, to recover his throne and sceptre. For this reason there is never a raven killed in England.—Curwen, *Don Quixote*, i. 1, 5 (1608).

Arthur's Twelve Battles (or victories over the Saxons). 1. The battle of the river Glem (i.e. the glen of Northumberland). 2 to 5. The four battles of the

Douglas (which falls into the estuary of the Ribble). 6. The battle of Bassa, said to be Bashall Brook, which joins the Ribble near Clithero. 7. The battle of Celidon, said to be Tweeddale. 8. The battle of Castle Gwennion (i.e. Caer Wen, in Wedale, Stow). 9. The battle of Caerleon, i.e. Carlisle; which Tennyson makes to be Caerleon-upon-Usk. 10. The battle of Trath Trerott, in Anglesey, some say the Solway Frith. 11. The battle of Agned Cathregonion (i.e. Edinburgh). 12. The battle of Iladon Hill (i.e. the Hill of Bath, now Bannardown), A.D. 520.

Then bravely chanted they
The several twelve pitched fields he [Arthur] with the
Saxons fought.

M. Drayton, *Polyolbion*, iv. (1612).

Arthur, one of the Nine Worthies. Three were Gentiles: Hector, Alexander, and Julius Cæsar; three were Jews: Joshua, David, and Judas Maccabæus; three were Christians: Arthur, Charlemagne, and Godfrey of Bouillon.

Arthur's Foster-Father and Mother, sir Ector and his lady. Their son, sir Key (his foster-brother), was his seneschal or steward.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 3, 8 (1470).

N.B.—Tennyson makes sir Anton the foster-father of Arthur.

Arthur's Butler, sir Lucas or Lucan, son of duke Cornens; but sir Griffet, son of Cardol, assisted sir Key and sir Lucas "in the rule of the service."—*History of Prince Arthur*, i. 8 (1470).

Arthur's Sisters [half-sisters], Morgause or Margawse (wife of king Lot); Elaine (wife of king Nentres of Carlot); and Morgan le Fay, the "great clerk of Nigromancy," who wedded king Vrience, of the land of Coré, father of Ewains le Blanchomayne. Only the last had the same mother (Ygraine or Ygerné) as the king.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 2.

Arthur's Sons—Urien, Llew, and Arawn. Borre was his son by Lyonora, daughter of the earl Sanam.—*History of Prince Arthur*, i. 15. Mordred was his son by Elaine, wife of king Nentres of Carlot. In some of the romances collated by sir T. Malory he is called the son of Margause and Arthur; Margause being called the wife of king Lot, and sister of Arthur. This incest is said to have been the cause of Mordred's hatred of Arthur.—Pt. i. 17, 86, etc.

Arthur's Drinking-Horn. (See CHASTITY.)

Arthur's Dog, Caval, Dagger, Carn-wenhan; Lance, Rhougonyant; Mare, Llamei (the boulder).

Arthur's Shield, Pridwin. Geoffrey calls it Priwen, and says it was adorned with the picture of the Virgin Mary.—*British History*, ix. 4 (1142).

Arthur's Spear, Rone. Geoffrey calls it Ron. It was made of ebony.—*British History*, ix. 4 (1142).

His spere he nom an b hude the Ron was thaten
Laymon Brut (twelfth century)

Arthur's Sword, Escalibur or Excalibur. Geoffrey calls it Caliburn, and says it was made in the isle of Avalon.—*British History*, ix. 4 (1142).

The temper of his sword if e tried Escalbour
The name and the length of one his hille spear,
With Iridwin his go, it shuld
Drayton *Iolyd*, book ii. 161

Arthur's Round Table. It contained seats for 150 knights. Three were reserved, two for honour, and one (called the "siege perilous") for sir Galahad destined to achieve the quest of the sangreal. If any one else attempted to sit in it, his death was the certain penalty.

* * There is a table so called at Winchester, and Henry VIII. showed it to François I. as the very table made by Merlin for Uther the pendragon

And for great Arthur's seat her Winchester prefers
Whose old round table yet she vaunteth to be hers
Drayton, *Iolyd*, ii. 161.

Arthur (Kir), in the burlesque opera of *Ton Thum*, has Doll-molla for his queen, and Huncamunca for his daughter. This dramatic piece, by Henry Fielding, the novelist, was produced in 1730, but was altered by Kane O'Hara, author of *Midas*, about half a century later.

Arthur's Harp, a Lyra which forms a triangle with the Pole-star and Arcturus.

Dost thou know the star
We call the Harp of Arthur "up in heaven"
Tennyson, *The Last Tournament*

Arthur's Seat, the hill which overhangs Edinburgh.

Nor hunt the bloodhounds back to Arthur's seat
(Edinburgh)

Byron, *English Bards and Scotch Sycophants*

Arthurian Romances.

King Arthur and the Round Table, a romance in verse (1096).

The Holy Graal (in verse, 1100).

Titarel or The Guardian of the Holy Graal, by Wolfram von Eschenbach. Titarel founded the temple of Graalburg as a shrine for the holy graal.

The Romance of Parzival, prince of the race of the kings of Graalburg, by Wolfram of Eschenbach (in verse). This romance was translated into French by Chrétien de Troyes in 1170. It contains 4018 eight-syllable lines.

Launcelot of the Lake, by Ulrich of Zazikoven, contemporary with William Rufus.

Wuolof or The Knight of the Wheel, by Wunod of Graffenberg. This adventurer leaves his mother in Syria, and goes in search of his father, a knight of the Round Table.

Lucan or The Knight of the Lion, and *Fri k*, by Hartmann von der Aue (thirteenth century).

Tristan and Isolt (in verse, by Master Gottfried of Strasburg (thirteenth century). This is also the subject of *Luc du Gast*, a prose romance, which was revised by Elie de Borron, and turned into verse by Thomas the Rhymer, of Erceeldoune, under the title of the *Romanse of Tristram*.

Mellyn Ambrose, by Robert de Borron. *Roman des diverses Quêtes de St. Graal*, by Walter Mapes (prose).

A Life of Joseph of Arimathea, by Robert de Borron.

The Morte d'Arthur, by Walter Mapes.

The Rhylls of the King, by Tennyson, in blank verse, containing "The Coming of Arthur," "Gareth and Lynette," "Geraint and Enid," "Merlin and Vivien," "Launcelot and Elaine," "The Holy Graal," "Pelleas and Ettarre" (2 syl.), "The Last Tournament," "Guinevere" (3 syl.), and "The Passing of Arthur," which is the "Morte d'Arthur" with an introduction added to it.

(The old Arthurian Romances have been collated and rendered into English by sir Thomas Malory, in three parts. Part i. contains the early history of Arthur and the beautiful allegory of Gareth and Lanet; part ii. contains the adventures of sir Tristram; and part iii. the adventures of sir Launcelot, with the death of Arthur and his knights. Sir Frederick Madden and J. T. K. have also contributed to the same series of legends.)

* * *Sources of the Arthurian Romances*. The prose series of romances called Arthurian, owe their origin to: 1. The legendary chronicles composed in Wales or Brittany, such as *De Excidio Britannie* of Gildas. 2. The chronicles of Nennius (ninth century). 3. The Armoric collections of Walter [Cale'minus] or Gualtier, archdeacon of Oxford. 4. The *Chronicon sive Historia Britonum* of Geoffrey of Monmouth. 5. Floating traditions and metrical ballads and romances. (See CHARLEMAGNE, MARINOUION.)

Arthur et (Miss Seraphina the peasant and Miss Angelica), two sisters in sir

W. Scott's novel called *Redgountlet* (time, George III.).

Arts (*The fine*) and **Genius**. Sir Walter Scott was wholly ignorant of pictures, and quite indifferent to music. Rogers felt no pleasure in paintings, and music gave him positive discomfort. Sir Robert Peel detested music. Byron and Tasso cared nothing for architecture, and Byron had no ear for music. Mde. de Staël could not appreciate scenery. Pope and Dr. Johnson, like Scott and Byron, had no ear for music, and could scarcely discern one tune from another; Pope preferred a street organ to Handel's *Messiah*.

Arturo (lord Arthur Talbot), a cavalier affianced to Elvira "the puritan," daughter of lord Walton. On the day appointed for the wedding, Arturo has to aid Enrichetta (*Henrietta*, widow of Charles I.) in her escape, and Elvira, supposing he is eloping with a rival, temporarily loses her reason. On his return, Arturo explains the circumstances, and they vow never more to part. At this juncture Arturo is arrested for treason, and led away to execution; but a herald announces the defeat of the Stuarts, and free pardon of all political offenders, whereupon Arturo is released, and marries "the fair puritan."—Bellini's opera, *I Puritani* (1834).

Arturo [BUCKLAW]. So Frank Hayston is called in Donizetti's opera of *Luigia di Lanunermuer* (1835). (See HAYSTON.)

Arundel, the staid of sir Bevis of Southampton, given him by his wife Jovian, daughter of the king of Armenia.—Drayton, *Polyolbion*, ii. (1612).

Arundel Castle, called Magounce (2 syl.).

The [*Amphides*] came to a castle that was called Magounce, and now is called Arundell, in Southern.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, li. 115 (1470).

Arvalan, the wicked son of Keha'ma, slain by Ladur'led for attempting to dishonour his daughter Kail'yai (2 syl.). After this, his spirit became the relentless persecutor of the holy maiden, but holiness and chastity triumphed over sin and lust. Thus when Kail'yai was taken to the bower of bliss in paradise, Arvalan borrowed the dragon-car of the witch Lor'rinite (3 syl.) to carry her off; but when the dragons came in sight of the holy place they were unable to mount, and went perpetually downwards, till Arvalan was dropped into an ice-rift of

perpetual snow. When he presented himself before her in the temple of Jagannaut, she set fire to the pagoda. And when he caught the maiden waiting for her father, who was gone to release the glendoveer from the submerged city of Baly, Baly himself came to her rescue.

"Help, help, Kehama! help!" he cried.
But Baly turned not to abide
That mightier power. With irresistible feet
He stamp'd and cleft the earth. It opened wide,
And gave him way to his own judgment seat.
Down like a plummet to the world below
He sank . . . to punishment deserved and endless woe
Southern, *Curse of Kehama*, xvii. 12 (1809).

Arvida (*Prince*), a noble friend of Gustavus Vasa. Both Arvida and Gustavus are in love with Christina, daughter of Christian II. king of Scandinavia. Christian employs the prince to entrap Gustavus, but when he approaches him the better instincts of old friendship and the nobleness of Gustavus prevail, so that Arvida not only refuses to betray his friend, but even abandons to him all further rivalry in the love of Christina.—II. Brooke, *Gustavus Vasa* (1730).

Arvir'agus, the husband of Dorigen. Aurelius tried to win her love, but Dorigen made answer that she would never listen to his suit till the rocks that beset the coast were removed, "and there n'is no stone y-seen." By the aid of magic, Aurelius caused all the rocks of the coast to disappear, and Dorigen's husband insisted that she should keep her word. When Aurelius saw how sad she was, and was told that she had come in obedience to her husband's wishes, he said he would rather die than injure so true a wife and noble a gentleman.—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Franklin's Tale," 1388).

(This is substantially the same as Boccaccio's tale of *Dianora and Gilberto*, day x. 5. See DIANORA.)

Arvir'agus, younger son of Cymbeline (48 syl.) king of Britain, and brother of Guiderius. The two in early childhood were kidnapped by Belarius, out of revenge for being unjustly banished, and were brought up by him in a cave. When they were grown to manhood, Belarius, having rescued the king from the Romans, was restored to favour. He then introduced the two young men to Cymbeline, and told their story, upon which the king was rejoiced to find that his two sons whom he thought dead were both living.—Shakespeare, *Cymbeline* (1606).

Aryan Languages (*The*)—

1. Sanskrit, whence Hindustance.
2. Zend, " Perian.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

8. Greek, whence Romance
4. Latin, " Italian, French Spanish, Portuguese, Wallachian (Romanic)
5. Celtic, " Welsh, Irish, Gaelic
6. Gothic, " Teutonic English, Scandinavian
7. Slavonic, " European Russian, and Austrian

As You Like It, a comedy by Shakespeare. One of the French dukes being driven from his dukedom by his brother, went with certain followers to the forest of Arden, where they lived a frugal life, chiefly occupied in the chase. The deposed duke had one daughter named Rosalind, whom the usurper kept at court as the companion of his own daughter Celia, and the two cousins were very fond of each other. At this time match Rosalind fell in love with Orlando, who threw his antagonist a gauntlet and professional athlete. The usurping duke (Frederick) now banished her from the court, but her cousin (who re-acted to go to Arden with her) so Rosalind in boys' clothes (under the name of Ganymed) and Celia as a rustic maiden (under the name of Aliena), started to find the deposed duke. Orlando being driven from home by his elder brother, also went to the forest of Arden, and was taken under the duke's protection. Here he met the ladies, and a double marriage was the result—Orlando married Rosalind and his elder brother Oliver married Celia. The usurper retired to a religious house, and the deposed duke was restored to his dominions.—(1598)

Asaph, So the calls Driven in *Absalom and A hitophel*

While 'dall throne an' lo' a rock t'nd fast
The son of Asaph and his run shall last.

Asaph (St), a British [re W 11] monk of the sixth century, abt fllin-Flvy, which chan'd its name to St Asaph, in honour of him

So hishop's own at a bring of whi her sals to shall be
As Asaph w'to first gave th' name n' to th' st
Drayton *Polyd in xxiv* (1)

Ascalaphos, sor of Achéron turned into an owl for tale-telling and trying to make mischief.—*Greek Fable*

Ascanio, son of don Henrique (201), in the comedy called *The Spanish Curate*, by Beaumont and Fletcher (1622)

Ascapart or **Ascupart**, an enormous giant, thirty feet high, who carried off sir Bevis, his wife Jos'ian, his sword Morglay,

ASGIL'S TRANSLATION.

and his steed Ar'undel, under his arm. Sir Bevis afterwards made Ascapart his slave, to run beside his horse. The entry of sir Bevis is on the city gates of Southampton—Drayton, *Polyolbion*, II, (1612).

He was a man whose huge stature threw shadows on the world, and his eyes could pierce the heart of Coleridge. He was a man whose other giant of romance, without ruling himself over to heaven even by the altitude of Ascapart—Sir W. Scott

Those Ascapart men big enough to throw
themselves from a bar

Dr. Donne (1572-1631)

Thus imitated by Pope (1688-1744)—

Each man an Ascapart of strength to the
He joins both Temple Bar and Charing Cross

Ascrean Sage, or **Ascrean poet**, Hecel, who was born at Ascrea, in Essex. Virgil calls him "The Old Ascrean."

He is the last of the Ascrean poets
The Ascrean poets and the Ascrean

St. vii (1)

As'ebie (3 syl), Irrigation personified in *The Purple Island* (1633), by Phineas Fletcher (canto II). He had four sons: Holotroch (1 syl), Phar'makeus (3 syl) (1 syl), Her'ticus, and Hypocenis, and fully described by the poet. (Greek, 15), 'impety')

Asel'ges (3 syl), Lasciviousness personified. One of the four sons of Anag'nus (a syl), his three brothers being Marchus (a syl), Porncus (a syl), and Aceth'arus. Seeing his brother Porncus fall by the spear of Parthenia (a syl), Asel'ges rushes forward to avenge his death, but the martial maid caught him with her spear, and tossed him so high in the air "that he hardly knew whether his course was bent" (Greek, *asel'ges*, "intemperate," Phineas Fletcher, *The Purple Island*, vi, (1633).

As'en, strictly speaking, are only the three gods next in rank to the twelve mile Asir, but the word is not infrequently used for the Scandinavian deities generally.

Asgard, the fortress of the Asir or Scandinavian deities. It is situated in the centre of the universe, and is accessible only by the rainbow bridge (*Bifrost*). The river is Nornor, overshadowed by the famous ash tree Yggdrasil.

As'gil's Translation. John Asgil wrote a book on the possibility of man being translated into eternal life without tasting death. The book in 1767 was condemned to be burnt by the common hangman.

There is no depending upon thought without in any country
and a man may as easily trust to Asgil's translation as to

his great-grandmother not marrying.—Mrs. Conliffe, *The Beguiled*, li. 2 (1708).

Ash'feld (*Farmer*), a truly John Bull farmer, tender-hearted, noble-minded but homely, generous but hot-tempered. He loves his daughter Susan with the love of a woman. His favourite expression is "Behave pratty," and he himself always tries to do so. His daughter Susan marries Robert Handy, the son of sir Abel Handy.

Dame Ashfold, the farmer's wife, whose *lête noire* is a neighbouring farmer named Grundy. What Mrs. Grundy will say, or what Mrs. Grundy will think or do, is dame Ashfold's decalogue and gospel too.

Susan Ashfield, daughter of farmer and dame Ashfold.—Thom. Morton, *Speed the Plough* (1761-1838).

Ash'ford (*Isaac*), "a wise, good man, contented to be poor."—Crabbe, *Parish Register* (1807).

Ash'taroth, a general name for all Syrian goddesses. (See **ASTURETH**.)

[They] had several names
(Of Tadmor and Ash'taroth: those male,
Those feminine
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, l. 121 (1637)

Ash'ton (*Sir William*), the lord keeper of Scotland, and father of Lucy Ashton.

Lady Eleanor Ashton, wife of sir William.

Captain Roderic Douglas Ashton, eldest son of sir William.

Lucy Ashton, daughter of sir William, betrothed to Edgar (the master of Ravenswood); but being compelled to marry Frank Hayston (laird of Bucklaw), she tries to murder him in the bridal chamber, and becomes insane. Lucy dies, but the laird recovers.—Sir W. Scott, *The Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III.).

(This has been made the subject of an opera by Donizetti, called *Lucia di Lammermoor*, 1835.)

Asia, the wife of that Pharaoh who brought up Moses. She was the daughter of Mozaem.—Sale, *Korán*, xx. notes.

Asia, wife of that Pharaoh who knew not Joseph. Her husband tortured her for believing in Moses; but she was taken alive into paradise.—Sale, *Al Korán*, lxxi. note.

Mahomet says, "Among women four have been perfect: Asia, wife of Pharaoh; Mary, daughter of Imrán; Khadijah, the prophet's first wife; and Fatima, his own daughter."

As'ir, the twelve chief gods of Scandinavia.

navian mythology.—Odin, Thor, Baldr, Njord, Frey, Tyr, Bragi, Heimdall, Vidar, Váli, Ullar, and Forseti.

Sometimes the goddesses—Frigga, Freyja, Idu'na, and Saga, are ranked amongst the Asir also.

As'madal (3 syl.), the same as Asmodeus (4 syl.), the lustful and destroying angel, who robbed Sara of her seven husbands (*Tobit* iii. 8). Milton makes him one of the rebellious angels overthrown by Uriel and Raphael. Hume says the word means "the destroyer."—*Paradise Lost*, vi. 365 (1655).

Asmodeus (4 syl.), the demon of vanity and dress, called in the Talmud "king of the devils." As "dress" is one of the bitterest evils of modern life, it is termed "the Asmodeus of domestic peace," a phrase employed to express any "skeleton" in the house of a private family.

In the book of *Tobit* Asmodeus falls in love with Sara, daughter of Raguel, and causes the successive deaths of seven husbands each on his bridal night, but when Sara married Tobit, Asmodeus was driven into Egypt by a charm made of the heart and liver of a fish burnt on perfumed ashes.

(Milton throws the accent on the third syl., Tennyson on the second.)

Better pleased
Than Asmodeus with the fiery flame,
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iv. 165.
Abaddon and Asmodeus caught at sea,
Tennyson, *St. Simon's Oracles*.

Asmodeus, a "diable bon-homme," with more gaiety than malice; not the least like Mephistopheles. He is the companion of Cleofas, whom he carries through the air, and shows him the inside of houses, where they see what is being done in private or secrecy without being seen. Although Asmodeus is not malignant, yet with all his wit, acuteness, and playful malice, we never forget the fiend even when he is most engaging.

(Such was the popularity of the *Diaboli Boileux*, that two young men fought a duel in a bookseller's shop over the only remaining copy, an incident worthy to be recorded by Asmodeus himself.)

Miss Austen gives us just such a picture of domestic life as Asmodeus would present could he remove the roof of many an English home.—*Ensay*, *Brit. Art.* "Romance."

Asp'tus, Prodigality personified in *The Purple Island* (1630), by Phineas Fletcher, fully described in canto viii. (Greek, *astros*, "a profligate.")

Aspatia, a maiden the very ideal of

ill-fortune and wretchedness. She is the troth-plight wife of Amintor, but Amintor, at the king's request, marries Evadne (3 syl.). Women point with scorn at the forsaken Aspatia, but she bears it all with patience. The pathos of her speeches is most touching, and her death forms the tragical event which gives name to the drama.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Maid's Tragedy* (1610).

Asphaltic Pool (*The*), the Dead Sea, so called from the asphalt or bitumen abounding in it. The river Jordan empties itself into this "pool."—Milton, *Paradise Lost*, i. 411 (1665).

Asphodel, in the language of flowers, means "regret." It is said that the spirits of the dead sustain themselves with the roots of this flower. It was planted by the ancients on graves, and both Theophrastus and Pliny state that the ghosts beyond Achéron roam through the meadows of Asphodel, in order if possible to reach the waters of Lethé or Oblivion. The Asphodel was dedicated to Pluto. Longfellow strangely enough crowns his angel of death with amaranth, with which the "spirits elect bind their resplendent locks," and his angel of life with asphodel, the flower of "regret" and emblem of the grave.

He who wore the crown of asphodels . . .
[said] "My errand is not death, but life."
[but] The angel with the amarantine wreath
Whispered a word that had a sound like death
Longfellow, *The Two Angels*

Aspramont, a place mentioned by Ariosto in his *Orlando Furioso*, in the department of the Meuse (1516).

Jourled in Aspramont and Mont'alban [*Mont ruban*].
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, i. 583 (1666).

Aspramonte (3^d syl.), in sir W. Scott's *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

The old knight, father of Brenhilda.
The lady of Aspramonte, the knight's wife.

Brenhilda of Aspramonte, their daughter, wife of count Robert.

As'rael or **Az'rael**, an angel of death. He is immeasurable in height, inasmuch that the space between his eyes equals a 70,000 days' journey.—*Mohammedan Mythology*.

Ass (*Ass*), emblem of the tribe of Issachar. In the old church at Torone is a stone pulpit, divided into compartments, containing shields decorated with the

several emblems of the Jewish tribes, of which this is one.

Issachar is a strong ass, couching down between two burdens.—*Gen. xlix. 14*.

Ass. Three of these animals are by different legends admitted into heaven: 1. The ass on which Christ rode on His journey to Jerusalem on the day of palms. 2. The ass on which Balaam rode, and which reproved the prophet, "speaking with the voice of a man." 3. The ass of Aaz's queen of Sheba or Saba, who came to visit Solomon. (See *ANIMALS*, p. 40.) **Ass's Furs**. Midas was chosen to decide a trial of musical skill between Apollo and Pan. The Phrygian king gave his verdict in favour of Pan, whereupon Apollo changed his ears to those of an ass. The servant who used to cut the king's hair, discovering the deformity, was afraid to whisper the secret to any one, but not being able to contain himself, dug a hole in the earth, and, putting his mouth into it, cried out, "King Midas has ass's ears." He then filled up the hole, and felt relieved. Tennyson makes the barber a woman.

No livelier than the dame
That whispered "Ass's ears" [sic] among the sedge,
"My sister."

The Princess, li.

As'sad, son of Camaralzaman and Hama'al'nefous (5 syl.), and half-brother of Amgiad (son of Camaralzaman and Badoura). Each of the two mothers conceived a base passion for the other's son, and when the young men repulsed their advances, accused them to their father of gross designs upon their honour. Camaralzaman commanded his vizier to put them both to death; but instead of doing so, he conducted them out of the city, and told them not to return to their father's kingdom (the island of Ebony). They wandered on for ten days, when Assad went to a city in sight to obtain provisions. Here he was entrapped by an old fire-worshipper, who offered him hospitality, but cast him into a dungeon, intending to offer him up a human victim on the "mountain of fire." The ship in which he was sent being driven on the coast of queen Margiana, Assad was sold to her as a slave, but being recaptured was carried back to his old dungeon. Here Bostana, one of the old man's daughters, took pity on him, and released him, and ere long Assad married queen Margiana, while Amgiad, out of gratitude, married Bostana.—*Arabian Nights* ("Amgiad and Assad").

As'sidos, a plant in the country of

prester John. It not only protects the wearer from evil spirits, but forces every spirit to tell its business.

Assise (in feudal times), toute chose qui l'on a vue user et accoustumer et delivrer en cour du roiaume.—*Clef des Assises*.

As'tag'oras, a female fiend, who has the power of raising storms.—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575).

Astar'te (3 syl.), the Phœnician moon-goddess, the Astoreth of the Syrians.

With these
* Came Astoreth, whom the Phœnicians called
Astarte, queen of heaven, with crescent horns
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, l. 438 (1665).

* **As'tarte** (2 syl.), an attendant on the princess Anna Comne'na.—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Astarte (2 or 3 syl.), beloved by Manfred.—Byron, *Manfred*.

We think of Astarte as young, beautiful, innocent,—gaily, lost, murdered, judged, pardoned, but still, in her permitted visit to earth, speaking in a voice of sorrow, and with a countenance yet pale with mental trouble. We had but a glimpse of her in her beauty and innocence, but at last she rises before us in all the moral silence of a ghost, with fixed, glazed, and passionless eyes, revealing death, judgment, and eternity.—Professor Wilson.

(2 syl.) The lady Astarte him? Hush! who comes here?
(3 syl.) . . . The name Astarte? no (lil 4) (lil 4)

Ast'ery, a nymph in the train of Venus; the lightest of foot and most active of all. One day the goddess, walking abroad with her nymphs, bade them go gather flowers. Astery gathered most of all; but Venus, in a fit of jealousy, turned her into a butterfly, and threw the flowers into the wings. Since then all butterflies have borne wings of many gay colours.—Spenser, *Muipopotmos or the Butterfly's Fate* (1590).

As'tolat, Guildford, in Surrey.

Astol'pho, the English cousin of Orlando; his father was Otho. He was a great boaster, but was generous, courteous, gay, and singularly handsome. Astolpho was carried to Alcina's isle on the back of a whale; and when Alcina tired of him, she changed him into a myrtle tree, but Melissa disenchanted him. Astolpho descended into the infernal regions; he also went to the moon, to cure Orlando of his madness by bringing back his lost wits in a phial.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Astolpho's Horn. This horn was the gift of Logistilla. Whatever man or beast heard it, was seized with instant

panic, and became an easy captive.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso*, viii.

Astolpho's Book. The same fairy gave him a book, which would direct him aright in all his journeyings, and give him any other information he required.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso*, viii.

As'ton (*Sir Jacob*), a cavalier during the Commonwealth; one of the partisans of the late king.—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (period, Commonwealth).

As'ton (*Enrico*). So Henry Ashton is called in Donizetti's opera of *Lucia di Lammermoor* (1835). (See ASHTON.)

As'torax, king of Paphos and brother of the princess Calis.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Mad Lover* (before 1618).

Ast'reth, the goddess-moon of Syrian mythology; called by Jeremiah, "The Queen of Heaven," and by the Phœnicians, "Astar'tê." (See ASHTAROTH.)

With these [the host of heaven] in troop
Came Astoreth, whom the Phœnicians called
Astarte, queen of heaven, with crescent horns
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, l. 438 (1665).

(Milton does not always preserve the difference between Ashtaroth and Astoreth; for he speaks of the "mooned Ashtaroth, heaven's queen and mother.")

As'tragon, the philosopher and great physician, by whom Gondibert and his friends were cured of the wounds received in the faction fight, stirred up by prince Oswald. Astragon had a splendid library and museum. One room was called "Great Nature's Office," another "Nature's Nursery," and the library was called "The Monument of Vanished Mind." Astragon (the poet says) discovered the loadstone and its use in navigation. He had one child, Bertha, who loved duke Gondibert, and to whom she was promised in marriage. The tale being unfinished, the sequel is not known.—Sir W. Davenant, *Gondibert* (died 1668).

Astre'a, Mrs. Aphra Behn, an authoress. She published the story of *Prince Oroonoko* (died 1689).

The stage now loosely does Astrea tread. Pope.

Astrée (2 syl.), a pastoral romance by Honore D'Urfé (1616), very celebrated for giving birth to the pastoral school, which had for a time an overwhelming power on literature, dress, and

amusements. Pastoral romance had re-appeared in Portugal full sixty years previously in the pastoral romance of Montemayer called *Dama* (1552); and Longos, in the fifth century, had produced a beautiful prose pastoral called *The Loves of Daphnis and Chloe*, but both these pastorals stand alone, while that of D'Urfé is the beginning of a long series.

Astringer, a falconer. Shakespeare introduces an astringer in *All's Well that Ends Well*, act v. sc. 1. (From the French *austour*, Latin *austereus*, "a go-hawk.") A "gentle astringer" is a gentleman falconer.

We usually call a falconer who keeps that kind of hawk [the go-hawk] an astringer—Lamb, *Law Dictionary*.

Astro-flamman'to (3 syl.), owner of the night. The word means "dark star."—Mozart, *Die Zauberflöte* (1791).

Astronomer (*Tle*), in *Roswell*, an old enthusiast, who believed himself to have the control and direction of the weather. He leaves Immac his successor but implores him not to interfere with the constituted order.

"I have possessed and he to Immac for five years the regulation of the weather, and the direction of the seasons. This he has listened to my advice and I have called from tropic to tropic my direction, the winds and rain have obeyed their waters and the Nile has never flowed at my command. I have restrained the rage of the dog star, and made it the friend of the earth. He winds alone have I let loose, and my authority. I am the first of human beings to wish in that respect to be unperturbed."—Dr Johnson, *Lives of the Poets* (1797).

Astrophel, Sir Philip Sidney. Phil. Sid. may be a contraction of *philos aidus*, and the Latin *sidus* being changed to the Greek *astron*, we get *astron philos* ("star-lover"). The "star" he loved was Penelope Devereux, whom he calls *Stella* ("star"), and to whom he was betrothed. Spenser wrote a poem called *Astrophel*, to the memory of Sir Philip Sidney.

But while an Astrophel did live and reign
Amongst all was his name none his peer;
Spenser *Colin Clouts Come Home Again* (1591).

Astynome (4 syl.) or Chryseis, daughter of Chryseis, priest of Apollo. When Lyrnessus was taken, Astynome fell to the share of Agamemnon but the father begged to be allowed to ransom her. Agamemnon refused to comply, whereupon the priest invoked the anger of his patron god, and Apollo sent a plague into the Grecian camp. This was the cause of contention between Agamemnon and Achilles, and forms the subject of Homer's epic called *The Iliad*.

As'wad, son of Shedad king of Ad. He was saved alive when the angel of death destroyed Shedad and all his subjects, because he showed mercy to a camel which had been bound to a tomb to starve to death, that it might serve its master on the day of resurrection.—Southey, *Thalaba the Destroyer* (1797).

Asylum Chris'ti. So England was called by the Camisards during the scandalous religious persecutions of the "Grand Monarque" (Louis XIV.).

Ataba'lipa, the last emperor of Peru, subdued by Pizarro, the Spanish general. Milton refers to him in *Paradise Lost*, xi. 409 (1665).

Atala, the name of a novel by Francois René Chateaubriand. It was published in 1801, and created universal admiration. Like his novel called *Rene*, it was designed as an episode to his *Genie du Christianisme*. His wanderings through the primeval woods of North America are described in *Atala* and *Rene* also.

(This has nothing to do with *Attala*, king of the Huns, nor with *Athalie* (queen of Judah), the subject of Racine's great tragedy.)

Atalanta, of Arcadia, wished to remain single, and therefore gave out that she would marry no one who could not outstrip her in running; but if any challenged her and lost the race, he was to lose his life. Hippomenes won the race by throwing down golden apples, which Atalanta kept stopping to pick up. William Morris has chosen this for one of his tales in *Earthly Paradise* (March).

In short, she thus appeared like another Atalanta—*Centrose & Sonnet, Fairy Tales* ("Fortunate," 1852).

Atah'ba, the inca of Peru, most dearly beloved by his subjects, on whom Pizarro makes war. An old man says of the inca—

The virtues of our monarch atah were to him the affection of his people and the benign regard of heaven—*Shakespeare, Peru*, ii. 4 (from *Kotzebue*, 1794).

Atha'ra or **Black River**, called the "dark mother of Egypt." (See **BLACK RIVER**.)

Ate (2 syl.), goddess of revenge.

With him slain to come the mother queen,
An Ate, stirring him to blood and strife.
—*Shakespeare, King John*, iii. 1. 188.

Ate (2 syl.), "mother of debate and all disunion," the friend of Duenna. She squinted, lied with a false tongue, and malign'd even the best of beings.

Her abode, "far under ground hard by the gates of hell," is described at length in bk. iv. 1. When sir Blandamour was challenged by Braggadocchio (canto 4), the terms of the contest were that the conqueror should have "Florimel," and the other "the old hag Atê," who was always to ride beside him till he could pass her off to another.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iv. (1596).

Atellan Fables (*The*), in Latin *Atellana Fabula*, a species of farce performed by the ancient Romans, and so called from Atella, in Campania. They differed from comedy because no magistrates or persons of rank were introduced; they differed from the *tabernaria* or *græce* drama, because domestic life was not represented in them; and they differed from the *mime*, because there was neither buffoonery nor ribaldry. They were not performed by professional actors, but by Roman citizens of rank; were written in the Oscan language, and were distinguished by their refined humour.

They were supposed to be directly derived from the ancient *Mime* of the Atellan Fables.—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate*.

A'tha, a country in Connaught, which for a time had its own chief, and sometimes usurped the throne of Ireland. Thus Cairbar (lord of Atha) usurped the throne, but was defeated by Fingal, who restored Conar king of Ulster. The war of Fingal with Cairbar is the subject of the Ossianic poem *Temora*, so called from the palace of that name where Cairbar murdered king Cormac. The kings of the Fir-bolg were called "lords of Atha."—*Ossian*.

Ath'alie (3 syl.), daughter of Ahab and Jezebel, and wife of Joram king of Judah. She massacred all the remnant of the house of David; but Joash escaped, and six years afterwards was proclaimed king. Athalie, attracted by the shouts, went to the temple, and was killed by the mob. This forms the subject and title of Racine's *chef-d'œuvre* (1691), and was Milla. Rachel's great part.

(Racine's tragedy of *Athalie*, queen of Judah, must not be confounded with Corneille's tragedy of *Attila*, king of the Huns.)

Atheist's Tragedy (*The*), by Cyril Tourneur. The "atheist" is D'Amville, who murders his friends Montferrars for his estates.—(Seventeenth century.)

Ath'elstane (3 syl.), surnamed "The

Unready," thane of Coningsburgh.—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

* "Unready" does not mean *unprepared* but *injudicious* (from Anglo-Saxon, *ræd*, "wisdom, counsel").

Athe'na (*Juno*) once meant "the air," but in Homer this goddess is the representative of civic prudence and military skill; the armed protectress of states and cities.

Athe'nian Bee, Plato, so called from the honeyed sweetness of his composition. It is said that a bee settled on his lip while he was an infant asleep in his cradle, and indicated that "honeyed words" would fall from his lips, and flow from his pen. Sophocles is called "The Attic Bee."

Athenodo'rus, the Stoic, told Augustus the best way to restrain unruly anger was to repeat the alphabet before giving way to it.

The sacred line he did but once repeat,
And laid the storm, and cooled the raging heat.
Tickell, *The Horn-beel*.

Ath'ens.

German Athens, Saxe-Weimar.

Athens of Ireland, Belfast.

Modern Athens, Edinburgh, so called from its resemblance to the Acropolis, when viewed from the sea opposite.—Willis.

Mohammedan Athens, Bagdad in the time of Haroun-al-Raschid.

Athens of the New World, Boston, noted for its literature and literary institutions.

Athens of the North, Copenhagen, unrivalled for its size in the richness of its literary and antique stores, the number of its societies for the encouragement of arts, sciences, and general learning, together with the many illustrious names on the roll of citizenship.

Athens of Switzerland, Zurich, so called from the number of protestant refugees who resorted thither, and inundated Europe with their works on controversial divinity. Coverdale's Bible was printed at Zurich in 1535; here Zuinglius preached, and here Lavater lived.

Athens of the West, Cordova, in Spain, was so called in the middle ages.

Ath'liot, the most wretched of all women.

Her comfort is (if for her any be),
That none can show more cause of grief than she.
Wm. Heynes, *Antonieta's Pastorals*, ll. 5 (1618).

Ath'os. Dinocrates, a sculptor, proposed to Alexander to hew mount Athos

into a statue representing the great conqueror, with a city in his left hand, and a basin in his right to receive all the waters which flowed from the mountain. Alexander greatly approved of the suggestion, but objected to the locality.

And hew out a huge mountain of p'phoe
As Philip's son proposed to do with Athos.
Byron, Don Juan, xlii. 56

Athun'ree, in Connacht, where was fought the great battle between Felim O'Connor on the side of the Irish, and William de Bourgo on the side of the English. The Irish lost 10,000 men, and the whole tribe of the O'Connors fell except Felim's brother, who escaped alive.

At'imus, Baseness of Mind personified in *The Purple Island* (1635), by Phineas Fletcher. "A careless, idle swain . . . his work to eat, drink, sleep, and purge his reins." Fully described in (ant.) viii. (Greek, *atimos*, "one dishonoured.")

A'tin (*Strife*), the squire of Pyl'ochlès.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, ii. l. 3, 6 (1590).

Atlantean Shoulders, shoulders broad and strong, like those of Atlas, which support the world.

Such he [Atlas] should be
With 40 millions of shoulders, his feet clear
The weight of the Atlas of the
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, ii. 305 (1665)

Atlan'tis, Lord Bacon wrote in allegorical-fiction called *Atlantis* or *The New Atlantis*. It is an island in the Atlantic, on which the author fancies that he was wrecked, and there he found every model arrangement for the promotion of science and the perfection of man as a social being.

A moral country—but I 'd my hand,
For I'd wish to write an Atlantis.
Byron, Don Juan, xi. 27

Atlas' Shoulders, a proverbial strength. Atlas king of Mauritania is said to support the world on his shoulders.

Change thy shape and shake off age . . . Get thee Medea's
kettle and be boiled anew, come forth with
hands a chime of steel, and Atlas shoulders—W. Congreve
Lovers for Love, iv. (1696)

Atos'sa. So Pope calls Sarah duchess of Marlborough, because she was the great friend of lady Marv Wortley Montagu, whom he calls Sappho.

But what are these to great Atos'sa's mind?
Pope.

(The great friend of Sappho was Atthis. By Atos'sa is generally understood Vashti, daughter of Cyrus and wife of Ahasuerus of the Old Testament.)

At'ropos, one of the Fates, whose office is to cut the thread of life with a pair of scissors.

nor abates the knife,
Nor shears of Atropos before their vision.
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 64

Attic Bee (*The*), Soph'oclès (n.c. 495-405). Plato is called "The Athenian Bee."

Attic Boy (*The*), referred to by Milton in his *R Penseroso*, is Ceph'atios, who was beloved by Aurora or Morn, but was married to Procris. He was passionately fond of hunting.

Till civil suet Morn appear,
Not tri'ed and blunted as she was wont
With the Attic boy to hunt,
But hatched in a comely chad.
Il Penseroso (1638).

Attic Muse (*The*), Xen'ophon the historian (n.c. 411-359).

Att'icus (*The English*), Joseph Addison (1672-1719).

Who but must laugh if such a man there be,
Who would not weep if Atticus were he?
Pope, Prologue to the Nativity

The Christian Atticus, Reginald Heber, bishop of Calcutta (1783-1826).

The Irish Atticus, George Faulkner, printer and author (1700-1775).

At'tila, one of the tragedies of Pierre Corneille (1667). This king of the Huns, usually called "The Scourge of God," must not be confounded with "Athalie," daughter of Jehaziel and wife of Joram, the subject and title of Racine's *Chédrus*, and Mollie, Rachel's chief character.

Attreba'tes (*1 syl.*)—Drayton makes it 3 syl. inhabited part of Hampshire and Berkshire. The primary city was Calleebe (*Silchester*).—Richard of Cirencester, vi. 10.

The Attrebaton in Park unto the bank of Thames.
Drayton, Polygraphon, xvi. 1612

("In Park" means in Berkshire.)

Aubert (*Thérèse*), the chief character of a romance by C. Nodier (1819). The story contains the adventures of a young royalist in the French Revolution, who disguised himself in female attire to escape discovery.

Aubrey, a widower for eighteen years. At the death of his wife he committed his infant daughter to the care of Mr. Bridgemore a merchant, and lived abroad. He returned to London after an absence of eighteen years, and found that Bridgemore had abused his trust, and his daughter had been obliged to quit the

house and seek protection with Mr. Mortimer.

Augusta Aubrey, daughter of Mr. Aubrey, in love with Francis Tyrrel, the nephew of Mr. Mortimer. She is snubbed and persecuted by the vulgar Lucinda Bridgmore, and most wantonly persecuted by Lord Abberville, but after passing through many a most painful agitation, she is happily married to the man of her choice.—Cumberland, *The Fashionable Lover* (1780).

Au'bri's Dog showed a most unaccountable hatred to Richard de Maucire, mauling and lying at him whenever he appeared in sight. Now Aubri had been murdered by some one in the forest of Bondy, and this animosity of the dog excited suspicion towards Richard de Maucire. Richard was taken up, and condemned to single combat with the dog, by whom he was killed. In his dying moments he confessed himself to be the murderer of Aubri. (See DOG.)

Le combat entre Maucire et le chien eut lieu à Paris, dans l'Y Louvre. On pleura ce fait merveilleux en 1771, mais il ne fut pas entendu car il est mentionné dans le *Journal* par Abbé de Trévise.—Dail et, *Diet Commerce*, etc.

Auch'termuch'ty (*John*), the Kinross carrier.—See W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth).

Audhumbla, the cow created by Sutt to nourish Ymir. She supplied him with four rivers of milk, and was herself nourished by licking dew from the rocks.—*Scandinavian Mythology*.

Audley. Is John Audley her? In Richardson's travelling theatrical booth this question was asked aloud, to signify that the performance was to be brought to a close as soon as possible, as the platform was crowded with new-comers, waiting to be admitted (1766-1834).

The same question was asked by Shuter (in 1759), whose travelling company preceded Richardson's.

Au'drey, a country wench, who jilted William for Touchstone. She is an excellent specimen of a wondering shew-bawky. She thanks the gods that "she is foul," and if to be poetical is not to be honest, she thanks the gods also that "she is not poetical."—Shakespeare, *As You Like It* (1599).

The character of "Audrey," that of a simple fool, should not have been named (i.e. by Miss Pope, in her last appearance in public), the last line of the travel address was, "And now poor Audrey bids you all farewell" (May 26, 1808).—James Smith, *Memories*, etc. (1806).

Au'gean Stables. Augas king of

the Ephraims, in Elis, kept 3000 oxen for thirty years in stalls which were never cleansed. It was one of the twelve labours of Heracles to cleanse these stables in one day. This he accomplished by letting two rivers into them.

If the Augas stable (of dramatic impurity) was not sufficiently cleansed, the stream of public opinion was fairly directed against its conglomerated impurities.—See W. Scott, *The Drama*.

Augusta. London [*Trinobantina*] was so called by the Romans.

Where full in view Augusta's spires are seen,
With flowery lawns and waving woods between,
A humble habitation rose, beside
Where Thames meandering rolls his ample tide.
Falconer, *The Shipwreck*, l. 3 (1756).

Augusta, mother of Gustavus Vasa. She is a prisoner of Christian II. king of Denmark, but the king promises to set her free if she will induce her son to submission. Augusta refuses, but in the war which follows, Gustavus defeats Christian, and becomes king of Sweden.—H. Brooke, *Gustavus Vasa* (1730).

Augusta, a title conferred by the Roman emperors on their wives, sisters, daughters, mothers, and even concubines. It had to be conferred; for even the wife of an Augustus was not an Augusta until after her coronation.

1. EMPRESSES. Livia and Julia were both *Augusta*; so were Julia (wife of Tiberius), Messalina, Agrippina, Octavia, Poppæa, Statilia, Sabina, Domitilla, Domitia, and Faustina. In imperial times the wife of an emperor in spoken of as *Augusta*: *Serenissima Augusta conjuncta nostra*; *Divina Augusta*, etc. But the title had to be conferred; hence we read, "Domitian uxorem suam *Augustam* jussit nuncupari;" and "Flavia Titiana, eadem die, uxor ejus [i.e. Pertinax] *Augusta* est appellata."

2. MOTHERS OR GRANDMOTHERS. Antonia, grandmother of Caligula, was created *Augusta*. Claudius made his mother *Antonia Augusta* after her death. Helio-gabalus had coins inscribed with "*Julia Mæsa Augusta*," in honour of his grandmother; *Mamæa*, mother of Alexander Severus, is styled *Augusta* on coins; and so is Helena, mother of Constantine.

3. SISTERS. Honorius speaks of his sister as "*venerabilis Augusta germana nostra*." Trajan has coins inscribed with "*Divæ Marcianæ Augustæ*."

4. DAUGHTERS. Mallia Scantilla the wife, and Didia the daughter of Didius Julianus, were both *Augusta*. Titus inscribed on coins his daughter as "*Julia*"

Sabina Augusta, there are coins of the emperor Decius inscribed with 'Herculi Etruscilla Augusta,' and 'Sallustiana Augusta,' sisters of the emperor Decius.

5. ORRIPS Matidia, niece of Trajan, is called *Augusta* on coins. Constantine Monomachus called his concubine *Augusta*.

Augustan Age, the golden age of a people's literature, so called because while Augustus was emperor, Rome was noted for its literary gifts.

The Augustan Age of England Elizabethan period. That the name is called the 'Silver Age.'

The Augustan Age of France that of Louis XIV (1643-1715).

The Augustan Age of Germany nineteenth century.

The Augustan Age of Portugal, from John the Great to John III (1492-1557). In this period Brazil was occupied, the African coast explored, the sea-route to India was traversed, and Camoens flourished.

Augustina, the Maid of Saragosa. She was only 23 when, her lover being shot, she mounted the battery in his place. The French, after a siege of two months were obliged to retreat, August 17, 1809.

"Such were the exploits of the Maid of Saragosa who by her valor created herself the highest rank of heroines. When a cannon ball fell at her feet, she walked daily in the first line with medals at her side by order of the Junta." Lord Byron.

Auld Robin Gray was written (1772) by lady Anne Barnard, to raise a little money for an old nurse. Miss Anne's maiden name was Landrav, and her father was earl of Balcarras.

Aulay, a monster horse with an elephant's trunk. The creature is as much bigger than an elephant, as an elephant is larger than a sheep. King Bala of India rode on an aulay.

The aulay biggest of four footed kind
The aulay horse that in his force
With elephant's trunk could bite
And lift the elephant and on the wild
Whirl him away with away and
Then lie a pebble in a penitence
Boutlay Cause of *Shakspeare* xv 2 (1596)

Aumerle [*O mur!*], a French corruption of Albemarle (in Normandy).

Aurelius, a young nobleman who tried to win to himself Dorigen, the wife of Arruagus, but Dorigen told him she would never yield to his suit till all the rocks of the British coast were removed, "and there n'is no stone y-seen." *Chaucer*.

ings by magic made all the rocks disappear, but when Dorigen went, at her husband's bidding, to keep her promise, Aurelius, seeing how sad she was, made answer, he would rather die than injure so true a wife and noble a gentleman — (Chaucer, *Interbury Tales* ("The Franklin's Tale," l. 89).

(This is substantially the same as Boccaccio's tale of *Dianora and Gilberto*, x, 5. See *Dictionnaire*.)

Aureus, elder brother of Uther the Pendragon, and uncle of Arthur, but he died before the hero was born.

For he if a fine (ill of the dust) as he was ho
And I will be carried forth on a litter, with
Where he was the people were so encouraged that an
Center with the brave they won the victory — *Hothen*
And that of good and, 96

once I read
That stout Pendragon on his litter shak
Came to the field and vanquished his foes.
Shakspeare Henry 1st act iii sc. 2 (1599).

Auro's Tears, the morning dew. The tears are shed for the death of her son Memnon, who was slain by Achilles at the siege of Troy.

Ausonia, Italy, so called from Auson, son of Ulyssey.

Romantic Spain —
Cry'd fields of France or more refined,
That Ausonia's mountains raise
Cry'd, *Shakspeare Henry 8th act 3 (1599)*

Austin, the assumed name of the lord of Larinval, when he renounced the world and became a monk of St Nicholas. Theodore, the grandson of Alfonso, was his son, and rightful heir to the possessions, and title of the count of Narbonne — Robert Jephson, *Count of Narbonne* (1792).

Austria and the Lion's Hide. There is an old tale that the arch-duke of Austria killed Richard I., and wore as a spoil the lion's hide which belonged to our English monarch. Hence Faulconbridge (the natural son of Richard) says jeeringly to the arch-duke:

Thou art a lion's hide doff it for shame,
And harp a rail this on those recent limbs.
Shakspeare King John, act III. sc. 2 (1596)

(The point is better understood when it is borne in mind that fools and jesters were dressed in calf-skins.)

Austrian Lip (*The*), a protruding under jaw, with a heavy lip disinclined to shut close. It came from Kaiser Maximilian I., son of Kaiser Frederick III., and was inherited from his grandmother Cimburgis, a Polish princess, duke of Masovia's daughter, and hence called the "Cimburgis Under Lip."

Autolycos, the craftiest of thieves. He stole the flocks of his neighbours, and changed their marks. Sisyphos outwitted him by marking his sheep under their feet.

Autolycus, a pedlar and witty rogue, in *The Winter's Tale*, by Shakespeare (1604).

Av'alon or Avallon, Glastonbury, generally called the "isle of Avalon." The abode of king Arthur, Obéron, Morgaine la Fée, the Fées generally, and sometimes called the "island of the blest." It is very fully described in the French romance of *Ugier la Danois*. Tennyson calls it *Avilion* (q.v.). Drayton, in his *Polyolbion*, styles it "the ancient isle of Avalon," and the Romans "insula Avalonia."

O three times famous isle! where is that place that might
Be with thyself compared for glory and delight,
While Glastonbury stood?

M. Drayton, *Polyolbion*, III. (1612).

Avan'turine or Aventurine (4 syl.), a variety of rock-crystal having a spangled appearance, caused by scales of mica or crystals of copper. The name is borrowed from that of the artificial gold-spangled glass obtained in the first instance *par accident* ("by accident").

... and the hale

All over glauced with dew drop or with gem,
Luce sparkles in the stave aventurine.
Ter nyon, *Uurath and Lynette*

Avare (L'). The plot of this comedy is as follows: Harpagon the miser and his son Cléante (2 syl.) both want to marry Mariane (3 syl.), daughter of Anselme, alias don Thomas d'Alburci, of Naples. Cléante gets possession of a casket of gold belonging to the miser, and hidden in the garden. When Harpagon discovers his loss he raves like a madman, and Cléante gives him the choice of Mariane or the casket. The miser chooses the casket, and leaves the young lady to his son. The second plot is connected with Elise (2 syl.), the miser's daughter, promised in marriage by his father to his friend Anselme (2 syl.); but Elise is herself in love with Valère, who, however, turns out to be the son of Anselme. As soon as Anselme discovers that Valère is his son, who he thought had been lost at sea, he resigns to him Elise, and so in both instances the young folks marry together, and the old ones give up their unnatural rivalry.—Molière, *L'Avare* (1667).

Avat'ar, the descent of Brahma to this earth. * It is said in Hindû mytho-

logy that Brahma has already descended nine times in various forms, but is yet to appear a tenth, in the figure of a warrior upon a white horse, to cut off all incorrigible offenders.

Nine times have Brahma's wheels of lightning hurled
His awful presence o'er the startled world,
Nine times hath Guffi, through all his giant frame,
Convulsive trembled, as the Mighty came:
Nine times hath suffering Mercy spared in vain,—
But heaven shall burst her starry gates again.
He comes! dread Brahma shakes the sunless sky . . .
Heaven's fiery horse, beneath his warrior form,
Fews the light clouds, and gallops on the storm.
Campbell, *Pleasures of Hope*, I. (1799).

Ave'nel (2 syl.), Julian Avenel, the usurper of Avenel Castle.

Edly Alice Avenel, willow of sir Walter.

Mary Avenel, daughter of lady Alice. She marries Halbert Glendinning.—Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery* (date 1559).

Avenel (Sir Halbert Glendinning, knight of), same as the bridegroom in *The Monastery*.

The lady Mary of Avenel, same as *The bride in The Monastery*.—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth).

The White Lady of Avenel, a spirit mysteriously connected with the Avene family, as the Irish banshee is with true Milesian families. She announces good or ill fortune, and manifests a general interest in the family to which she is attached, but to others she acts with considerable caprice; thus she shows unmitigated malignity to the sacristan and the robber. Any truly virtuous mortal has commanding power over her.

Noon gleams on the lake,
Noon glows on the fell;
Awake thee, awake,
White maid of Avenel!

Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth).

Aven'ger of Blood, the man who had the birthright, according to the Jewish polity, of taking vengeance on him who had killed one of his relatives.

... the Christian code,
That must have life for a blow
Tennyson, *Maud*, II. l. l.

Av'icen or Abou-en-Sina, an Arabian physician and philosopher, born at Shiraz, in Persia (980-1087). He composed a treatise on logic, and another on metaphysics. Avicen is called both the Hippocrates and the Aristotle of the Arabs.

Of physics speaks for me, king Avicenna . . .
Yet was his glory never set on shells.
Nor never shall, rhymer any world may stand
Where men have mind to take good books in hand.
G. Macgillivray, *The Poets of Warra*, III. (1877).

Avil'ion ("the apple island"), near the terrestrial paradise. (See **AVALON**.)

et (s) not hail or rain or any snow
 et (s) wind blows it duly, but it lies
 ep (s) wedd' happy fair with orchard lawns
 et (s) very hollows crowded with summer sea,
 here I [Arthur] will heal me of my grievous wound
 —Tennyson, *Morte d'Arthur*

Aylmer (*Mrs*), a neighbour of Sir Henry Lee—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth)

Aymer (*John*), a jovial Benedictine monk, prior of Jorvaulx Abbey—Sir W. Scott, *Hanbar* (time, Richard I)

Ay'mon, duke of Ardona (*John*). He had four sons, Riwall (Guineard), Alard and Richard (Renard, Guisard Alard and Richard), whose adventures are the subject of a French romance entitled *Le roman de l'Amour*, by H. de Villeneuve (1160-1223)

Azamat-Batuk, a colonist of the island, war chief and ruler of the island—*Malacca*, in 1810

Azzazel, one of the Ginn or jinn, all of whom were mid of male spirits that is the fire of the Sunken. The jinn inhabited the earth but no man was able to see them, but on account of their resistant disobedience were driven from it by a army of angels. When Adam was created, and God commanded all to worship him, Azzazel in openly made answer: "We hast Thou created of fire and I worship him, why should I worship him?" Whereupon God said, "I the jinn (devil), and called him Iblis or Despair in hell he was made the standard bearer of Satan's host

His mighty state
 that groud honours and
 Azzazel as his rival
 —Milton *Paradise Lost* i. 36-39

Az'la, a suttee, the young widow of Arvalan, son of Keli-ma—Southey, *Cure of Kehanna*, i. 10 (1810)

Az'o, husband of Parisina. He was marquis of Este, of Ferrara and had already a natural son, Hugo, by Bianca who, "never made his bride, died on a broken heart. Hugo was betrothed to Parisina before she married the marquis, and after she became his mother-in-law, they loved on still. One night Az'o heard Parisina in sleep express her love for Hugo, and the angry marquis condemned his son to death. Although he spared his bride, no one ever knew what became of her—Byron, *Parisina*

Azrael (*3 syl*), the angel of death (called Raphael in the *Gospel of Barnabas*)—*11 A. ran*

Aztecas, an Indian tribe, which conquered the Hoamen (*2 syl*), seized their territory, and established themselves on a southern branch of the Missouri, having Aztlan as their imperial city. When Mtlc conquered the Aztecas in the twelfth century, he restored the Hoamen, and the Aztecas migrated to Mexico.—Southey, *Madoc* (1803).

Aztlan, the imperial city of the Aztecas, on a southern branch of the Missouri. It belonged to the Hoamen (*2 syl*) but this tribe being conquered by the Aztecas, the city followed the fate of war. When Madoc led his colony to North America, he took the part of the Hoamen, and, conquering the Aztecas, restored the city and all the territory returned to the queen Isabella. In the Aztecas migrated to Mexico. The city Aztlan is described as "full of palaces, gardens, groves, and houses" (in the twelfth century)—Southey, *Madoc* (1803)

Azuena, a city. Manrico is supposed to be here, but is in reality the son of the king of the conte di Luna.—Verdi, *Il Trovatore* (1853)

Azyruca (*3 syl*) queen of the snakes and dragons. She resides in Patala, or the infernal realm.—*Hindu Mythology*.

They Azruca sell her and if form
 In the world of the world
 And the world of the world
 The world of the world
 The world of the world
 The world of the world
 The world of the world
 The world of the world

B.

Baal, plu **Baalim**, a general name for all the Syrian gods, as Ash'taroth was for the goddesses. The general version of the legend of Baal is the same as that of Adonis, Tammuz, Osiris, and the Arabian myth of El Khouder. All allegorize the Sun, six months above and six months below the equator. As a title of honour, the word Baal, Bal, Bel, etc., enters into a large number of Phœnician

and Carthaginian proper names, as Hannibal, Hasdru-bal, Bel-shazrar, etc.

(the general names
Of Babilon and Ashurath those male;
These female
Milton *Paradise Lost* l. 422 (1665)

Baalbec of Ireland, Kilmallock in Limerick, noted for its ruins

Bab (*Lady*), a waiting maid on a lady so called, who assumes the airs with the name and address of her mistress. Her fellow-servants and other servants address her as "Lady Bab," or "Your ladyship." She is a fine woman, "but by no means particular in keeping her teeth clean." She says she never reads but one "book, which is *Shikspur*." And she calls Lovel and Iremian, two gentlemen of fortune, "downright hottenpots."—*Rev. J. Townley, High Life Below Stairs* (1759).

Ba'ba, chief of the eunuchs in the court of the sultan Gulbey'az.—Byron, *Don Juan*, v. 29, etc. (1820).

Baba (*Ali*), who relates the story of the "forty thieves in the Arabian Nights Entertainment." He discovered the thieves' cave while hiding in a tree and heard the magic word "Ses'ami," at which the door of the cave opened and shut.

Cassim Baba, brother of Ali Baba, who entered the cave of the forty thieves, but forgot the pass-word, and stood crying "Open Wheat!" "Open Barley!" to the door, which obeyed no sound but "Open Ses'ami!"

Baba Mus'tapha, a cobbler who sewed together the four pieces into which Cassim's body had been left by the forty thieves. When the thieves discovered that the body had been taken away, they sent one of the band into the city, to ascertain who had died of late. The man happened to enter the cobbler's stall, and falling into a gossip heard about the body which the cobbler had sewed together. Mus'tapha pointed out to him the house of Cassim Baba's widow, and the thief marked it with a piece of white chalk. Next day the cobbler pointed out the house to another, who marked it with red chalk. And the day following he pointed it out to the captain of the band, who instead of marking the door studied the house till he felt sure of recognizing it.—*Arabian Nights* ("Ali Baba or The Forty Thieves").

Bababalouk, chief of the black eunuchs, whose duty it was to wait on the

sultan, to guard the sultanas, and to superintend the harem.—Habesci, *State of the Ottoman Empire*, 155-6.

Bab'el ("confusion"). There is a town in Abyssinia called *Ilabesh*, the Arabic word for "confusion." This town is so called from the great diversity of races by which it is inhabited Christians, Jews, and Mohammedans, Ethiopians, Arabians, Falashas (*exiles*), Gallas, and Negroes, all consort together there.

Babes in the Wood, insurrectionary hordes that infested the mountains of Wicklow, and the woods of Inniscorthy towards the close of the eighteenth century. (See CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.)

Babie, old Alice Gray's servant-girl.—Sir W. Scott, *Lord of Lannermoor* (time, William III.).

Babie'ca (3 syl.), the Cid's horse.

I learnt to prize Babieca from his head unto his hoof
The Cid (ll. 3)

Baboon (*Philop*), Philippe Bourbon, duc d'Angou.

Louis Baboon, Louis XIV., "a false son of a grandfather to Philip, and one that might justly be called a Jack-of-all-trades."

"I met as you would see the Lewis Baboon behind his counter selling broad cloth sometimes measuring, then next day he would be dealing in mercury where high heels, ribbons, gloves, fans and lace, he understood to a nicety. . . . he would descend to the selling of tapers, candles and snuff-boxes. When shop was shut up he would sit about the neighbourhood of a barn half a crown, by talking to the young men and maidens to dance. By these means he had acquired immense riches which he used to squander away at his sword (in war) quarter staff and in civil play in which he took great pleasure.—Dr Arbuthnot, *History of John Bull* II (1711.)

Bab'ylon. Cairo in Egypt was so called by the crusaders. Rome was so called by the puritans, and London was, and still is so called, by some, on account of its wealth, luxury, and dissipation.—The reference is to *Rev. xvii.* and *xviii.*

Babylonian Wall. The founders of this wall (two hundred cubits high, and fifty thick), was Semiramis, mythical founders of the Assyrian empire. She was the daughter of the fish-goddess Der'ceto of Ascalon, and a Syrian youth

Our statues she
The founders of the Babylonian wall
Tanaisios, *The Princess* II

Bacchan'tes (3 syl.), priestesses of Bacchus.

Round about him [Bacchus] fair Bacchantes,
Bearing cytharas, flutes, and thyrsos,
Wild from Asian groves or Leno's
Vineyards, sing delicious notes
Longfellow, *Drinking Song*

Bacchus, in the *Lusad*, an epic

poem by Camoens (1569), is the personification of the evil principle which acts in opposition to Jupiter, the lord of Destiny. Mars is made by the poet the guardian power of Christianity, and Bacchus of Mohammedanism.

Bacharach, a red wine, so called from a town of the same name in the Lower Palatinate. Pope Pius II. used to import a tun of it to Rome yearly, and Nuremberg obtained its freedom at the price of four casks of it a-year. The word Bacharach means "the altar of Bacchus" (*Bacchi ara*), the altar referred to being a rock in the bed of the river, which indicated to the vine-growers what sort of year they might expect. If the head of the rock appeared above water the season was a dry one, and a fine vintage might be looked for; if not it was a wet season, and bad for the grapes.

... that ancient town of Bacharach, —
The beautiful town that gives us wine,
With the fragrant odour of Mus adine
Longfellow, *The Golden Legend*

Backbite (*Sir Benjamin*), nephew of Crabtree, very conceited, and very censorious. His friends called him a great poet and wit, but he never published anything, because "twas very vulgar to print;" besides, as he said, his little productions circulated more "by giving copies in confidence to friends." — Sheridan, *School for Scandal* (1777).

When I first saw Mrs Pope she was performing 'Mr. Candour,' to Miss Farnes's 'Isly Tease' King as "Sir Peter," Parsons "Cambridge," Dodd "Backbite," Radcliffe "Moses," Smith "Charles," and John Palmer "Joseph (Surfacer)." — James Smith, *Memoirs*, etc.

Bacon of Theology, bishop Butler, author of *The Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed*, etc. (1692-1752).

Bacrack, a red German wine. (See BACHARACH.)

Bactrian Sage (*The*), Zoroaster or Zerdusht, a native of Bactria, now Balkh (B.C. 589-513).

Badebec (2 syl.), wife of Gargantua and mother of Pan'agruel. She died in giving him birth, or rather in giving birth at the same time to 900 dromedaries laden with ham and smoked tongues, 7 camels laden with eels, and 25 waggons full of leeks, garlic, onions, and shallots. — Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, ii. 2 (1533).

Badger (*Will*), sir Hugh Robart's favourite domestic. — Sir W. Scott, *Kentworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Badger (*Mr. Bayham*), medical prac-

titioner at Chelsea, under whom Richard Carstone pursues his studies. Mr. Badger is a crisp-looking gentleman, with "surprised eyes;" very proud of being Mrs. Badger's "third," and always referring to her former two husbands, captain Swoser and professor Dingo. — C. Dickens, *Bleak House* (1853).

Badinguet [*Bad.ca.gay*], one of the many nicknames of Napoleon III. "It was the name of the mason in whose clothes he escaped from the fortress of Ham (1808, 1851-1873).

Ba'don, Bath. The twelfth great victory of Arthur over the Saxons was at Badon Hill (*Bannerdown*).

They sang how he himself [King Arthur] at Badon, bore that day.

When at the glorious goal his British sceptre lay,
Two days together how the battle strongly stood;
Pendragon's worthy son [King Arthur]. . .
Three hundred banners flew with his own valiant hand
M. Drayton, *Polyolbon*, iv. (1612)

Badou'ra, daughter of Gaiour (2 syl.) king of China, the "most beautiful woman ever seen upon earth." The emperor Gaiour wished her to marry, but she expressed an aversion to wedlock. However, one night by fairy influence she was shown prince Camaralzaman asleep, fell in love with him, and exchanged rings. Next day she inquired for the prince, but her inquiry was thought so absurd that she was confined as a mad woman. At length her foster-brother solved the difficulty thus: The emperor having proclaimed that whoever cured the princess of her [supposed] madness should have her for his wife, he sent Camaralzaman to play the magician, and imparted the secret to the princess by sending her the ring she had left with the sleeping prince. The cure was instantly effected, and the marriage solemnized with due pomp. When the emperor was informed that his son-in-law was a prince, whose father was sultan of the "Island of the Children of Khal'edan, some twenty days' sail from the coast of Persia," he was delighted with the alliance. — *Arabian Nights* ("Camaralzaman and Badoura").

Badroul'boudour, daughter of the sultan of China, a beautiful brunette. "Her eyes were large and sparkling, her expression modest, her mouth small, her lips vermilion, and her figure perfect." She became the wife of Aladdin, but twice nearly caused his death: once by exchanging "the wonderful lamp" for a new copper one, and once by giving

hospitality to the false Fatima. Aladdin killed both these magicians.—*Arabian Nights* ("Aladdin or The Wonderful Lamp").

Bætica or Bætic Vale, Granada and Andalusia, or Spain in general. So called from the river Bætis or Guadalquivir.

While o'er the Bætic Vale
Or thro' the towers of Memphis (*Spyra*), or the palms
By sacred Ganges watered, I conduct
The English merchant.

Athenian, *Hymn to the Naiads*.

Bagdad. A hermit told the caliph Almansor that one Moclas was destined to found a city on the spot where he was standing. "I am that man," said the caliph, and he then informed the hermit how in his boyhood he once stole a bracelet, and his nurse ever after called him "Moclas," the name of a well-known thief.—*Marigny*.

Bagshot, one of a gang of thieves who conspire to break into the house of lady Mountifull.—*Faughar, The Beaux' Stratagem* (1705).

Bagstock (*Major Joe*), an apoplectic retired military officer, living in Princess's Place, opposite to Miss Tox. The major had a covert kindness for Miss Tox, and was jealous of Mr. Dombey. He speaks of himself as "Old Joe Bagstock," "Old Joey," "Old J.," "Old Josh." "Rough and tough Old Jo," "J. B.," "Old J. B.," and so on. He is also given to over-eating, and to abusing his poor native servant.—*C. Dickens, Dombey and Son* (1846).

Bah'adar, master of the horse to the king of the Magi. Prince Am'giad was enticed by a collet to enter the minister's house, and when Bah'adar returned, he was not a little surprised at the sight of his uninvited guest. The prince, however, explained to him in private how the matter stood, and Bah'adar, entering into the fun of the thing, assumed for the nonce the place of a slave. The collet would have murdered him, but Am'giad, to save the minister, cut off her head. Bah'adar, being arrested for murder, was condemned to death, but Am'giad came forward and told the whole truth, whereupon Bah'adar was instantly released, and Am'giad created vizier.—*Arabian Nights* ("Am'giad and Assad").

Bahman (*Prince*), eldest son of the sultan Khosrow-schah of Persia. In

infancy he was taken from the palace by the sultana's sisters, and set adrift on a canal, but being rescued by the superintendent of the sultan's gardens, he was brought up, and afterwards restored to the sultan. It was the "talking bird" that told the sultan the tale of the young prince's abduction.

Prince Bahman's Knife. When prince Bahman started on his exploits, he gave to his sister Parizadé (4 syl.) a knife, saying, "As long as you find this knife clean and bright, you may feel assured that I am alive and well; but if a drop of blood falls from it, you may know that I am no longer alive."—*Arabian Nights* ("The Two Sisters," the last tale).

Bailey, a sharp lad in the service of Todger's boarding-house. His ambition was to appear quite a full-grown man. On leaving Mrs. Todger's, he became the servant of Montague Tigg, manager of the "Anglo-Bengalee Company."—*C. Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit* (1844).

Baillie (*General*), a parliamentary leader.—*Sir W. Scott, Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.).

Baillie (*Giles*), a gipsy; father of Gabriel Faa (nephew to Meg Merrilies).—*Sir W. Scott, Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Bailliff's Daughter of Islington (in Norfolk). A squire's son loved the bailiff's daughter, but she gave him no encouragement, and his friends sent him to London "an apprentice for to binde." After the lapse of seven years, the bailiff's daughter, "in ragged attire," set out to walk to London, "her true love to inquire." The young man on horseback met her, but knew her not. "One penny, one penny, kind sir!" she said. "Where were you born?" asked the young man. "At Islington," she replied. "Then prithee, sweetheart, do you know the bailiff's daughter there?" "She's dead, sir, long ago." On hearing this the young man declared he'd live an exile in some foreign land. "Stay, oh stay, thou goodly youth," the maiden cried, "she is not really dead, for I am she." "Then farewell grief and welcome joy, for I have found my true love, whom I feared I should never see again."—*Percy, Relics of English Poetry*, ii. 8.

Baillif (*Harry*), mine host in the *Canterbury Tales*, by Chaucer (1388). When the poet begins the second fit of

the "Rime of Sir Thopas," mine host exclaims :

*N o more of this for Goddés dignité !
F or thou makest me so wery that
Mine cares aken for thy nasty speeché
v 15 387 etc (1388).*

Bailzou (*Ann'ple*), the nurse of Effie Deans in her confinement—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Baiser-Lamourette (*I amourette's* *Aus*), a short lived reconciliation.

Il v a valt (20 juin 1792) séculon entre les membres de l'Assemblée Lamouretteles exhortés à se reconcilier. Pour un par son discours ils se bras rent les uns les autres. Mais cette reconciliation ne dura pas deux jours et elle fut bientôt ridiculée sous le nom de Baiser Lamourette—Boullat Dict d Hist etc.

Bajar'do, Rinaldo's steed.—Arnosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Bajazet, surnamed "The Thunderbolt" (*Idram*), sultan of Turkey. After subjugating Bulgaria, Macedonia, Thessaly, and Asia Minor, he laid siege to Constantinople, but was taken captive by Tamerlane emperor of Tartary. He was fierce as a wolf, reckless, and indomitable. Being asked by Tamerlane how he would have treated him had their lots been reversed, "Like a dog," he cried. "I would have made you my footstool when I mounted my saddle, and when your services were not needed would have chained you in a cage like a wild beast." Tamerlane replied, "Then to show you the difference of my spirit, I shall treat you as a king." So saying, he ordered his chains to be struck off, gave him one of the royal tents, and promised to restore him to his throne if he would lay aside his hostility. Bajazet abused this noble generosity, plotted the assassination of Tamerlane; and bowstrung Mone'zes. Finding clemency of no use, Tamerlane commanded him to be used "as a dog, and to be chained in a cage like a wild beast."—N. Rowe, *Tamerlane* (a tragedy, 1702).

* * This was one of the favourite parts of Spranger Barry (1719-1777) and J. Kemble (1757 1823).

Bjuzet, a black page at St. James's Palace.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Bajura, Mahomet's standard.

Baker (*The*), and the "Baker's Wife." Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette were so called by the revolutionary party, because on the 6th October, 1789, they ordered a supply of bread to be given to

the mob which surrounded the palace at Versailles, clamouring for bread.

Ba'laam (2 *sy*l), the earl of Huntingdon, one of the rebels in the army of the duke of Monmouth.

And therefore in the name of dulness, be
The well hung Balaam
Dryden *Abalom and Achitophel*

Ba'laam, a "citizen of sober fame," who lived near the monument of London. While poor he was "religious, punctilious, and frugal;" but when he became rich and got knighted, he seldom went to church, became a courtier, "took a bribe from France," and was hung for treason.—Pope, *Moral Essays*, iii.

Balaam and Josophat, a religious novel by Johannes Damascenus, son of Almanzor. (For plot, see *JOSAPHAT*.)

Balack, Dr. Burnet, bishop of Salisbury, who wrote a history called *Burnet's Own Time*, and *History of the Reformation*—Dryden and Tate, *Abalom and Achitophel*, ii.

Balacra'va, a corruption of *bellacure* ("beautiful port"), so called by the Genoese, who ransomed the fortress, some portions of which still exist (See *CHURCH*.)

Balafré (*Le*), alias Ludovic Lech, an old archer of the Scottish Guard at Plessis les Tours, one of the castle palaces of Louis XI. Le Balafré is uncle to Quentin Durward—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

* * Henri, son of François second duke of Guise, was called *Le Balafré* ("the gashed"), from a frightful scar in the face from a sword-cut in the battle of Dormans (1573).

Balam', the ox on which the faithful feed in paradise. The fish is called Nûn, the lobes of whose liver will suffice for 70,000 men.

Balan', brother of Balyn or Balin le Savage, two of the most valiant knights that the world ever produced.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 31 (1470).

Balan, "the bravest and strongest of all the giant race." Amadis de Gaul rescued Gabrioletta from his hands.—Vasco de Lobera, *Amadis of Gaul*, iv. 129 (fourteenth century).

Balance (*Justice*), father of Sylvia. He had once been in the army, and as he had run the gauntlet himself, he could make excuses for the wild pranks of

young men—G Farquhar, *The Recruiting Officer* (1704).

Baland of Spain, a man of gigantic strength, who called himself "Herabras."—*Medieval Romance*.

Balchris'tie (Jenny), housekeeper to the laird of Dumbiedikes—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Balclutha, a town belonging to the Britons on the river Clyde. It fell into the hands of Comhal (Fingal's father), and was burnt to the ground.

I have seen the willow of Balclutha said Fingal but they were desolate. The fire had roused it in the halls and the voice of the people is heard no more. The little shook there its lonely head the moss wilted in the wind and the fox looked out from the windows.—*Osian's Carols*

Baldassa're (1 syl.), chief of the monastery of St. Jacopo di Compostella.—Donizetti's opera, *La Favorite* (1812).

Bal'der, the god of light, peace, and day, was the young and beautiful son of Odin and Frigg. His palace, Briednablik ("wide-shining"), stood in the Milky Way. He was slain by Hoder, the blind old god of darkness and night, but was restored to life at the general request of the gods.—*Scandinavian Mythology*.

Balder the beautiful
God of the sun and sun
Long-fellow *Legner's Deities*

(Sydney Dobell has a poem entitled *Balder*, published in 1854.)

Bal'derston (Caleb), the favourite old butler of the master of Ravenswood, at Wolf's Craig Tower. Being told to provide supper for the laird of Bucklaw, he pretended that there were fat capon and good store in plenty, but all he could produce was "the hinder end of a nutton ham that had been three times on the table already, and the heel of a ewe-milk kebbuck [*cheese*]" (ch. vii.).—Sir W. Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III.).

Baldrick, an ancestor of the lady Eveline Berenger "the betrothed." He was murdered, and lady Eveline assured Rose Flammock that she had seen his ghost frowning at her.—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

Bal'dringham (The lady Ermen-garde of), great aunt of lady Eveline Berenger "the betrothed."—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

Baldwin, the youngest and comeliest of Charlemagne's paladins, nephew of sir Roland.

Baldwin, the restless and ambitious duke of Bologna, leader of 1200 horse in the allied Christian army. He was Godfrey's brother, and very like him, but not so tall.—Lasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1572).

*** He is introduced by sir Walter Scott in *Count Robert of Paris*

Baldwin. So the Ass is called in the beast-epic entitled *Reynard the Fox* (the word means "bold friend"). In pt. iii. he is called "Dr." Baldwin (1198).

Baldwin, tutor of Rollo ("the bloody brother") and Otto, dukes of Normandy, and sons of Sophia. Baldwin was put to death by Rollo, because Hamond slew Gilbert the chancellor with an axe and not with a sword. Rollo said that Baldwin deserved death "for teaching Hamond no better"—Berumont and Fletcher, *The Bloody Brother* (1639).

Baldwin (Count), a fatal example of paternal self-will. He doted on his elder son Biron, but because he married against his inclination, disinherited him, and fixed all his love on Carlos his youngerson. Biron fell at the siege of Candy, and was supposed to be dead. His wife Isabella mourned for him seven years, and being on the point of starvation, applied to the count for aid, but he drove her from his house as a dog. Villeroy (2 syl.) married her, but Biron returned the following day. Carlos, hearing of his brother's return, employed ruffians to murder him, and then charged Villeroy with the crime, but one of the ruffians impeached, Carlos was arrested, and Isabella, going mad, killed herself. Thus was the wilfulness of Baldwin the source of infinite misery. It caused the death of his two sons, as well as of his daughter-in-law.—Thomas Southern, *The Fatal Marriage* (1692).

Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury (1184–1190), introduced by sir W. Scott in his novel called *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

Baldwin de Oyley, esquire of sir Brian de Bois Guilbert (Preceptor of the Knights Templars)—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Balin (Sir), or "Balin le Sauvage," knight of the two swords. He was a Northumberland knight, and being taken captive, was imprisoned six months by king Arthur. It so happened that a damsel girded with a sword came to

Camelot at the time of sir Balin's release, and told the king that no man could draw it who was tainted with "shame, treachery, or guile." King Arthur and all his knights failed in the attempt, but sir Balin drew it readily. The damsel begged him for the sword, but he refused to give it to any one. Whereupon the damsel said to him, "That sword shall be thy plague, for with it shall ye slay your best friend, and it shall also prove your own death." Then the Lady of the Lake came to the king, and demanded the sword, but sir Balin cut off her head with it, and was banished from the court. After various adventures he came to a castle where the custom was for every guest to joust. He was accommodated with a shield, and rode forth to meet his antagonist. So fierce was the encounter that both the combatants were slain, but Balin lived just long enough to learn that his antagonist was his dearly beloved brother Balan, and both were buried in one tomb.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 27-44 (1470).

* * "The Book of Sir Balin le Savage" is part i. ch. 27 to 44 (both inclusive) of sir T. Malory's *History of Prince Arthur*.

Balinverno, one of the leaders in Agramant's allied army.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Baliol (*Edward*), usurper of Scotland, introduced in *Redguntlet*, a novel by sir W. Scott (time, George II.).

Bal'ol (*Mrs.*), friend of Mr. Croftangry, in the introductory chapter of *The Fair Maid of Perth*, a novel by sir W. Scott (time, Henry IV.).

Bal'ol (*Mrs. Martha Buthune*), a lady of quality and fortune, who had a house called Balhol Lodging, Canongate, Edinburgh. At death she left to her cousin Mr. Croftangry two series of tales called *The Chronicles of Canongate* (q.v.), which he published.—Sir W. Scott, *The Highland Widow* (introduction, 1827).

Baliol College, Oxford, was founded (in 1263) by John de Baliol, knight, father of Baliol king of Scotland.

Balisar'da, a sword made in the garden of Orgagna by the sorceress Falerina; it would cut through even enchanted substances, and was given to Ruggiero for the express purpose of "deal-

ing Orlando's death."—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso*, xxv. 15 (1516).

He knew with Balisar'd a lightest blow,
Nor helm, nor shield nor cuirass could avail
Nor strongly tempered plate, nor twisted mail
Book xiii

Balivervo, the basest knight in the Saracen army.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Balk'or Balkh ("to embrace"), Omurs, surnamed *Gul-Shah* ("earth's knif"), founder of the Fakhadian dynasty. He travelled abroad to make himself familiar with the laws and customs of other lands. On his return he met his brother, and built on the spot of meeting a city which he called Balk; and made it the capital of his kingdom.

Balkis, the Arabian name of the queen of Sheba, who went from the South to witness the wisdom and splendour of Solomon. According to the Koran she was a fire-worshipper. It is said that Solomon raised her to his bed and throne. She is also called queen of Saba or Aaziz.—*Al Korân*, xxvi. (Sale's notes).

She fancied herself already more potent than Balkis, and pictured to her imagination the gull falling prostrate at the foot of her throne.—W. Beckford, *l'arch.*

Balkis queen of Sheba or Saba. Solomon being told that her legs were covered with hair "like those of an ass," had the presence-chamber floored with glass laid over running water filled with fish. When Balkis approached the room, supposing the floor to be water, she lifted up her robes and exposed her hairy ankles, of which the king had been rightly informed.—*Jullal'eddin*.

Bal'enkeiroch (*Old*), a Highland chief and old friend of Fergus M'ivor.—Sir W. Scott, *Waterley* (time, George II.).

Balmung, the sword of Siegfried, forged by Wieland the smith of the Scandinavian gods. In a trial of ment, Wieland cleft Amliias (a brother smith) to the waist; but so fine was the cut that Amliias was not even conscious of it till he attempted to move, when he fell asunder into two pieces.—*Nibelungen Lud.*

Balni-Barbi, the land of projectors, visited by Gulliver.—Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* (1726).

Balrud'ery (*The laird of*), a relation of Godfrey Bertram, laird of Ellangowan.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Rannering* (time, George II.).

Balsam of Fierabras. "This famous balsam," said don Quixote, "only costs three rials [about sixpence] for three quarts." It was the balsam with which the body of Christ was embalmed, and was stolen by sir Fierabras [*Fc.ā'.ra.brah*]. Such was its virtue, that one single drop of it taken internally would instantly heal the most ghastly wound.

"It's a balsam of balsams; it not only heals all wounds, but even defies death itself. If thou should'st see my body cut in two, friend Sancho, by some unlucky backstroke, you must carefully pick up that half of me which falls on the ground, and clap it upon the other half before the blood congeals, then give me a draught of the balsam of Fierabras, and you will presently see me as sound as an orange."—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. ii. 2 (1605).

Balthazar, a merchant, in Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors* (1598).

Balthazar, a name assumed by Portia, in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice* (1598).

Balthazar, servant to Romeo, in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* (1597).

Balthazar, servant to don Pedro, in Shakespeare's *Much Ado about Nothing* (1600).

Balthazar, one of the three "kings" shown in Cologne Cathedral as one of the "Magi" led to Bethlehem by the guiding star. The word means "lord of treasures." The names of the other two are Melchior ("king of light"), and Gaspar or Caspar ("the white one"). Klopstock, in *The Messiah*, makes six "Wise Men," and none of the names are like these three.

Balthazar, father of Juliana, Volanté, and Zam'ora. A proud, peppery, and wealthy gentleman. His daughter Juliana marries the duke of Aranza; his second daughter the count Montalban; and Zamora marries signor Rinaldo.—J. Tobin, *The Honeymoon* (1801).

Balue (*Cardinal*), in the court of Louis XI. of France (1420-1491), introduced by sir W. Scott in *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

Balugantes (4 syl.), leader of the men from Leon, in Spain, and in alliance with Agramant.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Balveny (*Lord*), kinsman of the earl of Douglas.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Balwhidder [*Bal'with'er*], a Scotch presbyterian pastor, filled with all the old-fashioned national prejudices, but sincere, kind-hearted, and pious. He is garrulous and loves his joke, but is quite

ignorant of the world, being "in it but not of it."—Galt, *Annals of the Parish* (1821).

The Rev. Attoch Balwhidder is a fine representation of the primitive Scottish pastor; diligent, blameless, loyal, and exemplary in his life, but without the fiery zeal and "kirk-bling eloquence" of the supporters of the Covenant.—R. Chambers, *English Literature*, ii. 591.

Baly, one of the ancient and gigantic kings of India, who founded the city called by his name. He redressed wrongs, upheld justice, was generous and truthful, compassionate and charitable, so that at death he became one of the judges of hell. His city in time got overwhelmed with the encroaching ocean, but its walls were not overthrown, nor were the rooms encumbered with the weeds and alluvial of the sea. One day a dwarf, named Vamen, asked the mighty monarch to allow him to measure three of his own paces for a hut to dwell in. Baly smiled, and bade him measure out what he required. The first pace of the dwarf compassed the whole earth, the second the whole heavens, and the third the infernal regions. Baly at once perceived that the dwarf was Vishnú, and adored the present deity. Vishnú made the king "Governor of Pad'alon" or hell, and permitted him once a year to revisit the earth, on the first full moon of November.

Baly built
A city, like the cities of the gods,
Being like a god himself. For many an age
Nath ocean warred against his palaces,
Till overwhelmed they lie beneath the waves,
Not overthrown.

Southey, *Curse of Kehama*, xv. 1 (1809).

Ban, king of Benwick [*Brittany*], father of sir Launcelot, and brother of Bors king of Gaul. This "shadowy king of a still more shadowy kingdom" came over with his royal brother to the aid of Arthur, when, at the beginning of his reign, the eleven kings leagued against him (pt. i. 8).

Yonder I see the most valiant knight of the world, and the man of most renown, for such two brethren as are king Ban and King Bors are not living.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 14 (1470).

Ban'agher, a town in Ireland, on the Shannon (King's County). It formerly sent two members to parliament, and was a pocket borough. When a member spoke of a rotten borough, he could devise no stronger expression than *That beats Banagher*, which passed into a household phrase.

Banastar (*Humfrey*), brought up by Henry duke of Buckingham, and advanced by him to honour and wealth.

He professed to love the duke as his dearest friend, but when Richard III. offered £1000 reward to any one who would deliver up the duke, Banastar betrayed him to John Milton, sheriff of Shropshire and he was conveyed to Salisbury, where he was beheaded. The ghost of the duke played that Banastar's eldest son, "reft of his wits might end his life in a pigsty, that his second son might be drowned in a dyke containing less than 'his a foot of water, that his only daughter might be a lecher, and that Banastar himself might live in death and die in life — Thomas Sackville, *A Mirror for Magistrates* (The Complaint, 1557).

Banberg (*The bishop of*) intruded in Donnell's narrative — Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Cleves* (time, Edward IV).

Banbury Cheese. Bardsley calls slender a "Banbury cheese" (*Wines of Windsor*, act 1 sc 1), and in *Jack Drum's Intertainment* we read "You are like a Banbury cheese, nothing but priming." The Banbury cheese alluded to was a milk cheese, about an inch in thickness.

Bandy-legged, Armand Gouffe (1710-1812), also called *Le pauvre di du mauvais siècle*. He was one of the founders of the "Caveau moderne."

Bane of the Land (*Lindsey*), the name given to a German robber knight on account of his reckless depredations on his neighbours' property. He was placed under the ban of the empire for his offences.

Bango'rian Controversy, a theological paper was begun by Dr Houldy, bishop of Bangor, the best reply being by Lw. The subject of this controversy was a sermon preached before George I, on the text, "My kingdom is not of this world."

Banks, a farmer, the great terror of old mother Sawyer, the witch of Edmonton — *The Witch of Edmonton* (by Roweley, Dekker, and Ford, 1658).

Ban'natyne Club, a literary club which takes its name from George Ban'natyne. It was instituted in 1822 by Sir Walter Scott, and had for its object the publication of rare works illustrative of Scottish history, poetry, and general literature. The club was dissolved in 1839.

Bannockburn (in Stirling), famous for the great battle between Bruce and Edward II, in which the English army was totally defeated, and the Scots regained their freedom (June 24, 1314).

Departed spirits of the mighty dead!
Oh, once again to be dead as I cause return
The spirit that fell the Br of Ban Bannockburn
Can tell of the course of Hope (1809)

Banquo, a Scotch general of royal extraction, in the time of Edward the Confessor. He was murdered at the instigation of king Mcheth, but his son Florence escaped, and from this Florence descended a race of kings who filled the throne of Scotland ending with James I. of England, in whom were united the two crowns. The witches on the blasted heath hailed Banquo as—

(1) I certify that the greatest
(2) Not a living yet not a living
(3) The spirit that fell the Br of Ban Bannockburn
Can tell of the course of Hope (1809)

(Historically no such person as Banquo ever existed, and therefore Florence was not the ancestor of the house of Stuart.)

Ban'shee, a tutelary female spirit. Every chief family of Ireland has its banshee, who is supposed to give it warning of approaching death or danger.

Bantam (*Anglo-Crus*), grand-master of the ceremonies at "Mazath," and a very mighty personage in the opinion of the elite of Bath — C. Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836).

Banting *Doing Banting* means living by restriction for the sake of reducing superfluous fat. William Banting, an undertaker, was at one time a very fat man, but he resolved to abstain from beer and fattening foods, and all vegetables, his chief diet being meat (1796-1878).

Bap, a contraction of *Baphomet*, i.e. Mahomet. An imaginary idol or symbol which the Templars were accused of employing in their mysterious religious rites. It was a small human figure cut in stone, with two heads, one male and the other female, but all the rest of the figure was female. Specimens still exist.

Bap'tes (2 syl), priests of the goddess Cotytto, whose midnight orgies were so obscene as to disgust even the very goddess of obscenity. (Greek, *bapto*, "to baptize," because these priests bathed themselves in the most effeminate manner.)—Juvenal, *Satires*, ii. 91.

Baptista, a rich gentleman of Padua, father of Katharina "the shrew"

and Bianca—Shakespeare, *Lammy of the Shrew* (1594)

Baptisti Damiootti, a Priduan quack, who shows in the enchanted mirror a picture representing the clandestine marriage and infidelity of Sir Philip Iorester—Sir W. Scott, *Aunt Marjaret's Muror* (time, William III).

Bar of Gold. A bar of gold above the instep is a mark of sovereign rank in the women of the families of the deys, and is worn as a "crest" by their female relatives.

As and, as prince of her father's land
Alike gold for all or bar instep rolled
Announced her rank
Byton *Don Juan* iii. 1. (180)

Barabas, the faithful servant of Iulph de Lascours, captain of the *Uran*. His favourite expression is "I am afraid," but he always acts most bravely when he is afraid (See **BARBARAS**)—I. Stirling, *The Orphan of the Frozen Sea* (1806)

Baradas (*Count*), the king's favourite, first gentleman in of the chamber, and one of the conspirators to dethrone Louis XIII., kill Richelieu, and place the Duc d'Orléans on the throne of France. Baradas loved Julie, but Julie married the husband Adrien de Mauptat. When Richelieu fell into disgrace, the king made Count Baradas his chief minister, but scarcely had he so done when a plot was put into his hand, revealing the conspiracy, and Richelieu ordered Baradas' instant arrest—Lord Lytton, *Julien* (1809)

Barak el Hadgi, the fakir, an missionary from the court of Hyder Ali—Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II.).

Barataria, the island city over which Sincho Panza was appointed governor. The table was presided over by Dr Pedro Meno de Agüero, who caused every dish set before the governor to be whisked away without being tasted,—some because they heated the blood, and others because they chilled it, some for one evil effect, and some for another, so that Sincho was allowed to eat nothing.

Who then arrived at a town containing about a hundred inhabitants. They gave him to understand that it was called the Island of Barataria either because the fact was really the name of the place or because he obtained the government barato (i.e. at a cheap rate). His arrival near the gates of the town the municipal authorities came out to receive him. Presently after with a ridiculous ceremony they presented him with keys of the town and constituted him perpetual governor of the island of Barataria.—Cervantes *Don Quixote* II. lib. 7, etc. (1615)

Barbarossa ("red beard"), surname of Frederick I. of Germany (1121-1190). It is said that he never died, but is still sleeping in Kyffhäuserberg in Thuringia. There he sits at a stone table with his six knights, waiting the "fulfilment of time," when he will come from his cave to rescue Germany from bondage, and give her the foremost place of all the world. His beard has already grown through the table-slab, but must wind itself thrice round the table before his second advent. (See **MANASSER**, **CHARLEMAGNE**, **ARTHUR**, **DEMOND**, **SEBASTIAN** I to whom similar legends are attached.)

Like Barbarossa, who sits in a cave
Tacturn so like a statue in his ve
Lo of How *The Golden Legend*

Barbarossa, a tragedy by John Brown. This is not Frederick Barbarossa, the emperor of Germany (1121-1190), but Horuc Barbarossa, the corsair (1470-1510). He was a renegade Greek, of Mitylene, who made himself master of Algiers, which was for a time subject to him. He killed the Moorish king, tried to cut off Selim the son, but without success, and wanted to marry Zaphira, the king's widow, who rejected his suit with scorn, and was kept in confinement for seven years. Selim returned unexpectedly to Algiers, and a general rising took place, Barbarossa was slain by the insurgents, Zaphira was restored to the throne, and Selim her son married Irene, the daughter of Barbarossa (1712).

Barbary (*St*), the patron saint of assassins. When her father was about to strike off her head, she was killed by a flash of lightning.

Barbary (*Roan*), the favourite horse of Richard II.

Be lu gl roke iodeen roan Barbary
That horse, that I use often heat beat id
Shakespeare *Richard II* act v. sc. 5 (1577)

Barbason, the name of a demon mentioned in *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, act II. sc. 2 (1596).

I am not Barbason, you cannot conjure me—Shakespeare *Henry V* act II. sc. 2 (1600)

Barcochebah, an antichrist.

Shared the fall of the antichrist Barcochebah—Professor Selwyn *Acce Do no*

Bard of Avon, Shakespeare, born and buried at Stratford-upon-Avon (1564-1616). Also called the *Bard of all Times*.

Bard of Ayrshire, Robert Burns, a native of Ayrshire (1759-1796).

Bard of Hope, Thomas Campbell, author of *The Measures of Hope* (1777-1814).

Bard of the Imagination, Mark Akenside, author of *The Pleasures of the Imagination* (1721-1770).

Bard of Memory, S. Rogers, author of *The Pleasures of Memory* (1762-1855).

Bard of Olney, W. Cowper [*Coo'pr*], who lived for many years at Olney, in Bucks (1731-1800).

Bard of Prose, Boccaccio.

He of the hundred tales of love.
Ithou, *Child Harold*, li. 56 (1813).

Bard of Rydal Mount, William Wordsworth, who lived at Rydal Mount; also called "Poet of the Excursion," from his principal poem (1770-1850).

Bard of Twickenham, Alexander Pope, who lived at Twickenham (1688-1744).

Bards. The ancient Gaels thought that the soul of a dead hero could never be happy till a bard had sung an elegy over the deceased. Hence when Cairbar, the usurper of the throne of Ireland, fell, though he was a rebel, a murderer, and a coward, his brother Cathmor could not endure the thought of his soul being unsung to rest. So he goes to Ossian and gets him to send a bard "to give the soul of the king to the wind, to open to it the airy hall, and to give joy to the darkened ghost."—Ossian, *Temora*, ii.

Bardell (*Mrs.*), landlady of "apartments for single gentlemen" in Goswell Street. Here Mr. Pickwick lodged for a time. She persuaded herself that he would make her a good second husband, and on one occasion was seen in his arms by his three friends. Mrs. Bardell put herself in the hands of Messrs. Dodson and Fogg (two unprincipled lawyers), who vamped up a case against Mr. Pickwick of "breach of promise," and obtained a verdict against the defendant. Subsequently Messrs. Dodson and Fogg arrested their own client, and lodged her in the Fleet.—C. Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836).

Barde'sanist (4 syl.), a follower of Barde'san, founder of a Gnostic sect in the second century.

Bardolph, corporal of captain sir John Falstaff, in 1 and 2 *Henry IV.* and in *The Merry Wives of Windsor*. In *Henry V.* he is promoted to lieutenant, and Nym is corporal. Both are hanged. Bardolph is a bravo, not great humorist; he is a low-bred, drunken swaggerer, wholly without principle, and always poor. His red, pimply nose is an everlasting joke with sir John and others.

Sir John in allusion thereto calls Bardolph "The Knight of the Burning Lamp." He says to him, "Thou art our admiral, and bearest the lantern in the poop." Elsewhere he tells the corporal he had saved him a "thousand marks in links and torches, walking with him in the night betwixt tavern and tavern."—Shakespeare.

We are much of the mind of Falstaff's tailor. We must have better assurance for sir John than Bardolph's.
—Macaulay.

(The reference is to 2 *Henry IV.* act i. sc. 2. When Falstaff asks Page, "What said Master Dumbleton about the ass for my short cloak and slop?" Page replies, "He said, sir, you should procure him better assurance than Bardolph. He . . . liked not the security.")

Bardon (*Hugh*), the scout-master in the troop of lieutenant Fitzurse.—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Barère (2 syl.), an advocate of Toulouse, called "The Anacreon of the Guillotine." He was president of the Convention, a member of the Constitutional Committee, and chief agent in the condemnation to death of Louis XVI. As member of the Committee of Public Safety, he decreed that "Terror must be the order of the day." In the first empire Barère bore no public part, but at the restoration he was banished from France, and retired to Brussels (1755-1841).

The filthiest and most spiteful Yahoo was a noble creature compared with Barrière [*sic*] of history.—Lord Macaulay.

Bar'guest, a goblin armed with teeth and claws. It would sometimes set up in the streets a most fearful scream in the "dead waste and middle of the night." The faculty of seeing this monster was limited to a few, but those who possessed it could by the touch communicate the "gift" to others.—*Fairy Mythology*, North of England.

Bar'gulus, an Illyrian robber or pirate.

Bar'gulus, Illyrius latro, de quo est apud Theopompum magnas opes habuit.—Cicero, *De Officiis*, ii. 11.

Baricondo, one of the leaders of the Moorish army. He was slain by the duke of Clarence.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Barker (*Mr.*), friend to Sowerberry. *Mrs. Barker*, his wife.—W. Brough, *A Phenomenon in a Smock Frock*.

Barkis, the carrier who courted [Clara] Peggoty, by telling David

Copperfield when he wrote home to say to his nurse "Barkis is willin'." Clara took the hint and became Mrs. Barkis.

He dies when the tide goes out confining the superstitious in that people can't die till the tide goes out or be born till it is in. The last words he utters are "Barkis is willin'." —C. Dickens, *David Copperfield* xxx. (1849)

(Mrs. Quickly says of sir John Falstaff, "A parted even just between twelve and one, e'en at the turning o' the tide."—*Henry V.* act ii. sc. 3, 1599)

Barlaham and Josaphat, the heroes and title of a minnesong, the object of which was to show the triumph of Christian doctrines over paganism. Barlaham is a hermit who converts Josaphat, an Indian prince. This "lay" was immensely popular in the Middle Ages, and has been translated into every European language—Rudolf of Ims (a minnesinger, thirteenth century)

Barley (Bill), Clara's father. Chiefly remarkable for drinking rum, and thumping on the floor—C. Dickens, *Great Expectations* (1860).

Barleycorn (Sir John), Malt-liquor personified. His neighbours vowed that "Sir John should die, so they hired ruffians to 'plough him with ploughs and bury him,'" this they did, and afterwards "combed him with barnows and thrust cloths on his head," but did not kill him. Then with hooks and sickles they "cut his legs off at the knees," bound him like a thief, and left him "to wither with the wind," but he died not. They now "rent him to the heart," and having "mowed him in a mow," sent two braves to beat him with clubs, and they beat him so sore that "all his flesh fell from his bones," but yet he died not. To a kiln they next hauled him, and burnt him like a martyr, but he survived the burning. They crushed him between two stones, but killed him not. Sir John bore no malice for this ill-usage, but did his best to cheer the flagging spirits even of his worst persecutors.

* * * This song, from the *English Dumcay-Master* (1651), is generally ascribed to Robert Burns, but all that the Scotch poet did was slightly to alter parts of it. The same may be said of "Auld lang Syne," "Ca' the Yowes," "My Heart is Sarr for Somebody," "Green grow the Rashies, O!" and several other songs, set down to the credit of Burns.

Barlow, the favourite archer of Henry VIII. He was mockingly created by the merry monarch "Duke of Shore-

ditch," and his two companions "Marquis of Islington" and "Earl of Pancras."

Barlow (Bully), a jester, who fancied himself a "mighty potentate." He was well known in the east of London, and died in Whitechapel workhouse. Some of his sayings were really witty, and some of his attitudes truly farcical.

Bar'mecide Feast, a mere dream-feast, an illusion, a castle in the air. Schacabac "the hare-lipped," a man in the greatest distress, one day called on the rich Barmecide, who in merry jest asked him to dine with him. Barmecide first washed in hypothetical water, Schacabac followed his example. Barmecide then pretended to eat of various dainties, Schacabac did the same, and praised them highly, and so the "feast" went on to the close. The story says Barmecide was so pleased that Schacabac had the good sense and good temper to enter into the spirit of the joke without resentment, that he ordered in a real banquet, at which Schacabac was a welcome guest—*Arabian Nights* ("The Barber's Sixth Brother").

Bar'nabas (St.), a disciple of Gamaliel, cousin of St. Mark, and fellow-labourer with St. Paul. He was martyred at Salamis, A.D. 63. *St. Barnabas' Day* is June 11.—*Acts* iv. 36, 37.

Bar'naby (Widow), the title and chief character of a novel by Mrs. Trollope (1839). The widow is a vulgar, pretentious husband-hunter, wholly without principle. *Widow Barnaby* has a sequel called *The Barnabys in America* or *The Widow Married*, a satire on America and the Americans (1840).

Barnaby Rudge, a half-witted young man, whose companion is a raven. He was allured into joining the Gordon rioters, and condemned to death, but afterwards reprieved.—C. Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge* (1841). (See RUDGE, BARNABY, p. 850.)

Barnacle, brother of old Nicholas Cockney, and guardian of Priscilla Tomboy of the West Indies. Barnacle is a tradesman of the old school, who thinks the foppery and extravagance of the "Cockney" school inconsistent with prosperous shop-keeping. Though brusque and even ill-mannered, he has good sense and good discernment of character.—*The Rump* (altered from Bickerstaff's *Love in the City*).

Barn-Burners, ultra-radicals or

destructives, who burnt the barns in order to reform social and political abuses. These wiseacres were about as sapient as the Dutchman who burnt down his barns to get rid of the rats which infested them.

Barnes (1841), servant to colonel Mannering, at Woodburne—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Barney, a repulsive Jew, who waited on the customers at the low public house frequented by Liza and her associates. Barney always spoke through his nose—C. Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837).

Barnstable (*Intendant*) in the British navy, in love with Kate Plowden, niece of colonel Howard of New York. The alliance not being approved of, Kate is removed from England to America, but Barnstable goes to America to discover her retreat. In this he succeeds, but being seized as a spy, is committed by colonel Howard to be hung, to the vanguard of an American frigate called the *Albatross*. Scarcely is the young man laid off, when the colonel is informed that Barnstable is his own son, and he arrives at the scene of execution just in time to save him. Of course after this he marries the lady of his affection—L. Fitzball, *The Pilot* (1841).

Barnwell (*Corioli*) the chief character and title of a tragedy by George D'Almeida. George Barnwell is a London apprentice who falls in love with Sarah Millwood of Shoreditch, who leads him astray. He first robs his master of £500. He next robs his uncle, a rich grazier at Ludlow, and orders him living spent all the money of his iniquity, Sarah Millwood turns him off and informs against him. Both are executed (1732).

For many years this play was acted on boxing-night, as a useful lesson to London apprentices.

A gentleman called one day on David Ross (1708-1790) the actor, and told him his father would pay at the point of death greatly desired to see him. When the actor was at the bed-side of the dying man, and said, "Mr. Ross, so near forty years ago like George Barnwell I was going to my master to supply the unbought ex-rataguer of a Millwood. I took her to see your performance which so shocked me that I vowed to break the contract and return to the path of virtue. I kept my resolution and replaced the money I had stolen and founded Maria in my master's daughter. I soon succeeded to my master's business and have bequeathed you £1000 in my will."—*Pall Mall Chronicle of Crime*.

Baron (*The old English*), a romance by Clara Reeve (1777).

Bar'rabas, the rich "Jew of Malta." He is simply a human monster, who kills in sport, poisons whole nurseries, and

invents infernal machines. Shakespeare's "Shylock" has a humanity in the very whirlwind of his resentment, but Marlowe's "Bar'rabas" is a mere ideal of that "thing" which Christian prejudice once deemed a Jew. (See *Bar'rabas*)—Marlowe, *The Jew of Malta* (1586).

Bar'rabas, the famous robber and murderer set free instead of Christ by desire of the Jews. Called in the New Testament *Barabbas*. Marlowe calls the word "Iarrabis" in his *Jew of Malta*, and Shakespeare says

Would any of it at his Bar'rabas
Had been but a little red in the
At the point of his neck with a scimitar.

Barry Cornwall, the *nom de plume* of Brian Waller Procter. It is an imperfect anagram of his name (1781-1871).

Barsad (*Johi*), alias *Solomon Pross*, a spy.

Had an aquiline nose but yet still having a
Pallor in his face, the look of a sick expression
Of the face of a man who has a fever of the
In his eyes.

Barsis'a (*Santon*), in the *Guardian*, the basis of the story called *The Monk*, by M. G. Lewis (1796).

Barston, alias captain Ienwicke, a Jesuit and secret correspondent of the courtiers of Derby—Sir W. Scott, *Persecution of the Jews* (time, Charles II.).

Bartholomew (*brother*), guide of the two Philipsons on their way to Strasbourg—Sir W. Scott, *Annals of Geese* (time, Edward IV.).

Bartholomew (*S^r*). His day is August 24, and his symbol a knife, in allusion to the knife with which he is said to have been flayed alive.

Bartholomew Massacre, the great slaughter of the French Huguenots [*protestants*] in the reign of Charles IX., begun on St. Bartholomew's Day, 1572. In this persecution we are told some 30,000 persons were massacred in cool blood. Some say more than double that number.

Bartholomew Pigs. Nares says these pigs were real animals roasted and sold piping hot in the Smithfield fair. Dr. Johnson thinks they were the "tidy bear-pigs" made of flour with currants for their eyes. Falstaff calls himself

A little tidy Bartholomew bear pig
2 Hen. 4. 1. act II. sc. 4 (1598)

Bartoldo, a rich old miser, who died of fear and want of sustenance. Fazio

rified his treasures, and at the accusation of his own wife was tried and executed.—Dean Milman, *Pario* (1815).

Bartole (3 syl.), a French lawyer of the fourteenth century, whose authority amongst French barristers is equal to that of Blackstone in our own courts. Hence the French proverb, *He knows his "Bartole" as well as a cordelier his "Dormi."* The *Dormi* is an anonymous compilation of sermons, for the use of the cordeliers or preaching monks.

Bartole or **Bartoldo**, a man who sees nothing in anything, quite used up. This is not the lawyer referred to above, but Bartoldo or Bartole, the hero of an Italian tale by Crocé, and very popular in the early part of the seventeenth century. This Bartoldo was a comedian by profession, and replies to everything, "I see nothing in it." He treats kings and princes with no more ceremony than he does beggars and sweeps. From this character comes the French phrase, *Résolu comme Bartole*, "qui veut dire, un homme que rien ne déconcerte."—*Huître le Gu.*

Bar'tolus, a covetous lawyer, husband of Amaran'ta.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Spanish Curate* (1622).

Barton (*Sir Andrew*), a Scotch sea-officer, who had obtained in 1511 letters of marque for himself and his two sons, to make reprisals upon the subjects of Portugal. The council-board of England, at which the earl of Surrey presided, was daily pestered by complaints from British merchants and sailors against Barton, and at last it was decided to put him down. Two ships were, therefore, placed under the commands of sir Thomas and sir Edward Howard, an engagement took place, and sir Andrew Barton was slain, bravely fighting. A ballad in two parts, called "Sir Andrew Barton," is inserted in Percy's *Reliques*, li. ii. 12.

Baruch. *Dites, donc, avez-vous lu Baruch?* Said when a person puts an unexpected question, or makes a startling proposal. It arose thus: Lafontaine went one day with Racine to *l'Académie*, and was given a Bible. He turned at random to the "Prayer of the Jews," in Baruch, and was so struck with it that he said aloud to Racine, "Dites, donc, who was this Baruch? Why, do you know, man, he was a fine genius;" and for some days afterwards the first question he asked his friends was, *Dites, donc, Mons., avez-vous lu Baruch?*

Barzillai (3 syl.), the duke of Ormond, a friend and firm adherent of Charles II. As Barzillai assisted David when he was expelled by Absalom from his kingdom, so Ormond assisted Charles II. when he was in exile.

Barzillai, crowned with honours and with years, . . .
In exile with his god-like prince he mourned,
For him he suffered and with him returned.

Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, l.

Basa-Andre, the wild woman, a sorceress, married to Basa-Jaun, a sort of vampire. Basa-Andre sometimes is a sort of land mermaid (a beautiful lady who sits in a cave combing her locks with a golden comb). She hates church bells. (See **BASA-JAUN**.)

Basa-Jaun, a wood-sprite, married to Basa-Andre, a sorceress. Both hated the sound of church bells. Three brothers and their sister agreed to serve him, but the wood-sprite used to suck blood from the finger of the girl, and the brothers resolved to kill him. This they accomplished. The Basa-Andre induced the girl to put a tooth into each of the foot-baths of her brothers, and, lo! they became oxen. The girl crossing a bridge saw Basa-Andre, and said if she did not restore her brothers she would put her into a red-hot oven, so Basa-Andre told the girl to give each brother three blows on the back with a hazel wand, and on so doing they were restored to their proper forms.—Rev. W. Webster, *Basque Legends*, 49 (1877).

Bashful Man (*The*), a comic drama by W. T. Moncrieff. Edward Blushington, a young man just come into a large fortune, is so bashful and shy that life is a misery to him. He dines at Friendly Hall, and makes all sorts of ridiculous blunders. His college chum, Frank Friendly, sends word to say that he and his sister Dinah, with sir Thomas and lady Friendly, will dine with him at Blushington House. After a few glasses of wine, Edward loses his shyness, makes a long speech, and becomes the accepted suitor of Dinah Friendly.

Basil, the blacksmith of Grand Pré, in Acadia (now *Nova Scotia*), and father of Gabriel the betrothed of Evangeline. When the colony was driven into exile in 1718 by George II., Basil settled in Louisiana, and greatly prospered; but his son led a wandering life, looking for Evangeline, and died in Pennsylvania of the plague.—Longfellow, *Evangeline* (1849).

Basile (2 syl.), a calumniating, negatively bigot in *Le Mariage de Figaro*, and again in *Le Barbier de Séville*, both by Beaumarchais. "Basile" and "Tartuffe" are the two French incarnations of religious hypocrisy. The former is the clerical humbug, and the latter the lay religious hypocrite. Both deal largely in calumny, and trade in slander.

Basilia, a hypothetical island in the northern ocean, famous for its amber. Mannert says it is the southern extremity of Sweden, erroneously called an island. It is an historical fact that the ancients drew their chief supply of amber from the shores of the Baltic.

Basiliaco, a bully and a braggart, in *Solyman and Perdit* (1592). Shakespeare has made "Pistol" the counterpart of "Basiliaco."

Knight knight good mother Basiliaco like
Shakespeare *Am. John* act 1 sc. 1 (1796)

(That is, "my boasting like Basiliaco has made me a knight, good mother.")

Basilisk, supposed to kill with its gaze the person who looked on it. Thus Henry VI. says to Suffolk, "Come, basilisk, and kill the innocent gazer with thy sight."

Natus in urbe J. I. Basiliscus arena,
Vulneris aspectu. *It. omnibusque nocet.*
Mutuans

Basilius, a neighbour of Quiteria, whom he loved from childhood, but when grown up the father of the lady forbade him the house, and promised Quiteria in marriage to Camacho, the richest man of the vicinity. On their way to church they passed Basilius, who had fallen on his sword, and all thought he was at the point of death. He prayed Quiteria to marry him, "for his soul's peace," and as it was deemed a mere ceremony, they were married in due form. Up then started the wounded man, and showed that the stabbing was only a ruse, and the blood that of a sheep from the slaughter-house. Camacho gracefully accepted the defeat, and allowed the preparations for the general feast to proceed.

Basilius is strong and active pitches the bar admetaphy, wrestles with amazing dexterity and is an excellent cricketer. He runs like a buck leaps like a wild goat, and plays at stills like a wizard. Then he has a fine voice for singing, he touches the guitar so as to make it speak and handles a foil as well as any fencer in Spain.—Cervantes *Don Quixote*, II. h. 4 (1613)

Baskerville (A), an edition of the New Testament, or Latin classics, brought out by John Baskerville, a famous printer (1766-1776).

Basrig or **Bagsæc**, a Scandinavian king, who with Halden or Halfdene (2 syl.) king of Denmark, in 871, made a descent on Wessex. In this year Ethelred fought nine pitched battles with the Danes. The first was the battle of Englefield, in Berkshire, lost by the Danes, the next was the battle of Reading, won by the Danes, the third was the famous battle of Æscesdun or Ashdune (now Ashton), lost by the Danes, and in which king Bagsæc was slain.

And Ethelred with them [the Danes] nine sundry fields that fought

Then Reading he regained led by that valliant lord
Where Basrig he outbraved and Halden word to sword.
Dryton *Polydoron* xii (1613)

Next year (871) the Danes for the first time entered Wessex. The first place they came to was Reading.

A great battle was fought at this place, which the Danes won, and 11 others the Danes. First alderman Athelwulf fought the Danes at Englefield and lost them. Four days after that there was another battle at Reading where the Danes had the better of it and Athelwulf was killed. Four days after that there was another more famous battle at Æscesdun and king Ethelred fought against the two kings and slew Bagsæc, with his own hand. A Freeman *Old English History* (1863), see *Life of Alfred* (ninth century).

Bassanio, the lover of Portia, successful in his choice of the three caskets, which awarded her to him as wife. It was for Bassanio that his friend Antonio borrowed 3000 ducats of the Jew Shylock, on the strange condition that if he returned the loan within three months no interest should be required, but if not, the Jew might claim a pound of Antonio's flesh for forfeiture.—Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice* (1598).

Bas'set (Count), a swindler and forger, who assumes the title of "count" to further his dishonest practices.—C. Cibber, *The Provoked Husband* (1728).

Bassianus, brother of Saturninus emperor of Rome, in love with Lavinia daughter of Titus Andronicus (properly *Andronicus*). He is stabbed by Demetrius and Chiron, sons of Lavinia's queen of the Goths.—(?) Shakespeare, *Titus Andronicus* (1593).

Bassino (Count), the "perjured husband" of Aurelia, slain by Alonzo.—Mrs. Centlivre, *The Perjured Husband* (1700).

Bastard. Homer was probably a bastard. Virgil was certainly one. Neoptolemos was the bastard son of Achilles by Deidamia (5 syl.). Romulus and Remus, if they ever existed, were the love-sons of a vestal. Brutus the regicide was a bastard. Ulysses was no-

bably so, Teucer certainly, and Darius gloried in the surname of *Nothos*.

Bastard (*The*), in English history is William I., natural son of Robert le Diabie. His mother was a peasant girl of Falaise.

Bastard of Orleans, Jean Dunois, a natural son of Louis duc d'Orléans (brother of Charles VI.), and one of the most brilliant soldiers France ever produced (1403-1468). Béranger mentions him in his *Charles Sept.*

Bastille. The prisoner who had been confined in the Bastille for sixty-one years was A. M. Dussault, who was incarcerated by cardinal Richelieu.

Bat. In South Staffordshire that slaty coal which will not burn, but which lies in the fire till it becomes red hot, is called "bat;" hence the expression, *Warm as a bat*.

Bata'via, Holland or the Netherlands. So called from the Bata'vians, a Celtic tribe, which dwelt there.

*Bata'vis rures, foris, et ad se they sweep
on sounding skates a thousand different ways,
The then gay land is maddened all with joy.*
Thomson, *Seasons* ("Winter," 1758).

Bates (1 syl.), a soldier in the army of Henry V., under sir Thomas Erpingham. He is introduced with Court and Williams as sentinels before the English camp at Agincourt, and the king unknown comes to them during the watch, and holds with them a conversation respecting the impending battle.—Shakespeare, *Henry V.* act iv. sc. 1 (1599).

Bates (*Frank*), the friend of Whittle. A man of good plain sense, who tries to laugh the old beau out of his folly.—Garrick, *The Irish Widow* (1757).

Bates (*Charley*), generally called "Master Bates," one of Fagin's "pupils," training to be a pickpocket. He is always laughing uproariously, and is almost equal in artifice and adroitness to "The Artful Dodger" himself.—C. Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837).

Bath, called by the Romans *Aquæ Solis* ("waters of the sun"), and by the Saxons *Achamunmun* ("city of the sick").

Bath (*King of*), Richard Nash, generally called Beau Nash, master of the ceremonies for fifty-six years in that fashionable city (1674-1761).

Bath (*The Maid of*), Miss Linley, a beautiful and accomplished singer, who married Richard B. Sheridan, the statesman and dramatist.

Bath (*The Wife of*), one of the pilgrims travelling from Southwark to Canterbury, in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*. She tells her tale in turn, and chooses "Midas" for her subject (1388).

Bath'sheba, duchess of Portsmouth, a favourite court lady of Charles II. As Bathsheba, the wife of Uri'ah, was criminally loved by David, so Louisa P. Keroual (duchess of Portsmouth) was criminally loved by Charles II.

*My father [Charles II.] whom with reverence I name . . .
is grown in Bathsheba's embraces old.*

Dryden, *A baston and A chitophol*, II.

Battar (*Al*), i.e. the trenchant, one of Mahomet's swords.

Battle (*The British Soldiers*'), Inker-man, November 5, 1854.

Battle of Barnet, 14th April, 1471, was certainly one of the most decisive ever fought, although it finds no place amongst professor Creasy's list of "decisive battles." It closed for ever the Age of Force, the potentiality of the barons, and opened the new era of trade, literature, and public opinion. Here fell Warwick, the "kingmaker," "last of the barons;" and thenceforth the king had no peer, but king was *king*, lords were *lords*, and commons the *people*.

Battle of Nations, the terrible conflict at Leipsic (October 18 and 19, 1813) between Napoleon and the Allies. Its issue was the defeat of Napoleon and the deliverance of Germany. It is called "the Battle of Nations" not only from the number engaged therein, but also from its being the champion battle of the nations of Europe.

Battle of Prague, a piece of descriptive music very popular in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. It was composed by Franz Kotzwara of Prague, born 1791.

Battle of Wartburg (*The*), the annual contest of the minnesingers for the prize offered by Hermann margraf of Wartburg, near Gotha, in Germany, in the twelfth century. There is a minnesong so called, celebrating the famous contests of Walter von Vogelweide and Wolfram von Eschenbach with Heinrich von Ofterdingen. Heinrich lost the former and won the latter.

Battle of the Giants, Marignano, September, 1515. Francois I. won this battle over the Swiss and the duke of Milan. The French numbered 26,000 men, the Swiss 20,000. The loss of the former was 6000, and of the latter 10,000. It is called "the Battle of the Giants" because the combatants on both sides were "mighty men of war," and strove for victory like giants.

Battle of the Three Emperors, Austerlitz, 2nd December, 1805. So called because the emperor Napoleon, the emperor of Russia, and the emperor of Austria were all present. Napoleon won the fight.

Battle of the West (*Great*), the battle between king Arthur and Mordred. Here the king received his death-wound.

For battle of the books, of the herrings, of the mout, of the standard, of the spurs, etc., see *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*.

Battles (*The Fifteen Decisive*), according to professor Creasy, are—

(1) *Marathon* (B.C. 490), in which the Greeks under Miltiades defeated Darius the Persian, and turned the tide of Asiatic invasion.

(2) *Syracuse* (B.C. 413), in which the Athenian power was broken and the extension of Greek domination prevented.

(3) *Arbela* (B.C. 331), by which Alexander overthrew Darius and introduced European habits into Asia.

(4) *Metavrus* (B.C. 207), in which the Romans defeated Hannibal, and Carthage came to ruin.

(5) *Arminius* (A.D. 9), in which the Gauls overthrew the Romans under Varus and established the independence of Gaul.

(6) *Chalons* (A.D. 451), in which Attila, "The Scourge of God," was defeated by Aetius, and Europe saved from utter devastation.

(7) *Tours* (A.D. 732), in which Charles Martel overthrew the Saracens, and broke from Europe the Mohammedan yoke.

(8) *Hastings* (A.D. 1066), by which William the Norman became possessed of the English crown.

(9) *Orléans* (A.D. 1429), by which Joan of Arc raised the siege of the city and secured the independence of France.

(10) *Armada* (A.D. 1588), which crushed the hopes of Spain and of the papacy in England.

(11) *Blenheim* (A.D. 1704), in which

Marlborough, by the defeat of Tallard, broke off the ambitious schemes of Louis XIV.

(12) *Pultowa* (A.D. 1709), in which Charles XII. of Sweden was defeated by Peter the Great of Russia, and the stability of the Muscovite empire was established.

(13) *Saratoga* (A.D. 1777), in which general Gates defeated Burgoyne, and decided the fate of the American Revolution, by making France their ally.

(14) *Valmy* (A.D. 1792), in which the allied armies under the duke of Brunswick were defeated by the French Revolutionists, and the revolution was suffered to go on.

(15) *Waterloo* (A.D. 1815), in which Wellington defeated Napoleon and saved Europe from becoming a French province.

Battles. J. B. Martin, of Paris, painter of battle-scenes, was called by the French *M. des Batailles* (1659-1735).

Battle for Battle-axe.

The word *battle* . . . seems to be used for *battle-axe* in this unnoticed passage of the Psalms: "There brake He the arrows of the bow, the shield, the sword, and the battle (axe)."—*Rev. J. Whitaker, Gibbon's History Revised* (1814).

Battle-Bridge, King's Cross, London. Called "Battle" from being the site of a battle between Alfred and the Danes; and called "King's Cross" from a wretched statue of George IV., taken down in 1812. The historic name of "Battle-Bridge" was changed in 1871, by the Metropolitan Board, for that of "York Road." *Miserable ductu!*

Battus, a shepherd of Arcadia. Having witnessed Mercury's theft of Apollo's oxen, he received a cow from the thief to ensure his secrecy; but, in order to test his fidelity, Mercury re-appeared soon afterwards, and offered him an ox and a cow if he would blab. Battus fell into the trap, and was instantly changed into a touchstone.

When Tantalus in hell sees store and staves;
And senseless Battus for a touchstone serves.
Lord Brooke, *Precious on Monarchs*, iv.

Baucis and Philemon, an aged Phrygian woman and her husband, who received Jupiter and Mercury hospitably when every one else in the place had refused to entertain them. For this courtesy the gods changed the Phrygians' cottage into a magnificent temple, and appointed the pious couple over it. They both died at the same time, according to

their wish, and were converted into two trees before the temple.—*Greek and Roman Mythology*.

Baul'die (2 syl.), stable-boy of Joshua Geddes the quaker.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Baul'die (2 syl.), the old shepherd in the introduction of the story called *The Black Dwarf*, by Sir W. Scott (time, Anne).

Bav'iad (*The*), a satire by W. Gifford on the Della Cruscan school of poetry (1794). It was followed in 1800 by *The Mæviad*. The words "Baviad" and "Mæviad" were suggested by Virgil, *Ecl.* iii. 90, 91.

He may with foxes plough and milk he goats
Who praises Bavius or on Mævius dotes.

Bavian Fool (*The*), one of the characters in the old morris dance. He wore a red cap faced with yellow, a yellow "slabbering-bib," a blue doublet, red hose, and black shoes. He represents an overgrown baby, but was a tumbler, and mimicked the barking of a dog. The word Bavian is derived from *bavon*, a "bib for a slabbering child" (see Cotgrave, *French Dictionary*). In modern French *bavc* means "drivel," "slabbering," and the verb *baver* "to slabber," but the bib is now called *bavette*. (See MORRIS DANCE.)

Bavie'ca, the Cid's horse. He survived his master two years and a half, and was buried at Valencia. No one was ever allowed to mount him after the death of the Cid.

Bavie'ca [i.e. "Booby"]. When Rodrigo was taken in his boyhood to choose a horse, he passed over the best steeds, and selected a scrubby-looking colt. His godfather called the boy a booby [*bavie-ca*] for making such a silly choice, and the name was given to the horse.

Ba'vius, any vile poet. (See **MAVIUS**.)

Qui Bavius non edit, amet tunc carmina, Mævi,
Aque idem jungat vulpes, et mulpasit hircos
Virgil, *Ecl.* iii. 90, 91.

May some choice patron bless each grey goose-quill;
May every Bavius have his Puff still.

Pope, *Prologue to the Satires*

Bawtry. Like the saddler of Bawtry, who was hanged for leaving his liquor (*Yorkshire Proverb*). It was customary for criminals on their way to execution to stop at a certain tavern in York for a "parting draught." The saddler of Bawtry refused to accept the liquor, and was

hanged, whereas if he had stopped a few minutes at the tavern his reprieve, which was on the road, would have arrived in time to save him.

Ba'yard, *Le chevalier sans peur et sans reproche* (1476-1524).

The British Bayard, Sir Philip Sidney (1554-1584).

The Polish Bayard, Prince Joseph Poniatowski (1763-1814).

The Bayard of India, Sir James Outram (1803-1863). So called by Sir Charles Napier.

Ba'yard, a horse of incredible speed, belonging to the four sons of Aymon. If only one mounted, the horse was of the ordinary size, but increased in proportion as two or more mounted. (The word means "bright bay colour.")—Villeneuve, *Les Quatre-Fils-Aymon*.

Bayard, the steed of Fitz-James.—Sir W. Scott, *Lady of the Lake*, v. 18 (1810).

Bayar'do, the famous steed of Rinaldo, which once belonged to Amadis of Gaul. It was found in a grotto by the wizard Malagigi, along with the sword Fusberta, both of which he gave to his cousin Rinaldo.

His colour bay, and hence his name he drew—
Bayardo called A star of silver hue
Emblazed his front.

Tasso, *Rinaldo*, II. 220 (1562)

Bayes (1 syl.), the chief character of *The Rehearsal*, a farce by George Villiers, duke of Buckingham (1671). Bayes is represented as greedy of applause, impatient of censure, meanly obsequious, regardless of plot, and only anxious for claptrap. The character is meant for John Dryden.

* * C. Dibdin, in his *History of the Stage*, states that Mrs. Mountford played "Bayes" "with more variety than had ever been thrown into the part before."

No species of novel writing exposes itself to a severer trial, since it not only resigns all Bayes' pretensions "to elevate the imagination," . . . but places its productions within the range of [general] criticism.—*Swogo. Dr. Art. "Romance."*

Dead men may rise again, like Bayes' troops, or the savages in the Fantocini. In the farce above referred to a battle is fought between foot-soldiers and great hobby-horses. At last Drawcansir kills all on both sides. Smith then asks Bayes "How are they to go off?" "As they came on," says Bayes, "upon their legs." Whereupon the dead men all jump up alive again.

* * This revival of life is imitated by

Rhodes in the last scene of his *Bombastes Furioso*.

Bayeux Tapestry, said to be the work of English damsels retained in the court of Matilda, the Conqueror's wife. When Napoleon contemplated the invasion of England in 1803, he caused this record to be removed to Paris, where it was exhibited in the National Museum. Having served its purpose, it was returned to Bayeux. Fac-similes by Stothard were published in the *Vetusta Monumenta*, at the expense of the Society of Antiquaries. The original is preserved in the Hôtel of the Prefecture of Baveux (Normandy) and is called *Toile de St. Jean*. It is coiled round a windlass, and consists of linen worked with wools. It is 20 inches broad, 214 feet long, and contains 72 compartments.

1st compartment, *Edwardus Rex*: the Confessor is giving audience to two persons, one of whom is Harold. 2nd, Harold, with a hawk in his hand (a mark of nobility) and his hounds, is on his way to Bosham. 3rd, *Licesur*: a Saxon church, with two figures about to enter. 4th, Harold embarking. 5th, The voyage to Normandy. 6th, Disembarking on the coast of Normandy. 7th and 8th, seizure of Harold by the count of Ponthieu. 9th, Harold remonstrating with Guy, the count, upon his unjust seizure. 10th to 20th, scenes connected with the sojourn of Harold at the court of William. 26th, Harold swearing fidelity to William, with each hand on a shrine of relics. 27th, Harold's return. 28th, his landing. 29th, presents himself to king Edward. 30th to 32nd, the sickness of the Confessor, his death, and his funeral procession to Westminster Abbey. 33rd, the crown offered to Harold. 34th, Harold on the throne, and Stigant the archbishop. 35th, the comet. 36th, William orders a fleet to be built. 55th, orders the camp at Hastings to be constructed. 71st, death of Harold. 72nd, duke William triumphant. Although 530 figures are represented in this tapestry, only three of them are women.

Baynard (Mr.), introduced in an episode in the novel called *Humphry Clinker*, by Smollett (1771).

Baywater (London), that is, *Bayard's Watering*, a string of pools and ponds which now form the Serpentine.

Bea'con (Tom), groom to Master Chiffinch (private emissary of Charles I.).

—Sir W. Scott, *Peter of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Beadle. *The running banquet of two beades*, a public whipping. (See *Henry VIII.* act v. sc. 3.)

Beagle (Sir Harry), a horsey country gentleman, who can talk of nothing but horses and dogs. He is woefully rustic and commonplace. Sir Harry makes a bargain with Lord Trunket to give up Harriet to him in exchange for his horse. (See *GOLDRINCH*.)—George Colman, *The Jealous Wife* (1761).

Beak. Sir John Fielding was called "The Blind Beak" (died 1780).

Bean Lean (Donald), alias Will Ruthven, a Highland robber-chief. He also appears disguised as a pedlar on the road-side leading to Stirling. Waverley is rowed to the robber's cave and remains there all night.

Alice Bean, daughter of Donald Bean Lean, who attends on Waverley during a fever.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Bear (The), emblem of ancient Persia. The golden lion was the emblem of ancient Assyria.

Where is th' Assyrian lion's golden hide,
That all the East once grasped in lordly paw
Where that great Persian Lear, whose swelling pride
The lion's self tore out with ravenous jaw?
Philip Blucher, *The Purple Island*, vii. (1833).

Bear (The), Russia, its cognizance being a bear.

France turns from her abandoned friends afeesh,
And soothes the Bear that prowls for parrot flesh.
Campbell, *Poland*.

Bear (The Brave). Warwick is so called from his cognizance, which was a bear and ragged staff.

Bear (The Great), called "Hellicó."

Night on the earth poured darkness; on the sea
The wretched sailor to Orion's star
And Hellicó turned heedful.
Apollonius Rhodius, *Argonautica*.

Beauchiff (Deacon), at the Gordon Arms or Kippelingam inn, where colonel Mannering stops on his return to England, and hears of Bertram's illness and distress.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Bearded (The). (1) Geoffrey the crusader. (2) Bouchard of the house of Montmorency. (3) Constantine IV. (648-685). (4) Master George Killigworth of the court of Ivan the Terrible of Russia, whose beard (says Hakluyt) was five feet two inches long, yellow.

thick, and broad. Sir Hugh Willoughby was allowed to take it in his hand.

The Bearded Master. Socrates was so called by Persius (B.C. 468-399).

Handsome Beard. Baldwin IV. earl of Flanders (1160-1186).

John the Bearded. John Mayo, the German painter, whose beard touched the ground when he stood upright.

Bearnaïs (Le), Henri IV. of France, so called from his native province, Le Béarn (1553-1610).

Beatrice (3 syl.), a child eight years old, to whom Dante at the age of nine was ardently attached. She was the daughter of Folco Portinari, a rich citizen of Florence. Beatrice married Simon de Bardi, and died before she was 24 years old (1286-1290). Dante married Gemma Donati, and his marriage was a most unhappy one. His love for Beatrice remained after her decease. She was the fountain of his poetic inspiration, and in his *Divina Commedia* he makes her his guide through paradise.

Dante's Beatrice and Milton's Eve
Were not drawn from their spouses you conceive
Byron, *Don Juan*, III. 10 (1830)

(Milton, who married Mary Powell, of Oxfordshire, was as unfortunate in his choice as Dante.)

Beatrice, wife of Ludovico Sforza.

Beatrice, daughter of Ferdinando king of Naples, sister of Leonora duchess of Ferrara, and wife of Mathias Corvinus of Hungary.

Beatrice, niece of Leonato governor of Messina, lively and light-hearted, affectionate and impulsive. Though wilful she is not wayward, though volatile she is not unfeeling, though teeming with wit and gaiety she is affectionate and energetic. At first she dislikes Benedict, and thinks him a flippant conceited coxcomb; but overhearing a conversation between her cousin Hero and her gentlewoman, in which Hero bewails that Beatrice should trifle with such deep love as that of Benedict, and should scorn so true and good a gentleman, she cries, "Sit thou thus? then farewell contempt. Benedict, love on; I will requite you." This conversation of Hero's was a mere ruse, but Benedict had been caught by a smaller trick played by Claudio. The result was they sincerely loved each other, and were married.

Shakespeare, *Much Ado about Nothing* (1600).

Miss Helen Fanciel's impersonations are nature itself. "Juliet," "Rosalind," divine "Imogen." "Beatrice," all crowd upon our fancy.—*Dublin University Magazine* (1846).

Beatrice Cenci, *The Beautiful Parricide* (q.v.).

Beatrice D'Este, canonized at Rome.

Beau Brummel, George Bryan Brummel (1778-1840).

Beau Clark, a billiard-maker at the beginning of the nineteenth century. He was called "The Beau," assumed the name of *Beauclerc*, and paid his addresses to a *protegee* of lord Fife.

Beau Fielding, called "Handsome Fielding" by Charles II., by a play on his name, which was Hendrome Fielding. He died in Scotland Yard.

Beau Hewitt was the original of sir George Etherege's "sir Fopling Flutter," in the comedy called *The Man of Mode* or *Sir Fopling Flutter* (1676).

Beau Nash, Richard Nash, called also "King of Bath;" a Welsh gentleman, who for fifty-six years managed the bath-rooms of Bath, and conducted the balls with unparalleled splendour and decorum. In his old age he sank into poverty (1674-1761).

Beau d'Orsay (Le), father of count d'Orsay, whom Byron calls "*Jeune Cupidon*."

Beau Seant, the Templars' banner, half white and half black: the white signified that the Templars were good to Christians, the black that they were evil to infidels.

Beau Tibbs, in Goldsmith's *Citizen of the World*, a dandy noted for his finery, vanity, and poverty.

Beauclerk, Henry I. king of England (1068, 1100-1135).

Beaufort, the lover of Maria Wilding, whom he ultimately marries.—A. Murphy, *The Citizen* (a farce).

Beaujeu (Mons. le chevalier de), keeper of a gambling-house to which Dalgarno takes Nigel.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Beaujeu (Mons. le comte de), a French officer in the army of the Chevalier Charles Edward, the Pretender.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Beaumains ("big hands"), a nickname which sir Key (Arthur's steward) gave to Gareth when he was kitchen drudge in the palace. "He had the largest hands that ever man saw." Gareth was the son of king Lot and Margawse (king Arthur's sister). His brothers were sir Gawain, sir Agravain, and sir Gaheris. Mordred was his half-brother.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 120 (1470).

* * His achievements are given under the name "Gareth" (q.v.).

Tennyson, in his *Gareth and Lynette*, makes sir Kay tauntingly address Lancelot thus, referring to Gareth:

Fair and fine forsooth!
Sir Time-face, sir Fair hands? But see thou to it
That thine own fineness, Lancelot, some fine day,
Undo thee not

Be it remembered that Kay himself called Gareth "Beauman" from the extraordinary size of the lad's hands; but the taunt put into the mouth of Kay by the poet indicates that the lad prided himself on his "fine" face and "fair" hands, which is not the case. If "fair hands" is a translation of this nickname, it should be "fine hands," which bears the equivocal sense of *big* and *beautiful*.

Beau'manoir (*Sir Lucas*), Grand-Master of the Knights Templars.—Sir W. Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Richard I.).

Beaupre [*Be pray'*], son of judge Vertaigne (2 syl.) and brother of Lamira.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Little French Lawyer* (1647).

Beauté (2 syl.). *La dame de Beauté*. Agnes Sorel, so called from the château de Beaute, on the banks of the Marne, given to her by Charles VII. (1409-1450).

Beautiful (*The*) or *La Bella*. So Florence is called. France is spoken of by Frenchmen as *La Belle France*.

Beautiful Corisande (3 syl.). Diane comtesse de Guiche et de Grammont. She was the daughter of Paul d'Andouins, and married Philibert de Gramont, who died in 1580. The widow outlived her husband for twenty-six years. Henri IV., before he was king of Navarre, was desperately smitten by *La belle Corisande*, and when Henri was at war with the League, she sold her diamonds to raise for him a levy of 20,000 Gascons (1554-1620).

(The letters of Henri to Corisande are still preserved in the *Bibliothèque de l' Arsenal*, and were published in 1769.)

Beautiful Parricide (*The*), Bea-

trice Cenci, daughter of a Roman nobleman, who plotted the death of her father because he violently defied her. She was executed in 1605. Shelley has a tragedy on the subject, entitled *The Cenci*. Guido Reni's "Portrait of Beatrice Cenci" is one of the most interesting paintings in Rome. See p. 173.

Beauty (*A Thing of*) is a Joy for ever.—Keats.

Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover,
Fades in his eye, and palls upon the sense.
Addison, *Cato*, l. 1 (1713).

Beauty (*Queen of*). So the daughter of Schems'eddin' Mohammed, vizier of Egypt, was called. She married her cousin, Bed'reddin' Hassan, son of Nour'eddin' Ali, vizier of Basora.—*Arabian Nights* ("Noureddin Ali," etc.).

Beauty and the Beast (*La Belle et la Bête*), from *Les Contes Marins* of Mde. Villeneuve (1740), the most beautiful of all nursery tales. A young and lovely woman saved her father by putting herself in the power of a frightful but kind-hearted monster, whose respectful affection and melancholy overcame her aversion to his ugliness, and she consented to become his bride. Being thus freed from enchantment, the monster assumed his proper form and became a young and handsome prince.

Beauty but Skin-deep. This expression occurs in Ralph Venning's *Orthodox Paradoxes*.

All the beauty of the world 'tis but skin-deep, a sun-blast defaceth it.—3rd Edn., 41 (1693).

Beauty of Buttermere (3 syl.), Mary Robinson, who married John Hatfield, a heartless impostor executed for forgery at Carlisle in 1808.

Beauty when Unadorned Adorned the Most.—Thomson, *Seasons* ("Autumn," 1730).

Beaux' Stratagem (*The*), by Geo. Farquhar. Thomas viscount Aimwell and his friend Archer (the two beaux), having run through all their money, set out fortune-hunting, and come to Lichfield as "master and man." Aimwell pretends to be very unwell, and as lady Bountiful's hobby is tending the sick and playing the leech, she orders him to be removed to her mansion. Here he and Dorinda (daughter of lady Bountiful) fall in love with each other, and finally marry. Archer falls in love with Mrs. Sullen, the wife of squire Sullen, who had been married fourteen months but agreed to a divorce on the score of incompatibility of tastes and temper. This marriage forms

no part of the play; all we are told is that she returns to the roof of her brother, sir Charles Freeman (1707).

Bed of Ware, a large bed, capable of holding twelve persons. Tradition assigns it to Warwick, the "king maker."

Bede (*Cuthbert*), the Rev. Edward Bradley, author of *The Adventures of Mr. Vidant Gicou, an Oxford Freshman* (1857).

Bede grain (*Castle of*), in Sherwood It was a royal castle, belonging to king Arthur.

Beder ("the full moon"), son of Gulna'rê (3 syl.), the young king of Persia. As his mother was an under-sea princess, he was enabled to live under water as well as on land. Beder was a young man of handsome person, quick parts, agreeable manners, and amiable disposition. He fell in love with Giauha'rê, daughter of the king of Samandal, the most powerful of the under-sea empires, but Giauha'rê changed him into a white bird with red beak and red legs. After various adventures, Beder resumed his human form and married Giauha'rê. — *Arabian Nights* ("Beder and Giauha'rê").

Bed'er or Bedr, a valley noted for the victory gained by Mahomet, in which "he was assisted by 3000 angels led by Gabriel mounted on his horse Haze'um." — *Salic's Koran*.

Bed'ivere (*Sir*) or **Bed'iver**, king Arthur's butler and a knight of the Round Table. He was the last of Arthur's knights, and was sent by the dying king to throw his sword Excalibur into the mere. Being cast in, it was caught by an arm "clothed in white samite," and drawn into the stream. — Tennyson, *Morte d'Arthur*.

Tennyson's *Morte d'Arthur* is a very close and in many parts a verbal rendering of the same tale in sir Thomas Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*, iii. 168 (1470).

Bedlam Beggars, lunatics or mad men belonging to Bethlehem Hospital. This institution was designed for six lunatics, but in 1641 the number admitted was forty-four, and applications were so numerous that many were dismissed half cured. These "ticket-of-leave" men used to wander about as vagrants, singing "mad songs" and dressed in the oddest manner, to excite compassion.

He swears he has been in Bedlam, and will talk frantically of purpose. You see pinhead stuck in sandy places in his naked scalp, especially in his armpits, which pains him

gladly puts himself to only to make you believe he is out of his wits. He calls himself Poore Tom, and coming near anybody cries out "Poore Tom is a cold. Some do nothing but sing songs fashioned out of their own brains. Some will dance, others will do nothing but either laugh or weep, others are doped." "An' sipping but a small company in a house will cry at the servants through fears to give them what they demand" — *Dickens, Dombey and Son*.

Bed'ouins [*Bed'wines*], nomadic tribes of Arabia. In common parlance, "the homeless street poor." Thus gutter-children are called "Bedouins."

Bed'reddin *Has'san* of Basora, son of Nour'reddin Ali grand vizier of Basora, and nephew to Schems'eddin Mohammed vizier of Egypt. His beauty was transcendent and his talents of the first order. When 20 years old his father died, and the sultan, angry with him for keeping from court, confiscated all his goods, and would have seized Bed'reddin if he had not made his escape. During sleep he was conveyed by faeries to Curo, and substituted for an ugly groom (Hunchback) to whom his cousin, the Queen of Beauty, was to have been married. Next day he was carried off by the same means to Damascus, where he lived for ten years as a pastry-cook. Search was made for him, and the search party, halting outside the city of Damascus, sent for some cheese-cakes. When the cheese-cakes arrived, the widow of Nour'reddin declared that they must have been made by her son, for no one else knew the secret of making them, and that she herself had taught it him. On hearing this, the vizier ordered Bed'reddin to be seized, "for making cheese-cakes without pepper," and the joke was carried on till the party arrived at Cairo, when the pastry-cook prince was re-united to his wife, the Queen of Beauty. — *Arabian Nights* ("Noureddin Ali" etc.).

Bedwin (*Mrs.*), housekeeper to Mr. Brownlow. A kind, motherly soul, who loves Oliver Twist most dearly. — *C. Dickens, Oliver Twist* (1837).

Bee. The ancient Egyptians symbolized their kings under this emblem. The honey indicated the reward they gave to the meritorious, and the sting the punishment they awarded to the unworthy.

As the Egyptians used by bees
to express their ancient Ptolemies.
B Butler, *Hudibras* iii 2

* * In the empire of France the royal mantle and standard were thickly sown with golden bees instead of "Lions flowers." In the tomb of Châtille more

than 300 golden bees were discovered in 1858. Hence the emblem of the French empire.

Bee, an American word recently introduced to signify a competitive examination: thus—

A Spelling Bee is a company met together to compete with each other in spelling.

A Husking Bee is a company assembled together to compete with each other in stripping the husks from the ears of maize.

A Musical Bee is a company assembled together to compete with each other in singing or playing music "at sight." etc., etc.

Bee-lino, the straightest or shortest distance between two points. This is an American expression, equivalent to "As the crow flies;" but crows do not always fly in a direct line, as bees do when they seek their home.

Summers, you are making a bee line from time to eternity, and what you have once passed over you will never pass over again.—Dow, *Lay Sermons*.

Bee of Attica, Sophocles the dramatist (B.C. 495-405). The "Athenian Bee" was Plato the philosopher (B.C. 428-347).

The Bee of Attica rivaled Eschylus when in the possession of the stage.—Sir W. Scott, *The Dramatist*.

Bee Painted (A) by Quintin Matsys on the outstretched leg of a fallen angel painted by Mandyn. It was so life-like that when the old artist returned to the studio he tried to frighten it away with his pocket-handkerchief.

Beefington (Milor), introduced in *The Rovers*. Casimir is a Polish emigrant, and Beefington an English nobleman exiled by the tyranny of king John.—*Anti-Jacobin*.

"Will without power," said the sagacious Casimir to Milor Beefington, "is like children playing at soldiers."—Macaulay.

Beelzebub (4 syl.), called "prince of the devils" (*Matt.* xiii. 24), worshipped at Ekron, a city of the Philistines (2 *Kings* i. 2), and made by Milton second to Satan.

One nest himself in power and next in crime—
Beelzebub.

Paradise Lost, l. 86 (1665).

Bee'nie (2 syl.), chambermaid at Old St. Ronan's inn, held by Meg Dods.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.).

Befana, the good fairy of Italian children. She is supposed to fill their

shoes and socks with toys when they go to bed on Twelfth Night. Some one enters the bedroom for the purpose, and the wakeful youngsters cry out, "*Ecco la Befana!*" According to legend, Befana was too busy with house affairs to take heed of the Magi when they went to offer their gifts, and said she would stop for their return; but they returned by another way, and Befana every Twelfth Night watches to see them. The name is a corruption of *Epiphania*.

Beg ("lord"), a title generally given to lieutenants of provinces under the grand signior, but rarely to supreme princes. Occasionally, however, the Persian emperors have added the title to their names, as Hagmet beg, Alman beg, Morad beg, etc.—Selden, *Titles of Honour*, vi. 70 (1672).

Beg (Callum), page to Fergus M'Ivor, in *Waterley*, a novel by Sir W. Scott (time, George II.).

Beg (Toshach), MacGillie Chattanach's second at the combat.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Beggars (King of the), Rampfyld Moore Carew. He succeeded Clause Patch (1693, 1730-1770).

Beggar's Daughter (The). "Bessee the beggar's daughter of Bethnal Green," was very beautiful, and was courted by four suitors at once—a knight, a country squire, a rich merchant, and the son of an innkeeper at Romford. She told them all they must first obtain the consent of her poor blind father, the beggar of Bethnal Green, and all slunk off except the knight, who went and asked leave to marry "the pretty Bessee." The beggar gave her for a "dot," £3000, and £100 for her trousseau, and informed the knight that he (the beggar) was Henry, son and heir of Sir Simon de Montfort, and that he had disguised himself as a beggar to escape the vigilance of spies, who were in quest of all those engaged on the baron's side in the battle of Evesham.—Percy's *Reliques*, II. ii. 10.

The value of money was about twelve times more than its present purchase value, so that the "dot" given was equal to £36,000.

Beggar of Bethnal Green (The), a drama by S. Knowles (recast and produced, 1834). Beas, daughter of Albert, "the blind beggar of Bethnal Green," was intensely loved by Wilford, who first

saw her in the streets of London, and subsequently, after diligent search, discovered her in the Queen's Arms inn at Romford. It turned out that her father Albert was brother to lord Woodville, and Wilford was his traitor son, so that Uess was his cousin. Queen Elizabeth sanctioned their nuptials, and took them under her own conduct. (See *BLIND*.)

Beggar's Opera (*The*), by Gay (1727). The beggar is captain Macheath. (For plot, see *MACHEATH*.)

Beggar's Petition (*The*), a poem by the Rev. Thomas Moss, minister of Brierly Hill and Trentham, in Staffordshire. It was given to Mr. Smart, the printer, of Wolverhampton.—*Gentleman's Magazine*, lxx. 41.

Béguines [*Bay-gween*], the earliest of all lay societies of women united for religious purposes. Brabant says the order received its name from St. Begga, daughter of Pepin, who founded it at Namur, in 696; but it is more likely to be derived from their *béguins*, or linen caps.

Beh'ram, captain of the ship which was to convey prince Assad to the "mountain of fire," where he was to be offered up in sacrifice. The ship being driven on the shores of queen Margia'na's kingdom, Assad became her slave, but was recaptured by Behram's crew, and carried back to the ship. The queen next day gave the ship chase. Assad was thrown overboard, and swam to the city whence he started. Behram also was drifted to the same place. Here the captain fell in with the prince, and re-conducted him to the original dungeon. Bosta'na, a daughter of the old fire-worshipper, taking pity on the prince, released him; and, at the end, Assad married queen Margiana, Bostana married prince Amgiad (half-brother of Assad), and Behram, renouncing his religion, became a Mussulman, and entered the service of Amgiad, who became king of the city.—*Arabian Nights* ("Amgiad and Assad").

Belaritis, a nobleman and soldier in the army of Cymbeline (3 syl.) king of Britain. Two villains having sworn to the king that he was "confederate with the Romans," he was banished, and for twenty years lived in a cave; but he stole away the two infant sons of the king out of revenge. Their names were

Guide'rius and Arvir'agus. When these two princes were grown to manhood, a battle was fought between the Romans and Britons, in which Cymbeline was made prisoner; but Belarius coming to the rescue, the king was liberated and the Roman general in turn was made captive. Belarius was now reconciled to Cymbeline, and presenting to him the two young men, told their story; whereupon they were publicly acknowledged to be the sons of Cymbeline and princes of the realm.—Shakespeare, *Cymbeline* (1603).

Belch (*Sir Toby*), uncle of Olivia the rich countess of Illyria. He is a reckless roisterer of the old school, and a friend of sir Andrew Ague-cheek.—Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night* (1614).

Belcour, a foundling adopted by Mr. Belcour, a rich Jamaica merchant, who at death left him all his property. He was in truth the son of Mr. Stockwell, the clerk of Belcour, senior, who clandestinely married his master's daughter, and afterwards became a wealthy merchant. On the death of old Belcour, the young man came to England as the guest of his unknown father, fell in love with Miss Dudley, and married her. He was hot-blooded, impulsive, high-spirited, and generous, his very faults serving as a foil to his noble qualities; ever erring and repenting, offending and atoning for his offences.—Cumberland, *The West Indian* (1771).

Be'led, one of the six Wise Men of the East, lead by the guiding star to Jesus. He was a king, who gave to his enemy who sought to dethrone him half of his kingdom, and thus turned a foe into a fast friend.—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, v. (1747).

Belen, the mont St. Michael, in Normandy. Here nine druidesses used to sell arrows to sailors "to charm away storms." These arrows had to be discharged by a young man 25 years old.

Belerma, the lady whom Durandarté served for seven years as a knight-errant and peer of France. When, at length, he died at Roncesvallès, he prayed his cousin Montesinos to carry his heart to Belerma.

I saw a procession of beautiful damsels in mourning, with white turbans on their heads. In the row came a lady with a veil so long that it reached the ground; her turban was twice as large as the largest of the others; her eyebrows were joined, her nose was rather flat, her mouth wide, but her lips of a vermilion colour. Her

teeth were thin set and irregular though very white and she carried in her hand a fine linen cloth containing a heart Montausque informed me that this lady was Beléma.—*Cervantes Don Quixote* II II 6 (1615)

Bele'ses (3 syl), a Chaldean soothsayer and Assyrian scribe, who told Arbaces (3 syl) governor of Media, that he would one day sit on the throne of Nineveh and Assyria His prophecy came true, and Bele'ses was rewarded with the government of Babylon —Byron, *Sardanapalus* (1619)

Belfab orac, the palace of the emperor of Lilliput, in the middle of Mildendo, the metropolis of the empire —Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* ("Voyage to Lilliput," 1726)

Bel'field (*Brothers*). The elder brother is a squire in Cornwall, betrothed to Sophia (daughter of sir Benjamin Dove), who loves his younger brother Bob The younger brother is driven to sea by the cruelty of the squire, but on his return renews his acquaintance with Sophia He is informed of her unwilling betrothal to the elder brother, who is already married to Violetta, but parted from her Violetta returns home in the same ship as Bob Bel'field, becomes reconciled to her husband and the younger brother marries Sophia —Rich (Cumberland, *The Brothers* (1769)

Bel'ford, a friend of Lovelace (2 syl) They made a covenant to pardon every sort of liberty which they took with each other.—Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe* (1749).

Belford (*Major*), the friend of colonel Tamper, and the plighted husband of Miss Florival —G Colman, sen., *The Doctor in Him* (1762).

Belge (2 syl), the mother of seventeen sons. She applied to queen Mercilla for aid against Geryoneo, who had deprived her of all her offspring except five —Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v. 10 (1596).

"* * "Belge" is Holland; the "seventeen sons" are the seventeen provinces which once belonged to her, "Geryoneo" is Philip II. of Spain; and "Mercilla" is queen Elizabeth.

Belgrade (2 syl), the camp-sittler; so called because she commenced her career at the siege of Belgrade. Her dog's name was Clumsey.

Bel'ial, last or lowest in the hierarchy of hell. (See RIMMON.) Moloch was the fiercest of the infernal spirits, and Belial the most timorous and slothful. The

lewd and profligate, disobedient and rebellious, are called in Scripture "sons of Belial."

Belial came last then whom a spirit more lewd
Fell not from heav'n or more grown to love
Vice for itself (L. 490 etc.) though I's tongue
Dropt manna and could make the worse appear
The better reason but to nobler deeds
Timorous and listful
Milton *Paradise Lost* II 113 (1666)

"* * Belial means "the lawless one," that is, one who puts no restraint on his evil propensities

Belia'nis of Greece (*Don*), the hero of an old romance of chivalry on the model of *Amadis de Gaul*. It was one of the books in don Quixote's library, but was not one of those burnt by the curé as pernicious and worthless.

Don Belianis call the curé with its two three at 1
for part, hath need of a dose of rhubarb to purge off
that bile with which he is inflamed His Castle
of Fair and other in pertinences should be totally
obliterated this done we would how him testify in
prop it in as we found him capable of reform Take
don Belianis home with you and keep him in close
confinement —*Cervantes Don Quixote*, I. 16 (1605)

(An English abridgment of this romance was published in 1678)

Belinda, niece and companion of lady John Brute Young, pretty, full of fun, and possessed of £10,000. Heartfree marries her —Vanbrugh, *The Provoked Wife* (1697)

I India, the heroine of Pope's *Rape of the Lock* This mock heroic is founded on the following incident —Lord Petre cut a lock of hair from the head of Miss Arabella Fermor, and the young lady resented the liberty as an unpardonable affront The poet says Belinda wore on her neck two curls, one of which the baron cut off with a pair of scissors borrowed of Clarissa, and when Belinda angrily demanded that it should be delivered up, it had flown to the skies and become a meteor there. (See BERNICE.)

Belinda, daughter of Mr. Blandford, in love with Beverley the brother of Clarissa Her father promised sir William Bellmont that she should marry his son George, but George was already engaged to Clarissa. Belinda was very handsome, very independent, most irapproachable, and devotedly attached to Beverley. When he hunted suspicious of infidelity, she was too proud to deny their truth, but her pure and ardent love instantly rebuked her for giving her lover causeless pain.—A. Murphy, *All in the Wrong* (1761).

Belinda, the heroine of Miss Edgeworth's novel of the same name. The object of the tale is to make the reader feel what is good, and pursue it (1803).

Belinda, a lodging-house servant-girl, very poor, very dirty, very kind-hearted, and shrewd in observation. She married, and Mr. Middlewick the butter-man set her husband up in business in the butter line.—H. J. Byron, *Our Boys* (1875).

Beline (2 syl.), second wife of Argan the *malade imaginaire*, and step-mother of Angelique, whom she hates. *Beline* pretends to love Argan devotedly, humours him in all his whims, calls him "mon illé," and makes him believe that if he were to die it would be the death of her. *Toinette* induces Argan to put these specious protestations to the test by pretending to be dead. He does so, and when *Beline* enters the room, instead of deploring her loss, she cries in ecstasy:

"Le ciel en soit loué! Me voilà délivrée d'un grande fardeau! de quoi servait il sur la terre? Un homme incommode à tout le monde, malpropre, dégoûtant, mouchant, tourvant, cachant (aujourd'hui, sans esprit, entêté), de mauvaise humeur, fatiguant tous ceux les gens, et grondant jour et nuit ses valets et ses filles" (In. 18)

She then proceeds to ransack the room for bonds, leases, and money; but Argan tarts up and tells her she has taught him one useful lesson for life at any rate.—Molière, *La Malade Imaginaire* (1673).

Belisarius, the greatest of Justinian's generals. Being accused of treason, he was deprived of all his property, and his eyes were put out. In this state he retired to Constantinople, where he lived by begging. The story says he fastened a label to his hat, containing these words, "Give an obolus to poor old *Belisarius*." Marмонтel has written a tale called *Belisaire*, which has helped to perpetuate these fables, originally invented by Tzetzes or Cæsius, a Greek poet, born at Constantinople in 1120.

Bélise (3 syl.), sister of Philaminte (3 syl.), and, like her, a *femme savante*. She imagines that every one is in love with her.—Molière, *Les Femmes Savantes* (1672).

Bell (*Adam*), a wild, north-country outlaw, noted, like Robin Hood, for his skill in archery. His place of residence was Englewood Forest, near Carlisle; and his two comrades were *Clym* of the Clough [*Clement of the Cliff*] and *William* of Cloudealy (3 syl.). *William* was married, but the other two were not. When *William* was captured at Carlisle

and was led to execution, *Adam* and *Clym* rescued him, and all three went to London to crave pardon of the king, which, at the queen's intercession, was granted them. They then showed the king specimens of their skill in archery, and the king was so well pleased that he made *William* a "gentleman of the," and the two others yomen of the bed-chamber.—Percy, *Reliques* ("Adam Bell," etc.), I. ii. 1.

Bell (*Bessy*). *Bessy Bell* and *Mary Gray* were the daughters of two country gentlemen near Perth. When the plague broke out in 1666 they built for themselves a bower in a very romantic spot called Burn Braes, to which they retired, and were supplied with food, etc., by a young man who was in love with both of them. The young man caught the plague, communicated it to the two young ladies, and all three died.—Allan Ramsay, *Bessy Bell and Mary Gray* (a ballad).

Bell. *Anne*, *Charlotte*, and *Emily* Brontë assumed the *nom de plume* of *Acton*, *Currer*, and *Ellis Bell* (first half of the nineteenth century). *Currer Bell* or Brontë married the Rev. Arthur Bell Nicholls. She was the author of *Jane Eyre*.

It will be observed that the initial letter of both names is in every case preserved throughout—*Acton* (*Anne*), *Currer* (*Charlotte*), *Lillis* (*Emily*), and *Bell* (*Brontë*).

Bell (*Peter*), the subject of a "tale in verse" by Wordsworth. Shelley wrote a burlesque upon it, entitled *Peter Bell the Thurd*.

Bell Battle (*The*). The *casus belli* was this: Have the local magistrates power to allow parish bells to be rung at their discretion, or is the right vested in the parish clergyman? This squabble was carried on with great animosity in the parish of Paisley in 1832. The clergyman, John Macnaughton, brought the question before the local council, which gave it in favour of the magistrates; but the court of sessions gave it the other way, and when the magistrates granted a permit for the bells to be rung, the court issued an interdict against them.

For nearly two years the Paisley bell battle was fought with the fiercest zeal. It was the subject of every political meeting, the theme of every board, the gossip at tea-tables and dinner parties, and children delighted in chalking on the walls "Please to ring the bell" (May 14, 1833, to Sept. 16, 1834).—*Newspaper paragraph*.

Bell-the-Cat, sobriquet of Archibald

Douglas, great-earl of Angus, who died in 1814.

The mice, being much annoyed by the persecutions of a cat, resolved that a bell should be hung about her neck to give notice of her approach. The measure was agreed to in full council, but one of the eager mice inquired "Who would undertake to bell the cat?" When Lander told this tale to a council of Scotch nobles, met to decline against one Cochran, Archibald Douglas started up, and exclaimed in thunder "I will," and here the solicitor referred to.—Sir W. Scott, *Tales of a Grandfather*, xxi.

Bells (*Those Evening*), a poem by T. Moore, set to music, refer to the bells of Ashbourne parish church, Derbyshire.—*National Airs*, 1.

Bells (*To shake one's*), to defy, to resist, to set up one's back. The allusion is to the little bells tied to the feet of hawks. Immediately the hawks were tossed, they were alarmed at the sound of the bells, and took to flight.

Neither the king, nor he that loves him best . . .
Dare stir a wing if Warwick sh. be not best.
Shakespeare, *3 Henry VI.* Act I. Sc. 1 (1362)

Bells. Seven bells (*i.e.* half-past 7), breakfast-tunc; eight bells (*i.e.* noon), dinner-time; three bells (*i.e.* half-past 3), supper-time.

Light bells (the highest number) are rung at noon and every fourth hour afterwards. Thus they are sounded at 12, 4, and 8 o'clock. For all other parts of the day an *Even* number of bells announce the *hours*, and an *Odd* number the *half-hours*. Thus 12½ is 1 bell, 1 o'clock is 2 bells, 1½ is 3 bells, 2 o'clock is 4 bells, 2½ is 5 bells, 3 o'clock is 6 bells, 3½ is 7 bells. Again, 4½ is 1 bell, 5 o'clock is 2 bells, 5½ is 3 bells, 6 o'clock is 4 bells, 6½ is 5 bells, 7 o'clock is 6 bells, 7½ is 7 bells. Again, 8½ is 1 bell, 9 o'clock is 2 bells, 9½ is 3 bells, 10 o'clock is 4 bells, 10½ is 5 bells, 11 o'clock is 6 bells, 11½ is 7 bells. Or, 1 bell sounds at 12½, 4½, 8½; 2 bells sound at 1, 5, 9; 3 bells sound at 1½, 5½, 9½; 4 bells sound at 2, 6, 10; 5 bells sound at 2½, 6½, 10½; 6 bells sound at 3, 7, 11; 7 bells sound at 3½, 7½, 11½; 8 bells sound at 4, 8, 12 o'clock.

Bells tolled Backwards. This was the tocsin of the French, first used as an alarm of fire, and subsequently for any uprising of the people. In the reign of Charles IX. it was the signal given by the court for the Bartholomew slaughter. In the French Revolution it was the call to the people for some united attack against the royalists.

Old French, toquer, "to strike," *seeing* "a church bell."

Bella Wilfer, a lovely, wilful, lively, spoilt darling, who loved every one, and whom every one loved. She married John Roke-smith (*i.e.* John Harmon).—C. Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend* (1864).

Bellamy, a steady young man, looking out for a wife "capable of friendship, love, and tenderness, with good sense enough to be easy, and good nature enough to like him." He found his beautiful in Jacintha, who had besides a fortune of £30,000.—Dr. Hoadly, *The Suspicious Husband* (1761).

Bella'rio, the assumed name of Euphrasia, when she put on boy's apparel that she might enter the service of prince Philaster, whom she greatly loved.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *Philaster or Love Lies a-bleeding* (1632).

Bellaston (*Lady*), a profligate, from whom Tom Jones accepts support. Her conduct and conversation may be considered a fair photograph of the "beauties" of the court of Louis XV.—Fielding, *History of Tom Jones, a Foundling* (1750).

The character of Jones, otherwise a model of generosity, openness, and manly spirit, mingled with thoughtful disposition is unnecessarily degraded by the nature of his intercourse with Lady Bellaston.—*Fraser*, *Brit. Art. "Fudling."*

Belle Cordiere (*La*), Louise Labé, who married Innemond l'errin, a wealthy soap-maker (1526-1566).

Belle Corisande (*La*), Diane comtesse de Guiche et de Grammont (1651-1620).

Belle France (*La*), a pet way of alluding to France, similar to our *Merry England*.

Belle the Giant. It is said that the giant Belle mounted on his sorrel horse at a place since called mount Sorrel. He leaped *one mile*, and the spot on which he lighted was called Wanlip (*one-leap*); thence he leaped a second mile, but in so doing "burst all" his girths, whence the spot was called Burst-all; in the third leap he was killed, and the spot received the name of Belle-grave.

Belle's Stratagem (*The*). The "belle" is Letitia Hardy, and her stratagem was for the sake of winning the love of Doricourt, to whom she had been betrothed. The very fact of being betrothed to Letitia sets Doricourt against her, so she goes unknown to him to a masquerade, where Doricourt falls in love

with "the beautiful stranger." In order to consummate the marriage of his daughter, Mr. Hardy pretends to be "sick unto death," and beseeches Doricourt to wed Letitia before he dies. Letitia meets her betrothed in her masquerade dress, and unbounded was the joy of the young man to find that "the beautiful stranger" is the lady to whom, he has been betrothed.—Mrs. Cowley, *The Belle's Stratagem* (1780).

Bellefontaine (*Benedict*), the wealthy farmer of Grand Pré [*Nova Scotia*] and father of Evangeline. When the inhabitants of his village were driven into exile, Benedict died of a broken heart as he was about to embark, and was buried on the sea-shore.—Longfellow, *Evangeline* (1849).

Bellenden (*Lady Margaret*), an old Tory lady, mistress of the Tower of Tillicudlem.

Old major Miles Bellenden, brother of lady Margaret.

Miss Edith Bellenden, granddaughter of lady Margaret, betrothed to lord Evendale, of the king's army, but in love with Morton (a leader of the covenanters, and the hero of the novel). After the death of lord Evendale, who is shot by Balfour, Edith marries Morton, and this terminates the tale.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

Bellerophon, son of Glaucos. A kind of Joseph, who refused the amorous solicitations of Antea, wife of Protes (2 syl.) king of Argos. Antea accused him of attempting to dishonour her, and Protes sent him into Lycia with letters desiring his destruction. Accordingly, he was set several enterprises full of hazard, which, however, he surmounted. In later life he tried to mount up to heaven on the winged horse Pegasus, but fell, and wandered about the Aëlian plains till he died.—Homer, *Iliad*, vi.

As once

Bellerophon . . . dismounted in the Aëlian field . . .
Erroneous there to wander and to lie.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, vii. 37, etc. (1688).

Letters of Bellerophon, a treacherous letter, pretending to recommend the bearer but in reality denouncing him, like the letter sent by Protes to the king of Lycia, requesting him to kill the bearer (Bellerophon).

PAUSANIAS the Spartan, in his treasonable correspondence with Xerxes, sent several such letters. At last the bearer thought that none of the persons sent ever returned, and opening the letter found it

contained directions for his own death. It was shown to the ephors, and Pausanias in alarm fled to a temple, where he was starved to death.

DE LACY, being sent by king John against De Courcy, was informed by two of the servants that their master always laid aside his armour on Good Friday. De Lacy made his attack on that day, and sent De Courcy prisoner to London. The two servants now asked De Lacy for passports from Ireland and England, and De Lacy gave them *Letters of Bellerophon*, exhorting "all to whom these presents come to spit on the faces of the bearers, drive them forth as hounds, and use them as it behoved the betrayers of their masters to be treated."—*Cameos of English History* ("Conquest of Ireland").

Bellerophon (4 syl.), the English man-of-war under the command of captain Mailland. After the battle of Waterloo Bonaparte set out for Rochefort, intending to seek refuge in America, but the *Bellerophon* being in sight and escape impossible, he made a virtue of necessity by surrendering himself, and was forthwith conveyed to England.

Bellerus, a Cornish giant, whence the Land's End is called Bellerium. Milton in his *Lycidas* suggests the possibility that Edward King, who was drowned at sea, might be sleeping near Bellerium or the Land's End, on mount St. Michael, the spot where the archangel appeared, and ordered a church to be built there.

Sleepest (How) by the fable of Bellerus old,
Where the great vision of the guarded mount
Looks towards Namancos (old Custin).
Milton, *Lycidas*, 180, etc. (1633).

Belleur, companion of Pinac and Mirabel ("the wild goose"), of stout blunt temper; in love with Rosalura, a daughter of Nantolet.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Wild Goose Chase* (1652).

Bellicent, daughter of Gorlois lord of Tintag'il and his wife Ygerné or Igera. As the widow married Uther the pendragon, and was then the mother of king Arthur, it follows that Bellicent was half-sister of Arthur. Tennyson in *Gareth and Lynette* says that Bellicent was the wife of Lot king of Orkney, and mother of Gawain and Mordred, but this is not in accordance either with the chronicle or the history, for Geoffrey in his *Chronicle* says that Lot's wife was Anne, the sister (not half-sister) of Arthur (viii. 20, 21), and six

T. Malory, in his *History of Prince Arthur*, says :

King Lot of Ioffan and Orkney wedded Margawse ; Nentes, of the land of Cirkot wedded Eiam, and that Morgan le Fay was Arthur's third sister. — *Pt. i. 2, 35, 36.*

Bel'lin, the ram, in the beast-epic of *Reynard the Fox*. The word means "gentleness" (1498).

Bellingham, a man about town. — *D. Bouicault, After Dark.*

I was engaged for two years at St James's Theatre, acting "Charles Surface" eighty nights, "Bellingham" a couple of hundred nights, and had two special engagements for "Mercurio" at the Lyceum — *Walter Lay.*

Bel'lisant, sister of king Pepin of France, and wife of Alexander emperor of Constantinople. Being accused of infidelity, the emperor banished her, and she took refuge in a vast forest, where she became the mother of Valentine and Orson. — *Valentine and Orson.*

Bellmont (Sir William), father of George Bellmont ; tyrannical, positive, and headstrong. He imagines it is the duty of a son to submit to his father's will, even in the matter of matrimony.

George Bellmont, son of sir William, in love with Clarissa, his friend Beverley's sister ; but his father demands of him to marry Belinda Blandford, the troth-plight wife of Beverley. Ultimately all comes right. — *A. Murphy, All in the Wrong (1761).*

Belló'na's Handmaids, Blood, Fire, and Famine.

The goddess of war, called Bellona had these three handmaids ever attending on her : **BLOOD**, **FIRE**, and **FAMINE**, which three demons be of that force and strength that every one of them alone is able and sufficient to torment and afflict a proud prince ; and they all joined together are of puissance to destroy the most populous country and most richest region of the world. — *Hall, Chronicle (1530).*

Bellum (Monster), war.

A difference (as) 'twixt broyles and bloude warres. — Yet have I shot at Master Bellum's butte, And thrown his ball, although I touch not tittle (benefit). *G. Gascogne, The Fruits of Warre, 94 (died 1577).*

Belmont (Sir Robert), a proud, testy, mercenary country gentleman ; friend of his neighbour sir Charles Raymond.

Charles Belmont, son of sir Robert, a young rake. He rescued Fidelia, at the age of 12, from the hands of Villard, a villain who wanted to abuse her, and taking her to his own home fell in love with her, and in due time married her. She turns out to be the daughter of sir Charles Raymond.

Rosetta Belmont, daughter of sir Robert, high-spirited, witty, and affectionate. She is in love with colonel

Raymond, whom she delights in tormenting. — *Ed. Moore, The Foundling (1748).*

Belmont (Andrew), the elder of two brothers, who married Violetta (an English lady born in Lisbon), and deserted her. He then promised marriage to Lucy Waters, the daughter of one of his tenants, but had no intention of making her his wife. At the same time, he engaged himself to Sophia, the daughter of sir Benjamin Dove. The day of the wedding arrived, and it was then discovered that he was married already, and that Violetta his wife was actually present.

Robert Belmont, the younger of the two brothers, in love with Sophia Dove. He went to sea in a privateer under captain Iron-side, his uncle, and changed his name to Lewson. The vessel was wrecked on the Cornwall coast, and he renewed his acquaintance with Sophia, but heard that she was engaged in marriage to his brother. As, however, it was proved that his brother was already married, the young lady willingly abandoned the elder for the younger brother. — *R. Cumberland, The Brothers (1769).*

Belmour (Edward), a gay young man about town. — *Congreve, The Old Bachelor (1693).*

Belmour (Mrs.), a widow of "agreeable vivacity, entertaining manners, quickness of transition from one thing to another, a feeling heart, and a generosity of sentiment." She it is who shows Mrs. Love-more the way to keep her husband at home, and to make him treat her with that deference which is her just due. — *A. Murphy, The Way to Keep Him (1760).*

Beloved Disciple (The), St. John "the divine," and writer of the fourth Gospel. — *John xiii. 23, etc.*

Beloved Physician (The), St. Luke the evangelist. — *Col. iv. 14.*

Bel'phegor, a Moabitish deity, whose orgies were celebrated on mount Phegor, and were noted for their obscenity.

Belphe'be (8 syl.). "All the Graces rocked her cradle when she was born." Her mother was Chrysogoné (4 syl.), daughter of Amphisa of fairy lineage, and her twin-sister was Amoretta. While the mother and her babes were asleep, Diana took one (Belphe'be) to bring up, and Venus took the other.

* * Belphe'be is the "Diana" among

women, cold, passionless, correct, and strong-minded. Amoret is the "Venus," but without the licentiousness of that goddess, warm, loving, motherly, and wifely. Belphebé was a lily; Amoret a rose. Belphebé a moonbeam, light without heat; Amoret a sunbeam, bright and warm and life-giving. Belphebé would go to the battle-field, and make a most admirable nurse or lady-conductor of an ambulance; but Amoret would prefer to look after her husband and family, whose comfort would be her first care, and whose love she would seek and largely reciprocate.—See Spenser, *Fuery Quen*, iii. iv. (1590).

* * "Belphebé" is queen Elizabeth. As queen she is Gloriana, but as woman she is Belphebé, the beautiful and chaste.

Either Gloriana let her choose,
Or in Belphebé's fashion'd to be;

In one her rule, in the other her rare chastitie.

Spenser, *Fuery Quen* (introduction to bk. iii.).

Belted Will, lord William Howard, warden of the western marches (1563-1640).

His Bilboa blade, by Marchmen felt,
Hung in a broad and studd'd belt;
Hence in rude phrase the Borders' still
Called noble Howard "Belted Will."

Sir W. Scott.

Belten'ebros (4 syl.). Amadis of Gaul assumes the name when he retires to the Poor Rock, after receiving a cruel letter from Oriana his lady-love.—Vasco de Lobeira, *Amadis of Gaul*, ii. 6 (before 1604).

One of the most distinguishing testimonies which that hero gave of his fortitude, constancy, and love, was his retiring to the Poor Rock when in disgrace with his mistress Oriana, to do penance under the name of *Belten'ebros* or the *Lovely Obscure*.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, i. ii. 11 (1605).

Belvide'ra, daughter of Priu'li a senator of Venice. She was saved from the sea by Jaffier, eloped with him, and married him. Her father then discarded her, and her husband joined the conspiracy of Pierre to murder the senators. He tells Belvidera of the plot, and Belvidera, in order to save her father, persuades Jaffier to reveal the plot to Priu'li, if he will promise a general free pardon. Priu'li gives the required promise, but notwithstanding, all the conspirators, except Jaffier, are condemned to death by torture. Jaffier stabs Pierre to save him from the dishonour of the wheel, and then kills himself. Belvidera goes mad and dies.—Otway, *Venice Preserved* (1682).

We have to check our tears, although well aware that the "Belvidera" with whose sorrows we sympathize is no other than our own lamentable Mrs. Siddons.—Sir W. Scott, *The Drama*.

(The actor Booth used to speak in rapture of Mrs. Porter's "Belvidera." It obtained for Mrs. Barry the title of famous; Miss O'Neill and Miss Helen Faucit were both great in the same part.)

Ben [LEGEND], sir Sampson Legend's younger son, a sailor and a "sea-wit," in whose composition there enters no part of the conventional generosity and open frankness of a British tar. His slang phrase is "D'y'e see," and his pet oath "Mees!"—W. Congreve, *Love for Love* (1695). I cannot agree with the following sketch:—

Whit it is *Ben*—the pleasant sailor which Bunister gives us—but a piece of satire . . . a dreamy combination of all the accidents of a sailor's character, his contempt of money, his credulity to women, with that necessary exultation from home! . . . We never think the worse of Ben for it, or feel it as a stain upon his character.—C. Lamb.

C. Dibdin says: "If the description of Thom Doggett's performance of this character be correct, the part has certainly never been performed since to any degree of perfection."

Ben Israel (*Nathan*) or **Nathan ben Samuel**, the physician and friend of I-saac the Jew.—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Ben Jochanan, in the satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, by Dryden and Tate, is meant for the Rev. Samuel Johnson, who suffered much persecution for his defence of the right of private judgment.

Let Hebron, nay, let hell produce a man
So made for mischief as Ben Jochanan.
A Jew of humble parentage was he,
By trade a Levite, though of low degree.

Part II.

Benaiah (3 syl.), in *Absalom and Achitophel*, is meant for general George Edward Sackville. As Benaiah, captain of David's guard, adhered to Solomon against Adonijah, so general Sackville adhered to the duke of York against the prince of Orange (1690-1692).

Nor can Benaiah's worth forgotten be,
Of steady soul when public storms were high.
Dryden and Tate, part II.

Benas'kar or **Bennaskar**, a wealthy merchant and magician of Delhi.—James Ridley, *Tales of the Goni* ("History of Mahoud," tale vii., 1751).

Benbow (*Admiral*). In an engagement with the French near St. Martha on the Spanish coast in 1701, admiral Benbow had his legs and thighs shivered into splinters by chain-shot, but supported in a wooden frame he remained on the quarter-deck till morning, when Du Casse sheered off.

Similar acts of heroism are recorded of

Almeyda the Portuguese governor of India, of Cynægiros brother of the poet Æschylos, of Jæfer the standard-bearer of "the prophet" in the battle of Muta, and of some others.

Benbow, an idle, generous, free-and-easy sot, who spent a good inheritance in dissipation, and ended life in the work-house.

Benbow, a boon companion, long approved
By jovial sets, and (as he thought) beloved,
Was judged as one to joy and friendship prone,
And deemed injurious to himself alone
Crabbe, *Scourge*, xvi. (1810).

Ben'demeer', a river that flows near the ruins of Chil'minar or Istachar, in the province of Chusistan in Persia.

Bend-the-Bow, an English archer at Dickson's cottage.—Sir W. Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I.).

Benedick, a wild, witty, and light-hearted young lord of Padua, who vowed celibacy, but fell in love with Beatrice and married her. It fell out thus: He went on a visit to Leonato governor of Messina; here he sees Beatrice, the governor's niece, as wild and witty as himself, but he dislikes her, thinks her pert and forward, and somewhat ill-mannered withal. However, he hears Claudio speaking to Leonato about Beatrice, saying how deep'y she loves Benedick, and bemoaning that so nice a girl should break her heart with unrequited love. This conversation was a mere ruse, but Benedick believed it to be true, and resolved to reward the love of Beatrice with love and marriage. It so happened that Beatrice had been entrapped by a similar conversation which she had overheard from her cousin Hero. The end was they sincerely loved each other, and became man and wife.—Shakespeare, *Much Ado about Nothing* (1600).

Benedict [BELLEFONTAINE], the wealthiest farmer of Grand Pré, in Acadia, father of Eyangeline ("the pride of the village"). He was a stalwart man of 70, hale as an oak, but his hair was white as snow. Colonel Winslow in 1718 informed the villagers of Grand Pré that the French had formally ceded their village to the English, that George II. now confiscated all their lands, houses, and cattle, and that the people, amounting to nearly 2000, were to be "exiled into other lands without delay." The people assembled on the sea-shore; old Benedict Bellefontaine sat to rest himself, and fell dead in a fit. The old priest buried him

in the sand, and the exiles left their village homes for ever.—Longfellow, *Evangeline* (1849).

Benefit-Play. The first actress indulged with a benefit-play was Mrs. Elizabeth Barry (1682-1783).

Ben'engel'i (*Cid Hamet*), the hypothetical Moorish chronicler from whom Cervantès pretends he derived the account of the adventures of don Quixote.

The Spanish commentators... have discovered that old *Hamet Benengeli* is after all no more than an Arabic version of the name of Cervantès himself. *Hamet* is a Moorish prefix, and *Benengeli* signifies "son of a stag." in Spanish *Cervantino*—Lockhart.

Benengeli (*Cid Hamet*), Thomas Babington lord Macaulay. His signature in his *Fragment of an Ancient Romance* (1826). (See Cid, etc.)

Benevolus, in Cooper's *Task*, is John Courtney Throckmorton, of Weston Underwood.

Benjie (*Little*), or Benjamin Colthred, a spy employed by Cristal Nixon, the agent of Redgauntlet.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Ben'net (*Brother*), a monk at St. Mary's convent.—Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth).

Ben'net (*Mrs.*), a demure, intriguing woman in *Anelus*, a novel by Fielding (1731).

Ben'oiton (*Madame*), a woman who has been the ruin of the family by neglect. In the "famille Benoiton" the constant question was "*Où est Madame?*" and the invariable answer "*Elle est sortie.*" At the *dénouement* the question was asked again, and the answer was varied thus, "*Madam has been at home, but is gone out again.*"—*La Famille Benoiton*.

Ben'shee, the domestic spirit or demon of certain Irish families. The ben'shee takes an interest in the prosperity of the family to which it is attached, and intimates to it approaching disaster or death by wailings or shrieks. The Scotch Bodach Glay or "grey spectre" is a similar spirit. Same as BANSHEE.

How oft has the Ben'shee died!
How oft has death untied
Bright links that glory wore,
Sweet bonds entwined by love!

T. Moore, *Irish Melodies*, ii.

Bentick Street (Portman Square, London), named after William Bentinck, second duke of Portland, who married Margaret, only child of Edward second earl of Oxford and Mortimer.

Benvolio, nephew to Montague, and Romeo's friend. A testy, litigious fellow, who would quarrel about goat's wool or pigeon's milk. Mercutio says to him, "Thou hast quarrelled with a man for coughing in the street, because he hath awakened thy dog that hath lain asleep in the sun" (act iii. sc. 1).—Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet* (1598).

Bon'wicke (2 syl.), the kingdom of king Ban, father of sir Launcelot. It was situate in that extremely shadowy locality designated as "beyond seas," but whether it was Brittany or Utopia, "non nostrum tantas componere lites."

Probably it was Brittany, because it was across the channel, and was in France. Ban king of Bonwicke was brother of Bors king of Gaul.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, 1. 8 (1470).

Beowulf, the name of an Anglo-Saxon epic poem of the sixth century. It received its name from Beowulf, who delivered Hrothgar king of Denmark from the monster Grendel. This Grendel was half monster and half man, and night after night stole into the king's palace called Heorot, and slew sometimes as many as thirty of the sleepers at a time. Beowulf put himself at the head of a mixed band of warriors, went against the monster and slew it. This epic is very Ossianic in style, is full of beauties, and is most interesting.—*Kemble's Translation*.

(A. D. Wackerbarth published in 1849 a metrical translation of this Anglo-Saxon poem, of considerable merit.)

Beppo. Byron's *Beppo* is the husband of Laura, a Venetian lady. He was taken captive in Troy, turned Turk, joined a band of pirates, grew rich, and after several years returned to his native land. He found his wife at a carnival ball with a cavaliero, made himself known to her, and they lived together again as man and wife. (*Beppo* is a contraction of *Giuseppe*, as Joe is of *Joseph*, 1820.)

Beppo, in *Era Diavolo*, an opera by Auber (1836).

Beralde (2 syl.), brother of Argan the *malade imaginaire*. He tells Argan that his doctors will confess this much, that the cure of a patient is a very minor consideration with them, "*toute l'excellence de leur art consiste en un pompeux galimatias, en un spécieux babble, qui vous donne des mots pour des raisons, et des promesses pour des effets.*" Again he says,

"*presque tous les hommes meurent de leur remèdes et non pas de leurs maladies.*" He then proves that Argan's wife is a mere hypocrite, while his daughter is a true-hearted, loving girl; and he makes the invalid join in the dancing and singing provided for his cure.—Molière, *Le Malade Imaginaire* (1673).

Berch'ta ("the white lady"), a fairy of southern Germany, answering to Hulda ("the gracious lady") of northern Germany. After the introduction of Christianity, Berchta lost her first estate and lapsed into a bogie.

Berecynthian Goddess (*The*). Cybèle is so called from mount Berecynthus, in Phrygia, where she was held in especial adoration. She is represented as crowned with turrets, and holding keys in her hand.

Her helmeted head
Rose like the Berecynthian goddess crowned
With towers.

Southey, *Roderick*, etc., II. (1814).

Berecyn'thian Hero (*The*), Midas king of Phrygia, so called from mount Berecyn'tus (4 syl.), in Phrygia.

Berenga'ria, queen—consort of Richard Cœur de Lion, introduced in *The Talisman*, a novel by sir W. Scott (1825). Berengaria died 1230.

Berenger (*Sir Raymond*), an old Norman warrior, living at the castle of Garde Doloureuse.

The lady Eveline Berenger, sir Raymond's daughter, betrothed to sir Hugo de Lacy. Sir Hugo cancels his own betrothal in favour of his nephew (sir Damian de Lacy), who marries the lady Eveline "the betrothed."—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

Berenice (4 syl.), sister-wife of Ptolemy III. She vowed to sacrifice her hair to the gods if her husband returned home the vanquisher of Asia. On his return, she suspended her hair in the temple of the war-god, but it was stolen the first night, and Canon of Samos told the king that the winds had carried it to heaven, where it still forms the seven stars near the tail of Leo, called *Coma Berenices*.

Pope, in his *Rape of the Lock*, has borrowed this fable to account for the lock of hair cut from Belinda's head, the restoration of which the young lady insisted upon.

Berenice (4 syl.), a Jewish princess, daughter of Agrippa. She married Herod

king of Chalcis, then Polemon king of Cilicia, and then went to live with Agrippa II. her brother. Titus fell in love with her and would have married her, but the Romans compelled him to renounce the idea, and a separation took place. Otway (1672) made this the subject of a tragedy called *Titus and Berenice*; and Jean Racine (1670), in his tragedy of *Berenice*, has made her a sort of Henriette d'Orléans.

(Henriette d'Orléans, daughter of Charles I. of England, married Philippe duc d'Orléans, brother of Louis XIV. She was brilliant in talent and beautiful in person, but being neglected by her husband, she died suddenly after drinking a cup of chocolate, probably poisoned.)

Beresina (*1 syl.*). *Every streamlet shall prove a new Beresina* (Russian): meaning "every streamlet shall prove their destruction and overthrow." The allusion is to the disastrous passage of the French army in November, 1812, during their retreat from Moscow. It is said that 12,000 of the fugitives were drowned in the stream, and 16,000 were taken prisoners by the Russians.

Ber'il, a kind of crystal, much used at one time by fortune-tellers, who looked into the beril and then uttered their predictions.

... and, like a prophet,
Looks in a glass that shew'd what future evils . . .
Are now to have no successive degree,
But where they live, to end.

Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure*, act I, sc 2 (1603)

Beringhen (*The Sieur de*), an old gourmand, who preferred patties to treason; but cardinal Richelieu banished him from France, saying:

Sleep not another night in Paris,
Or else your precious life may be in danger
Lord Lytton, *Richelieu* (1839).

Berin'thia, cousin of Amanda; a beautiful young widow attached to colonel Townly. In order to win him she plays upon his jealousy by coquetting with Loveless.—Sheridan, *A Trip to Scarborough* (1777).

Berkeley (*The Old Woman of*), a woman whose life had been very wicked. On her death-bed she sent for her son who was a monk, and for her daughter who was a nun, and bade them put her in a strong stone coffin, and to fasten the coffin to the ground with strong bands of iron. Fifty priests and fifty choristers were to pray and sing over her for three days, and the bell was to toll without

ceasing. The first night passed without much disturbance. The second night the candles burnt blue and dreadful yells were heard outside the church. But the third night the devil broke into the church and carried off the old woman on his black horse.—R. Southey, *The Old Woman of Berkeley* (a ballad from Olaf Magnus).

Dr. Sayers pointed out to us in conversation a story related by Olaf Magnus of a witch whose coffin was confined by three chains, but nevertheless was carried off by demons. Dr. Sayers had made a ballad on the subject, so had I; but after seeing *The Old Woman of Berkeley*, we awarded it the preference.—W. Taylor.

Berkeley Square (London), so called in compliment to John lord Berkeley of Stratton.

Berkeley (*The lady Augusta*), plighted to sir John de Walton, governor of Douglas Castle. She first appears under the name of Augustine, disguised as the son of Bertram the minstrel, and the novel concludes with her marriage to De Walton, to whom Douglas Castle had been surrendered.—Sir W. Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I.).

Berkshire Lady (*The*), Miss Frances Kendrick, daughter of sir William Kendrick, second baronet; his father was created baronet by Charles II. The line, "Faint heart never won fair lady," was the advice of a friend to Mr. Clifflid, the son of a brewer, who sought the hand of the lady.—*Quarterly Review*, cvi. 205-245.

Berne'ja, the *Insula de la Torre*, from which Amadis of Gaul starts when he goes in quest of the enchantress-damsel, daughter of Finétor the necromancer.

Bermu'das, a cant name for one of the purlieus of the Strand, at one time frequented by vagabonds, thieves, and all evil-doers who sought to lie *perdu*.

Bernard. Solomon Bernard, engraver of Lions (sixteenth century), called *Le petit Bernard*. Claude Bernard of Dijon, the philanthropist (1588-1641), is called *Poor Bernard*. Pierre Joseph Bernard, the French poet (1710-1775), is called *Le gentil Bernard*.

Bernard, an ass; in Italian *Bernardo*. In the beast-epic called *Reynard the Fox*, the sheep is called "Bernard," and the ass is "Bernard l'archiprêtre" (1498).

Bernar'do, an officer in Denmark, to whom the ghost of the murdered king appeared during the night-watch at the royal castle.—Shakespeare, *Hamlet* (1598).

Bernardo del Carpio, one of the most favourite subjects of the old Spanish minstrels. The other two were *The Cid* and *Lara's Seven Infants*. Bernardo del Carpio was the person who assailed Orlando (or Rowland) at Roncesvallés, and finding him invulnerable, took him up in his arms and squeezed him to death, as Hercules did Antæos.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. ii. 13 (1615).

*** The only vulnerable part of Orlando was the sole of the foot.

Bernesque Poetry, like lord Byron's *Don Juan*, is a mixture of satire, tragedy, comedy, serious thought, wit, and ridicule. L. Pulci was the father of this class of rhyme (1432-1487), but Francesco Berni of Tuscany (1490-1537) so greatly excelled in it, that it is called *Bernesque*, from his name.

Bernitia with Dei'ra constituted Northumbria. *Bernitia* included Westmoreland, Durham, and part of Cumberland. *Dei'ra* contained the other part of Cumberland, with Yorkshire and Lancashire.

Two kingdoms which had been with several thrones entangled

Bernitia hight the one, Dei'ra [sic] th' other called
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xvi. (1614).

Ber'rathon, an island of Scandinavia.

Berser'ker, grandson of the eight-handed Starka'der and the beautiful Alfhildé. He was so called because he wore "no shirt of mail," but went to battle unharnessed. He married the daughter of Swafurlam, and had twelve sons. (*Ber-syrke*, Anglo-Saxon, "bare of shirt;" Scotch, "bare-sark.")

You say that I am a Berserker, and . . . bare sark I go
to morrow to the war, and bare-sark I win that war or
d.—Rev. C. Kingsley, *Hereward the Wake*, I. 247.

Bertha, the supposed daughter of Vandunke (2 syl.) burgomaster of Bruges, and mistress of Goswin a rich merchant of the same city. In reality, Bertha is the duke of Brabant's daughter *Gertrude*, and Goswin is *Florez*, son of Gerrard king of the beggars.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Beggars' Bush* (1622).

Bertha, daughter of Burkhard duke of the Alemanni, and wife of Rudolf II. king of Burgundy beyond Jura. She is represented on monuments of the time as sitting on her throne spinning.

You are the beautiful Bertha the spinster, the queen of
Heaven; . . .
Who as she rode off her pathway o'er valley, and meadow,
and mountain,

Ever was spinning her thread from the distaff fixed to her
saddle.
She was so thrifty and good that her name passed into a
proverb.

Longfellow, *Courtship of Miles Standish*, vii.

Bertha, alias AGATHA, the betrothed of Hereward (3 syl.), one of the emperor's Varangian guards. The novel concludes with Hereward enlisting under the banner of count Robert, and marrying Bertha.—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Ber'tha, the betrothed of John of Leyden. When she went with her mother to ask count Oberthal's permission to marry, the count resolved to make his pretty vassal his mistress, and confined her in his castle. She made her escape and went to Munster, intending to set fire to the palace of "the prophet," who, she thought, had caused the death of her lover. Being seized and brought before the prophet, she recognized in him her lover, and exclaiming, "I loved thee once, but now my love is turned to hate," stabbed herself and died.—Meyerbeer, *Le Prophète* (an opera, 1819).

Berthe au Grand-Pied, mother of Charlemagne, so called from a club-foot.

Bertold (*St.*), first prior-general of Carmel (1073-1188). We are told in the *Préface des Carmes* that the godliness of this saint so spiritualized his face that it seemed actually luminous: "son âme se reflétait sur sa figure qui paraissait comme environnée des rayons du soleil."

Till oft converse with heavenly habitants

Began to cast a beam on the outward shape . . .

And turns it by degrees to the soul's essence.

Milton, *Comus*.

Bertoldo (*Prince*), a knight of Malta, and brother of Roberto king of the two Sicilies. He is in love with Camiola "the maid of honour," but could not marry without a dispensation from the pope. While matters were at this crisis, Bertoldo laid siege to Sienna, and was taken prisoner. Camiola paid his ransom, but before he was released the duchess Aurelia requested him to be brought before her. Immediately the duchess saw him, she fell in love with him, and offered him marriage, and Bertoldo, forgetful of Camiola, accepted the offer. The betrothed then presented themselves before the king. Here Camiola exposed the conduct of the knight; Roberto is indignant; Aurelia rejects her *fiancee* with scorn; and Camiola takes the veil.—Massinger, *The Maid of Honour* (1637).

Bertoldo, the chief character of a comic romance called *Vita di Bertoldo*, by

Gulio Cesare Crocè, who flourished in the sixteenth century. It recounts the successful exploits of a clever but ugly peasant, and was for two centuries as popular in Italy as *Robinson Crusoe* is in England. (See BARTOLI.)

Bertoldo's Son, Rinaldo.—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575).

Bertram (Baron), one of Charlemagne's paladins.

Bertram, count of Roussillon. While on a visit to the king of France, Helena, a physician's daughter, cured the king of a disorder which had baffled the court physicians. For this service the king promised her for husband any one she chose to select, and her choice fell on Bertram. The haughty count married her, it is true, but deserted her at once, and left for Florence, where he joined the duke's army. It so happened that Helena also stopped at Florence while on a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Jacques le Grand. In Florence she lodged with a widow whose daughter Diana was wondrously loved by Bertram. Helena obtained permission to receive his visits in lieu of Diana, and in one of these visits exchanged rings with him. Soon after this the count went on a visit to his mother, where he saw the king, and the king observing on his finger the ring he had given to Helena, had him arrested on the suspicion of murder. Helena now came forward to explain matters, and all was well, for all ended well.—Shakespeare, *All's Well that Ends Well* (1595).

I cannot reconcile my heart to 'Bertram' as an man not without generosity and youth, without truth, who marries Helena as a coward and leaves her as a trifling one. When she is dead by his unkindness he shows his home for a second marriage, is accused by a woman whom he has wronged, and defends himself by falsehood and is dismissed to happiness.—Dr Johnson

Bertram (Sir Stephen), an austere merchant, very just but not generous. Fearing lest his son should marry the sister of his clerk (Charles Ratcliffe), he dismissed Ratcliffe from his service, and being then informed that the marriage had been already consummated, he disinherited his son. Sheva the Jew assured him that the lady had £10,000 for her fortune, so he relented. At the last all parties were satisfied.

Frederick Bertram, only son of Sir Stephen; he marries Miss Ratcliffe clandestinely, and incurs thereby his father's displeasure, but the noble benevolence of Sheva the Jew brings about a reconciliation, and opens Sir Bertram's eyes to

"see ten thousand merits," a grace for every pound.—Cumberland, *The Jew* (1776).

Bertram (Count), an outlaw, who becomes the leader of a band of robbers. Being wrecked on the coast of Sicily, he is conveyed to the castle of lady Imogene, and in her he recognizes an old sweetheart to whom in his prosperous days he was greatly attached. Her husband (St. Aldobrand), who was away at first, returning unexpectedly is murdered by Bertram; Imogene goes mad and dies; and Bertram puts an end to his own life.—C. Matarni, *Bertram* (1782-1820).

Bertram (Mr. Godfrey), the laird of Ellangowan.

Mrs. Bertram, his wife.

Harry Bertram, alias captain Vanheest Brown, alias Dawson, alias Dualex, son of the laird, and heir to Ellangowan. Harry Bertram is in love with Julia Maunering, and the novel concludes with his taking possession of the old house at Ellangowan and marrying Julia.

Lady Bertram, sister of Harry Bertram. She marries Charles Hazlewood, son of Sir Robert Hazlewood, of Hazlewood.

Sir Allen Bertram, of Ellangowan, an ancestor of Mr. Godfrey Bertram.

Diana Bertram, *Douchoe Bertram*, and *Jane Bertram*, ancestors of Mr. Godfrey Bertram.

Captain Andrew Bertram, a relative of the family.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Maunering* (time, George II.).

Bertram, the English minstrel, and guide of lady Augusta Berkely, when in disguise she calls herself the minstrel's son.—Sir W. Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I.).

Bertram, one of the conspirators against the republic of Venice. Having "a hesitating softness, fatal to a great enterprise," he betrayed the conspiracy to the senate.—Byron, *Marino Faliero* (1819).

Bertram, the grandfather of Robert le Diable. After alluring his son to gamble away all his property, he meets him near St. Irés, and Harms seduces him to join in "the Dance of Love." When at last Bertram comes to claim his victim, he is resisted by Alice (the duke's foster-sister), who sends to Robert his mother's will. Being thus reclaimed, angels celebrate the triumph

of good over evil.—Meyerbeer, *Roberto il Diavolo* (an opera, 1831).

Bertrand, a simpleton and a villain. He is the accomplice of Robert Macaire, a libertine of unblushing impudence, who sins without compunction.—Daumier, *L'Auberge des Adrets*.

Bertrand du Gueslin, a romance of chivalry, reciting the adventures of this constable de France, in the reign of Charles V.

Bertrand du Gueslin in prison. The prince of Wales went to visit his captive Bertrand, and asking him how he fared, the Frenchman replied, "Sir, I have heard the mice and the rats thus many a day, but it is long since I heard the song of birds," i.e. I have been long a captive and have not breathed the fresh air.

The reply of Bertrand du Gueslin calls to mind that of Douglas, called "The Good sir James," the companion of Robert Bruce, "It is better, I ween, to hear the lark sing than the mouse cheep," i.e. it is better to keep the open field than to be shut up in a castle.

Bertulphe (2 syl.), provost of Bruges, the son of a serf. By his genius and energy he became the richest, most honoured, and most powerful man in Bruges. His arm was strong in fight, his wisdom swayed the council, his step was proud, and his eye untamed. He had one child, most dearly beloved, the bride of sir Houchard, a knight of noble descent. Charles "the Good," earl of Flanders, made a law (1127) that whoever married a serf should become a serf, and that serfs were serfs till manumission. By these absurd decrees Bertulphe the provost, his daughter Constance, and his knightly son-in-law were all serfs. The result was that the provost slew the earl and then himself, his daughter went mad and died, and Houchard was slain in fight.—S. Knowles, *The Provost of Bruges* (1836).

Ber'wine (2 syl.), the favourite attendant of lady Ermengarde (3 syl.) of Baldringham, great-aunt of lady Eveline "the betrothed."—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

Beryl Mo'losane (3 syl.), the lady-love of George Geith. All beauty, love, and sunshine. She has a heart for every one, is ready to help every one, and is by every one beloved, yet her lot is most painfully unhappy, and ends in an early death.—F. G. Trafford [J. H. Eiddell], *George Geith*.

Beso'nian (A), a scoundrel. From the Italian, *bisognoso*, "a needy person, a beggar."

Proud lords do tumble from the towers of their high decrements; and be trod under foot of every inferior besonian.—Thomas Nash, *Pierce Pennysworth*, his supplication, etc. (1592).

Bess (*Good queen*), Elizabeth (1533, 1558-1603).

Bess, the daughter of the "blind beggar of Bethnal Green," a lady by birth, a sylph for beauty, an angel for constancy and sweetness. She was loved to distraction by Wilford, and it turns out that he was the son of lord Woodville, and Bess the daughter of lord Woodville's brother; so they were cousins. Queen Elizabeth sanctioned their nuptials, and took them under her own especial conduct.—S. Knowles, *The Beggar of Bethnal Green* (1834).

Bess o' Bedlam, a female lunatic vagrant, the male lunatic vagrant being called a *Tom o' Bedlam*.

Bessus, governor of Bactria, who seized Darius (after the battle of Arctéla) and put him to death. Arrian says, Alexander caused the nostrils of the regicide to be slit, and the tips of his ears to be cut off. The offender being then sent to Ecbat'ana in chains, was put to death.

Lo! Bessus, he that armed with murderer's knife
And traitrous hart against his royal king,
With bloody hands bereft his master's life . . .
What booteth him his false usurped raynes . . .
When like a wretche led in an iron chayne,
He was presented by his chiefest friends
Unto the foes of him whom he had slayne?

T. Sackville, *A Mirror for Magistrates*
("The Complaint," 1557).

Bes'sus, a cowardly bragging captain, a sort of Bobadil or Vincent de la Rosa. Captain Bessus, having received a challenge, wrote word back that he could not accept the honour for thirteen weeks, as he had already 212 duels on hand, but he was much grieved he could not appoint an earlier day.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *King or No King* (1619).

Rochester I despair for want of wit . . .
So often does he sin, so seldom hit . . .
Means in each action, lend in every breath,
Manners themselves are mischievous in him . . .
[Oh] what a Bessus has he always lived!

Dryden, *Sca'y upon Scat'o*.

Bétique (2 syl.) or *Bet'tica* (Græc'nda and Andalusia), so called from the river *Betis* (*Guadalquivir*). . . Ado'm describes this part of Spain to Tetem'achus as a marvellous Utopia.—Fénelon, *Aventures de Télémaque*, viii. (1700).

Better to Reign in Hell than Serve in Heaven.—Milton, *Paradise Lost*, l. 263 (1665).

Julius Cæsar used to say he would rather be the first man in a country village than the second man at Rome.

Betty Doxy. Captain Macheath says to her, "Do you drink as hard as ever? You had better stick to good wholesome beer; for, in troth, Betty, strong waters will in time ruin your constitution. You should leave those to your betters."—Gay, *The Beggar's Opera*, ii. 1 (1727).

Betty Foy, "the idiot mother of an idiot boy."—W. Wordsworth (1770-1850).

Betty [Hint], servant in the family of sir Pertinax and lady McSycophant. She is a sly, prying tale-bearer, who hates Constantia (the beloved of Egerton McSycophant), simply because every one else loves her.—C. Macklin, *The Man of the World* (1751).

Betubium, Dumsby or the Cape of St. Andrew, in Scotland.

The north wind is the tempest for us
Of this isle, or betubium's highest peak
Thomson, *The Seasons* ("Autumn," 1773)

Betula Alba, common birch. The Roman victors made fasces of its branches, and also employed it for scourging children, etc. (Latin, *batulo*, "to beat.")

The college porter brought in a huge quantity of this betulinous tree, a native of Britain, called *betula alba*, which furnished rods for the school.—Lord W. P. 1. *Annals of Tebriates*, etc., 44.

Beulah, that land of rest which a Christian enjoys when his faith is so strong that he no longer fears or doubts. Sunday is sometimes so called. In Bunyan's allegory (*The Pilgrim's Progress*) the pilgrims tarry in the land of Beulah after their pilgrimage is over, till they are summoned to cross the stream of Death and enter into the Celestial City.

After this, I beheld until they came unto the land of Beulah, where the sun shined night and day. There, because they were weary, they betook themselves awhile to rest, but a little while soon refreshed them here, for the bells did so ring, and the trumpets sounded so melodiously that they could not sleep. . . . In this land they heard nothing, saw nothing, smelt nothing, tasted nothing that was offensive.—Bunyan, *The Pilgrim's Progress*, l. 1678.

Beuves (1 syl.) or **Buo'vo** of Aygremont, father of Malagigi, and uncle of Rinaldo. Treacherously slain by Gano.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Beuves de Hantone, French

form for Devis of Southampton (q.v.). "Hantone" is a French corruption of [South]ampton.

Bev'an (Mr.), an American physician, who befriends Martin Chuzzlewit and Mark Tapley in many ways during their stay in the New World.—C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1844).

Bev'erley, "the gamester," naturally a good man, but led astray by Stukely, till at last he loses everything by gambling, and dies a miserable death.

Mrs. Beverley, the gamester's wife. She loves her husband fondly, and clings to him in all his troubles.

Charlotte Beverley, in love with Lewson, but Stukely wishes to marry her. She loses all her fortune through her brother, "the gamester," but Lewson notwithstanding marries her.—Edward Moore, *The Gamester* (1712-1757).

Mr. Young was acting "Beverley" with Mrs. Siddons. In the 4th act, "Beverley" swallows poison, and when "Pates" comes in and asks to the dying man, "Jarvis found you quarrelling with Lawson in the streets last night," "Mrs. Beverley" replies, "No, I am sure he did not." To this "Jarvis" adds, "And if I did—" when "Mrs. Beverley" interrupts him with, "The false, old man, they had no quarrel. . . ." In uttering these words, Mrs. Siddons gave such a piercing shriek of grief that Young was unable to utter a word from a swelling in his throat.—Campbell, *Life of Siddons*.

Beverley, brother of Clarissa, and the lover of Belinda Mlandford. He is extremely jealous, and catches at trifles light as air to confirm his fears; but his love is most sincere, and his penitence most humble when he finds out how causeless his suspicions are. Belinda is too proud to deny his insinuations, but her love is so deep that she repents of giving him a moment's pain.—A. Murphy, *All in the Wrong* (1761).

Young's countenance was equally well adapted for the expression of pathos or of pride; thus in such parts as "Huslet," "Beverley," "The Stranger," . . . he looked the men he represented.—*New Monthly* (1822).

Bev'il, a model gentleman, in Steele's *Conscious Lovers*.

Whatever can deck mankind
Or charm the heart, in generous Bevil shewed.
Thomson, *The Seasons* ("Winter," 1773).

Bevil (Francis, Harry, and George), three brothers—one an M.P., another in the law, and the third in the Guards—who, unknown to each other, wished to obtain in marriage the hand of Miss Grubb, the daughter of a rich stock-broker. The M.P. paid his court to the father, and obtained his consent; the lawyer paid his court to the mother, and obtained her consent; the officer paid his court to the young lady, and having obtained her

consent, the other two brothers retired from the field.—O'Brien, *Cross Purposes*.

Be'vis, the horse of lord Marmion.—Sir W. Scott, *Marmion* (1808).

Be'vis (Sir) of Southampton. Having reproved his mother, while still a lad, for murdering his father, she employed Saber to kill him; but Saber only left him on a desert land as a waif, and he was brought up as a shepherd. Hearing that his mother had married Mordure (2 syl.), the adulterer, he forced his way into the marriage hall and struck at Mordure; but Mordure slipped aside, and escaped the blow. Bevis was now sent out of the country, and being sold to an Armenian, was presented to the king. Josian, the king's daughter, fell in love with him; they were duly married, and Bevis was knighted. Having slain the boar which made holes in the earth as big as that into which Curtius leapt, he was appointed general of the Armenian forces, subdued Brandamond of Damascus, and made Damascus tributary to Armenia. Being sent, on a future occasion, as ambassador to Damascus, he was thrust into a prison, where were two huge serpents; these he slew, and then effected his escape. His next encounter was with Ascupart the giant, whom he made his slave. Lastly, he slew the great dragon of Colein, and then returned to England, where he was restored to his lands and titles. The French call him *Beuves de Hantone*.—M. Drayton, *Polyolbion*, ii. (1612).

The Sord of Bevis of Southampton was Morglay, and his steed Arundel. Both were given him by his wife Josian, daughter of the king of Armenia.

Bezaz'iel, in the satire of *Ibndom and Achitophel*, is meant for the marquis of Worcester, afterwards duke of Beaufort. As Bezaziel, the famous artificer, "was filled with the Spirit of God to devise excellent works in every kind of workmanship," so on the marquis of Worcester—

... so largely Nature heaped her store,
These scarce remained for art to give him more.
Dryden and Tate, part II.

Bezoz'nian, a beggar, a rustic. (Italian, *bisognoso*, "necessitous.")

The ordinary titles of the earth, such as we call husbandmen; in France, *peasants*; in Spain, *braveros*, and generally *cloutiers*.—Markham, *English Husbandmen*, 4.

Bian'ca, the younger daughter of Baptista of Padua, as gentle and meek

as her sister Katherine was violent and irritable. As it was not likely any one would marry Katherine "the shrew," the father resolved that Bianca should not marry before her sister. Petruchio married "the shrew," and then Lucentio married Bianca.—Shakespeare, *Tamora of the Shrew* (1594).

Bian'ca, a courtesan, the "almost" wife of Cassio. Iago, speaking of the lieutenant, says:

And what was he?
Forsooth, a great arithmetician,
One Michael Cassio, a Florentine,
A fellow almost damnd in a fair wife
Shakespeare, *Othello*, act I. sc. 1 (1611).

Bian'ca, wife of Fazio. When her husband wantons with the marchioness Aldabella, Bianca, out of jealousy, accuses him to the duke of Florence of being privy to the death of Bartol'do, an old miser. Fazio being condemned to death, Bianca repents of her rashness, and tries to save her husband, but not succeeding, goes mad and dies.—Dean Milman, *Lazio* (1815).

Bibbet (*Mister*), secretary to major-general Harrison, one of the parliamentary commissioners.—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Bibbie'na (II), cardinal Bernardo, who resided at Bibbiena, in Tuscany. He was the author of *Culandra*, a comedy (1470-1520).

"Bible" Butler, alias Stephen Butler, grandfather of Reuben Butler the presbyterian minister (married to Jeanie Deans).—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Mullochan* (time, George II.).

Bib'lis, a woman who fell in love with her brother Caunus, and was changed into a fountain near Mile'tus.—Ovid, *Met.* ix. 662.

Not that [fountains] where Biblis dropt, too fondly light,
Her tears and self away did compass with this
Faint. Felt her, *The Purple Island*, v. (1633).

Bib'ulus, a colleague of Julius Cæsar, but a more cipher in office; hence his name became a household word for a nonentity.

Bick'kerstaff (*Isaac*), a pseudonym of dean Swift, assumed in the paper-war with Partridge, the almanac-maker, and adopted by Steele in *The Tatler*, hypothetically edited by "Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq., astrologer."

Bickerton (*Mrs.*), landlady of the Seven Stars inn of York, where Jeanie Deans stops on her way to London,

whither she is going to plead for her sister's pardon.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Bid Me Discourse . . . The words of this celebrated song are taken from Shakespeare's poem called *Venus and Adonis*, 25. Music by Bishop.

Bid'denden Maids (*The*), two sisters named Mary and Elizabeth Chulchurst, born at Biddenden in 1100. They were joined together by the shoulders and hips, and lived to the age of 34. Some say that it was Mary and Elizabeth Chulchurst who left twenty acres of land to the poor of Biddenden. This tenement is called "Brend and Cheese Land," because the rent derived from it is distributed on Easter Sunday in doles of bread and cheese. Halstead says, in his *History of Kent*, that it was the gift of two maidens named Preston, and not of the Biddenden Maids.

Biddy, servant to Wopsle's great-aunt, who kept an "educational institution." A good, honest girl, who falls in love with Pip, was loved by Dolge Orlick, but married Joe Gargery.—C. Dickens, *Great Expectations* (1860).

Biddy [Bellair] (*Miss*), "Miss in her teens," in love with captain Loveit. She was promised in marriage by her aunt and guardian to an elderly man whom she detested; and during the absence of captain Loveit in the Flanders war, she coquetted with Mr. Fribble and captain Flash. On the return of her "Strephon," she set Fribble and Flash together by the ears; and while they stood menacing each other but afraid to fight, captain Loveit entered and sent them both to the right-about.—D. Garriek, *Miss in Her Teens* (1753).

Bideford Postman (*The*). Edward Capern, a poet, at one time a letter-carrier in Bideford (3 syl.).

Bide-the-Bent (*Mr. Peter*), minister of Wolf's Hope village.—Sir W. Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III.).

Bid'more (*Lord*), patron of the Rev. Josiah Cargill, minister of St. Ronan's.

The Hon. Augustus Bidmore, son of lord Bidmore, and pupil of the Rev. Josiah Cargill.

Miss Augusta Bidmore, daughter of lord Bidmore; beloved by the Rev. Josiah Cargill.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.).

Biederman (*Arnold*), alias count Arnold of Geierstein [*Gr'er.stine*], landamman of Unterwalden. Anna of Geierstein, his brother's daughter, is under his charge.

Bertha Biederman, Arnold's late wife.
Rudiger Biederman, Arnold Biederman's son.

Ernest Biederman, brother of Rudiger.
Sapismund Biederman, nicknamed "The Simple," another brother.

Ulrich Biederman, youngest of the four brothers.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Bi-forked Letter of the Greeks, T (capital U), which resembles a bird flying.

[The birds] flying, write upon the sky

The bi-forked letter of the Greeks.

Louisa, The Wayside Inn (prolude).

Bi'frost, the bridge which spans heaven and earth. The rainbow is this bridge, and its colours are attributed to the precious stones which bestud it.—*Scandinavian Myth*.

Bigen'dians (*The*), a hypothetical religious party of Lilliput, who made it a matter of "faith" to break their eggs at the "big end." Those who broke them at the other end were considered heretics, and called *Little-endians*.—Dean Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* (1726).

Biglow (*Hosea*), James Russell Lowell, of Boston, U.S., author of *The Biglow Papers* (1848), (1819-).

Big'ot (*De*), seneschal of prince John.—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

"We will not forget it," said prince John. . . . "De Big'ot," he added to his seneschal, "thou wilt word this summons so courteously as to gratify the pride of these Saxons . . . although, by the bones of Becket, courtes to them is casting pearls before swine."—Ch. xiii.

Big'ot, in C. Lamb's *Essays*, is John Fenwick, editor of the *Albion* newspaper.

Big-Sea-Water, lake Superior, also called Gitchê Gu'meo.

Forth upon the Gitchê Gu'meo,

On the shining Big-Sea-Water . . .

All alone went Hiawatha.

Longfellow, Hiawatha, viii.

Bi'lander, a boat used in coast navigation [*By-land'er*].

Why choose we then like bilanders to creep
Along the coast, and land in view to keep,
When safely we may launch into the deep?
Dryden, *Hind and the Panther*.

Bil'bilis, a river in Spain. The high temper of the best Spanish blades is due to the extreme coldness of this river, into which they are dipped.

Help me, I pray you, to a Spanish sword,
The truest blade that e'er in Rihalla
Was dy'd.

Shakespeare, Richard, etc., xiv. (1616).

Bilbo, a Spanish blade noted for its flexibility, and so called from Bilba'o, where at one time the best blades were made.

Bilboes (2 syl.), a bar of iron with fetters annexed to it, by which mutinous sailors were at one time linked together. Some of the bilboes taken from the Spanish Armada are preserved in the British Museum. They are so called not because they were first made at Bilba'o, in Spain, but from the entanglements of the river on which Bilba'o stands. These "entanglements" are called *The Bilboes*. Beaumont and Fletcher compare the marriage knot to bilboes.

Bil'dai (2 syl.), a scraph and the tutelary guardian of Matthew the apostle, the son of wealthy parents and brought up in great luxury.—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, iii. (1748).

Billings (Josh.). A. W. Shaw so signs *His Book of Sayings* (1806).

Billingsgate (3 syl.). Beling was a friend of "Brennus" the Gaul, who owned a wharf called Beling's-gate. Geoffrey of Monmouth derives the word from Belin, a mythical king of the ancient Britons, who "built a gate there, B.C. 400" (1142).

Billy Barlow, a merry Andrew, so called from a semi-idiot, who fancied himself "a great potentate." He was well known in the east of London, and died in Whitechapel workhouse. Some of his sayings were really witty, and some of his attitudes truly farcical.

Billy Black, the conndrum-maker.—*The Hundred-pound Note*.

When Keeley was playing "Billy Black" at Chelmsford, he advanced to the lights at the close of the piece, and said, "I've one more, and this is a good un. Why I've bulmford Theatre like a half-moon? I've give it up? Because it is never full."—*Records of a Stage Career*.

Bimater ("two-mother"). Bacchus was so called because at the death of his mother during gestation, Jupiter put the fœtus into his own thigh for the rest of the time, when the infant Bacchus was duly brought forth.

Bimbister (Margery), the old Ranzelman's spouse.—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III.).

Bimini [*Bo-me-noe*], a fabulous island, said to belong to the Baha'ma group, and containing a fountain possessed of the power of restoring youth. This island was an object of long search by

the Spanish navigator Juan Ponce de Leon (1460-1521).

Bind'loose (John), sheriff's clerk and banker at Marchthorn.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.).

Bingen (*Bishop of*), generally called bishop Hatto. The tale is that during a famine, he invited the poor to his barn on a certain day, under the plea of distributing corn to them; but when the barn was crowded he locked the door and set fire to the building; for which iniquity he was himself devoured by an army of mice or rats. His castle is the Mouse-tower on the Rhine.

They almost devour me with kisses,
Their arms about me entwine,
I'll I think of the bishop of Bingen,
In his Mouse-tower on the Rhine.

Longfellow, *Birds of Passage*.

Binks (Sir *Bingo*), a fox-hunting baronet, and visitor at the Spa.

Lady Binks, wife of sir Bingo, but before marriage Miss Rachael Bonnyrigg. Visitor at the Spa with her husband.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.).

Bi'on, the rhetorician, noted for his acrimonious and sharp sayings.

Bonus sermonibus et sale nigro.
Horace, *Epist.* ii. 2. 69.

Biondel'lo, one of the servants of Lucentio the future husband of Bianca (sister of "the shrew"). His fellow-servant is Tra'nio.—Shakespeare, *Taming of the Shrew* (1594).

Birch (*Harvey*), a prominent character in *The Spy*, a novel by J. F. Cooper.

Birch'over Lane (London), so called from Birchover, the builder, who owned the houses there.

Bird (*The Little Green*), of the frozen regions, which could reveal every secret and impart information of events past, present, or to come. Prince Chery went in search of it, so did his two cousins, Brightsun and Felix; last of all Fairstar, who succeeded in obtaining it, and liberating the princes who had failed in their attempts.—Comtesse D'Auney, *Fairy Tales* ("Princess Chery," 1632).

This tale is a mere reproduction of "The Two Sisters," the last tale of the *Arabian Nights*, in which the bird is called "Bulbul-hazar, the talking bird."

Bird Singing to a Monk. The monk was Felix.—Longfellow, *Golden Legend*, ii.

Bird Told Me (A Little). "A bird of the air shall carry the voice, and that which hath wings shall tell the matter" (*Eccles.* x. 20). In the old Basque legends a "little bird" is introduced "which tells the truth." The sisters had deceived the king by assuring him that his first child was a *cat*, his second a *dog*, and his third a *bear*; but the "little bird" told him the truth—the first two were daughters and the third a son. This little truth-telling bird appears in sundry tales of great antiquity; it is introduced in the tale of "Princess Fairstar" (Comtesse D'Aunoy) as a "little green bird who tells every thing;" also in the *Arabian Nights* (the last tale, called "The Two Sisters").

I think I hear a little bird who does
The people by and-by will be the stronger
Byron, *Don Juan*, viii. 50 (1819).

When Kenelm or Cenhelm was murdered by the order of his sister Cwen-thryth, "at the very same hour a white dove flew to Rome, and, lighting on the high altar of St. Peter's, deposited there a letter containing a full account of the murder." So the pope sent men to examine into the matter, and a chapel was built over the dead body, called "St. Kenelm's Chapel to this day" (Shropshire).

Bire'no, the lover and subsequent husband of Olympia queen of Holland. He was taken prisoner by Cymoseo king of Friza, but was released by Orlando. Bireno, having forsaken Olympia, was put to death by Otherto king of Ireland, who married the young widow.—*Amos*, *Orlando Furioso*, iv. v. (1516).

Bire'no (Duke), heir to the crown of Lombardy. It was the king's wish he should marry Sophia, his only child, but the princess loved Paladore (3 syl.), a Briton. Bireno had a mistress named Alinda, whom he induced to personate the princess, and in Paladore's presence she cast down a rope-ladder for the duke to climb up by. Bireno has Alinda murdered to prevent the deception being known, and accuses the princess of in-chastity—a crime in Lombardy punished by death. As the princess is led to execution, Paladore challenges the duke, and kills him. The villainy is fully revealed, and the princess is married to the man of her choice, who had twice saved her life.—Robert Jephson, *The Law of Lombardy* (1779).

Birmingham of Belgium, Liege.

Birmingham of Russia, Tula, south of Moscow.

Birmingham Poet (The), John Freeth, the wit, poet, and publican, who wrote his own songs, set them to music, and sang them (1730-1808).

Biron, a merry mad-cap young lord, in attendance on Ferdinand king of Navarre. Biron promised to spend three years with the king in study, during which time no woman was to approach him court; but no sooner has he signed the compact, than he falls in love with Rosaline. Rosaline defers his suit for twelve months and a day, saying, "If you my favour mean to get, for twelve months seek the weary beds of people sick."

A merrier man,
Within the limit of becoming mirth,
I never spent an hour's talk without,
His eye beguile as soon as for his wit;
For every object that the eye doth catch,
The other turns to a mirth moving jest;
Which his fair tongue (himself's expellor)
Delivers in such apt and gracious words,
That need eyes play is trinit at his tales,
And younger hearers are quite ravished.

Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost*, act ii. sc. 1 (1594).

Biron (Charles de Gontaut duc de), greatly beloved by Henri IV. of France. He won immortal laurels at the battles of Arques and Ivry, and at the sieges of Paris and Rouen. The king loaded him with honours: he was admiral of France, marshal, governor of Bourgoyne, duke and peer of France. This too-much honour made him forget himself, and he entered into a league with Spain and Savoy against his country. The plot was discovered by Laffin; and although Henri wished to pardon him, he was executed (1602, aged 40). George Chapman has made him the subject of two tragedies, entitled *Byron's Conspiracy* and *Byron's Tragedy* (1557-1634).

Biron, eldest son of count Baldwin, who disinherited him for marrying Isabella, a nun. Biron now entered the army and was sent to the siege of Candy, where he fell, and it was supposed died. After the lapse of seven years, Isabella, reduced to abject poverty, married Villeroy (2 syl.), but the day after her espousals Biron returned; whereupon Isabella went mad and killed herself.—Thomas Southern, *Isabella or the Fatal Marriage*.

During the absence of the elder Marquess, his son took the part of "Biron" in *Isabella*. The father was shocked, because he desired his son for the Church; but Mrs. Siddons remarked to him, "In the Church your son will live and die a curate on 200 a year, but if successful, the stage will bring him in a thousand."—Donalson, *Recollections*.

Biron (*Harriet*), the object of sir Charles Grandison's affections.

One would prefer Dulcinea del Toboso to Miss Biron as soon as Grandison becomes acquainted with the amiable, delicate, virtuous, unassuming Clementina.—*Both of the list, on the Story of Habb and Dorahill-poise.*

Birth. It was lord Thurlow who called high birth "the accident of an accident."

Birtha, the motherless daughter and only child of As'tragon the Lombard philosopher. In spring she gathered blossoms for her father's still, in autumn berries, and in summer flowers. She fell in love with duke Gondibert, whose wounds, she assisted her father to heal. Birtha, "in love unpractised and unread," is the beau-ideal of innocence and purity of mind. Gondibert had just plighted his love to her when he was summoned to court, for king Aribert had proclaimed him his successor and future son-in-law. Gondibert assured Birtha he would remain true to her, and gave her an emerald ring which he told her would lose its lustre if he proved untrue. Here the tale breaks off, and as it was never finished the sequel is not known.—Sir W. Davenant, *Gondibert* (died 1668).

Bise, a wind prevalent in those valleys of Savoy which open to the sea. It especially affects the nervous system.

Biser'ta, formerly called U'tica, in Africa. The Saracens passed from Biser'ta to Spain, and Charlemagne in 800 undertook a war against the Spanish Saracens. The Spanish historians assert that he was routed at Fontarabia (a strong town in Biscay); but the French maintain that he was victorious, although they allow that the rear of his army was cut to pieces.

Or whom Biser'ta sent from Afric shore,
When Charlemain with all his peerage fell
By Fontarabia.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, l. 583 (1665).

Bishop. Burnt milk is called by Tusser "milk that the bishop doth ban." Tyndale says when milk or porridge is burnt "we saye the bishope hath put his fote in the pott," and explains it thus, "the bishopes burn whom they lust."

Bishops. The seven who refused to read the declaration of indulgence published by James II. and were by him imprisoned for recusancy, were archbishop Sancroft (*Canterbury*), bishops Lloyd (*St. Asaph*), Turner (*Ely*), Kew (*Bath and Wells*), White (*Peterborough*), Lake (*Chichester*), Trelawney (*Bristol*).

Being tried, they were all acquitted. (June, 1688).

Bishop Middlehaah, who was always declaiming against ardent drinks, and advocating water as a beverage, killed himself by secret intoxication.

Bisto'nians, the Thracians, so called from Biston (son of Mars), who built Bisto'nia on lake Bis'tonia.

So the Bistonian race, a maddening train,
Exult and revel on the Thracian plain.

Pitt's *Statius*, II.

Bit'elas (3 syl.), sister of Fairlimb, and daughter of Kuk'naw the ape, in the beast-epic called *Reynard the Fox* (1498).

Bit'ing Remark (*A*). Near'chos ordered Zo'no the philosopher to be pounded to death in a mortar. When he had been pounded some time, he told Nearchos he had an important communication to make to him, but as the tyrant bent over the mortar to hear what he had to say, Zeno bit off his ear. Hence the proverb, *A remark more biting than Zeno's*.

Bit'tlebrains (*Lord*), friend of sir William Ashton, lord-keeper of Scotland.

Lady Bittlebrains, wife of the above lord.—Sir W. Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III.).

Bit'zer, light porter in Bunderby's bank at Coketown. He was educated at M'Choakumchild's "practical school," and became a general spy and informer. Bitzer finds out the robbery of the bank, and discovers the perpetrator to be Tom Gradgrind (son of Thomas Gradgrind, Esq., M.P.), informs against him, and gets promoted to his place.—C. Dickens, *Hard Times* (1854).

Bizarre [*Ba'zar'*], the friend of Orian'a, for ever coquetting and sparring with Duretete [*Durc'tait'*], and placing him in awkward predicaments.—G. Farquhar, *The Inconstant* (1702).

Miss Farrow's last performances were "Bizarre," March 26, 1797, and "Lady Tattle" on the 26th.—*Memoirs of Elizabeth Countess of Derby* (1822).

Black Ag'nes, the countess of March, noted for her defence of Dunbar during the war which Edward III. maintained in Scotland (1333-1338).

She kept a silt in tower and trench,
That braving, boisterous Scottish wench,
Came I early, came I late.
I found Black Agnes at the gate.

Sir Walter Scott says: "The countess was called 'Black

Agnes' from her complexion. She was the daughter of Thomas Randolph, earl of Murray."—*Tales of a Grandfather*, i. 14. (See BLACK PRINCE.)

Black Agnes, the favourite palfrey of Mary queen of Scots.

Black Bartholomew, the day when 2000 presbyterian pastors were ejected. They had no alternative but to subscribe to the articles of uniformity or renounce their livings. Amongst their number were Calamy, Baxter, and Reynolds, who were offered bishoprics, but refused the offer.

Black Bess, the famous mare of Dick Turpin, which carried him from London to York.

Black Charlie, sir Charles Napier (1786-1860).

Black Clergy (*The*), monks, in contradistinction to *The White Clergy*, or parish priests, in Russia.

Black Colin Campbell, general Campbell, in the army of George III., introduced by sir W. Scott in *Redgauntlet*.

Black Death, fully described by Hecker, a German physician. It was a putrid typhus, and was called *Black Death* because the bodies turned black with rapid putrefaction.—See *Cornhill*, May, 1865.

In 1348-9 at least half of the entire population of England died. Thus 57,000 out of 60,000 died in Norwich; 7000 out of 10,000 died in Yarmouth; 17 out of 21 of the clergy of York; 2,500,000 out of 5,000,000 of the entire population.

Between 1347 and 1350, one-fourth of all the population of the world was carried off by this pestilence. Not less than 25,000,000 perished in Europe alone, while in Asia and Africa the mortality was even greater. It came from China, where fifteen years previously it carried off 5,000,000. In Venice the aristocratic died 100,000; in Florence the refined, 60,000; in Paris the gay, 50,000; in London the wealthy, 100,000; in Avignon, a number wholly beyond calculation.

N.B.—This form of pestilence never occurred a second time.

Black Douglas, William Douglas, lord of Nithsdale, who died 1390.

He was tall, strong, and well made, of a swarthy complexion, with dark hair, from which he was called "*The Black Douglas*."—Sir Walter Scott, *Tales of a Grandfather*, ii.

Black Dwarf (*The*), of sir Walter

Scott, is meant for David Ritchie, whose cottage was and still is on Manor Water, in the county of Peebles.

Black-eyed Susan, one of Dibdin's sea-songs.

Black Flag (*A*) was displayed by Tamerlane when a besieged city refused to surrender, meaning that "mercy is now past, and the city is devoted to utter destruction."

Black George, the gamekeeper in Fielding's novel, called *The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling* (1750).

Black George, George Petrovitch of Servia, a brigand; called by the Turks *Kura George*, from the terror he inspired.

Black Horse (*The*), the 7th Dragoon Guards (not the 7th Dragoons). So called because their facings (or collar and cuffs) are black velvet. Their plumes are black and white; and at one time their horses were black, or at any rate dark.

Black Jack, a large flagon.

But oh, oh, oh! his nose doth show
How oft Black Jack to his lips doth go.
Simon the Cellarer.

Black Knight of the Black Lands (*The*), sir Percead. Called by Tennyson "Night" or "Nox." He was one of the four brothers who kept the passages of Castle Dangerous, and was overthrown by sir Gareth.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 126 (1470); Tennyson, *Idylls* ("Gareth and Lynette").

Black lord Clifford, John ninth lord Clifford, son of Thomas lord Clifford. Also called "The Butcher" (died 1461).

Black Prince, Edward prince of Wales, son of Edward III. Froissart says he was styled *black* "by terror of his arms" (c. 169). Similarly, lord Clifford was called "The Black Lord Clifford" for his cruelties (died 1461). George Petrovitch was called by the Turks "Black George" from the terror of his name. The countess of March was called "Black Agnes" from the terror of her deeds, and not (as sir W. Scott says) from her dark complexion. Similarly, "*The Black Sea*," or *Axinnus*, as the Greeks once called it, received its name from the inhospitable character of the Scythians. The "Black Wind," or *Sharki*, is an easterly wind, so called by the Kurds, from its being such a terrible scourge.

Shirley falls into the general error :

Our great third Edward . . . and his brave son . . .
In his black armour.

Edward the Black Prince, iv. 1 (1640).

Black River or *ATRA'RA*, of Africa, so called from the quantity of black earth brought down by it during the rains. This earth is deposited on the surface of the country in the overflow of the Nile, and hence the *Aitara* is regarded as the "dark mother of Egypt."

Black Sea (*The*), once called by the Greeks *Axinus* ("inhospitable"), either because the Scythians on its coast were inhospitable, or because its waters were dangerous to navigation. It was afterwards called *Euxinus* ("hospitable") when the Greeks themselves became masters of it. The Turks called it *The Black Sea*, either a return to the former name "Axinus," or from the abounding black rock.

Black Thursday, the name given in the colony of Victoria, Australia, to Thursday, February 6, 1851, when the most terrible bush fire known in the annals of the colony occurred. It raged over an immense area. One writer in the newspapers of the time said that he rode at headlong speed for fifty miles, with fire raging on each side of his route. The heat was felt far out at sea, and many birds fell dead on the decks of coasting vessels. The destruction of animal life and farming stock in this conflagration was enormous.

Blacks (*The*), an Italian faction of the fourteenth century. The Guelphs of Florence were divided into the *Blacks* who wished to open their gates to Charles de Valois, and the *Whites* who opposed him. Dante the poet was a "White," and as the "Blacks" were the predominant party, he was exiled in 1302, and during his exile wrote his immortal poem, the *Divina Commedia*.

Blackacre (*Widow*), a masculine, illigous, pettifogging, headstrong woman.—Wycherly, *The Plain Dealer* (1677).

Blackshester (*The countess of*), sister of lord Dalgarno.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Blackfriars Bridge (London), was once called "Pitt's Bridge." This was the bridge built by R. Mylne in 1780, but the name never found favour with the general public.

Blackguards (Victor Hugo says), soldiers condemned for some offence in discipline to wear their red coats (which were lined with black) inside out. The French equivalent, he says, is *Blagueurs*.—*L'Homme qui Rit*, II. iii. 1.

It is quite impossible to believe this to be the true derivation of the word. (Other suggestions will be found in the *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*.)

Blackless (*Tomalin*), a soldier in the guard of Richard Cœur de Lion.—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.).

Blackmantle (*Bernard*), Charles Molloy Westmacott, author of *The English Spy* (1826).

Blackpool (*Stephen*), a power-loom weaver in Bunderby's mill at Coketown. He had a knitted brow and pondering expression of face, was a man of the strictest integrity, refused to join the strike, and was turned out of the mill. When Tom Gradgrind robbed the bank of £150, he threw suspicion on Stephen Blackpool, and while Stephen was hastening to Cokeburn to vindicate himself he fell into a shaft, known as "the Hell Shaft," and, although rescued, died on a litter. Stephen Blackpool loved Rachael, one of the hands, but had already a drunken, worthless wife.—C. Dickens, *Hard Times* (1854).

Blacksmith (*The Flemish*), Quentin Matsys, the Dutch painter (1460-1529).

Blacksmith (*The Learned*), Elihu Burritt, United States (1811-1879).

Blacksmith's Daughter (*The*), lock and key.

Place it under the care of the blacksmith's daughter.—C. Dickens, *Tale of Two Cities* (1859).

Blackwood's Magazine. The vignette on the wrapper of this magazine is meant for George Buchanan, the Scotch historian and poet (1506-1582). He is the representative of Scottish literature generally.

The magazine originated in 1817 with William Blackwood of Edinburgh, publisher.

Blad's rake (*Lord*) and lord Kaimes, the two judges in Peter Peeble's lawsuit.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Bladud, father of king Lear. Geoffrey of Monmouth says that Bladud, attempting to fly, fell on the temple of Apollo, and was dashed to pieces. Hence

when Lear swears "By Apollo" he is reminded that Apollo was no friend of the king's (act 4, sc. 1). Bladud, says the story, built Bath (once called Badon), and dedicated to Minerva the medicinal spring, which is called "Bladud's Well."

Blair (*Adam*), the hero of a novel by J. G. Lockhart, entitled *Adam Blair, a Story of Scottish Life* (1791-1851).

Blair (*Father Clement*), a Carthusian monk, confessor of Catherine Glover, "the fair maid of Perth."—Sir W. Scott, *The Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Blair (*Rev. David*), sir Richard Phillips, author of *The Universal Preceptor* (1811), *Mother's Question Book*, etc. He issued books under a legion of false names.

Blaise, a hermit, who baptized Merlin the enchanter.

Blaise (*St.*), patron saint of wool-combers, because he was torn to pieces with iron combs.

Blanche (1 *syl.*), one of the domestic of lady Eveline "the betrothed."—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

Blanche (1 *z rom.*), the queen of France during the first six weeks of her widowhood. During this period of mourning she spent her time in a closed room, lit only by a wax taper and was dressed wholly in white. Mary, the widow of Louis XII., was called *Lorraine Blanche* during her days of mourning, and is sometimes (but erroneously) so called afterwards.

Blanche (*Trist*) makes a vow with lady Anne to die an old maid, and of course falls over head and ears in love with Thomas Blount, a jeweller's son, who enters the army and becomes a colonel. She is very handsome, ardent, brilliant, and fearless.—S. Knowles, *Old Maid* (1811).

Blanche-fleur (2 *syl.*), the heroine of Boccaccio's prose romance called *Il Filocopo*. Her lover "Florès" is Boccaccio himself, and "Blanche-fleur" was the daughter of king Robert. The story of Blanche-fleur and Florès is substantially the same as that of *Dorvén* and *Aurélius*, by Chaucer, and that of "Dianora and Ansaldo," in the *Decameron*.

Blandamour (*Sir*), a man of "mickle might," who "bore great sway in arms and chivalry," but was both vainglorious and insolent. He attacked

Brumont, but was discomfited by her enchanted spear; he next attacked sir Ferraguh, and having overcome him took from him the lady who accompanied him, "the Lady Florimel."—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iv. 1 (1596).

Blande-villo (*Lady Emily*), a neighbour of the Waverley family, afterwards married to colonel Talbot.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Bland'ford, the father of Belinda, who he promised sir William Bellmont should marry his son George. But Belinda was in love with Beverley, and George Bellmont with Clarissa (Beverley's sister). Ultimately matters arranged themselves, so that the lovers married according to their inclinations.—A. Murphy, *All in the Wrong* (1761).

Blan'diman, the faithful man-servant of the fair Belissant, and her attendant after her divorce.—*Valentine and Orson*.

Blandin'a, wife of the churlish knight Turpin, who refused hospitality to sir Calpine and his lady Sere'na (canto 3). She had "the art of a suasive tongue," and most engaging manners, but "her words were only words, and all her tears were water" (canto 7).—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iv. (1596).

Blanchish, a "practised parasite." His sister says to him, "May you find but half your own vanity in those you have to work on!" (act 1. 1).

Miss Letitia Blanchish, sister of the above, a fawning timeserver, who sponges on the wealthy. She especially toadies Miss Alscrip "the heiress," flattering her vanity, fostering her conceit, and encouraging her vulgar affectations.—General Burgoyne, *The Heiress* (1761).

Blane (*Nell*), town piper and publican.

Jenny Blane, his daughter.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

Blaney, a wealthy heir, ruined by dissipation.—Crabbe, *Borough*.

Blarney (*Lady*), one of the flash women introduced by squire Thornhill to the Priamrose family.—Goldsmith, *Wife of Wakefield* (1765).

Blasphemous Balfour. Sir James Balfour, the Scottish judge, was so called from his apostasy (died 1583).

Blatant Beast (*The*), the personification of slander &c.: public

opinion. The beast had 100 tongues and a sting. Sir Artegal muzzled the monster, and dragged it to Faëry-land, but it broke loose and regained its liberty. Subsequently sir Calidore (3 syl.) went in quest of it.—Spenser, *Faëry Queen*, v. and vi. (1596).

* * "Mrs. Grundy" is the modern name of Spenser's "Blatant Beag."

Blath'ers and Duff, detectives who investigate the burglary in which Bill Sikes had a hand. Blathers relates the tale of Conkey Chickweed, who robbed himself of 327 guineas.—C. Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837).

Blat'ergrowl (*The Rev. Mr.*), minister of Trotosey, near Monkbarns.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, Elizabeth).

Bleeding-heart Yard (London). So called because it was the place where the devil cast the bleeding heart of lady Hatton (wife of the dancing chancellor), after he had torn it out of her body with his claws.—Dr. Mackay, *Extraordinary Popular Delusions*.

Blofus'ca, an island inhabited by pigmies. It was situated north-east of Lilliput, from which it was parted by a channel 800 yards wide.—Dean Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* (1726).

"Blefusca" is France, and the inhabitants of the Lilliputian court, which forced Bliflur to take shelter there rather than have his eyes put out, is an indirect reproach upon that [sic] of England, and a vindication of the flight of Ormond and Bolingbroke to Paris.—Sir W. Scott.

Bleise (1 syl.) of Northumberland, historian of king Arthur's period.

Merlin told Bleise how king Arthur had sped at the great battle, and how the battle ended, and told him the names of every king and knight of worship that was there. And Bleise wrote the battle word for word as Merlin told him, how it began and by whom, and how it ended, and who had the word. All the battles that were done in king Arthur's days, Merlin caused Bleise to write them. Also he caused him to write all the battles that every worthy knight did of king Arthur's court.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, l. 13 (1470).

Blenny's (3 syl.), a people of Africa, fabled to have no head, but having eyes and mouth in the breast. (See CAURA.)

Blenny's traduntur capita absque, ore et oculis pectori affixis.—Pliny.

Ctesias speaks of a people of India near the Ganges, *sine cervicibus, oculos in humeris habentes*. Mela also refers to a people *quibus capita et vultus in pectore sunt*.

Blenheim Spaniels. The Oxford electors are so called, because for many years they obediently supported any candi-

date which the duke of Marlborough commanded them to return. Lockhart broke through this custom by telling the people the fable of the *Dog and the Wolf*. The dog, it will be remembered, had on his neck the marks of his collar, and the wolf said he preferred liberty.

(The race of the little dog called the Blenheim spaniel, has been preserved ever since Blenheim House was built for the duke of Marlborough in 1701.)

Blet'son (*Master Joshua*), one of the three parliamentary commissioners sent by Cromwell with a warrant to leave the royal lodge to the Lee family.—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Blif'l, a noted character in Fielding's novel entitled *The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling* (1750).

* * Blifl is the original of Sheridan's "Joseph Surface," in the *School for Scandal* (1777).

Bligh (*William*), captain of the *Bounty*, so well known for the mutiny, headed by Fletcher Christian, the mate (1790).

Blimber (*Dr.*), head of a school for the sons of gentlemen, at Brighton. It was a select school for ten pupils only; but there was learning enough for ten times ten. "Mental green peas were produced at Christmas, and intellectual a-paragus all the year round." The doctor was really a ripe scholar, and truly kind-hearted; but his great fault was over-tasking his boys, and not seeing when the bow was too much stretched. Paul Dombey, a delicate lad, succumbed to this strong mental pressure.

Mrs. Blimber, wife of the doctor, not learned, but wished to be thought so. Her pride was to see the boys in the largest possible collars and stiffest possible cravats, which she deemed highly classical.

Cornelia Blimber, the doctor's daughter, a slim young lady, who kept her hair short and wore spectacles. Miss Blimber "had no nonsense about her," but had grown "dry and sandy with working in the graves of dead languages." She married Mr. Feeder, B.A., Dr. Blimber's usher.—C. Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846).

Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green, Henry, son and heir of sir Simon de Montfort. At the battle of Evesham the barons were routed, Mont-

fort slain, and his son Henry left on the field for dead. A baron's daughter discovered the young man, nursed him with care, and married him. The fruit of the marriage was "pretty Hesse, the beggar's daughter." Henry de Montfort assumed the garb and semblance of a blind beggar, to escape the vigilance of king Henry's spies.

Day produced, in 1659, a drama called *The Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green*, and S. Knowles, in 1833, produced his amended drama on the same subject. There is [or was], in the Whitechapel Road a public-house sign called the Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green.—*History of Sign-boards*.

Blind Chapel Court (Mark Lane, London), is a corruption of *Blanch Appli- [ton]*. In the reign of Richard II. it was part of the manor of a knight named Appleton.

Blind Emperor (*The*). Ludovic III. of Germany (880, 890-931).

Blind Harpor (*The*). John Parry, who died 1759.

John Stanley, musician and composer. was blind from his birth (1713-1760).

Blind Harry, a Scotch minstrel of the fifteenth century, blind from infancy. His epic of *Sir William Wallace* runs to 11,861 lines. He was minstrel in the court of James IV.

Blind Mechanician (*The*). John Strong, a great mechanical genius, was blind from his birth. He died at Carlisle, aged 66 (1732-1798).

Blind Poot (*The*). Luigi Groto, an Italian poet, called *Il Cieco* (1541-1585). John Milton (1608-1674).

Homer is called *The Blind Old Bard* (A. B. C. 960).

Blind Traveller (*The*), lieutenant James Holman. He became blind at the age of 25, but notwithstanding travelled round the world, and published an account of his travels (1787-1857).

Blin'kinsop, a smuggler in *Red-gammet*, a novel by sir W. Scott (time, George III.).

Blister, the apothecary, who says "Without physicians, no one could know whether he was well or ill." He courts Lucy by talking shop to her.—Fielding, *The Virgin Unmasked*.

Blithe-Heart King (*The*). David is so called by Chaucer.

Those lovely lyrics written by his hand Whom Saxons Chaucer calls "The Blithe-heart King", Longfellow, *The Poet's Tale* (ref. is to *Psalms* cxxviii. 5).

Block (*Martin*), one of the committee of the Estates of Burgundy, who refuse supplies to Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Cleves* (time, Edward IV.).

Blok (*Nikkel*), the butcher, one of the insurgents at Liege.—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

Blondel de Nesle [*Neel*], the favourite trouvere or minstrel of Richard Cœur de Lion. He chanted the *Bloody Vest* in presence of queen Berengaria, the lovely Edith Plantagenet.—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.).

Blon'dina, the mother of Fairstar and two boys at one birth. She was the wife of a king, but the queen-mother hated her, and taking away the three babes substituted three puppies. Ultimately her children were restored to her, and the queen-mother with her accomplices were duly punished.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Princess Fairstar," 1682).

Blood (*Colonel Thomas*), emissary of the duke of Buckingham (1628-1680), introduced by sir W. Scott in *Pereril of the Peak*, a novel (time, Charles II.).

Blood-Bath (1520), a massacre of the Swedish nobles and leaders, which occurred three days after the coronation of Christian II. king of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The victims were invited to attend the coronation, and were put to the sword, under the plea of being enemies of the true Church. In this massacre fell both the father and brother-in-law of Gustavus Vasa. The former was named Eric Johansson, and the latter Brahe (2 syl.).

This massacre reminds us of the "Bloody Wedding," or slaughter of huguenots during the marriage ceremonies of Henri of Navarre and Margaret of France, in 1572.

Bloods (*The Five*): (1) The O'Neills of Ulster; (2) the O'Connors of Connaught; (3) the O'Briens of Thomond; (4) the O'Lachlans of Meath; and (5) the M'Murroughs of Leinster. These are the five principal septs or families of Ireland, and all not belonging to one of these five septs are accounted aliens or

enemies, and could "neither sue nor be sued," even down to the reign of Elizabeth.

William Fitz-Roger, being arraigned (4th Edward II.) for the murder of Roger de Cantillon, pleads that he was not guilty of felony, because his victim was not of "free blood," i.e. one of the "five bloods of Ireland." This plea is admitted by the jury to be good.

Robertus de Waleys, tried at Waterford for slaying John McGillemur, in the time of Edward II., confessed the fact, but pleaded that he could not thereby have committed felony, "because the deceased was a mere Irishman, and not one of the five bloods."—Sir John Davies.

Bloody (The), Otho II. emperor of Germany (935, 973-983).

Bloody-Bones, a bogie.

As had as Bloody-bones or Lunsford (i.e. sir Thomas Lunsford, governor of the Tower, the dread of every one).—Barter, *Hudibras*.

Bloody Brother (The), a tragedy by Beaumont and Fletcher (1639). The "bloody brother" is Rollo duke of Normandy, who kills his brother Otto and several other persons, but is himself killed ultimately by Hamond captain of the guard.

Bloody Butcher (The), the duke of Cumberland, second son of George II., so called from his barbarities in the suppression of the rebellion in favour of Charles Edward, the young pretender. "Black Clifford" was also called "The Butcher" for his cruelties (died 1461).

Bloody Hand, Cathal, an ancestor of the O'Connors of Ireland.

Bloody Mary, queen Mary of England, daughter of Henry VIII. and elder half-sister of queen Elizabeth. So called on account of the sanguinary persecutions carried on by her against the protestants. It is said that 200 persons were burnt to death in her short reign (1516, 1533-1558).

Bloody Wedding (The), that of Henri of Navarre with Margaret, sister of Charles IX. of France. Catherine de Medicis invited all the chief protestant nobles to this wedding, but on the eve of the festival of St. Bartholomew (August 24, 1572), a general onslaught was made on all the protestants of Paris, and next day the same massacre was extended to the provinces. The number which fell in this wholesale slaughter has been estimated at between 80,000 and 70,000 persons of both sexes.

Bloomfield (Louisa), a young lady

engaged to lord Totterly the beau of 60, but in love with Charles Danvers the embryo barrister.—C. Selby, *The Unfinished Gentleman*.

Blount (Nicholas), afterwards knighted; master of the horse to the earl of Sussex.—Sir W. Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Blount (Sir Frederick), a distant relative of sir John Vesey. He had a great objection to the letter r, which he considered "wough and wasping." He dressed to perfection, and though not "wich," prided himself on having the "best opewa-box, the best dogs, the best horses, and the best house" of any one. He liked Georgina Vesey, and as she had £10,000 he thought he should do himself no harm by "mawwyng the girl."—Lord L. Bulwer Lytton, *Money* (1840).

Blount (Master), a wealthy jeweller of Ludgate Hill, London. An old-fashioned tradesman, not ashamed of his calling. He had two sons, John and Thomas; the former was his favourite.

Mistress Blount, his wife. A shrewd, discerning woman, who loved her son Thomas, and saw in him the elements of a rising man.

John Blount, eldest son of the Ludgate, jeweller. Being left successor to his father, he sold the goods and set up for a man of fashion and fortune. His vanity and snobism were most gross. He had good-nature, but more cunning than discretion, thought himself far-seeing, but was most easily duped. "The phaeton was built after my design, my lord," he says, "mayhap your lordship has seen it." "My taste is driving, my lord, mayhap your lordship has seen me handle the ribbons." "My horses are all bloods, mayhap your lordship has noticed my team." "I pride myself on my seat in the saddle, mayhap your lordship has seen me ride." "If I am superlative in anything, 'tis in my wines." "So please your ladyship, 'tis dress I most excel in. . . . 'tis walking I pride myself in." "No matter what is mentioned, 'tis the one thing he did or had better than any one else. This conceited fool was duped into believing a parcel of men-servants to be lords and dukes, and made love to a lady's maid, supposing her to be a countess.

Thomas Blount, John's brother, and one of nature's gentlemen. He entered the army, became a colonel, and married.

lady Blanche. He is described as having "a lofty forehead for princely thought to dwell in, eyes for love or war, a nose of Grecian mould with touch of Rome, a mouth like Cupid's bow, ambitious chin dimpled and knobbed."—S. Knowles, *Old Maids* (1841).

Blouzelin'da or **BLOWZELINDA**. a shepherdess in love with Lobbin Clout, in *The Shepherd's Week*.

My Blouzelinda is the blithest lves,
Than primrose sweeter or the clover grass . . .
My Blouzelinda's than gilliflow'r more fair,
Than daisie, or yew-old, or hawthorn rare.
Gay, Pastoral, I. (1714)

Sweet is my toll when Blouzelind is near,
Of her beft by winter all the year . . .
(me, Blouzelinda, ease thy swain's desire,
My summer's shadow, and my winter's fire.
Ditto.

Blower (*Mrs. Margaret*), the shipowner's widow at the Spa. She marries Dr. Quackleben, "the man of medicine" (one of the managing committee at the Spa).—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.).

Blucher was nicknamed "Marshal Forward" for his dash and readiness in the campaign of 1813.

Blue (*Dark*), Oxford boat crew. (See **BOAT COLOURS**.)

Blue (*Light*), Cambridge boat crew. (See **BOAT COLOURS**.)

Blue (*True*). When it is said that anything or person is *True blue* or *True as Coventry blue*, the reference is to a blue cloth and blue thread made in Coventry, noted for its fast colour. Lincoln was no less famous for its green cloth and dye.

True Blue has also reference to untainted aristocratic descent. This is derived from the Spanish notion that the really high bred have bluer blood than those of meaner race. Hence the French phrases, *Sang bleu* ("aristocratic blood") *Sang noir* ("plebeian blood"), etc.

Blue Beard (*La Barbe Bleue*), from the *comtes* of Charles Perrault (1697). The chevalier Raoul is a merciless tyrant, with a blue beard. His young wife is entrusted with all the keys of the castle, with strict injunctions on pain of death not to open one special room. During the absence of her lord the "forbidden fruit" is too tempting to be resisted, the door is opened, and the young wife finds the floor covered with the dead bodies of her husband's former wives. She drops the key in her terror, and can by no means obliterate from it the stain of

blood. Blue Beard, on his return, commands her to prepare for death, but by the timely arrival of her brothers her life is saved and Blue Beard put to death.

Dr. C. Taylor thinks Blue Beard is a type of the castle-lords in the days of knight-errantry. Some say Henry VIII. (the noted wife-killer) was the "academy figure." •Others think it was Gilles de Retz, marquis de Laval, marshal of France in 1429, who (according to Mézeray) murdered six of his seven wives, and was ultimately strangled in 1440.

Another solution is that Blue Beard was count Conomar, and the young wife Triphy'na, daughter of count Gherech. Count Conomar was lieutenant of Brittany in the reign of Childebert. M. Hippolyte Vieilleau assures us that in 1850, during the repairs of the chapel of St. Nicolas de Bieuzy, some ancient frescoes were discovered with scenes from the life of St. Triphyna: (1) The marriage; (2) the husband taking leave of his young wife and entrusting to her a key; (3) a room with an open door, through which are seen the corpses of seven women hanging; (4) the husband threatening his wife, while another female (*sister Anne*) is looking out of a window above; (5) the husband has placed a halter round the neck of his victim, but the friends, accompanied by St. Gildas, abbot of Rhuys in Brittany, arrive just in time to rescue the future saint. — *Itéremages de Bretagne*.

(Ludwig Tieck brought out a drama in Berlin, on the story of Blue Beard. The incident about the keys and the doors is similar to that mentioned by "The Third Calender" in the *Arabian Nights*. The forty princesses were absent for forty days, and gave king Agib the keys of the palace during their absence. He had leave to enter every room but one. His curiosity led him to open the forbidden chamber and mount a horse which he saw there. The horse carried him through the air far from the palace, and with a whisk of its tail knocked out his right eye. The same misfortune had befallen ten other princes, who warned him of the danger before he started.)

Blue Flag (*A*) in the Roman empire was warning of danger. Livy speaks of it in his *Annals*.

Blue-Gowns. King's bedesmen, or privileged Scotch mendicants, were so called from their dress. On the king's birthday each of these bedesmen had given to him a cloak of blue cloth, a

penny for every year of the king's life, a loaf of bread, and a bottle of ale. No new member has been added since 1833.

Blue Hen, a nickname for the state of Delaware, United States. The term arose thus: Captain Caldwell, an officer of the 1st Delaware Regiment in the American War for Independence was very fond of game-cocks, but maintained that no cock was truly game unless its mother was a "blue hen." As he was exceedingly popular, his regiment was called "The Blue Hens," and the term was afterwards transferred to the state and its inhabitants.

Your mother was a blue hen, no doubt; a reproof to a braggart, especially to one who boasts of his ancestry.

Blue Knight (*The*), sir Persaunt of India, called by Tennyson "Morning Star" or "Phosphorus." He was one of the four brothers who kept the passages of Castle Perilous, and was overthrown by sir Gareth.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, l. 131 (1470); Tennyson, *Idylls* ("Gareth and Lynette").

* * It is evidently a blunder in Tennyson to call the *Blue Knight* "Morning Star," and the *Green Knight* "Evening Star." The reverse is correct, and in the old romance the combat with the *Green Knight* was at day-break, and with the *Blue Knight* at sunset.

Blue Moon. *Once in a blue moon*, very rarely indeed. The expression resembles that of "the Greek Kalends," which means "never," because there were no Greek Kalends.

Blue Roses. The blue flower of German romantic poets represented the ideal and unattainable. Alphonse Karr calls unattainable luxuries and impossible wishes *Roses Bleues*.

The light that never was on sea or land.
Wordsworth.

Blue-Skin, Joseph Blake, an English burglar, so called from his complexion. He was executed in 1723.

Bluff (*Captain Noll*), a swaggering bully and boaster. He says, "I think that fighting for fighting's sake is sufficient cause for fighting. Fighting, to me, is religion and the law."

"You must know, sir, I was resident in Flanders the last campaign . . . there was scarce anything of moment lost, but a humble servant of yours . . . had the greatest share in't. . . . Well, would you think it, in all this time . . . that rascally George never so much as once mentioned me? Not once, by the way! Took no

more notice of Noll Bluff than if he had not been in the end of the living."—Congreve, *The Old Bachelor* (1693).

Bluff Hal or **Bluff Harry**, Henry VIII. (1491, 1509-1547).

*Was yet in scorn of Peter's penance,
And numbered bead and shrift,
Bluff Hall he broke into the spence [a larder],
And turned the cows adrift.*

Tennyson.

Blunder. The bold but disastrous charge of the British Light Brigade at Balacra'va is attributed to a blunder: even Tennyson says of it, "Some one hath blundered," but Thomas Woolner, with less reserve, says:

*A general
May blunder troops to death, yea, and receive
His senate's vote of thanks.*

My Beautiful Lady.

Blun'derbore (3 *syl.*), the giant who was drowned because Jack scuttled his boat.—*Jack the Giant-killer*.

Blunt (*Colonel*), a brusque royalist, who vows "he'd woo no woman," but falls in love with Arbella an heiress, woos and wins her. T. Knight, who has converted this comedy into a farce, with the title of *Honest Thieves*, calls colonel Blunt "captain Manly."—Hon. sir R. Howard, *The Committee* (1670).

Blunt (*Major-General*), an old cavalry officer, rough in speech, but brave, honest, and a true patriot.—Shadwell, *The Volunteers*.

Blushington (*Edicard*), a bashful young gentleman of 25, sent as a poor scholar to Cambridge, without any expectations, but by the death of his father and uncle left all at once as "rich as a nabob." At college he was called "the sensitive plant of Brazenose," because he was always blushing. He dines by invitation at Friendly Hall, and commits ceaseless blunders. Next day his college chum, Frank Friendly, writes word that he and his sister Dinah, with sir Thomas and lady Friendly, will dine with him. After a few glasses of wine, he loses his bashful modesty, makes a long speech, and becomes the accepted suitor of the pretty Miss Dinah Friendly.—W. T. Moncrieff, *The Bashful Man*.

Bo or Roh, says Warton, was a fierce Gothic chief, whose name was used to frighten children.

Boaner'ges (4 *syl.*), a declamatory pet parson, who anathematizes all except his own "elect." "He preaches real rousing-up discourses, but sits down

pleasantly to his tea, and makes himself friendly."—Mrs. Oliphant, *Salem Chapel*.

A protestant Boanerges, visiting Birmingham, sent an invitation to Dr Newman to dispute publicly with him in the Town Hall.—*E. Yates, Celebrities*, xxi.

* * Boanerges or "sons of thunder" is the name given by Jesus Christ to James and John, because they wanted to call down fire from heaven to consume the Samaritans.—*Luke ix. 54*.

Boar (*The*), Richard III., so called from his cognizance.

The bristled boar,
In his ant gore
Wallows beneath the thorny shade
Gray, *The Bird* 177

In contempt Richard III. is called *The Hog*, hence the popular dictum:

The Cat, the Rat and Llew the dog,
Ru's all England under the Hog.

("The Cat" is Catsby, and "the Rat" Ratcliffe.)

Boar (*The Blue*). This public-house sign (Westminster) is the badge of the Veres earls of Oxford.

The Blue Boar Lane (St. Nicholas, Leicester) is so named from the cognizance of Richard III., because he slept there the night before the battle of Bosworth Field.

Boar of Ardennes (*The Wild*), in French *Le Sanglier des Ardennes* (2 syl.), was Guillaume comte de la Marck, so called because he was as fierce as the wild boar he delighted to hunt. The character is introduced by sir W. Scott in *Quentin Durward*, under the name of "William count of la Marck."

Boar's Head (*The*). This tavern, immortalized by Shakespeare, stood in Eastcheap (London), on the site of the present statue of William IV. It was the cognizance of the Gordons, who adopted it because one of their progenitors slew, in the forest of Huntley, a wild boar, the terror of all the Merse (1093).

Boat Colours.

The CAMBRIDGE CREW: *Cains*, light blue and black; *Cuthbert's*, blue and white; *Christ's*, common blue; *Clare*, black and golden yellow; *Corpus*, cherry colour and white; *Downing*, chocolate; *Emmanuel*, cherry colour and dark blue; *Jesus*, red and black; *John's*, bright red and white; *King's*, violet; *Magdalen*, indigo and lavender; *Pembroke*, claret and French grey; *Polehouse*, dark blue and white; *Queen's*, green and white;

Sydney, red and blue; *Trinity*, dark blue; *Trinity Hall*, black and white.

OXFORD CREW: *Alban's* (St.), blue, with arrow-head; *Baliol*, pink, white, blue, white, pink; *Brazenose*, black, and gold edges; *Christ Church*, blue, with red cardinal's hat; *Corpus*, red, with blue stripe; *Lidwood's* (St.), red, and yellow, edges; *Exeter*, black, and red edges; *Jesus*, green, and white edges; *John's*, yellow, black, red; *Lincoln*, blue, with mitre; *Magdalen*, black and white; *Mary's* (St.), white, black, white; *Merton*, blue, with white edges and red cross; *New College*, three pink and two white stripes; *Oriel*, blue and white; *Pembroke*, pink, white, pink; *Queen's*, red, white, blue, white, blue, white, red; *Trinity*, blue, with double dragon's head, yellow and green, or blue with white edges; *University*, blue, and yellow edges; *Wadham*, light blue; *Worcester*, blue, white, pink, white, blue.

Boaz and Jachin, two brazen pillars set up by Solomon at the entrance of the temple built by him. *Boaz*, which means "strength," was on the left hand, and *Jachin*, which means "stability," on the right.—1 *Kings* vii. 21. (The names of these two pillars are adopted in the craft called "Free Masonry.")

Bobadil, an ignorant, clever, shallow bully, thoroughly cowardly, but thought by his dupes to be an amazing hero. He lodged with Cob (the water-carrier) and his wife Tib. Master Stephen was greatly struck with his "dainty oaths," such as "By the foot of Pharaoh!" "Body of Caesar!" "As I am a gentleman and a soldier!" His device to save the expense of a standing army is imitable for its conceit and absurdity:

"I would as lief 10 more to myself throughout the land; gentlemen they should be, of a good spirit and able consultation. I would choose them by an instinct, . . . and I would teach them the special rule . . . till they could play (I mean) very near as well as myself. This done, my the enemy were 40,000 strong, we 20 would . . . challenge 20 of the enemy; . . . kill them; challenge 30 more, kill them; 20 more, kill them 300; . . . every man his 10 a day, that's 10 more . . . 200 a day; five days a thousand 1, 40,000, 40 times 2,000 days; kill them all.—Ben Jonson, *Every Man in His Humour*, 10, p. 11605.

Since his (*Henry Woodward*, 1712-1777) time the part of "Bobadil" has never been justly performed. It may be said to have died with him.—*Dr. Doran*.

The name was probably suggested by Bobadilla first governor of Cuba, who superseded Columbus sent home in chains on a most frivolous charge. Similar characters are "*Montmore*" and "*Scaramouch*" (*Molière*) "*Parolles*"

and "Pistol" (Shakespeare); "Bessus" (Beaumont and Fletcher). (See also BASILBOO, BOROUGHOLIFF, CAPTAIN BRAZEN, CAPTAIN NOLL BLUFF, SIR PATRONUS FLASH, SACRIFANT, VINCENT DE LA ROSE, etc.)

Bodach Glay or "Grey Spectre," a house demon of the Scotch, similar to the Irish banshee.

Bœmond, the Christian king of Antioch, who tried to teach his subjects arts, law, and religion. He is of the Norman race, Roger's brother, and son of Roberto Guiscardo.—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575).

Bœotian Ears, ears unable to appreciate music and rhetoric. Bœotia was laughed at by the Athenians for the dullness and stupidity of its inhabitants.

"This is having taste and sentiment. Well, friend, I assure thee thou hast not got Bœotian ears" [because he raised very thin extracts read to him by an author].—*Laughs, Gull Blasz*, vol. 3 (1713).

Bœuf (*Front de*), a gigantic ferocious follower of prince John.—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Boffin (*Nicodemus*), "the golden dustman," foreman of old John Harmon, dustman and miser. He was "a broad, round-shouldered, one-sided old fellow, whose face was of the rhinoceros build, with over-lapping ears." A kind, shrewd man was Mr. Boffin, devoted to his wife, whom he greatly admired. Being residuary legatee of John Harmon, dustman, he came in for £100,000. Afterwards, John Harmon, the son, being discovered, Mr. Boffin surrendered the property to him, and lived with him.

Mrs. Boffin, wife of Mr. N. Boffin, and daughter of a cat's-meat man. She was a fat, smiling, good-tempered creature, the servant of old John Harmon, dustman and miser, and very kind to the miser's son (young John Harmon). After Mr. Boffin came into his fortune she became "a high flyer at fashion," wore black velvet and sable, but retained her kindness of heart and love for her husband. She was devoted to Bella Wilfer, who ultimately became the wife of young John Harmon, *alias* Rokesmith.—C. Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend* (1864).

Bo'gio, one of the allies of Charlemagne. He promised his wife to return within six months, but was slain by Dardinello.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Bogle Swindle (*The*), a gigantic

swindling scheme, concocted at Paris by fourteen sharpers, who expected to clear by it at least a million sterling. This swindle was exposed by O'Reilly in the *Times* newspaper, and the corporation of London thanked the proprietors of that journal for their public services.

Bo'gus, sham, forged, fraudulent, as *bogus currency*, *bogus transactions*; said to be a corruption of Borghese, a swindler, who supplied the North American States with counterfeit bills, bills on fictitious banks, and sham mortgages.—*Boston Daily Courier*.

Some think the word a corruption of [*Hocus*] *Pocus*, and say that it refers to the German "*Hocus Pocus Imperatus*, wer nicht sieht ist blind." The corresponding French term is *Passe muscade*.

Bohe'mia, any locality frequented by journalists, artists, actors, opera-singers, spouters, and other similar characters.

Bohemian (*A*), a gipsy, from the French notion that the first gipsies came from Bohemia.

A Literary Bohemian, an author of desultory works and irregular life.

Never was there an editor with less about him of the literary Bohemian.—*Fortnightly Review* ("Pastor Letters").

Bohemian Literature, desultory reading.

A Bohemian Life, an irregular, wandering, restless way of living, like that of a gipsy.

Bo'hemon, prince of Antioch, a crusader.—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Bois'gelin (*The young countess de*), introduced in the ball given by king René at Aix.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Bois-Guilbert (*Sir Brian de*), a preceptor of the Knights Templars. Ivanhoe vanquishes him in a tournament. He offers insult to Rebecca, and she threatens to cast herself from the battlements if he touches her. When the castle is set on fire by the sibly, sir Brian carries off Rebecca from the flames. The Grand-Master of the Knights Templars charges Rebecca with sorcery, and she demands a trial by combat. Sir Brian de Bois-Guilbert is appointed to sustain the charge against her, and Ivanhoe is her champion. Sir Brian being found dead in the lists, Rebecca is declared innocent.—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Boisterer, one of the seven attend-

ants of Fortunio. His gift was that he could overturn a wind-mill with his breath, and even wreck a man-of-war.

Fortunio asked him what he was doing. "I am blowing a little, sir," answered he, "to set those mills at work." "But," said the knight, "you seem too far off." "On the contrary," replied the blower, "I am too near, for if I did not restrain my breath I should blow the mills over, and perhaps the hill too on which they stand."—Comte de D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Fortunio," 1682).

Bold Beauchamp [*Becch'-am*], a proverbial phrase similar to "an Achilles," "a Hector," etc. The reference is to Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, who, with one squire and six archers, overthrew a hundred armed men at Hogges, in Normandy, in 1346.

A similar story is told of Le Capit de Buch, an Englishman, who with forty followers cleared Meaux of the insurgents, called *La Jaquerie*, 7000 of whom were slain by this little band, or trampled to death in the narrow streets, as they fled panic-struck (1368).

Bold Stroke for a Husband, a comedy by Mrs. Cowley. There are two plots: one a bold stroke to get the man of one's choice for a husband, and the other a bold stroke to keep a husband. Olivia de Zuniga fixed her heart on Julio de Melesina, and refused or disgusted all suitors till he came forward. Donna Victoria, in order to keep a husband, disguised herself in man's apparel, assumed the name of Florio, and made love as a man to her husband's mistress. She contrived by an artifice to get back an estate which don Carlos had made over to his mistress, and thus saved her husband from ruin (1782).

Bold Stroke for a Wife. Old Lovely at death left his daughter Anne £30,000, but with this proviso, that she was to forfeit the money if she married without the consent of her guardians. Now, her guardians were four in number, and their characters so widely different that "they never agreed on any one thing." They were sir Philip Mode-love, an old beau; Mr. Periwinkle, a silly virtuoso; Mr. Tradelove, a broker on 'Change; and Mr. Obadiah Prim, a hypocritical quaker. Colonel Feignwell contrived to flatter all the guardians to the top of their bent, and won the heiress.—Mrs. Centlivre (1717).

Bol'ga, the southern parts of Ireland, so called from the Fir-bolg or Belgæ of Britain who settled there. Bolg means a "quiver," and Fir-bolg means "bowmen."

The shield of Bolga crowd round the shield of generous
Gallantry.—*Don Quixote*, *Don Quixote*, II.

Bolster, a famous Wrath, who compelled St. Agnes to gather up the boulders which infested his territory. She carried three apronfuls to the top of a hill, hence called St. Agnes' Beacon. (See WRATH'S HOLE.)

Bol'ton (*Stuward*), an English officer in *The Monastery*, a novel by sir W. Scott (time, Elizabeth).

Bolton Ass. This creature is said to have chewed tobacco and taken snuff.—Dr. Doran.

Bomba (*King*), a nickname given to Ferdinand II. of Naples, in consequence of his cruel bombardment of Messina in 1848. His son, who bombarded Palermo in 1860, is called *Bombalino* ("Little Bomba").

A young Sicilian, too, was there . . .

[*Who*] being rebellious to his bege,

After Palermo's fatal siege.

Across the western seas he fled

In good king Bomba's happy reign.

Longfellow, *The Wayside Inn* (prelude).

Bombardinian, general of the forces of king Chrononhotonthologos. He invites the king to his tent, and gives him hashed pork. The king strikes him, and calls him traitor. "Traitor, in thy teeth," replies the general. They fight, and the king is killed.—H. Carey, *Chrononhotonthologos* (a burlesque).

Bombastes Furioso, general of Artaxaninous (king of Utopia). He is pledged to Distaffina, but Artaxaminous promises her "half-a-crown" if she will forsake the general for himself. "This bright reward of ever-daring minds" is irresistible. When Bombastes sees himself flouted, he goes mad, and hangs his boots on a tree, with this label duly displayed:

Who dares this pair of boots displace,
Must meet Bombastes face to face.

The king, coming up, cuts down the boots, and Bombastes "kills him." Fusbos, seeing the king fallen, "kills" the general; but at the close of the farce the dead men rise one by one, and join the dance, promising, if the audience likes, "to die again to-morrow."—W. B. Rhodes, *Bombastes Furioso*.

. This farce is a travesty of *Orlando Furioso*, and "Distaffina" is Angelica, beloved by Orlando, whom she flouted for Medoro a young Moor. On this Orlando went mad, and hung up his armour on a tree, with this distich attached thereto:

Orlando's arms let none displace,
But such who'll meet him shall to meet.

In the *Rehearsal*, by the duke of Buckingham, Bayes' troops are killed, every man of them, by Drawcansir, but revive, and "go off on their legs."

See the translation of *Don Quixote*, by C. H. Wilmot, Esq., ii. 363 (1764).

Bombastes Furioso (The French), capitaine Fracasse.—Théophile Gautier.

Bombas'tus, the family name of Paracelsus. He is said to have kept a small devil prisoner in the pommel of his sword.

Bombastus kept a devil's bird
Shut in the pommel of his sword,
That taught him all the cunning pranks
Of past and future mountebanks.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, ii. 3.

Bo'naparte's Cancer. Napoleon suffered from an internal cancer.

I . . . would much rather have a sound digestion
Than Buonaparte's cancer.

Byron, *Don Juan*, ix. 14 (1821).

Bonas'sus, an imaginary wild beast, which the Ettrick shepherd encountered. (The Ettrick shepherd was James Hogg, the Scotch poet.)—*Noctes Ambrosianæ* (No. xlviii., April, 1830).

Bonaventure (Father), a disguise assumed for the nonce by the chevalier Charles Edward, the pretender.—Sir W. Scott, *Keidgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Bondu'ca or **Boadice'a**, wife of Prasutagus king of the Iceni. For the better security of his family, Prasutagus made the emperor of Rome coheir with his daughters; whereupon the Roman officers took possession of his palace, gave up the princesses to the licentious brutality of the Roman soldiers, and scourged the queen in public. Bonduca, roused to vengeance, assembled an army, burnt the Roman colonies of London, Colchester [*Camalodunum*], Verulam, etc., and slew above 80,000 Romans. Subsequently, Suetonius Paulinus defeated the Britons, and Bonduca poisoned herself, A.D. 61. John Fletcher wrote a tragedy entitled *Bonduca* (1647).

Bone-setter (The), Sarah Mapp (died 1736).

Bo'ney, a familiar contraction of Bo'naparte (3 syl.), used by the English in the early part of the nineteenth century by way of depreciation. Thus Thom. Moore speaks of "the infidel Boney."

Bonhomme (Jacques), a peasant who interferes with politics; hence the peasants' rebellion of 1858 was called *La Jacquerie*.

The words may be rendered "Jimmy" or "Jonny Goodfellow."

Bon'iface (St.), an Anglo-Saxon whose name was Winifrid or Winfrith, born in Devonshire. He was made archbishop of Mayence by pope Gregory III., and is called "The Apostle of the Germans." St. Boniface was murdered in Friesland by some peasants, and his day is June 5 (680-755).

In Friesland first St. Boniface our best,
Who of the see of Mentz, while there he sat possessed;
At Dockum had his death, by faithless Frisians slain.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xxiv. (1622).

Bon'iface (Father), ex-abbot of Kennaquhair. He first appears under the name of Blinkhodie in the character of gardener at Kinross, and afterwards as the old gardener at Dundrennan. (*Kennaquhair*, that is, "I know not where.")—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth).

Bon'iface (The abbot), successor of the abbot Ingelram, as Superior of St. Mary's Convent.—Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth).

Bon'iface, landlord of the inn at Lichfield, in league with the highwaymen. This sleek, jolly publican is fond of the cant phrase, "as the saying is." Thus, "Does your master stay in town, as the saying is?" "So well, as the saying is. I could wish we had more of them." "I'm old Will Boniface; pretty well known upon this road, as the saying is." He had lived at Lichfield "man and boy above eight and fifty years, and not consumed eight and fifty ounces of meat." He says:

"I have fed purely upon ale. I have eat my ale, drank my ale, and I always sleep upon my ale."—George Farquhar, *The Beaux' Stratagem*, I. 1 (1707).

Bonne Reine, Claude de France, daughter of Louis XII. and wife of François I. (1499-1524).

* **Bonnet (Je parle à mon)**, "I am talking to myself."

Harpagon. A qui tu parles?

Le Filic. Je parle à mon bonnet.

Molière, *L'Avare*, i. 3 (1667).

Bonnet Rouge, a red republican, so called from the red cap of liberty which he wore.

Bonnivard (François de), the prisoner of Chillon. In Byron's poem he is one of six brothers, five of whom died violent deaths. The father and two sons died on the battle-field; one was burnt at the stake; three were imprisoned in the dungeon of Chillon, near the lake of Geneva. Two of the three died, and

François was set at liberty by Henri the Bearnaise. They were incarcerated by the duke-bishop of Savoy for republican principles (1496-1570).

Bonstet'tin (*Nicholas*), the old deputy of Schwitz, and one of the deputies of the Swiss confederacy to Charles duke of Burgundy.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Bon'temps (*Roger*), the personification of that buoyant spirit which is always "inclined to hope rather than fear," and in the very midnight of distress is ready to exclaim, "There's a good time coming, wait a little longer." The character is the creation of Beauger.

Vous, pauvres pleurs d'encre,
Vous, et des deslans;
Vous, dont le char dévot
Apres un cours honteux;
Vous, qui perdrez peut être
Des titres célestes,
Moi qui prendrai pour m'être
Le gros Roger Bon'temps.

Béranger (1814).

Bon'thron (*Anthony*), one of Rarmory's followers; employed to murder Smith, the lover of Catherine Glover ("the fair maid of Perth"), but he murdered Oliver instead, by mistake. When charged with the crime, he demanded a trial by combat, and being defeated by Smith, confessed his guilt and was hanged. He was restored to life, but being again apprehended was executed.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Bon Ton, a farce by Garrick. Its design is to show the evil effects of the introduction of foreign morals and foreign manners. Lord Minikin neglects his wife, and flirts with Miss Tittup. Lady Minikin hates her husband, and flirts with colonel Tivy. Miss Tittup is engaged to the colonel. Sir John Trotley, who does not understand *bon ton*, thinks this sort of flirtation very objectionable. "You'll excuse me, for such old-fashioned notions, I am sure" (1760).

Boo'by (*Lady*), a vulgar upstart, who tries to seduce her footman, Joseph Andrews. Parson Adams reproves her for laughing in church. Lady Booby is a caricature of Richardson's "Pamela."—Fielding, *Joseph Andrews* (1742).

Boone (1 syl.), colonel [afterwards "general"] Daniel Boone, in the United States' service, was one of the earliest settlers in Kentucky, where he signaled himself by many daring exploits against the Red Indians (1735-1820).

Of all men, saying Sylla the man-slayer,
The general Buon, the buck-woodman of Kentucky,
Was happiest amongst mortals anywhere, etc.
Byron, *Don Juan*, vii. 61-65 (1811).

Booshn'loch (*Nell*), cowherd to Ian Eachin M'lan, chief of the clan Quhele.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Boo'tes (3 syl.), Arcas son of Jupiter and Callisto. One day his mother, in the semblance of a bear, met him, and Arcas was on the point of killing it, when Jupiter to prevent the murder, converted him into a constellation, either *Boötēs* or *Ursa Major*.—Pausanias, *Itinerary of Greece*, viii. 4.

Do'th not Orion wo'tfully deserve
A higher place . . .
Than fir'd Boötēs, who was plac'd above
Only because the gods did else foresee
He should the murderer of his mother be?
Lord Brooke, *Of Nobility*.

Booth, husband of Amelia. Said to be a drawing of the author's own character and experiences. He has all the vices of Tom Jones, with an additional share of meanness.—Fielding, *Amelia* (1751).

Borach'io, a follower of don John of Aragon. He is a great villain, engaged to Margaret, the waiting-woman of Hero.—Shakespeare, *Much Ado about Nothing* (1600).

Borach'io, a drunkard. (Spanish, *bor-racho*, "drunk," *borrachuelo*, "a tippler.")
"Why, you stunk of wine! I'de think my niece will ever end as such a borachio! You're an absolute Borachio!"
W. Congreve, *The Way of the World* (1700).

Borachio (*Joseph*), landlord of the Eagle hotel, in Salamanca.—Josephson, *Two Strays to your Door* (1792).

Bor'ak (*Al*), the animal brought by Gabriel to convey Mahomet to the seventh heaven. The word means "lightning." Al Borak had the face of a man, but the cheeks of a horse; its eyes were like jacinths, but brilliant as the stars; it had eagle's wings, glistened all over with radiant light, and it spoke with a human voice. This was one of the ten animals (not of the race of man) received into paradise. (See *ANIMALS*, etc.)

Borak was a fine limbed, high-standing horse, strong in frame, and with a coat as glossy as marble. His colour was rufous, with one hair of gold for every three of tawny; his ears were restless and pointed like a rook; his eyes large and full of fire; his nostrils wide and streaming; he had a white star on his forehead, a neck gracefully arched, a mane soft and silky, and a thick tail that swept the ground.—Croker's *Magazine*, ii. 8.

Borax, *Nosa*, or *Crapon'dinus*, a stone extracted from a toad. It is the antidote of poison.—*Mirror of Stones*.

. . . the lead, ugly and venomous.
We've got a precious jewel in his head.
Rushmore, *As You Like It*, act ii. sc. 2 (1600).

Border Minstrel (*The*), sir Walter Scott (1771-1832).

*My steps the Border Minstrel led.
W. Wordsworth, Parson Revisited.*

Border States (of North America): Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. So called because they bordered upon the line of Free States and Slave-holding States. The term is now an anachronism.

Bore (1 syl.), a tidal wave. The largest are those of the Ganges (especially the Hooghly branch), Brahmaputra, and Indus. In Great Britain, the Severn, the Trent, the Wye, the Solway, the Dee in Cheshire, the Clyde, Dornoch Frith, and the Lune. That of the Trent is called the "heygre."

Boreas, the north wind. He lived in a cave on mount Hamus, in Thrace.

*Censor, rude Boreas, blustering raller.
G. A. Stephens, The Napoleonick.*

Borgia (*Lucrezia di*), duchess of Ferrara, wife of don Alfonso. Her natural son Gennaro was brought up by a fisherman in Naples, but when he grew to manhood a stranger gave him a paper from his mother, announcing to him that he was of noble blood, but concealing his name and family. He saved the life of Orsini in the battle of Rim'ini, and they became sworn friends. In Venice he was introduced to a party of nobles, all of whom had some tale to tell against Lucrezia: Orsini told him she had murdered her brother; Vitelli, that she had caused his uncle to be slain: Liverotto, that she had poisoned his uncle Appia'no; Gazella, that she had caused one of his relatives to be drowned in the Tiber. Indignant at these acts of wickedness, Gennaro struck off the B from the escutcheon of the duke's palace at Ferrara, changing the name Borgia into Orgia. Lucrezia prayed the duke to put to death the man who had thus insulted their noble house, and Gennaro was condemned to death by poison. Lucrezia, to save him, gave him an antidote, and let him out of prison by a secret door. Soon after his liberation the princess Negroni, a friend of the Borgias, gave a grand supper, to which Gennaro and his companions were invited. At the close of the banquet they were all arrested by Lucrezia, after having drunk poisoned wine. Gennaro was told he was the son of Lucrezia, and died. Lucrezia no sooner saw him die than she died also.—Donizetti, *Lucrezia di Borgia* (an opera, 1835).

Boroscies (3 syl.), a malicious coun-

sellor of the great-duke of Moscovia.—Baumont and Fletcher, *The Loyal Subject* (1618).

Borough (*The*), in ten-syllable verse with rhymes, in twenty-four letters, is by George Crabbe (1810).

Boroughcliff (*Captain*), a vulgar Yankee, boastful, conceited, and slangy. "I guess," "I reckon," "I calculate," are used indifferently by him, and he perpetually appeals to sergeant Drill to confirm his boastful assertions: as, "I'm a pretty considerable favourite with the ladies; arn't I, sergeant Drill?" "My character for valour is pretty well known; isn't it, sergeant Drill?" "If you once saw me in battle, you'd never forget it; would he, sergeant Drill?" "I'm a sort of a kind of a nonentity; arn't I, sergeant Drill?" etc. He is made the butt of Long Tom Coffin. Colonel Howard wishes him to marry his niece Katharine, but the young lady has given her heart to lieutenant Barnstable, who turns out to be the colonel's son, and succeeds at last in marrying the lady of his affection.—E. Fitzball, *The Pilot*.

Borre (1 syl.), natural son of king Arthur, and one of the knights of the Round Table. His mother was Lynors, an earl's daughter, who came to do homage to the young king.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 15 (1470).

* * Sir Bors de Ganis is quite another person, and so is king Bors of Gaul.

Borrioboo'la Gha, in Africa. (See JELLYBY, Mrs.)

Borro'meo (*Charles*), cardinal and archbishop of Milan. Immortalized by his self-devotion in ministering at Milan to the plague-stricken (1538-1584).

St. Roche, who died 1327, devoted himself in a similar manner to those stricken with the plague at Piacenza; and Mompesson to the people of Eyam. In 1720-22 H. Francis Xavier de Belsunce was indefatigable in ministering to the plague-stricken of Marseilles.

Borrowing. *Who goeth a-borrowing, goeth a-sorrowing*.—T. Tusser, *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*, xv. 8 and again xlii. 6 (1557).

Bors (*King*) of Gaul, brother of king Ban of Benwicke [Brittany]. They went to the aid of prince Arthur when he was first established on the British throne, and Arthur promised in return to

aid them against king Claudas, "a mighty man of men," who warred against them.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur* (1470).

There are two brethren beyond the sea, and they kings both . . . the one hight king Ian of Benwicke, and the other hight king Bors of Gaul, that is, France.—Pt. 1. 8.

(Sir Bors was of Ganis, that is, Wales, and was a knight of the Round Table. So also was Borre (natural son of prince Arthur), also called sir Bors sometimes.)

Bors (Sir), called sir Bors de Ganis, brother of sir Lionell and nephew of sir Launcelot. "For all women was he a virgin, save for one, the daughter of king Brandegoris, on whom he had a child, hight Elaine; save for her, sir Bors was a clean maid" (ch. iv.). When he went to Corbin, and saw Galahad the son of sir Launcelot and Elaine (daughter of king Pelles), he prayed that the child might prove as good a knight as his father, and instantly a vision of the holy grail was vouchsafed him; for—

There came a white dove, bearing a little censer of gold in her bill . . . and a maiden that bare the Sangreall, and she said, "Wilt ye well, sir Bors, that this child . . . shall achieve the Sangreall" . . . then they kneeled down . . . and there was such a savour as all the spicery in the world had been there. And when the dove took her flight, the maiden vanished away with the Sangreall.—Pt. iii. 1.

Sir Bors was with sir Galahad and sir Percival when the consecrated wafer assumed the visible and bodily appearance of the Saviour. And this is what is meant by achieving the holy grail; for when they partook of the wafer their eyes saw the Saviour enter it.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, iii. 101, 102 (1470).

N.B.—This sir Bors must not be confounded with sir Borre, a natural son of king Arthur and Lyonors (daughter of the earl Sanam, pt. i. 15), nor yet with king Bors of Gaul, i.e. France (pt. i. 8).

Bortell, the bull, in the beast-erie called *Reynard the Fox* (1498).

Bos'can—[*Almoga'vā*], a Spanish poet of Barcelona (1500-1543). His poems are generally bound up with those of Garcilasso. They introduced the Italian style into Castilian poetry.

Sometimes he turned to gaze upon his book,

Boscan, or Garcilasso.

Byron, *Don Juan*, l. 85 (1819).

Bosmi'na, daughter of Fingal king of Morven (north-west coast of Scotland).—*Osian*.

Boss, of Arthurian legend, is Boscaille, in Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel.

Bude is also in Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel.

When the long wave broke
All down the thundering shores of Lode and Ross.
Tennyson, *Lady of the King*.

Bossu (*René le*), French scholar and critic (1631-1680).

And for the epic poem your lordship bade me look at,
upon taking the length, breadth, height, and depth of
it, and trying them at home upon an exact scale of
Bossu's, 'tis out, my lord, in every one of its dimensions.—
Sterne (1768).

(I think Sterne means the Abbé Bossut, the mathematician. His critic tried the book on its "length, breadth, and depth;" or perhaps he wishes to confound the two authors.)

Bossut (*Abbé Charles*), a celebrated mathematician (1730-1814).

(Sir Richard Phillips assumed a host of popular names, amongst others that of *M. l'Abbé Bossut* in several educational works in French.)

Bosta'na, one of the two daughters of the old man who entrapped prince Assad in order to offer him in sacrifice on "the fiery mountain." His other daughter was named Cava'ma. The old man enjoined these two daughters to scourge the prince daily with the bastinado and feed him with bread and water till the day of sacrifice arrived. After a time, the heart of Bostana softened towards her captive, and she released him. Whereupon his brother Angiad, out of gratitude, made her his wife, and became in time king of the city in which he was already vizier.—*Arabian Nights* ("Angiad and Assad").

Bostock, a coxcomb, cracked on the point of aristocracy and family birth. His one and only inquiry is "How many quarterings has a person got?" Descent from the nobility with him covers a multitude of sins, and a man is no one, whatever his personal merit, who "is not a sprig of the nobility"—James Shirley, *The Ball* (1632).

Bot'any (*Father of English*), W. Turner, M.D. (1520-1568).

J. P. de Tournefort is called *The Father of Botany* (1656-1708).

* * Antony de Jussieu lived 1626-1758, and his brother Bernard 1699-1777.

Bothwell (*Sergeant*), alias Francis Stewart, in the royal army.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

Bothwell (*Lady*), sister of lady Forester.

Sir Geoffrey Bothwell, the husband of lady Bothwell.

Mrs. Margaret Bothwell, in the introduction of the story. Aunt Margaret proposed to use Mrs. Margaret's tombstone for her own.—*Sir W. Scott, Aunt Margaret's Mirror* (time, William III.).

Bottled Beer, Alexander Nowell, author of a celebrated Latin catechism which first appeared in 1570, under the title of *Christianæ pietatis prima Institutio, ad usum Scholarum Latine Scripta*. In 1560 he was promoted to the deanery of St. Paul's (1507-1602).—Fuller, *Worthies of England* ("Lancashire").

Bottom (*Nick*), an Athenian weaver, a compound of profound ignorance and unbounded conceit, not without good nature and a fair dash of mother-wit. When the play of *Piramus and Thisbe* is cast, Bottom covets every part; the lion, Thisbe, Pyramus, all have charms for him. In order to punish Titania, the fairy-king made her dote on Master Bottom, on whom Puck had placed an ass's head.—Shakespeare, *Mul. Nts. Drm.*

When Goldsmith, jealous of the attention which a dancing monkey attracted in a coffee-house, said, "I can do that as well," and was about to attempt it, he was but playing "Bottom."—R. G. White.

Bottomless Pit (*The*), a ludicrous sobriquet of William Pitt, who was remarkably thin (1759-1806).

Boubekir' Mueznin, of Bagdad, "a vain, proud, and envious iman, who hated the rich because he himself was poor." When prince Zeyn Alasnam came to the city, he told the people to beware of him, for probably he was "some thief who had made himself rich by plunder." The prince's attendant called on him, put into his hand a purse of gold, and requested the honour of his acquaintance. Next day, after morning prayers, the iman said to the people, "I find, my brethren, that the stranger who is come to Bagdad is a young prince possessed of a thousand virtues, and worthy the love of all men. Let us protect him, and rejoice that he has come among us."—*Arabian Nights* ("Prince Zeyn Alasnam").

Bouchard (*Sir*), a knight of Flanders, of most honourable descent. He married Constance, daughter of Bertulphe provost of Bruges. In 1127 Charles "the Good," earl of Flanders, made a law that a serf was always a serf till manumitted, and whoever married a serf became a serf. Now, Bertulphe's father was

Thancmar's serf, and Bertulphe, who had raised himself to wealth and great honour, was reduced to serfdom because his father was not manumitted. By the same law Bouchard, although a knight of royal blood, became Thancmar's serf because he married Constance, the daughter of Bertulphe (provost of Bruges). The result of this absurd law was that Bertulphe slew the earl and then himself, Constance went mad and died, Bouchard and Thancmar slew each other in fight, and all Bruges was thrown into confusion.—S. Knowles, *The Provost of Bruges* (1836).

Bought Wit is Dear. Wisdom gained by experience is dearly bought.—G. Gascoigne, *Magnum Vectigal*, etc. (died 1577).

Bou'llion (*Godfrey duke of*), a crusader (1058-1100), introduced in *Count Robert of Paris*, a novel by sir W. Scott (time, Rufus).

Bounce (*Mr. T.*), a nickname given in 1837 to T. Barnes, editor of the *Times* (or the *Turnabout*, as it was called).

Bound'erby (*Josiah*), of Coketown, banker and mill-owner, the "Bully of Humility," a big, loud man, with an iron stare and metallic laugh. Mr. Bounderby is the son of Mrs. Pegler, an old woman, to whom he pays £30 a year to keep out of sight, and in a boasting way he pretends that "he was dragged up from the gutter to become a millionaire." Mr. Bounderby marries Louisa, daughter of his neighbour and friend, Thomas Gradgrind, Esq., M.P.—C. Dickens, *Hard Times* (1854).

Bountiful (*Lady*), widow of sir Charles Bountiful. Her delight was curing the parish sick and relieving the indigent.

• My lady Bountiful is one of the best of women. Her late husband, sir Charles Bountiful, left her with £1000 a year; and I believe she lays out one-half on't in charitable uses for the good of her neighbours. In short, she has cured more people in and about Lichfield within ten years than the doctors have killed in twenty; and that's a bold word.—George Farquhar, *The Beaux' Stratagem*, l. 1 (1705).

Bounty (*Mutiny of the*), in 1790, headed by Fletcher Christian. The mutineers finally settled in Pitcairn Island (Polynesian Archipelago). In 1808 all the mutineers were dead except one (Alexander Smith), who had changed his name to John Adams, and died 1829, aged 65. The colony was taken under the protection of the British Government in 1839. Lord Byron, in

The Island, has made the "mutiny of the *Bounty*" the basis of his tale, but the facts are greatly distorted.

Boustrapa, a nickname given to Napoleon III. It is compounded of the first syllables of *Bou*[logne], *Stras*[bourg], *Pa*[ris], and alludes to his escapades in 1840, 1836, 1851 (*coup d'état*).

No man ever lived who was distinguished by more nicknames than Louis Napoleon. Besides the one above mentioned, he was called *Badinguet*, *Man of December*, *Man of Sedan*, *Ratipol*, *Verhucl*, etc.; and after his escape from the fortress of Ham he went by the pseudonym of count *Archenberg*.

Box Church (London). Stow gives two derivations: (1) He says it was so called because it was the first church in London built on arches. This is the derivation most usually accepted. (2) He says also it took its name from certain stone arches supporting a lantern on the top of the tower.

Bower of Bliss, a garden belonging to the enchantress Armida. It abounded in everything that could contribute to earthly pleasure. Here Rinaldo spent some time in love-passages with Armida, but he ultimately broke from the enchantress and rejoined the war.—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575).

Bower of Bliss, the residence of the witch Acrasia, a beautiful and most fascinating woman. This lovely garden was situated on a floating island filled with everything which could conduce to enchant the senses, and "wrap the spirit in forgetfulness."—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, ii. 12 (1590).

Bowkit, in *The Son-in-Law*.

In the scene where Cranky declares to a girl Bowkit as son-in-law on account of a nephew John Edwin who was playing "Bowkit" at the billiard after a catastrophe of surprise, "Ugly!" and then alluding to the "game" with infinite impudence, "I adhere to the decision of the British public which is the ablest fellow of us three—1, old Cranky or that gentleman there in the front row of the balcony box?—*Coriolanus* (1867).

Bowley (*Sir Joseph*), M.P., who facetiously called himself "the poor man's friend." His secretary is Fish.—C. Dickens, *The Chimes* (1844).

Bowling (*Lieutenant Tom*), an admirable naval character in Smollett's *Roderick Random*. Dibdin wrote a naval song in memoriam of Tom Bowling, beginning thus:

Here a sheer auk lies poor Tom Bowling,
The darling of the crew . . .

Boywer (*Master*), usher of the black rod in the court of queen Elizabeth.—Sir W. Scott, *Kennilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Boyzybe'us (4 syl.), the drunkard, noted for his songs in Gay's pastorals, called *The Shepherd's Week*. He sang of "Nature's Laws," of "Fairs and Shows," "The Children in the Wood," "Chevy Chase," "Taffey Welsh," "Ro-amond's Bower," "Lilly-bullero," etc. The 6th pastoral is in imitation of Virgil's 6th *Ecl.*, and Boyzybe'us is a vulgarized Silenus.

That Boyzybe'us, who with jocund tongue,
Ballads, and roundelay, did sweetly sing,
Gay, *Pastoral*, vi (1714).

Box and Cox, a dramatic romance, by J. M. Morton, the principal characters of which are Box and Cox.

Boy Bachelor (*The*), William Wotton, B.D., admitted at St. Catherine's Hall, Cambridge, before he was ten, and to his degree of B.A. when he was twelve and a half (1666-1726).

Boy Bishop (*The*), St. Nicholas, the patron saint of boys (fourth century).

(There was also an ancient custom of choosing a boy from the cathedral choir on St. Nicholas' Day (December 6) as a mock bishop. This boy possessed certain privileges, and if he died during the year was buried in pontificalibus. The custom was abolished by Henry VIII. In Salisbury Cathedral visitors are shown a small sarcophagus, which the verger says was made for a boy bishop.)

Boy Crucified. It is said that some time during the dark ages, a boy named Werner was impiously crucified at Bacharach on the Rhine, by the Jews. A little chapel erected to the memory of this boy stands on the walls of the town, close to the river. Hugh of Lincoln and William of Norwich are instances of a similar story.

See how its currents gleam and shine . . .
As if the grapes were stained with the blood
Of the innocent boy who some years back
Was taken and crucified by the Jews
In that ancient town of Bacharach.
Longfellow, *The Golden Legend*.

Boys (sea-term) has no reference to age, but only to experience; a boy may be 50 or any other age. A crew is divided into (1) able seamen or seamen, (2) ordinary seamen, (3) boys or green-horns. When a person enters himself as a boy, he is not required to know anything about the practical working of the vessel, but able seamen and ordinary seamen

must possess a certain amount of experience.

There is a sea axiom, A "boy" does not ship to know anything, that is, when a person accepts the office of "boy" on board ship, he does not profess to know anything of his duty, not even the names of the ropes, or the distinction between stem and stern.

Boyet', one of the lords attending on the princess of France.—Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost* (1594).

Boythorn (*Laurence*), a robust gentleman with the voice of a Stentor, and a friend of Mr. Jarndyce. He would utter the most ferocious sentiments, while at the same time he fondled a pet canary on his finger. Once on a time he had been in love with Miss Barbary, lady Dedlock's sister. But "the good old times—all times when old are good—were gone."—C. Dickens, *Black House* (1853).

("Laurence Boythorn" is a photograph of W. S. Landor; as "Harold Skimpole," in the same story, is drawn from Leigh Hunt.)

Boz, Charles Dickens. It was the nickname of a pet child dubbed *Moses*, in honour of "Moses Primrose" in the *Vicar of Wakefield*. Children called the name *Bazes*, which got shortened into *Boz* (1812-1870).

Who the dickens "Boz" could be . . .
Puzzled many a learned elf;
But time revealed the mystery.
And "Boz" appeared as Dickens' self.
Edgman on the *Curthustian*.

Bozzy, James Boswell, the gossiping biographer of Dr. Johnson (1740-1795).

Braban'tio, a senator of Venice, father of Desdemona; most proud, arrogant, and overbearing. He thought the "insolence" of Othello in marrying his daughter unpardonable, and that Desdemona must have been drugged with love-potions so to demean herself.—Shakespeare, *Othello* (1611).

Brac'cio, commissary of the republic of Florence, employed in picking up every item of scandal he could find against Lu'ria the noble Moor, who commanded the army of Florence against the Pisans. The Florentines hoped to find sufficient cause of blame to lessen or wholly cancel their obligations to the Moor, but even Braccio was obliged to confess "This Moor hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been so clear in his great office, that his virtues would plead like angels, trumpet-tongued,"

against the council which should censure him.—Robert Browning, *Lu'ria*.

Brac'idas and Amidas, the two sons of Mile'sio, the former in love with the wealthy Philtra, and the latter with the dowerless Lucy. Their father at death left each of his sons an island of equal size and value, but the sea daily encroached on that of the elder brother and added to the island of Amidas. The rich Philtra now forsook Bracidas for the richer brother, and Lucy, seeing herself forsaken, jumped into the sea. A floating chest attracted her attention, she clung to it, and was drifted to the wasted island, where Bracidas received her kindly. The chest was found to contain property of great value, and Lucy gave it to Bracidas, together with herself, "the better of them both." Amidas and Philtra claimed the chest as their right, and the dispute was submitted to sir Ar'tegal. Sir Ar'tegal decided that whereas Amidas claimed as his own all the additions which the sea had given to his island, so Lucy might claim as her own the chest which the sea had given into her hands.—Spenser, *Faëry Queen*, v. 4 (1596).

Bracy (*Sir Maurice de*), a follower of prince John. He sues the lady Rowena to become his bride, and threatens to kill both Cedric and Ivanhoe if she refuses. The interview is intercepted, and at the close of the novel Rowena marries Ivanhoe.—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Brad'amant, daughter of Amon and Beatrice, sister of Rinaldo, and niece of Charlemagne. She was called the *Virgin Knight*. Her armour was white, and her plume white. She loved Rogero the Moor, but refused to marry him till he was baptized. Her marriage with great pomp and Rogero's victory over Rodomont, form the subject of the last book of *Orlando Furioso*. Bradamant possessed an irresistible spear, which unhorsed any knight with a touch. Britomart had a similar spear.—Bojardo, *Orlando Innamorato* (1495); Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Brad'bourne (*Mistress Lilies*), waiting-woman of lady Avenel (2 syl.), at Avenel Castle.—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth).

Bradwardine (*Como Cosmynne*), baron of Bradwardine and of Tally.

Veolan. He is very pedantic, but brave and gallant.

Rose Bradicardine, his daughter, the heroine of the novel, which concludes with her marriage with Waverley, and the restoration of the manor-house of Tully Veolan.

Malcolm Bradicardine of Inchgrabbit, a relation of the old baron.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Brady (*Martha*), a young "Irish widow," 23 years of age, and in love with William Whittle. She was the daughter of sir Patrick O'Neale. Old Thomas Whittle, the uncle, a man of 63, wanted to oust his nephew in her affections, for he thought her "so modest, so mild, so tender-hearted, so reserved, so domestic. Her voice was so sweet, with just a *soupyon* of the brogue to make it enchanting." In order to break off this detestable passion of the old man, the widow assumed the airs and manners of a boisterous, loud, flaunting, extravagant, low Irishwoman, deeply in debt, and abandoned to pleasure. Old Whittle, thoroughly frightened, induced his nephew to take the widow off his hands, and gave him £5000 as a *loureur* for so doing.—Garrick, *The Irish Widow* (1757).

Brag (*Jack*), a vulgar boaster, who gets into good society, where his vulgarity stands out in strong relief.—Theodore Hook, *Jack Brag* (a novel).

Brag (*Sir Jack*), general John Burgoyne (died 1792).

Braganza (*The*), the largest diamond in existence, its weight being 1680 carats. It is uncut, and its value is £58,350,000. It is now among the crown jewels of Portugal.

. It is thought that this diamond, which is the size of a hen's egg, is in reality a white topaz.

Braganza (*Juan duke of*). In 1580 Philip II. of Spain claimed the crown of Portugal, and governed it by a regent. In 1640 Margaret was regent, and Velasquez her chief minister, a man exceedingly obnoxious to the Portuguese. Don Juan and his wife Louisa of Braganza being very popular, a conspiracy was formed to shake off the Spanish yoke. Velasquez was torn to death by the populace, and don Juan of Braganza was proclaimed king.

Louisa duchess of Braganza. Her character is thus described:

Bright Louisa,
To all the softness of her tender sex,
Unites the noblest qualities of man:
A genius to embrace the amplest schemes . . .
Judgment most sound, persuasive eloquence . . .
Pure piety without religious dross,
And fortitude that shrinks at no disaster.

Robert Johnson, *Braganza*, l. 10775.

Mrs. Bellamy took her leave of the stage May 24, 1785. On this occasion Mrs. Yates sustained the part of the "duchess of Braganza," and Miss Farrer spoke the address.—F. Reynolds.

Bragela, daughter of Sorglan, and wife of Cuthullin (general of the Irish army and regent during the minority of king Cormac).—Ossian, *Fingal*.

Braggadochio, personification of the intemperance of the tongue. For a time his boasting serves him with some profit, but being found out he is stripped of his borrowed plumes. His *shield* is claimed by Marinel; his *horse* by Guyon; Talus shaves off his beard; and his lady is shown to be a sham Florimel.—Spenser, *Faery Queen*, iii. 8 and 10, with v. 3.

It is thought that Philip of Spain was the academy figure of "Braggadochio."

Braggadochio's *Sword*, San'glamore (3 syl.).

Bragh [*braw*]. *Go bragh* (Irish), "for ever."

One dying wish my bosom can draw;
Erin! an exile bequeaths thee his blessing.
Land of my forefathers, Erin go bragh!
Campbell, *Exile of Erin*.

Bragmar'do (*Jano'tus de*), the sophister sent by the Parisians to Gargantua, to remonstrate with him for carrying off the bells of Notre-Dame to suspend round the neck of his mare for jingles.—Rabelais, *Gargantua and Pantagruel*, ii. (1533).

Brain'worm, the servant of Kno'-well, a man of infinite shifts, and a regular Proteus in his metamorphoses. He appears first as Brainworm; after as Fitz-Sword; then as a reformed soldier whom Knowell takes into his service; then as justice Clement's man; and lastly as valet to the courts of law, by which devices he plays upon the same clique of some half-dozen men of average intelligence.—Ben Jonson, *Every Man in His Humour* (1598).

Brakel (*Adrian*), the gipsy mountebank, formerly master of Fenella, the deaf and dumb girl.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Bramble (*Matthew*), an "odd kind of

humourist," "always on the fret," dyspeptic, and afflicted with gout, but benevolent, generous, and kind-hearted.

Miss Tabitha Bramble, an old maiden sister of Matthew Bramble, of some 45 years of age, noted for her bad spelling. She is starch, vain, prim, and ridiculous; soured in temper, proud, imperious, prying, mean, malicious, and uncharitable. She contrives at last to marry captain Lismaha'go, who is content to take "the maiden" for the sake of her £1000.

"She is tall, raw-boned, awkward, flat-chested, and stooping; her complexion is sallow and freckled; her eyes are not grey, but greenish, like those of a cat, and generally inflamed; her hair is of a sandy or rather of a dusty hue; her forehead low; her nose long, sharp, and towards the extremity always red in cold weather; her lips skinny; her mouth extensive; her teeth straggling and loose, of various colours and conformations; and her long neck shrivelled into a thousand wrinkles."—T. Smollett, *The Expedition of Humphry Clinker* (1771).

"* * "Matthew Bramble" is "Roderick Random" grown old, somewhat cynical by experience of the world, but vastly improved in taste.

Smollett took some of the incidents of the family tour from "Anstey's New Bath Guide."—Chambers, *English Literature*, ii.

Bramble (Sir Robert), a baronet living at Blackberry Hall, Kent. Blunt and testy, but kind-hearted; "charitable as a Christian, and rich as a Jew;" fond of argument and contradiction, but detesting flattery; very proud, but most considerate to his poorer neighbours. In his first interview with lieutenant Worthington "the poor gentleman," the lieutenant mistook him for a bailiff come to arrest him, but sir Robert nobly paid the bill for £500 when it was presented to him for signature as sheriff of the county.

"* * "Sir Robert Bramble" is the same type of character as Sheridan's "sir Anthony Absolute."

Frederick Bramble, nephew of sir Robert, and son of Joseph Bramble a Russian merchant. His father having failed in business, Frederick was adopted by his rich uncle. He is full of life and noble instincts, but thoughtless and impulsive. Frederick falls in love with Emily Worthington, whom he marries.—J. Colman, *The Poor Gentleman* (1802).

Bramine (2 *syl.*) and *Bramin* (*The*), Mrs. Elizabeth Draper and Laurence Sterne. Sterne being a clergyman, and Mrs. Draper being born in India, suggested the names. Ten of Sterne's letters to Mrs. Draper are published, and called *Letters to Eliza*.

Bran, the dog of Lamberg the lover

of Gelchossa (daughter of Tuathal).—Ossian, *Fingal*, v.

"* * Fingal king of Morven had a dog of the same name, and another named Luath.

Call White-breasted Bran and the surly strength of Luath.—Ossian, *Fingal*, vi.

Brand (Sir Denys), a county magnate, who apes humility. He rides a sorry brown nag "not worth £5," but mounts his groom on a race-horse "twice victor for a plate."

Bran'damond of Damascus, whom sir Bevis of Southampton defeated.

That dreadful battle where with Brandomond he fought,
And with his sword and steed such earthly wonders wrought

As e'en among his foes his admiration won.

M. Drayton, *Polyglottion*, ii. (1612).

Bran'dan (Island of St.) or *ISLAND OF SAN BORAN'DAN*, a flying island, so late as 1755 set down in geographical charts west of the Canary group. In 1721 an expedition was sent by Spain in quest thereof. The Spaniards say their king Rodri'go has retreated there, and the Portuguese affirm that it is the retreat of their don Sebastian. It was called St. Brandan from a navigator of the sixth century, who went in search of the "Islands of Paradise."

Its reality was for a long time a matter of firm belief . . . the garden of Armida, where Rinaldo was detained, and which Tasso places in one of the Canary Isles, has been identified with San Borandán.—W. Irving.

(If there is any truth at all in the legend, the island must be ascribed to the Fata Morgana.)

Bran'deum, plu. *Brandeæ*, a piece of cloth enclosed in a box with relics, which thus acquired the same miraculous powers as the relics themselves.

Pope Leo proved this fact beyond a doubt, for when some Greeks ventured to question it, he cut a brandeum through with a pair of scissors, and it was instantly covered with blood.—J. Brady, *Gloria Calendaria*, 183.

Bran'dimart, brother-in-law of Orlando, son of Monodantès, and husband of For'delis. This "king of the Distant Islands" was one of the bravest knights in Charlemagne's army, and was slain by Gradasso.—Bojardo, *Orlando Innamorato* (1495); Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Brandy Nan, queen Anne, who was very fond of brandy (1664–1714).

Brandy Nan, brandy Nan, left [a]ll in the lurch,
Her face to the gin-shop, her back to the church.
Written on the statue of queen Anne in St. Paul's palace.

Brangtons (The), vulgar, jealous, malicious gossips in *Estelina*, a novel by Miss Murray (1778).

Branno, an Irishman, father of Eivirallin. Eivirallin was the wife of Ossian and mother of Oscar.—Ossian.

Brass, the roguish confederate of Dick Amlet, and acting as his servant.

"I am your valet, 'tis true; your footman sometimes . . . but you have always had the attendant, I count so. When we were school fellows, you made me carry your books, make your exercise, own your ragnies, and sometimes take a whipping for you. When we were fellow-pupils, though I was your senior, you made me open the shop, clean my master's boots, cut last at dinner, and eat all the crusts. In your sins, too, I must own you still kept me under; you wore up to the mistress, while I was content with the maid."—Sir John Vanbrugh, *The Confederates*, III. 1 (1705).

Brass (Sampson), a knavish, servile attorney, affecting great sympathy with his clients, but in reality fleecing them without mercy.

Sally Brass, Sampson's sister, and an exaggerated edition of her brother.—C. Dickens, *Old Curiosity Shop* (1810).

Brave (The), Alfonso IV. of Portugal (1290-1357).

The Brave Fleming, John Andrew van der Mersch (1781-1792).

The Bravest of the Brave, Marshal Ney, *Le Brave des Braves* (1769-1815).

Brawn. One day a little boy came into King Arthur's court, and, drawing his wand over a boar's head, exclaimed, "There's never a cuckold's knife can cut this head of brawn!" and, lo! no knight except Sir Cradock was able to carve it.—Percy, *Reliques*, III. iii. 18.

Bray (Mr.), a selfish, miserly old man, who dies suddenly of heart-disease, just in time to save his daughter being sacrificed to Arthur Gride, a rich old miser.

Maudeline Bray, daughter of Mr. Bray, a loving, domestic, beautiful girl, who marries Nicholas Nickleby.—C. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838).

Bray (Vicar of), supposed by some to be Simon Aleyne, who lived (says Fuller) "in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. In the first two reigns he was a protestant, in Mary's reign a catholic, and in Elizabeth's a protestant again." No matter who was king, Simon Aleyne resolved to live and die "the vicar of Bray" (1540-1588).

Others think the vicar was Simon Symonds, who (according to Ray) was an independent in the protectorate, a high churchman in the reign of Charles II., a papist under James II., and a moderate churchman in the reign of William III.

Others again give the cap to one Pendleton.

* * The well-known song was written

by an officer in Colonel Fuller's regiment, in the reign of George I., and seems to refer to some clergyman of no very distant date.

Braymore (Lady Caroline), daughter of Lord Fitz-Balsam. She was to have married Frank Rochdale, but hearing that her "intended" loved Mary Thornberry, she married the Hon. Tom Shuffleton.—G. Colman, jun., *John Bull* (1806).

Braywick, the town of asses. An alderman of Braywick, having lost his donkey, went fourteen days in search of it; then meeting a brother alderman, they agreed to retire to the two opposite sides of a mountain and bray, in hopes that the donkey would answer, and thus reveal its place of concealment. This led to a public scandal, inasmuch that the people of Braywick had to take up arms in order to avenge themselves on those who jeered at them.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. ii. 7 (1615).

Brazen (Captain), a kind of Bobadil. A boastful, tongue-doughty warrior, who pretends to know everybody; to have a liaison with every wealthy, pretty, or distinguished woman; and to have achieved in war the most amazing prodigies.

He knows everybody at first sight; his impudence were a prodigy, were not his ignorance proportionable. He has the most universal acquaintance of any man living, for he won't be alone, and nobody will keep him company twice. Then he's a Caesar among the women; *Forst, videt, videt, that's all*. If he has but talked with the maid, he swears he has [corrupted] the mistress; but the most surprising part of his character is his memory, which is the most prodigious and the most trifling in the world.—G. Farquhar, *The Recruiting Officer*, III. 1 (1706).

Brazen Age, the age of war and violence. The age of innocence was the golden age; then followed the silver age; then the brazen age; and the present is the iron age, or the age of hardware and railroads.

Brazen Head. The first on record is one which Silvester II. (*Gerbert*) possessed. It told him he would be pope, and not die till he had sung mass at Jerusalem. When pope he was stricken with his death-sickness while performing mass in a church called Jerusalem (999-1003).

The next we hear of was made by Rob. Grosseteste (1175-1253).

The third was the famous brazen head of Albertus Magnus, which cost him thirty years' labour, and was broken to pieces by his disciple Thomas Aquinas (1198-1280).

The fourth was that of friar Bacon, which used to say, "Time is, time was,

time comes." Byron refers to it in the lines:

Like friar Bacon's brass head, I've spoken,
"Time is, time was, time's past [?]"
Don Juan, l. 217 (1819).

Another was made by the marquis of Villena of Spain (1384-1434). And a sixth by a Polander, a disciple of Escotillo an Italian.

Brazen Head (The), a gigantic head kept in the castle of the giant Forragus of Portugal. It was omniscient, and told those who consulted it whatever they desired to know, past, present, or future. — *Valentine and Orson*.

Bread Street (London), was the bread-market in the time of Edward I. Here Milton was born.

Breaking a Stick is part of the marriage ceremony of the American Indians, as breaking a glass is still part of the marriage ceremony of the Jews. — Lady Augusta Hamilton, *Marriage Rites*, etc., 292, 298.

In one of Raphael's pictures we see an unsuccessful suitor of the virgin Mary breaking his stick, and this alludes to the legend that the several suitors of the "virgin" were each to bring an almond stick which was to be laid up in the sanctuary over night, and the owner of the stick which budded was to be accounted the suitor God ordained, and thus Joseph became her husband. — B. H. Cowper, *Apocryphal Gospel* ("Pseudo-Matthew's Gospel," 40, 41).

In Florence is a picture in which the rejected suitors break their sticks on the back of Joseph.

Breathes there a man . . .

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,

"This is my own, my native land?"

Sir W. Scott, *Lays of the Last Minstrel*, vi. 1 (1808).

Brec'an, a mythical king of Wales. He had twenty-four daughters by one wife. These daughters, for their beauty and purity, were changed into rivers, all of which flow into the Severn. Brecknockshire, according to fable, is called after this king. (See next art.)

Brecan was a prince once fortunate and great
(Who dying lent his name to that his noble seat),
With twice twelve daughters blest, by one and only wife.
They, for their beauty rare and sanctity of life,
To rivers were transformed; whose pureness doth declare
How excellent they were by being what they are . . .
[they] to Severn shape their course.

M. Drayton, *Polygion*, iv. (1612).

Brec'hau (Prince). Father of St.

Cadock and St. Canock, the former martyr and the latter a confessor.

Then Cadock, next to whom comes Canock, both which were Prince Brechan's sons, who gave the name to Brecknockshire;
The first a martyr made, a confessor the other.

Drayton, *Polygion*, xiv. (1622).

Breck (Alison), an old fishwife, friend of the Mucklebackits. — Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Breck (Angus), a follower of Rob Roy M'Gregor, the outlaw. — Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

Bren'da (Troil), daughter of Magnus Troil and sister of Minna. — Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III.).

Breng'wain, the confidante of Is'olde (2 syl.) wife of sir Mark king of Cornwall. Isolde was criminally attached to her nephew sir Tristram, and Brengwain assisted the queen in her intrigues.

Breng'wain, wife of Gwenwyn prince of Powys-land. — Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

Brenta'no (A), one of inconceivable folly. The Brentanos (Clemens and Bettina) are wild, erratic Germans, in whom no absurdity is inconsistent. Bettina's book, entitled *Goethe's Correspondence with a Child*, 1835, is a pure fabrication.

At the point where the folly of others ceases, that of the Brentanos begins. — *German Proverb*.

Brentford (*The two kings of*). In the duke of Buckingham's farce called *The Rehearsal* (1671), the two kings of Brentford enter hand-in-hand, dance together, sing together, walk arm-in-arm, and to heighten the absurdity the actors represent them as smelling at the same nosegay (act ii. 2).

Bres'an, a small island upon the very point of Cornwall.

Upon the utmost end
Of Cornwall's furrowing beak,
Where Bresan from the land
The tilting wares doth break.
M. Drayton, *Polygion*, i. (1612).

Breton. *Entêté comme le Breton*. French proverbial expression.

Bretwalda, the over-king of the Saxon rulers, established in England during the heptarchy. In Germany the over-king was called emperor. The bretwalda had no power in the civil affairs of the under-kings, but in times of war or danger formed an important centre. (Wald is Anglo-Saxon for ruler.)

Brewer of Ghent (*The*), James van Artevelde, a great patriot. His son Philip fell in the battle of Rosbecq (fourteenth century).

Bria'na, the lady of a castle who demanded for toll "the locks of every lady and the beard of every knight that passed." This toll was established because sir Crudor, with whom she was in love, refused to marry her till she had provided him with human hair sufficient to "purfle a mantle" with. Sir Crudor, having been overthrown in knightly combat by sir Calidore, who refused to give "the passage pay," is made to release Briana from the condition imposed on her, and Briana swears to discontinue the discourteous toll.—Spenser, *Faëry Queen*, vi. 1 (1596).

Bri'anor (*Sir*), a knight overthrown by the "Salvage Knight," whose name was sir Artegal.—Spenser, *Faëry Queen*, iv. 5 (1596).

Briar'eos (4 syl.), usually called Briareus [*Bri'arucc*], the giant with a hundred hands. Hence Dryden says, "And Briareus, with all his hundred hands" (*Virgil*, vi.); but Milton writes the name Briar'os (*Paradise Lost*, i. 199).

Then, called by thee, the monster Titan came,
Whom gods Briareus, men Ægeon name.
Pope's *Iliad*, l.

Bri'areus (*Bold*), Handel (1683-1757).

Bri'areus of Languages, cardinal Mezzofanti, who was familiar with fifty-eight different languages. Byron calls him "a walking polyglot" (1774-1849).

Bribo'ci, inhabitants of Berkshire and the adjacent counties.—Cæsar, *Commentaries*.

Brick (*Jefferson*), a very weak, pale young man, the war correspondent of the *New York Rowdy Journal*, of which colonel Diver was editor.—C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1844).

Bride-Catching. It is a common Asiatic custom for the bridegroom to give chase to the bride, either on foot, horseback, or in canoes. If the bridegroom catches the fugitive, he claims her as his bride, otherwise the match is broken off. The classical tales of Hippomenes and Atalanta will instantly recur to the reader's memory.

A girl is first mounted, and rides off at full speed. Her lover pursues, and if he overtakes her she becomes his wife. We know that she is ever caught unless she chooses to be so.—Dr. Clarke.

In Turcomania the maiden carries a lamb and kid, which must be taken from her in the chase. In Singapore the chase is made in canoes.—Cameron.

Bride of Aby'dos (*The*), Zulei'ka (3 syl.), daughter of Giaffir (2 syl.) pacha of Abydos. She was the troth-plight bride of Selim; but Giaffir shoots the lover, and Zuleika dies of a broken heart.—Byron, *Bride of Abydos* (1818).

Bride of Lammermoor, Lucy Ashton, in love with Edgar master of Ravenswood, but compelled to marry Frank Hayston laird of Bucklaw. She tries to murder him on the bridal night, and dies insane the day following.—Sir W. Scott, *The Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III.).

* * *The Bride of Lammermoor* is one of the most finished of Scott's novels, presenting a unity of plot and action from beginning to end. The old butler, Caleb Balderston, is exaggerated and far too prominent, but he serves as a foil to the tragic scenes.

In *The Bride of Lammermoor* we see embodied the dark spirit of fatalism—that spirit which breathes on the writings of the Greek tragedians when they traced the persecuting vengeance of destiny against the houses of Laius and Atreus. From the time that we hear the prophetic rhymes the spell begins, and the clouds blacken round us, till they close the tale in a night of horror.—Macaulay.

Bride of the Sea, Venice, so called from the ancient ceremony of the doge marrying the city to the Adriatic by throwing a ring into it, pronouncing these words, "We wed thee, O sea, in token of perpetual domination."

Bridewell was a king's palace before the Conquest. Henry I. gave the stone for rebuilding it. Its name is from St. Bride (or Bridget), and her holy well. The well is now represented by an iron pump in Bride Lane.

Bridge. The imaginary bridge between earth and the Mohammedan paradise is called "Al Sirat'."

The rainbow bridge which spans heaven and earth in Scandinavian mythology is called "Bifrost."

Bridge of Gold. According to German tradition, Charlemagne's spirit crosses the Rhine on a golden bridge, at Bingen, in seasons of plenty, and blesses both corn-fields and vineyards.

Thou standest, like imperial Charlemagne,
Upon thy bridge of gold.

Longfellow, *Autumn*.

Bridge of Sighs, the covered passage-way which connects the palace of the doge in Venice with the State prisons. Called "the Bridge of Sighs" because the condemned passed over it from the judg-

ment hall to the place of execution. Flood has a poem called *The Bridge of Signs*.

Bridges of Cane, in many parts of Spanish America, are thrown over narrow streams.

Wild-cane arch high hung o'er gulf profound.
Campbell, *Gertrude of Wyoming*, li. 16 (1808).

Bridgemore (Mr.), of Fish Street Hill, London. A dishonest merchant, wealthy, vulgar, and purse-proud. He is invited to a *soirée* given by lord Abberville, "and counts the servants, gapes at the lustres, and never enters the drawing-room at all, but stays below, chatting with the travelling tutor."

Mrs. Bridgemore, wife of Mr. Bridgemore, equally vulgar, but with more pretension to gentility.

Miss Lucinda Bridgemore, the spiteful, purse-proud, malicious daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bridgemore, of Fish Street Hill. She was engaged to lord Abberville, but her money would not out-balance her vulgarity and ill-temper, so the young "fashionable lover" made his bow and retired.—Cumberland, *The Fashionable Lover* (1780).

Bridgenorth (Major Ralph), a roundhead and conspirator, neighbour of sir Geoffrey Peveril of the Peak, a staunch cavalier.

Mrs. Bridgenorth, the major's wife.

Alice Bridgenorth, the major's daughter and heroine of the novel. Her marriage with Julian Peveril, a cavalier, concludes the novel.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Bridget (Miss), the mother of Tom Jones, in Fielding's novel called *The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling* (1750).

It has been wondered why Fielding should have chosen to leave the stain of illegitimacy on the birth of his hero... but had Miss Bridget been privately married... there could have been no adequate motive assigned for keeping the birth of the child a secret from a man so reasonable and compassionate as Allworthy.—*Encyc. Brit. Art.*—Fielding.

Bridget (Mrs.), in Sterne's novel called *The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent.* (1759).

Bridget (Mother), aunt of Catherine Seyton, and abbess of St. Catherine.—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth).

Bridget (May), the milkwoman at Falkland Castle.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Bridge-ward (Peter), the bridge-keeper of Kenningham ("I know not where").—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth).

Bridge-ward (Peter), warder of the bridge near St. Mary's Convent. He refuses a passage to father Philip, who is carrying off the Bible of lady Alice.—Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth).

Bridle. John Gower says that Rosiphele princess of Armenia, insensible to love, saw in a vision a troop of ladies splendidly mounted, but one of them rode a wretched steed, wretchedly accoutred except as to the bridle. On asking the reason, the princess was informed that she was disgraced thus because of her cruelty to her lovers, but that the splendid bridle had been recently given, because the obdurate girl had for the last month shown symptoms of true love. Moral—Hence let ladies warning take—

Of love that they be not idle,
And bid them think of my bridle.

Confessio Amantis ("Episode of Rosiphele," 1325-1402).

Bridlegoose (Judge), a judge who decided the causes brought before him not by weighing the merits of the case, but by the more simple process of throwing dice.—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, iii. 39 (1545).

*. Beaumarchais, in his *Marriage of Figaro* (1784), has introduced this judge under the name of "Brid'oison." The person satirized by Rabelais is the chancellor Poyet.

Brid'lesly (Joe), a horse-dealer at Liverpool, of whom Julian Peveril buys a horse.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Brid'oison [*Bree.dwoy.zông'*], a stupid judge in the *Marriage de Figaro*, a comedy in French, by Beaumarchais (1784).

Bridoon (Corporal), in lieutenant Nosebag's regiment.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

* **Brien'nius (Niciphorus)**, the Cæsar of the Grecian empire, and husband of Anna Comnena (daughter of Alexius Comnēnus, emperor of Greece).—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Brigadore (3 syl.), sir Guyon's horse. The word means "Golden bridle."—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v. 8 (1596).

Brigan'tes (3 syl.), called by Drayton *Brigants*, the people of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Durham.

Where in the Britons' rule of yore the Brigants swayed.
The bravest English established . . . Northumberland
[Northumbria].

Drayton, *Polyolbon*, vii. (1613).

Briggs, one of the ten young gentlemen in the school of Dr. Blimber when Paul Dombey was a pupil there. Briggs was nicknamed the "Stoney," because his orains were petrified by the constant dropping of wisdom upon them.—C. Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846).

Brigliadoro [*Bril'je.dor'ro*], Orlando's steed. The word means "Gold bridle."—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Sir Guyon's horse, in Spenser's *Faëry Queen*, is called by the same name (1596).

Brilliant (*Sir Philip*), a great fop, but brave soldier, like the famous Murat. He would dress with all the finery of a vain girl, but would share watching, toil, and peril with the meanest soldier. "A butterfly in the drawing-room, but a Hector on the battle-field." He was a "blade of proof; you might laugh at the scabbard, but you wouldn't at the blade." He falls in love with lady Anne, reforms his vanities, and marries.—S. Knowles, *Old Maids* (1841).

Brilliant Madman (*The*), Charles XII. of Sweden (1682, 1697-1718).

Brillianta (*The lady*), a great wit in the ancient romance entitled *Tirante le Blanc*, author unknown.

Here (in *Tirante le Blanc*) we shall find the famous knight don Kyrie Myson of Montalban, his brother Thomas, the knight Fonseca, . . . the strategem of the wily Tranquil . . . and the witticisms of lady Brillianta. This is one of the most amusing books ever written—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. i. 6 (1605).

Bris (*Il conte di San*), governor of the Louvre. He is father of Valentin and leader of the St. Bartholomew massacre.—Meyerbeer, *Les Huguenots* (1836).

Brisac (*Justice*), brother of Miramont.

Charles Brisac, a scholar, son of justice Brisac.

Eustace Brisac, a courtier, brother of Charles.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Elder Brother* (1637).

Brise'is (3 syl.), whose real name was Hippodamia, was the daughter of Briseüs, brother of the priest Chryseüs. She was the concubine of Achilles, but when Achilles bullied Agamemnon for not giving Chryseüs to her father, who offered a ransom for her, Agamemnon turned upon him and said he would let Chryseüs go, but should take Briseis instead.—Homer, *Iliad*, i.

Brisk, a good-natured conceited coxcomb, with a most voluble tongue. Fond of saying "good things," and printing

them out with such expressions as "There I had you, eh?" "That was pretty well, egad, eh?" "I hit you in the teeth there, egad!" His ordinary oath was "Let me perish!" He makes love to lady Froth.—W. Congreve, *The Double Dealer* (1694).

Bris'kie (2 syl.), disguised under the name of Putskie. A captain in the Moscowite army, and brother of general Archas "the loyal subject" of the great-duk of Moscowia.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Loyal Subject* (1618).

Bris'sotin, one of the followers of Jean Pierre Brissot, an advanced revolutionist. The Brissotins were subsequently merged in the Girondists, and the word dropped out of use.

Bristol Boy (*The*), Thomas Chatterton, the poet, born at Bristol. Also called "The Marvellous Boy" (1752-1770).

The marvellous boy who perished in his pride.
Wordsworth.

Bristol Man's Gift, a present of something which the giver pronounces to be of no use or no value to himself.

Britain, according to the British triads, was called first "The green water-fort" (*Clas Merddyn*); this was before it was populated. Its next name was "The honey isle" (*Y Vel Iuys*). But after it was brought under one head by Prydain son of Aedd, it was called "Prydain's isle" (*Iuys Prydun*).

It has also been called "Hyperbo'rea," "Atlant'ica," "Cassit'oria," "Roma'na," and "Thulë." Also "Yr Iuys Wen" ("the white island"), and some will have that the word Albion is derived from the Latin, *albus*, "white," and that the island was so called from "its white cliffs," an etymology only suited to fable.

Bochart says *Baratanic* ("country of tin"), a Phœnician word, contracted into *B'rotan'*, is the true derivation.

Britain, in Arthurian romance, always means Brittany. England is called Logris or Logria.

Britan'nia. The Romans represented the island of Great Britain by the figure of a woman seated on a rock, from a fanciful resemblance thereto in the general outline of the island. The idea is less poetically expressed by "An old witch on a broomstick."

The effigy of Britannia on our copper coin dates from the reign of Charles II. (1672), and was engraved by Roettger from a drawing by Evelyn. "It is meant

for one of the king's court favourites, some say Frances Theresa Stuart, duchess of Richmond, and others Barbara Villiers, duchess of Cleveland.

Britannia, the name of the ship under the command of captain Albert, in Falconer's poem called *The Shipwreck*. It was dashed to pieces on the projecting verge of cape Colonna, the most southern point of Attica (1756).

British History of Geoffrey of Monmouth, is a translation of a Welsh Chronicle. It is in nine books, and contains a "history" of the Britons and Welsh from Brutus, great-grandson of Trojan Aeneas to the death of Cadwallor or Cadwallader in 688. This Geoffrey was first archdeacon of Monmouth, and then bishop of St. Asaph. The general outline of the work is the same as that given by Nennius three centuries previously. Geoffrey's *Chronicle*, published about 1143, formed a basis for many subsequent historical works. A compendium by Diceto is published in Gale's *Chronicles*.

British Lion (*The*), the spirit or pugnacity of the British nation, as opposed to *John Bull*, which symbolizes the substantiality, obstinacy, and solidity of the British nation, with all its prejudices and national peculiarities. To rouse John Bull is to tread on his corns, to rouse the British Lion is to blow the war-trumpet in his ears. The British Lion also means the most popular celebrity of the British nation for the time being.

Our glorious constitution is owing to the habit which the British Lion observes of sitting over his wine after dinner.—William Jordan.

British Soldiers' Battle (*The*), the battle of Inkerman, November 6, 1854.

For stubborn valour, for true old English resolution to fight it out to the last, amid every disadvantage and against almost overwhelming odds, men will for ages point to Inkerman, "the British Soldiers' Battle."—Sir Edward Creasy, *The Fifteen Decisive Battles* (preface).

Britomart, the representative of chastity. She was the daughter and heiress of king Ryenece of Wales, and her legend forms the third book of the *Fairy Queen*. One day, looking into Venus's looking-glass, given by Merlin to her father, she saw therein sir Artegall, and fell in love with him. Her nurse Glauce (2 syl.) tried by charms "to undo her love," but "love that is in gentle heart begun no idle charm can remove." Finding her "charms" ineffectual, she took her to Merlin's cave in Carmarthen, and

the magician told her she would be the mother of a line of kings (*the Tudors*), and after twice 400 years one of her offspring, "a royal virgin," would shake the power of Spain. Glauce now suggested that they should start in quest of sir Artegall, and Britomart donned the armour of An'gela (queen of the Angles), which she found in her father's armoury, and taking a magic spear which "nothing could resist," she sallied forth. Her adventures allegorize the triumph of chastity over impurity: Thus in Castle Joyous, Malacasta (*lust*), not knowing her sex, tried to seduce her, "but she flees youthful lust, which wars against the soul." She next overthrew Marinell, son of Cym'oent. Then made her appearance as the Squire of Dames. Her last achievement was the deliverance of Am'oret (*wifely love*) from the enchanter Busirane. Her marriage is deferred to bk. v. 6, when she tilted with sir Artegall, who "shares away the ventail of her helmet with his sword," and was about to strike again when he became so amazed at her beauty that he thought she must be a goddess. She bade the knight remove his helmet, at once recognized him, and consented to be his wife. Her marriage is in book v. canto 6.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iii. (1590).

She charmed at once and tamed the heart,
Incomparable Britomart.

Sir W. Scott.

Briton (*Colonel*), a Scotch officer, who sees donna Isabella jump from a window in order to escape from a marriage she dislikes. The colonel catches her, and takes her to the house of donna Violante, her friend. Here he calls upon her, but don Felix, the lover of Violante, supposing Violante to be the object of his visits, becomes jealous, till at the end the mystery is cleared up, and a double marriage is the result.—Mrs. Centlivre, *The Wonder* (1714).

Broadside (4). To constitute a broadside, the matter should be printed on the entire sheet, on one side of the paper only, not in columns, but in one measure. It matters not which way of the paper the printing is displayed, or what the size of type, provided the whole is presented to the eye in one view. Although the entire matter of a broadside must be contained on one side of a sheet of paper, an endorsement may be allowed.

Brobdingnag, a country of enormous giants, to whom Gulliver was a tiny dwarf. They were as tall "as an or-

dinary church steeple," and all their surroundings were in proportion.

Your high church steeple, you gawky stag.
Your husband must come from Brod'ingus.
Rane O'Hara, *Ardus*.

Brook (Adam), in *Charles XII.*, an historical drama by J. R. Planche.

Broken Feather. *A broken feather in his wing*, a scandal connected with one's name, a blot on one's 'scutcheon.

If an angel were to walk about, Mrs. Sam Hurst would never rest till she had found out where he came from. And perhaps whether he had a broken feather in his wing.—Mrs. Oliphant, *Phoebe*, li. 6.

Broken-Girth-Flow (Laird of), one of the Jacobite conspirators in *The Black Dwarf*, a novel by sir W. Scott (time, Anne).

Broken Heart (The), a tragedy by John Ford (1633). (See CALANTHA.)

Broker of the Empire (The). Darius, son of Hystaspès, was so called by the Persians from his great care of the financial condition of his empire.

Bro'mia, wife of Sosia (slave of Amphitryon), in the service of Alcmena. A nagging temptant, who keeps her husband in petticoat subjection. She is not one of the characters in Molière's comedy of *Amphitryon*.—Dryden, *Amphitryon* (1690).

Bromton's Chronicle (time, Edward III.), that is, "The Chronicle of John Bromton" printed among the *Decem Scriptores*, under the titles of "Chronicon Johannis Bromton," and "Jorlanensis Historia a Johanne Bromton," abbot of Jerevaux, in Yorkshire. It commences with the conversion of the Saxons by St. Augustin, and closes with the death of Richard I. in 1199. Selden has proved that the chronicle was not written by Bromton, but was merely brought to the abbey while he was abbot.

Bron'tes (2 syl.), one of the Cyclops, hence a blacksmith generally. Called Bronteus (2 syl.) by Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iv. 5 (1596).

Not with such weight, to frame the forked brand,
The ponderous hammer falls from Bron'tes' hand.
Jerusalem Delivered, xi. (Hood's translation).

Bronzely (2 syl.), a mere rake, whose vanity was to be thought "a general seducer."—Mrs. Inchbald, *Wives as they Were, and Maids as they Are* (1797).

Bron'somarte (3 syl.), the sorrel steed of sir Launcelot Greaves. The word means a "mattlesome sorrel."—Smollett, *Sir Launcelot Greaves* (1756).

Brook (Master), the name assumed by Ford when sir John Falstaff makes love to his wife. Sir John, not knowing him, confides to him every item of his amour, and tells him how cleverly he has duped Ford by being carried out in a buck-basket before his very face.—Shakespeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor* (1601).

Brook Street (Grosvenor Square, London), is so called from a brook or stream which at one time ran down that locality.

Broo'ker, the man who stole the son of Ralph Nickleby out of revenge; called him "Smike," and put him to school at Dotheboys Hall, Yorkshire. His tale is told p. 594-5 (original edit.).—C. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838).

Brother Jonathan. When Washington was in want of ammunition, he called a council of officers; but no practical suggestion being offered, he said, "We must consult brother Jonathan," meaning his excellency Jonathan Trumbull, the elder governor of the state of Connecticut. This was done, and the difficulty surmounted. "To consult brother Jonathan" then became a set phrase, and "Brother Jonathan" became the "John Bull" of the United States.—J. R. Bartlett, *Dictionary of Americanisms*.

Brother Sam, the brother of lord Dundreary, the hero of a comedy based on a German drama, by John Oxenford, with additions and alterations by E. A. Sothorn and T. B. Buckstone.—Supplied by T. B. Buckstone, Esq.

Brothers (The), a comedy by Richard Cumberland (1769). (For the plot, see BELFIELD, BROTHERS.)

Brougham's Plaid Trousers. The story goes that lord Brougham [Broom] once paid a visit to a great cloth factory in the north, and was so pleased with one of the patterns that he requested to be supplied with "a dozen pieces for his own use," meaning, of course, enough for a dozen pair of trousers. The clothier sent him "a dozen pieces," containing several hundred yards, so that his lordship was not only set up for life in plaid for trousers, but had enough to supply a whole clan.

Browdie (John), a brawny, big-made Yorkshire corn-factor, bluff, bonnet, honest, and kind-hearted. He befriends poor Smike, and is much attached to

Nicholas Nickleby. John Browdie marries Mattilda Price, a miller's daughter.—C. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838).

Brown (Vanbeest), lieutenant of Dirk Hatterack.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Brown (Jonathan), landlord of the Black Bear at Darlington. Here Frank Osbaldistone meets Rob Roy at dinner.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

Brown (Mrs.), the widow of the brother-in-law of the Hon. Mrs. Skewton. She had one daughter, Alice Marwood, who was first cousin to Edith (Mr. Dombey's second wife). Mrs. Brown lived in great poverty, her only known vocation being "to strip children of their clothes, which she sold or pawned."—C. Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1816).

Brown (Mrs.), a "Mrs. John Bull," with all the practical sense, kind-heartedness, absence of conventionality, and the prejudices of a well-to-do but half-educated Englishwoman of the middle shop class. She passes her opinions on all current events, and travels about, taking with her all her prejudices, and despising everything which is not English.—Arthur Sketchley [Rev. George Rose].

Brown the Younger (Thomas), the *nom de plume* of Thomas Moore, in *The Two-penny Post-bag*, a series of witty and very popular satires on the prince regent (afterwards George IV.), his ministers, and his boon companions. Also in *The Fudge Family in Paris*, and in *The Fudges in England* (1835).

Brown, Jones, and Robinson, three Englishmen who travel together. Their adventures, by Richard Doyle, were published in *Punch*. In them is held up to ridicule the *gaucherie*, the contracted notions, the vulgarity, the conceit, and the general snobbism of the middle-class English abroad.

Browne (Hoblot Knight) illustrated some of Dickens's novels, and took the pseudonym of "Phiz" (1812-).

Browns. To *astonish the Browns*, to do or say something regardless of the annoyance it may cause or the shock it may give to Mrs. Grundy. Anne Boleyn had a whole clan of Browns, or "country cousins," who were welcomed at court in the reign of Elizabeth. The queen, how-

ever, was quick to see what was *gauche*, and did not scruple to reprove them for uncourtly manners. Her plainness of speech used quite to "astonish the Browns."

Browne (General) pays a visit to lord Woodville. His bedroom for the night is the "tapestried chamber," where he sees the apparition of "the lady in the sacque," and next morning relates his adventure.—Sir W. Scott, *The Tapestried Chamber* (time, George III.).

Brownlow, a most benevolent old gentleman, who rescues Oliver Twist from his vile associates. He refuses to believe in Oliver's guilt of theft, although appearances were certainly against him, and he even takes the boy into his service.—C. Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837).

Brox'mouth (John), a neighbour of Happer the miller.—Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth).

Bruce (The), an epic poem by John Barbour (1320-1395).

Bru'el, the name of the goose, in the tale of *Reynard the Fox*. The word means the "Little roarer" (1498).

Bru'in, the name of the bear, in the beast-epic called *Reynard the Fox*. Hence a bear in general.

The word means the "brown one" (1498).

Bru'in, one of the leaders arrayed against Hudibras. He is meant for one Talgol, a Newgate butcher, who obtained a captain's commission for valour at Naseby. He marched next to Orsin [*Joshua Gosling*, landlord of the bear-gardens at Southwark].—S. Butler, *Hudibras*, i. 3.

Bruin (Mrs. and Mr.), daughter and son-in-law to sir Jacob Jollup. Mr. Bruin is a huge bear of a fellow, and rules his wife with scant courtesy.—S. Foote, *The Mayor of Garratt* (1768).

Brulgrud'dery (Dennis), landlord of the Red Cow, on Muckslush Heath. He calls himself "an Irish gentleman bred and born." He was "brought up to the church," i.e. to be a church bandle, but lost his place for snoring at sermon-time. He is a sot, with a very kind heart, and is honest in great matters, although in business he will palm off an old cock for a young capon.

M^{rs}. Brulgrud'dery, wife of Dennis, and widow of Mr. Skinnygauge, former land-

lord of the Red Cow. Unprincipled, self-willed, ill-tempered, and over-reaching. Money is the only thing that moves her, and when she has taken a bribe she will whittle down the service to the finest point.—G. Colman, jun., *John Bull* (1803).

Brumo, a place of worship in Craca (one of the Shetland Isles).

Far from his friends they placed him in the horrid circle of Brumo where the ghosts of the dead howl round the stone of their fear.—*Ossian, Fingal*, vi.

Brun'cheval "the Bold," a paynim knight, who tilted with sir Satyrane, and both were thrown to the ground together at the first encounter.—Spenser, *Fair Queen*, iv. 4 (1596).

Brunello, a deformed dwarf, who at the siege of Albracca stole Sacripant's charger from between his legs without his knowing it. He also stole Angelica's magic ring, by means of which he released Roger from the castle in which he was imprisoned. Ariosto says that Agriamant gave the dwarf a ring which had the power of resisting magic.—Bojardo, *Orlando Innamorato* (1493); and Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

"I saw him sleep so soundly upon Dapple that the thief had time enough to slip four stakes under the four corners of my pallet, and to lead away the beast from under my legs without waking me."—*Cervantes, Don Quixote*, II. 1. 4 (1605).

Brunenburg (*Battle of*), referred to in Tennyson's *King Harold*, is the victory obtained in 938 by king Athelstan over the Danes.

Brunetta, mother of Chery (who married his cousin Fairstar).—Comte de D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Princess Fairstar," 1652).

Brunetta, the rival beauty of Phyllis. (On one occasion Phyllis procured a most marvellous fabric of gold brocade in order to eclipse her rival, but Brunetta arrayed her train-bearer in a dress of the same material and cut in the same fashion. Phyllis was so mortified that she went home and died.—*The Spectator*).

Brunhild, queen of Iceland, who made a vow that none should win her who could not surpass her in three trials of skill and strength: (1) hurling a spear; (2) throwing a stone; and (3) jumping. Günther king of Burgundy undertook the three contests, and by the aid of Siegfried succeeded in winning the martial queen. First, hurling a spear that three men could scarcely lift: the queen hurled it towards Günther, but Siegfried, in his inviolable cloak reversed

its direction, causing it to strike the queen and knock her down. Next, throwing a stone so huge that twelve brawny men were employed to carry it: Brunhild lifted it on high, flung it twelve fathoms, and jumped beyond it. Again Siegfried helped his friend to throw it further, and in leaping beyond the stone. The queen, being fairly beaten, exclaimed to her liegemen, "I am no longer your queen and mistress; henceforth are ye the liegemen of Günther" (lied vii.). After marriage Brunhild was so obstreperous that the king again applied to Siegfried, who succeeded in depriving her of her ring and girdle, after which she became a very submissive wife.—*The Nibelungen Lied*.

Bruno (*Bishop*), bishop of Herbitopolitum. Sailing one day on the Danube with Henry III. emperor of Germany, they came to Ben Strudel ("the devouring gulf"), near Grinon Castle, in Austria. Here the voice of a spirit clamoured aloud, "Ho! ho! Bishop Bruno, whither art thou travelling? But go thy ways, bishop Bruno, for thou shalt travel with me to-night." At night, while feasting with the emperor, a raft fell on his head and killed him. Southey has a ballad called *Bishop Bruno*, but it deviates from the original legend given by Heywood in several particulars: It makes bishop Bruno hear the voice first on his way to the emperor, who had invited him to dinner; next, at the beginning of dinner; and thirdly, when the guests had well feasted. At the last warning an ice-cold hand touched him, and Bruno fell dead in the banquet hall.

Brush, the impertinent English valet of lord Ogilby. If his lordship calls he never hears unless he chooses; if his bell rings he never answers it till it suits his pleasure. He helps himself freely to all his master's things, and makes love to the pretty chambermaids he comes in contact with.—Colman and Garrick, *The Clandestine Marriage* (1766).

Brut (*Le*), a metrical chronicle of Maitre Wace, canon of Caen, in Normandy. It contains the earliest history of England, and other historical legends (twelfth century).

Brute (*1 syl.*), the first king of Britain (in mythical history). He was the son of Æneas Silvius (grandson of Ascanius and great-grandson of Æneas of Troy). Brute called London the capital of his adopted country, Troy.

servant (*New Troy*). The legend is this: An oracle declared that Brute should be the death of both his parents; his mother died in child-birth, and at the age of 5 Brute shot his father accidentally on a deer-hunt. Being driven from Alba Longa, he collected a band of old Trojans and landed at Totness, in Devonshire. His wife was Innogen, daughter of Pandrusus king of Greece. His tale is told at length in the *Chronicles* of Geoffrey of Monmouth, in the first song of Dryden's *Polyolbion*, and in Spenser's *Fairy Queen*, ii.

Brute (Sir John), a coarse, surly, ill-mannered brute, whose delight was to "provoke" his young wife, who he tells is "a young lady, a fine lady, a witty lady, and a virtuous lady, but yet I hate her." In a drunken frolic he intercepts a sailor taking home a new dress to lady Brute; he insists on arraying himself therein, is arrested for a street row, and taken before the justice of the peace. Being asked his name, he gives it as "lady John Brute," and is dismissed.

Lady Brute, wife of sir John. She is subjected to divers indignities, and insulted morn, noon, and night, by her surly, drunken husband. Lady Brute intrigues with Constant, a former lover; but her intrigues are more mischievous than vicious.—Vanbrugh, *The Provoked Wife* (1697).

The coarse post-house valour of "sir John Brute" (Garrick's famous part) is well contrasted with the fine indolence and affectation of his wife [Surely this must be an error. It applies to "lady Fanciful," but not to "lady Brute."—E. Chambers, *English Literature*, 1886]

Brute Green-Shield, the successor of Ebrauc king of Britain. The mythical line is: (1) Brute, great-great-grandson of Æneas; (2) Locrin, his son; (3) Guendolen, the widow of Locrin; (4) Ebrauc; (5) Brute Green-Shield. Then follow in order Leil, Hudibras, Bladud, Leir [Shakespeare's "Leir"]; etc.

... of her courageous kings.
Brute Green-Shield, to whose name we providence impute
Primely to revive the land's first conqueror, Brute.
Dryden, *Polyolbion*, vii. (1612).

Brute's City, London, called Trinobant (*New Troy*).

The goodly Thames near which Brute's city stands.
Dryden, *Polyolbion*, vii. (1612).

(Of course *Trinobant* is so called from the Trinobantes or Trinobantes, a Celtic tribe settled in Essex and Middlesex when Cæsar invaded the island.)

Bruton Street (London), so called from Bruton, in Somersetshire, the seat of John lord Berkeley of Stratton.

Brutus (Lucius Junius), first consul of Rome, who condemned his own two sons to death for joining a conspiracy to restore Tarquin to the throne, from which he had been banished. This subject has been dramatized by N. Lee (1679) and John H. Payne, under the title of *Brutus or The Fall of Tarquin* (1820). Alfieri has an Italian tragedy on the same subject. In French we have the tragedies of Arnault (1792) and Ponsard (1848). (See LUCRETIA.)

The elder Keen on one occasion consented to appear at the Glasgow Theatre for his son's benefit. The play chosen was Payne's *Brutus*, in which the father took the part of Brutus and Charles Keen that of Titus. The audience sat, stifled in tears during the pathetic interview, till "Brutus" falls on the neck of "Titus" exclaiming in a burst of agony, "Remember thy wretched father!" when the whole house broke forth into peals of approbation. Edmund Keen then whispered in his son's ear, "Charles, we are doing the trick."—W. C. Russell, *Representative Actors*, 476.

Junius Brutus. So James Lynch Fitz-Stephen has been called, because (like the first consul of Rome) he condemned his own son to death for murder, and to prevent a rescue caused him to be executed from the window of his own house in Galway (1493).

The Spanish Brutus, Alfonso Perez de Guzman, governor of Tarifa in 1293. Here he was besieged by the infant don Juan, who had revolted against his brother, king Sancho IV., and having Guzman's son in his power, threatened to kill him unless Tarifa was given up to him. Guzman replied, "Sooner than be guilty of such treason I will lend Juan a dagger to slay my son;" and so saying tossed his dagger over the wall. Sad to say, Juan took the dagger, and assassinated the young man there and then (1258-1309).

Brutus (Marcus), said to be the son of Julius Cæsar by Servilia.*

Brutus' bastard hand

Shakspere, 2 *Henry VI.* act iv. sc. 1 (1801).

This Brutus is introduced by Shakespeare in his tragedy of *Julius Cæsar*, and the poet endows him with every quality of a true patriot. He loved Cæsar much, but he loved Rome more.

John F. Kemble seems to me always to play best those characters in which there is a predominating trace of some over-mastering passion. . . . The patriotic pride of "Coriolanus," the stoicism of "Brutus," the vehemence of "Hotspur," mark the class of characters I mean.—Sir W. Scott.

In the life of C. M. Young, we are told that Edmund Keen in "*Hamlet*," "*Coriolanus*," "*Brutus*" . . . never approached within any innumerable distance of the learned and majestic Kemble.

Brutus. Et tu, Brute. Shakespeare, on the authority of Suetonius, puts these

words into the mouth of Cæsar when Brutus stabbed him. Shakespeare's drama was written in 1607, and probably he had seen *The True Tragedy of Richard duke of York* (1600), where these words occur; but even before that date H. Stephens had said:

Julæ Cæsar, quand il vit que Brutus aussi estoit de ceux
qui luy tiroient des coups d'espee, luy dit, *Kai sv tænon!*
C'est à dire . . . Et toy mon filz, en es tu aussi.—*Deux*
Dial. du Nouveau Lang. France (1833)

Brutus and Cicero. Cicero says
"Cæsare interfecto, statim, cruentum alte
extollens M. Brutus pugionem *Cæronem*
nominatim exclamavit, atque ei re-
cuperatam libertatem est gratulatus."—
Philipp. ii. 12.

When Brutus rose
Refulgent from the stroke of Cæsar's fate,
. . . (he) called aloud
On Tully's name, and shook his crimson steel,
And bade the "father of his country" hail
Akenaide, *Pleasures of Imagination, i.*

Bryce's Day (*St.*), November 13.
On St. Bryce's Day, 1002, Ethelred caused
all the Danes in the kingdom to be
secretly murdered in one night.

In one night the throats of all the Danish cut
Drayton, *Polydora n. xii. (1613)*

Brydone (*Lispeth*) or Glendinning, a
widow of Simon Glendinning, of the
Tower of Glendearg.—Sir W. Scott, *The*
Monastery (time, Llivabeth).

Bubas'tis, the Dian'a of Egyptian
mythology. She was the daughter of
Isis and sister of Horus.

Bubenurg (*Sir Adrian de*), a veteran
knight of Berne.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of*
Gierstun (time, Edward IV.).

Bucca, goblin of the wind in Celtic
mythology, and supposed by the ancient
inhabitants of Cornwall to foretell ship-
wreck.

Bucen'taur, the Venetian State
galley used by the doge when he went
"to wed the Adriatic." In classic
mythology the bucentaur was half man
and half ox.

Buceph'alos ("bull-headed"), the
name of Alexander's horse, which cost
£3500. It knelt down when Alexander
mounted, and was 30 years old at its
death. Alexander built a city called
Bucephala in its memory.

The Persian Bucephalos, Shidbiz, the
famous charger of Chosroes Parviz.

Buck'et (*Mr.*), a shrewd detective
officer, who cleverly discovers that Hor-
tense, the French maid-servant of lady
Bedlock, was the murderer of Mr. Tul-

kinghorn, and not lady Dedlock who was
charged with the deed by Hortense.—C.
Dickens, *Bleak House* (1853).

Buckingham (*Henry de Stafford*
duke of), favourite of Richard III., by
whom he was beheaded in 1483. This is
the duke that Sackville met in the realms
of Pluto, and whose "complaynt" is
given in the induction of *A Mirror for*
Majustraytes (1557).

Buckingham (*George Villiers first duke*
of), the profligate favourite of James I.,
who called him "Steenie" from his
beauty, a pet corruption of Stephen,
whose face at martyrdom was "as the
face of an angel." This was the duke
who was assassinated by Fenton (1592-
1628). He is introduced by sir W. Scott
in *The Fortunes of Nigel*.

Buckingham (*George Villiers duke of*)
son of the preceding, and favourite of
Charles II. He made the "whole body
of vice his study," and his name furnishes
the third letter of the famous anagram
"CABAL." This was the duke who wrote
The Rehearsal (q.v.). He is introduced
by sir W. Scott in *Peveril of the Peak*, and
by Dryden in *Absalom and Achitophel*,
where he is called "Zimri." He died
wretchedly in the house of one of his
tenants in Yorkshire (1627-1688).

In the worst inn a worst room, with mat half hung,
The floor of plaster, and the walls of dung.
On once a buck-bed, but repaired with straw,
With tape tied curtains, never meant to draw . . .
Great Villiers lies—alas! how changed from him—
That life of pleasure, and that soul of whim!
Pope, *Moral Essays, iii.*

Buckingham (*Mary duchess of*), intro-
duced by sir W. Scott in *Peveril of the*
Peak (time, Charles II.).

Bucklaw (*The laird of*), afterwards
laird of Girmington. His name was
Frank Hayston. Lucy Ashton plights
her troth to Edgar master of Ravens-
wood, and they exchange love-tokens at
the Mermaid's Fountain; but her father,
sir William Ashton, from pecuniary views,
promises her in marriage to the laird of
Bucklaw, and as she signs the articles
Edgar suddenly appears at the castle.
They return to each other their love-
tokens, and Lucy is married to the laird;
but on the wedding night the bridegroom
is found dangerously wounded in the
bridal chamber, and the bride hidden in
the chimney-corner insane. *They dies*
in convulsions, but Bucklaw recovers and
goes abroad.—Sir W. Scott, *The Bride of*
Lammermoor (time, William III.).

Buckle (*Put into*), put into pawn at the rate of 40 per cent. interest.

Buckle (*To talk*), to talk about marriage.

I took a girl to dinner who talked buckle to me, and the girl on the other side talked bulis.—*Vera*, 154.

Bucklers-bury (London), so called from one Buckle, a grocer (*Old and New London*). In the reign of Elizabeth and long afterwards Bucklersbury was chiefly inhabited by druggists, who sold green and dried herbs. Hence Falstaff says to Mrs. Ford, he could not assume the ways of those "lipping hawthorn buds [*i.e.* young fops], who smell like Bucklers-bury in simple-time."—Shakespeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, act iii. sc. 3 (1601).

Bude Light, a light devised by Mr. Gurney of Bude, in Cornwall. Intense light is obtained by supplying the burner with an abundant stream of oxygen. The principle of the Argand lamp is also a free supply of oxygen. Gurney's invention is too expensive to be of general service, but an intense light is obtained by reflectors and refractors called *Bude lights*, although they wholly differ in principle from Gurney's invention.

Buffoon (*The Pulpit*). Hugh Peters is so called by Dugdale (1599-1660).

Bug Jargal, a negro, passionately in love with a white woman, but tempering the wildest passion with the deepest respect.—Victor Hugo, *Bug Jargal* (a novel).

Bulbul, a nightingale, any singer of ditties. When, in *The Princess* (by Tennyson), the prince, disguised as a woman, enters with his two friends (similarly disguised) into the college to which no man was admitted, he sings; and the princess, suspecting the fraud, says to him, "Not for thee, O bulbul, any rose of Gulistan shall burst her veil," *i.e.* "O singer, do not suppose that any woman will be taken in by such a flimsy deceit." The bulbul loved the rose, and Gulistan means the "garden of roses." The prince was the bulbul, the college was Gulistan, and the princess the rose sought.—Tennyson, *The Princess*, iv.

Bulbul-Hewar, the talking bird, which was joined in singing by all the song-birds in the neighbourhood. (See *TALKING BIRD*).—*Arabian Nights* ("The Two Sisters," the last story).

Bulis, mother of *Raven's* of *Thessaly*.

Egyptus entertained a criminal love for Timandra, the mother of Neoph'ron, and Neophron was guilty of a similar passion for Bulis. Jupiter changed Egyptus and Neophron into vultures, Bulis into a duck, and Timandra into a sparrow-hawk.—*Classic Mythology*.

Bull (*John*), the English nation personified, and hence any typical Englishman.

Bull in the main was an honest, plain-dealing fellow, choleric, bold, and of a very inconstant temper. He dreaded not old Lewis [*Louis XIV.*], either at back-sword, single falcion, or cudgel play; but then he was very apt to quarrel with his best friends, especially if they pretended to govern him. If you flattered him, you might lead him as a child. John's temper depended very much upon the air; his spirits rose and fell with the weather-glass. He was quick, and understood business well; but no man alive was more careless in looking into his accounts, nor more cheated by partners, apprentices, and servants. . . . No man kept a better house, nor spent his money more generously.—Chap. 5.

(The subject of this *History* is the "Spanish Succession" in the reigns of Louis XIV. and queen Anne.)

Mrs. Bull, queen Anne, "very apt to be choleric." On hearing that Philip Baboon (*Philippe duc d'Anjou*) was to succeed to lord Strutt's estates (*i.e.* the *Spanish throne*), she said to John Bull:

"You sat, you loiter about ale houses and taverns, spend your time at billiards, ninepins, or puppet-shows, never minding me nor my numerous family. Don't you hear how lord Strutt [*the king of Spain*] has bespoken his liveries at Lewis Baboon's shop [*France*]? . . . Pie upon it! Up, man! . . . I'll sell my shift before I'll be so used."—Chap. 4.

John Bull's Mother, the Church of England.

John had a mother, whom he loved and honoured extremely; a discreet, grave, sober, good conditioned, cleanly old gentlewoman as ever lived. She was none of your cross grained, terranaut, scolding jades . . . always censuring your conduct . . . on the contrary, she was of a meek spirit . . . and put the best construction upon the words and actions of her neighbours . . . She neither wore a ruff, forehead cloth, nor high-crowned hat . . . She scorned to patch and paint, yet she loved cleanliness. . . . She was no less gentle in her behaviour . . . in the due mean between one of your affected currying pieces of formality, and your ill-mannered creatures which have no regard to the common rules of civility.—Pt. II. 1.

* *John Bull's Sister Peg*, the Scotch, in love with Jack (*Calvin*).

John had a sister, a poor girl that had been reared . . . on oatmeal and water . . . and lodged in a garret exposed to the north wind. . . . However, this usage . . . gave her a hardy constitution. . . . Peg had, indeed, some odd humours and comical antipathies, . . . she would faint at the sound of an organ, and yet dance and frisk at the noise of a bagpipe.—Dr. Arbuthnot, *History of John Bull*, II. 3 (1712).

Bulls, ludicrous blunders.

Merry tales, witty jests, and ridiculous bulls.—*Banquet of Words* (1698).

That such a poem should be toothless and affirm to be a bull.—Milton, *Apology for Smectymnus* (1642).

Bull-dog, rough iron.

A mallow was putting some bull-dog into the rolls, when

Bull-dogs, the two servants of a university proctor, who follow him in his rounds to assist him in apprehending students who are violating the university statutes, such as appearing in the streets after dinner without cap and gown, etc.

Bullamy, porter of the "Anglo-Bengalee Disinterested Loan and Life Insurance Company." An imposing personage, whose dignity resided chiefly in the great expanse of his red waistcoat. Respectability and well-to-doedness were expressed in that garment.—C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1841).

Bulcalf (*Peter*), of the Green, who was pricked for a recruit in the army of sir John Falstaff. He promised Bardolph "four Harry ten-shillings in French crowns" if he would stand his friend, and when sir John was informed thereof, he said to Bulcalf, "I will none of you." Justice Shallow remonstrated, but Falstaff exclaimed, "Will you tell me, Master Shallow, how to choose a man? Care I for the limb, the thews, the stature? . . . Give me the spirit, Master Shallow."—Shakespeare, *2 Henry IV.* act iii. sc. 2 (1598).

Bullet-head (*The Great*), George Cadoudal, leader of the Chouans (1769-1804).

Bullsegg (*Mr.*), laird of Killancureit, friend of the baron of Bradwardine.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Bulmer (*Valentine*), titular earl of Etherington, married to Clara Mowbray.

Mrs. Ann Bulmer, mother of Valentine, married to the earl of Etherington during the life-time of his countess; hence his wife is bigamy.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.).

Bumble, beadle of the workhouse where *Oliver Twist* was born and brought up. A stout, consequential, hard-hearted, fussy official, with mighty ideas of his own importance. This character has given to the language the word *bumblodom*, the officious arrogance and bumptious conceit of a parish authority or petty dignitary. After marriage, the high and mighty beadle was sadly henpecked and reduced to a Jerry Sneak.—C. Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837).

Bumbledom, parish-dom, the pride of parish dignity, the arrogance of parish authority, the mightiness of a parish

officers. From Bumble, the beadle, in Dickens's *Oliver Twist* (1837).

Bum'kinet, a shepherd. He proposes to Grubbinol that they should repair to a certain hut and sing "Gillian of Croydon," "Patient Grisael," "Cast away Care," "Over the Hills," and so on; but being told that Blouzelinda was dead, he sings a dirge, and Grubbinol joins him.

Thus wailed the louts in melancholy strain,
Till bonny Susan sped across the plain;
They raised the Lays in apron clean arrayed,
And to the ale house forced the willing maid;
In ale and kisses they forgot their cares,
And busied Blouzelinda's loss repair.

Gay, *Pastorals* (1714).

(An imitation of Virgil's *Ecl.* v "Daphnis.")

Bumper (*Sir Harry*), a convivial friend of Charles Surface. He sings the popular song, beginning—

Here's to the maiden of bashful fifteen,
Here's to the widow of fifty, etc.
Blaridan, *School for Scandal* (1777).

Bunce (*Jack*), alias Frederick Altamont, a r-dévant actor, one of the crew of the pirate vessel.—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III.).

Bunch (*Mother*), an alewife, mentioned by Dekker in his drama called *Satiricmastic* (1602). In 1604 was published *Pasquill's Jestes, mixed with Mother Bunch's Merriments*.

There are a series of "Fairy Tales" called *Mother Bunch's Fairy Tales*.

Bunch (*Mother*), the supposed possessor of a "cabinet broken open" and revealing "rare secrets of Art and Nature," such as love-spells (1760).

Bun'cle, messenger to the earl of Douglas.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Bun'cle (*John*), "a prodigious hand at matrimony, divinity, a song, and a peck." He married seven wives, and lost all in the flower of their age. For two or three days after the death of a wife he was inconsolable, but soon became resigned to his loss, which he repaired by marrying again.—Thos. Amory, *The Life, etc.*, of John Bunclé, Esq.

Bundalinda, the bee-ideal of obscurity.

Transformed from a princess to a peasant, from beauty to ugliness, from polish to rustiness, from light to darkness, from an angel of light to an angel of dark, from fragrance to ill-savour, from elegance to vulgarity, from Aurora in full brilliancy to Erebos in deep obscurity.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. c. 12 (1605).

Bundle, the gardener, father of Wilhelmina, and friend of Tom Tug the waterman. He is a plain, honest man, but greatly in awe of his wife, who nags at him from morning till night.

Mrs. Bundle, a vulgar Mrs. Malaprop, and a termagant. "Everything must be her way or there's no getting any peace." She greatly frequented the minor theatres, and acquired notions of sentimental romance. She told Wilhelmina, if she refused to marry Robin:

"I'll disinherit you from any share in the blood of my family, the Grangers, and you may creep through life with the dirty, pitiful, mean, paltry, low, ill bred notions which you have gathered from [your father's] family, the Bundles."—C. Dibdin, *The Watermen* (1774).

Bun'gay (*Friar*), one of the friars in a comedy by Robert Green, entitled *Friar Bacon and Friar Bun'gay*. Both the friars are conjurers, and the piece concludes with one of their pupils being carried off to the infernal regions on the back of one of friar Bacon's demons (1591).

Bungen [*Bun'-n*], the street in Hamelin down which the piper Bunting led the rats into the river Weser and the children into a cave in the mountain Koppenberg. No music of any kind is permitted to be played in this street.

Bungey (*Friar*), personification of the charlatan of science in the fifteenth century.

* * In *The Last of the Barons*, by Lord Lytton, friar Bungey is an historical character, and is said to have "raised mists and vapours," which befriended Edward IV. at the battle of Barnet.

Bunsby (*Captain John or Jack*), owner of the *Cautious Clara*. Captain Cuttle considered him "a philosopher, and quite an oracle." Captain Bunsby had one "stationary and one revolving eye," a very red face, and was extremely taciturn. The captain was entrapped by Mrs. McStinger (the termagant landlady of his friend captain Cuttle) into marrying her.—C. Dickens, *Domby and Son* (1846).

Bunting, the piper of Ham'elin. He was so called from his dress.

To blow the pipe his lips he wrinkled,
And green and blue his sharp eyes twinkled . . .
And ere three notes his pipe had uttered . . .
Out of the houses came tumbling—
Great rats, small rats, lean rats, brawny rats,
Brown rats, black rats, grey rats, white rats, . . .
And step by step they followed him dancing,
Till they came to the river Weser.

E. Browning.

Bur (*John*), the servant of Job Thorn-

berry, the brazier of Penzance. Brusque in his manners, but most devotedly attached to his master, by whom he was taken from the workhouse. John Bur kept his master's "books" for twenty-two years with the utmost fidelity.—G. Colman, jun., *John Bull* (1805).

Bur'bon (i.e. *Henri IV. of France*). He is betrothed to Fordelis (*France*), who has been enticed from him by Grantorto (*rebellion*). Being assailed on all sides by a rabble rout, Fordelis is carried off by "hellrake hounds." The rabble batter Burbon's shield (*protestantism*), and compel him to throw it away. Sir Ar'tegal (*right or justice*) rescues the "recrunt knight" from the mob, but blames him for his unknighly folly in throwing away his shield (of faith). Talus (*the executive*) beats off the hell-hounds, gets possession of the lady, and though she flouts Burbon, he catches her up upon his steed and rides off with her.—Spenser, *Fuëry Queen*, v. 11 (1596).

Burchell (*Mr.*), alias sir William Thornhill, about 30 years of age. When Dr. Primrose, the vicar of Wakefield, loses £1400, Mr. Burchell presents himself as a broken-down gentleman, and the doctor offers him his purse. He turned his back on the two flash ladies who talked of their high-life doings, and cried "Fudge!" after all their boastings and remarks. Mr. Burchell twice rescued Sophia Primrose, and ultimately married her.—Goldsmith, *Vicar of Wakefield* (1765).

Burgundy (*Charles the Bold, duke of*), introduced by sir W. Scott in *Quentin Durward* and in *Anne of Geierstein*. The latter novel contains the duke's defeat at Nancy, and his death (time, Edward IV.).

Bu'ridan's Ass. A man of indecision is so called from the hypothetical ass of Buridan, the scholastic. Buridan maintained that "if an ass could be placed between two hay-stacks in such a way that its choice was evenly balanced between them, it would starve to death, for there would be no motive why he should choose the one and reject the other."

Burleigh (*William Cecil, lord*), lord treasurer to queen Elizabeth (1550-1598), introduced by sir W. Scott in his historical novel called *Kennilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

He is one of the principal characters

in *The Earl of Essex*, a tragedy by Henry Jones (1745).

Burleigh (*Lord*), a parliamentary leader, in *The Legend of Montrose*, a novel by sir W. Scott (time, Charles I.).

A *lord Burleigh shake of the head*, a great deal meant by a look or movement, though little or nothing is said. Puff, in his tragedy of the "Spanish Armada," introduces lord Burleigh, "who has the affairs of the whole nation in his head, and has no time to talk;" but his lordship comes on the stage and shakes his head, by which he means far more than words could utter. Puff says:

Why, by that shake of the head he gave you to understand that even though they had more justice in their cause and wisdom in their measures, yet, if there was not a greater spirit shown on the part of the people, the country would at last fall a sacrifice to the hostile ambition of the Spanish monarchy.

Sneer. Did he mean all that by shaking his head?

Puff. Every word of it.—*Sheridan, The Critic*, ii. 1 (1779).

The original "lord Burleigh" was Irish Moody (1728-1813).—*Cornhill Magazine* (1857).

Burlesque Poetry (*Father of*). Hippodam of Ephesus (sixth century B.C.).

Bur'long, a giant, whose legs sir Tryamour cut off.—*Romance of Sir Tryamour*.

Burn Daylight (*We*), we waste time (in talk instead of action).—Shakespeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, act ii. sc. 1 (1601).

Burnbill, Henry de Londres, archbishop of Dublin and lord justice of Ireland, in the reign of Henry III. It is said that he fraudulently burnt all the "bills" or instruments by which the tenants of the archbishopric held their estates.

Burning Crown. Regicides were at one time punished by having a crown of red-hot iron placed on their head.

He was adjudged

To have his head seared with a burning crown.

Author unknown, *Tragedy of Hoffman* (1831).

Burns of France (*The*). Jasmin, a barber of Gascony. Louis Philippe presented to him a gold watch and chain, and the duke of Orleans an emerald ring.

Bur'ris, an honest lord, favourite of the great duke of Moscovia.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Loyal Subject* (1618).

Busby (*A*), a low conical bearskin hat worn by certain British volunteers.

Busby Wig (*A*), a punning synonym of a "buzzwig," the joke being a

reference to Dr. Busby of Westminster School, who never wore a wig, but only a skull-cap.

Business To-morrow is what Archias, one of the Spartan polemarchs in Athens, said, when a letter was handed to him respecting the insurrection of Pelopidas. He was at a banquet at the time, and thrust the letter under his cushion; but Pelopidas, with his 400 insurgents, rushed into the room during the feast, and slew both Archias and the rest of the Spartan officers.

Bu'sirane (3 *syl.*), an enchanter who bound Amoret by the waist to a brazen pillar, and, piercing her with a dart, wrote magic characters with the dropping blood, "all for to make her love him." When Britomart approached, the enchanter started up, and, running to Amoret, was about to plunge a knife into her heart; but Britomart intercepted the blow, overpowered the enchanter, compelled him to "reverse his charms," and then bound him fast with his own chain.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iii. 11, 12 (1590).

Busi'ris, king of Egypt, was told by a foreigner that the long drought of nine years would cease when the gods of the country were mollified by human sacrifice. "So be it," said the king, and ordered the man himself to be offered as the victim.—*Herod.* ii. 59-61.

He said that Egypt for nine years was dry;
Nor Nile did floods nor heaven did rain supply.
A foreigner at length informed the king
That slaughtered guests would kindly moisture bring.
The king replied, "On thee the lot shall fall;
Be thou, my guest, the sacrifice for all."

Ovid, *Art of Love*, l.

Busi'ris, supposed by Milton to be the Pharaoh drowned in the Red Sea.

He vexed the Red Sea coast, whose waves o'erthrew
Busiris and his Memphian chivalry.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, l. 306 (1666).

Bus'ne (2 *syl.*). So the gipsies call all who do not belong to their race.

The gold of the Burns; give me bar gold.

Longfellow, *The Spanish Student*.

Busqueue (*Lord*), plaintiff in the great Pantagruelian lawsuit known as "lord Busqueue v. lord Suoklist," in which the parties concerned pleaded for themselves. Lord Busqueue stated his grievance and spoke so learnedly and at such length that no one understood one word about the matter; then lord Suoklist replied, and the bench declared "We have not understood one *line* of the defence." Pantagruel, however, gave

judgment, and as both plaintiff and defendant considered he had got the verdict, both were fully satisfied, "a thing without parallel in all the annals of the court."—*Rabelais, Pantagruel*, ii. (1583).

Busy Body (*The*), a comedy by Mrs. Centlivre (1709). Sir Francis Gripe (guardian of Miranda an heiress, and father of Charles), a man 65 years old, wishes to marry his ward for the sake of her money, but Miranda loves and is beloved by sir George Airy, a man of 24. She pretends to love "Gardy," and dupes him into yielding up her money and giving his consent to her marriage with "the man of her choice," believing himself to be the person. Charles is in love with Isabinda, daughter of sir Jealous Traffick, who has made up his mind that she shall marry a Spaniard named don Diego Babinetto, expected to arrive forthwith. Charles dresses in a Spanish costume, passes himself off as the expected don, and is married to the lady of his choice; so both the old men are duped, and all the young people wed according to their wishes.

But are Ye sure the News is True? This exquisite lyric is generally ascribed to William Mickle, but Sarah Tyler, in *Good Woods*, March, 1863, ascribes it to Jean Adam of Crawford's Dyke. She says, "Colin and Jean" are Colin and Jean Campbell of Crawford's Dyke—the Jean being the poetess and writer of the poem.

Butcher (*The*), Achmet pasha, who struck off the heads of seven of his wives at once. He defended Acre against Napoleon I.

John ninth lord Clifford, called "The Black Clifford" (died 1461).

Oliver de Clisson, constable of France (1320-1407).

Butcher (*The Bloody*), the duke of Cumberland, second son of George II.; so called for his great barbarities in suppressing the rebellion of Charles Edward, the young pretender (1726-1765).

Butcher of England, John Tiptoft, earl of Worcester, a man of great learning and a patron of learning (died 1470).

On one occasion in the reign of Edward IV. he ordered Clapham (a squire to lord Warwick) and nineteen others, all gentlemen, to be impaled.—*How, Warwick Chronicle* ("Cont. Crpyl").

Yet so barbarous was the age, that this same learned man impaled forty Lancastrian prisoners at Southampton, put to death the infant children of the Irish chief Desmond, and acquired the nickname of "The Butcher of England."—*Old and New London*, ii. 21.

Butler (*The Rev. Mr.*), military chaplain at Madras.—Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II.).

Butler (*Reuben*), a presbyterian minister, married to Jeanie Deans.

Benjamin Butler, father of Reuben.

Stephen Butler, generally called "Bible Butler," grandfather of Reuben and father of Benjamin.

Widow Judith Butler, Reuben's grandmother and Stephen's wife.

Euphemia or **Femie Butler**, Reuben's daughter.

David and **Reuben Butler**, Reuben's sons.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Buttercup (*John*), a milkman.—W. Brough, *A Phenomenon in a Smock Frock*.

Buxoma, a shepherdess with whom Cuddy was in love.

My browe Buxoma is the featest maid
That e'er at wake delishtsome gambol played . . .
And neither lamb, nor kid, nor calf, nor Tay,
Dance like Buxoma on the first of May.
Gay, *Pastoral*, l. (1714).

Buzfuz (*Serjeant*), the pleader retained by Dodson and Fogg for the plaintiff in the celebrated case of "Bardell v. Pickwick." Serjeant Buzfuz is a driving, chaffing, masculine bar orator, who proved that Mr. Pickwick's note about "chops and tomato sauce" was a declaration of love; and that his reminder "not to forget the warming-pan" was only a flimsy cover to express the ardour of his affection. Of course the defendant was found guilty by the enlightened jury. (His junior was Skimpin.)—C. Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836).

Buzgurd (*The*), in *The Hind and the Panther*, by Dryden (pt. iii.), is meant for Dr. Gilbert Burnet, whose figure was lusty (1643-1715).

Bycorn, a fat cow, so fat that its sides were nigh to bursting, but this is no wonder, for its food was "good and enduring husbands," of which there is good store. (See CHICH-VACHE.)

Byron (*The Polish*), Adam Mickiewicz (1798-1855).

Byron (*The Russian*), Alexander Sergeivitch Puschkin (1799-1837).

Byron (*Miss Harriet*), a beautiful and accomplished woman of high rank, devotedly attached to sir Charles Grandison, whom ultimately she marries.—Richardson, *Sir Charles Grandison* (1758).

Byron and Mary. The "Mary" of

Byron's song is Miss Chaworth. Both Miss Chaworth and lord Byron were wards of Mr. White. Miss Chaworth married John Musters, and lord Byron married Miss Milbanke of Durham; both equally unhappy.

I have a passion for the name of "Mary."

For once it was a single name to me.

Byron, *Dona Juan*, v. 4 (1830).

Byron and Teresa Guiccioli. This lady was the wife of count Guiccioli, an old man, but very rich. Moore says that Byron "never loved but once, till he loved Teresa."

Byron and the Edinburgh Review. It was Jeffrey and not Brougham who wrote the article which provoked the poet's reply.

C.

C (in *Notes and Queries*), the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker.

Caa'ba (*Al*), the shrine of Mecca, said by the Arabs to be built by Abraham on the exact spot of the tabernacle let down from heaven at the prayer of repentant Adam. Adam had been a wanderer for 200 years, and here received pardon.

The black stone, according to one tradition, was once white, but was turned black by the kisses of sinners. It is "a petrified angel."

According to another tradition, this stone was given to Ishmael by the angel Gabriel, and Abraham assisted his son to insert it in the wall of the shrine.

Cabal, an anagram of a ministry formed by Charles II. in 1670, and consisting of C[lifford], A[shley], B[uckingham], A[rlington], L[auderdale].

Cacafogo, a rich, drunken usurer, stumpy and fat, choleric, a coward, and a bully. He fancies money will buy everything and every one.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *Rule a Wife and Have a Wife* (1640).

Cacurgus, the fool or domestic jester of Misogonus. Cacurgus is a rustic simpleton and cunning mischief-maker.—Thomas Rychardes, *Misogonus* (the third English comedy, 1560).

Cac'us, a giant who lived in a cave

on mount Av'entine (3 syl.). When Hercules came to Italy with the oxen which he had taken from Geryon of Spain, Cacus stole part of the herd, but dragged the animals by their tails into his cave, that it might be supposed they had come out of it.

If he falls into alps, it is equally clear they were introduced by him on purpose to confuse, like Cacus, the traces of his retreat.—*Encyc. Brit. Art.* "Romance."

Cad, a low-born, vulgar fellow: A cadie in Scotland was a carrier of a sedan-chair.

All Edinburgh men and boys know that when sedan-chairs were discontinued, the old cadies went into rutilous poverty, and became synonymous with rought. The word was brought to London by James Magray, who frequently used it.—M. Pringle.

* * M. Pringle assures us that the word came from Turkey.

Cade'nus (3 syl.), dean Swift. The word is simply *de-ca-nus* ("a dean"), with the first two syllables transposed (*ca-de-nus*). "Vanessa" is Miss Esther Vanhomrigh, a young lady who fell in love with Swift, and proposed marriage. The dean's reply is given in the poem entitled *Cade'nus and Vanessa* [i.e. Van-Esther].

Cadu ceus, the wand of Mercury. The "post of Mercury" means the office of a pimp, and to "bear the caduceus" means to exercise the functions of a pimp.

I did not think the post of Mercury-in-chief quite so honourable as it was called . . . and I resolved to abandon the Caduceus for ever.—Lassalle, *Die Blas*, xli. 3, 4 (1715).

Cadur'ci, the people of Aquitania.

Cad'wal. Arvir'agus, son of Cym'beline, was so called while he lived in the woods with Belarius, who called himself Morgan, and whom Cadwal supposed to be his father.—Shakespeare, *Cymbeline* (1605).

Cadwallader, called by Bede (1 syl.) Elidwalda, son of Cadwalla king of Wales. Being compelled by pestilence and famine to leave Britain, he went to Armorica. After the plague ceased he went to Rome, where, in 689, he was baptized, and received the name of Peter, but died very soon afterwards.

Cadwallader that drave [sailed] to the Armorica shore, Drayton, *Polyolbion*, ix. (1633).

Cadwallader, the misanthrope in Smollett's *Peregrine Pickle* (1751).

Cadwall'on, son of the blinded Cynetha. Both father and son accompanied prince Madoc to North America

in the twelfth century.—Southey, *Madoc* (1805).

Cadwalflon, the favourite bard of prince Gwenwyn. He entered the service of sir Hugo de Lacy, disguised, under the assumed name of Renault Vidal.—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

Cæcias, the north-west wind. *Argostæis* the north-east, and *Bo'reas* the full north.

Boreas and Cæcias and Argostæis loud
rend the woods, and seas upturn.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, l. 509, etc. (1665).

Cælestina, the bride of sir Walter Terill. The king commanded sir Walter to bring his bride to court on the night of her marriage. Her father, to save her honour, gave her a mixture supposed to be poison, but in reality it was only a sleeping draught. In due time the bride recovered, to the amusement of the king and delight of her husband.—Th. Dekker, *Satiromastix* (1602).

Cæneus [*Sænece*] was born of the female sex, and was originally called *Cenis*. Vain of her beauty, she rejected all lovers, but was one day surprised by Neptune, who offered her violence, changed her sex, converted her name to *Ceneus*, and gave her (or rather him) the gift of being invulnerable. In the wars of the Lapithæ, *Ceneus* offended Jupiter, and was overwhelmed under a pile of wood, but came forth converted into a yellow bird. *Eneus* found *Ceneus* in the infernal regions restored to the feminine sex. The order is inverted by sir John Davies:

And how was *Ceneus* made at first a man,
And then a woman, then a man again.
Orchestra, etc. (1615).

Cæsar, said to be a Punic word meaning "an elephant." "*Quid avus ejus in Africa manu propria occidit elephantem*" (Plin. *Hist.* viii. 7). There are old coins stamped on the one side with *DIVUS JULIUS*, the reverse having S.P.Q.R. with an elephant, in allusion to the African original.

In Targum Jonathan's *Chetiv* exist, notions affines, pro acuto vel lupo; et fortasse inde est quod. Punicæ lingue, elephant *Cæsar* dicebatur, quod tunc etiam in prædium legationis.—Cassiodorus, *Admonitio*. In *Tranquilli*, l.

Cæsar (*Caius Julius*).

Somewhere I've read, but where I forget, he could dictate
Seven letters at once, at the same time writing his
memoirs.
Better be first, he said, in a little Iberian village
Than be second in Rome, and I think he was right when
he said it.

Twice was he married before he was 20, and many times after;
Battles 800 he fought, and a thousand cities he conquered;
But was finally stabbed by his friend the orator Brutus.
Longfellow, *Courtesy of Miss Scandish*, li.

(Longfellow refers to Pliny, vii. 25, where he says that *Cæsar* "could employ, at one and the same time, his ears to listen, his eyes to read, his hand to write, and his tongue to dictate." He is said to have conquered 800 nations; to have taken 800 cities, to have slain in battle a million men, and to have defeated three millions. See below, *Cæsar's Wars*.)

Cæsar and his Fortune. Plutarch says that *Cæsar* told the captain of the vessel in which he sailed that no harm could come to his ship, for that he had "*Cæsar* and his fortune with him."

Now am I like that proud insulting ship,
Which *Cæsar* and his fortune bore at once.
Shakespeare, *1 Henry VI.* act i. sc. 2 (1599).

Cæsar saves his Commentaries. Once, when Julius *Cæsar* was in danger of being upset into the sea by the overloading of a boat, he swam to the nearest ship, with his book of *Commentaries* in his hand.—Suetonius.

Cæsar's Wars. The carnage occasioned by the wars of *Cæsar* is usually estimated at a million fighting men. He won 820 triumphs, and fought 500 battles. See above, *CÆSAR* (*Caius Julius*).

What millions died that *Cæsar* might be great!
Campbell, *The Pleasures of Hope*, li. (1799).

Cæsar's Famous Despatch, "*Veni, vidi, vici*," written to the senate to announce his overthrow of Pharnacæ king of Pontus. This "hop, skip, and a jump" was, however, the work of three days.

Cæsar's Death. Both Chaucer and Shakespeare say that Julius *Cæsar* was killed in the capitol. Thus Polonius says to Hamlet, "I did enact Julius *Cæsar*; I was killed i' the capitol" (*Hamlet*, act iii. sc. 2). And Chaucer says:

This Julius to the capitol went . . .
And in the capitol slain him bente
This false Brutus, and his other noon,
And stiked him with bodikins anon.
Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Monk's Tale," 1368).

Plutarch expressly tells us he was killed in Pompey's Porch or Piazza; and in *Julius Cæsar* Shakespeare says he fell "e'en at the base of Pompey's statue" (act iii. sc. 2).

Cæsar, the Mephistoph'els of Byron's unfinished drama called *The Deformed Transformed*. This *Cæsar* changes Arnold (the hunchback) into the form of Achilles, and assumes himself the deformity and ugliness which Arnold casts

off. The drama being incomplete, all that can be said is that "Cæsar," in cynicism, effroptery, and snarling bitterness of spirit, is the exact counterpart of his prototype, Mephistophélès (1821).

Cæsar (*Don*), an old man of 63, the father of Olivia. In order to induce his daughter to marry, he makes love to Marcella, a girl of 16.—Mrs. Cowley, *A Bold Stroke for a Husband* (1782).

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Cael, a Highlander of the western coast of Scotland. These Cael had colonized, in very remote times, the northern parts of Ireland, as the Fir-bolg or Belgæ of Britain had colonized the southern parts. The two colonies had each a separate king. When Crothar was king of the Fir-bolg (or "lord of Atha"), he carried off Conla'ma, daughter of the king of Ulster (i.e. "chief of the Cael"), and a general war ensued between the two races. The Cael, being reduced to the last extremity, sent to Trathal (Fingal's grandfather) for help, and Trathal sent over Con'ar, who was chosen "king of the Cael" immediately he landed in Ulster; and having reduced the Fir-bolg to submission, he assumed the title of "king of Ireland." The Fir-bolg, though conquered, often rose in rebellion, and made many efforts to expel the race of Conar, but never succeeded in so doing.—Ossian.

Caer Ery'ri, Snowdon. (*Eryri* means "an eyrie" or "eagle's nest.")

... once the wandering forester at dawn ...
On Caer Ery'ri's highest found the king.

Tennyson, *Gareth and Lynette*.

Caer Gwent, Venta, that is, Gwent-ceaster, Wintan-ceaster (or *Winchester*). The word Gwent is Celtic, and means "a fair open region."

Caerleon or *Cuerlo'on*, on the Usk, in Wales, the chief royal residence of king Arthur. It was here that he kept at Pentecost "his Round Table" in great splendour. Occasionally these "courts" were held at Camelot.

Where, as at Caerleon oft, he kept the Table Round,
Most famous for the sports at Pentecost.

Drayton, *Polyolbon*, III. (1612).

For Arthur on the Whitnuntide before
Held court at old Caerleon-upon-Usk.

Tennyson, *Enid*.

Caerleon (*The Battle of*), one of the twelve great victories of prince Arthur

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Edward I. confined the countess of Huchan in an iron cage, for placing the crown of Scotland on the head of Bruce. This cage was erected on one of the towers of Berwick Castle, where the countess was exposed to the rigour of the elements and the gaze of passers-by. One of the sisters of Bruce was similarly dealt with.

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Tamerlane enclosed the sultan Bajazet in an iron cage, and made of him a public show. So says D'Herbelot.

An iron cage was made by Timur's command, composed on every side of iron grating, through which the captive sultan [Bajazet] could be seen in any direction. He travelled in this den slung between two horses.—Leandrius.

Cagliostro (*Count de*), the assumed name of Joseph Balsamo (1743-1795).

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'Twas all the same to him—God save the King.
Or ça ira.

Byron, *Don Juan*, III. 24 (1809).

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The Mohammedans also say that Cain carried about with him the dead body of Abel, till he saw a raven scratch a hole in the ground to bury a dead bird. The hint was taken, and Abel was buried under ground.—Sale's *Koran*, v. notes.

Cain-coloured Beard, Cain and Judas in old tapestries and paintings are always represented with yellow beards.

He hath a little wee face, with a little yellow beard; a (cain-coloured) beard.—Shakespeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, act i. sc. 4 (1601).

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In that place where Damascus was founded, Kayn slaughe Abel his brother.—Sir John Maundeville, *Travels*, 148.

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"Thy heart is a rock. Thy thoughts are dark and bloody
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The clipped English of Dr. Calus.—Macready.

Cal'us College (Cambridge), originally Gonville Hall. In 1557 it was erected into a college by Dr. John Key, of

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Calan'tha, princess of Sparta, loved by Ithoclés. Ithoclés induces his sister, Penthe'a, to break the matter to the princess. This she does; the princess is won to requite his love, and the king consents to the union. During a grand court ceremony Calantha is informed of the sudden death of her father, another announces to her that Penthe'a had starved herself to death from hatred to Bass'anés, and a third follows to tell her that Ithoclés, her betrothed husband, has been murdered. Calantha bates no jot of the ceremony, but continues the dance even to the bitter end. The coronation ensues, but scarcely is the ceremony over than she can support the strain no longer, and, broken-hearted, she falls dead.—John Ford, *The Broken Heart* (1633).

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All Cal'deron and greater part of Lope.
Byron, *Don Juan*, l. 11 (1819).

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The Hippod English of Dr. Caius. —Macaulay.

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Byron, *Don Juan*, l. 11 (1822).

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Ca'leb, the enchantress who carried off St. George in infancy.

Ca'leb, in Dryden's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, is meant for lord Grey of Wark, in Northumberland, an adherent of the duke of Monmouth.

And, therefore, in the name of dulness he
The well-hung Balaam and cold Caltb' fief.
Part I.

* * "Balaam" is the earl of Huntingdon.

Ca'led, commander-in-chief of the Arabs in the siege of Damascus. He is brave, fierce, and revengeful. War is his delight. When Ph'o'cyas, the Syrian, deserts Eu'menê's, Ca'led asks him to point out the governor's tent; he refuses; they fight, and Ca'led falls.—John Hughes, *Siege of Damascus* (1720).

Caledonia, Scotland. Also called Ca'ledon.

O Caledonia, stern and wild
Meet nurse for a poetic child!
Sir W. Scott.
Not thus in ancient days of Caledon
Was thy voice mute amid the festal crowd
Sir W. Scott

Caledonians, Gauls from France who colonized south Britain, whence they journeyed to Inverness and Ross. The word is compounded of two Celtic words, *Ca'el* ("Gaul" or "Celt") and *don* or *dun* ("a hill"), so that Ca'el-don means "Celts of the highlands."

The Highlanders to this day call themselves "Ca'el," and their language "Ca'elic" or "Gaelic," and their country "Ca'el-don," which the Romans softened into Caledonia.—*Dissertation on the Poems of Ossian*.

Ca'lenders, a class of Mohammedans who abandoned father and mother, wife and children, relations and possessions, to wander through the world as religious devotees, living on the bounty of those whom they made their dupes.—D'Herbelot, *Supplement*, 204.

He diverted himself with the multitude of calenders, santons, and dervises, who had travelled from the heart of India, and halted on their way with the emir.—W. Beckford, *Fatich* (1786).

The Three Calenders, three royal princes, disguised as begging dervishes, each of whom had lost his right eye. Their adventures form three tales in the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*.

Tale of the First Calender. No names are given. This calender was the son of a king, and nephew of another king. While on a visit to his uncle his father died, and the vizier usurped the throne. When the prince returned, he was seized, and the usurper pulled out his right eye.

The uncle died, and the usurping vizier made himself master of this kingdom also. So the hapless young prince assumed the garb of a calender, wandered to Bagdad, and being received into the house of "the three sisters," told his tale in the hearing of the caliph Haroun-al-Raschid.—*The Arabian Nights*.

Tale of the Second Calender. No names given. This calender, like the first, was the son of a king. On his way to India he was attacked by robbers, and though he contrived to escape, he lost all his effects. In his flight he came to a large city, where he encountered a tailor, who gave him food and lodging. In order to earn a living, he turned woodman for the nonce, and accidentally discovered an under-ground palace, in which lived a beautiful lady, confined there by an evil genius. With a view of liberating her, he kicked down the talisman, when the genius appeared, killed the lady, and turned the prince into an ape. As an ape he was taken on board ship, and transported to a large commercial city, where his penmanship recommended him to the sultan, who made him his vizier. The sultan's daughter undertook to disenchant him and restore him to his proper form; but to accomplish this she had to fight with the malignant genius. She succeeded in killing the genius, and restoring the enchanted prince; but received such severe injuries in the struggle that she died, and a spark of fire which flew into the right eye of the prince perished it. The sultan was so heart-broken at the death of his only child, that he insisted on the prince quitting the kingdom without delay. So he assumed the garb of a calender, and being received into the hospitable house of "the three sisters," told his tale in the hearing of the caliph Haroun-al-Raschid.—*The Arabian Nights*.

Tale of the Third Calender. This tale is given on p. 12, under the word AGIB.

"I am called Agib," he says, "and am the son of a king whose name was Camib."—*Arabian Nights*.

Calepine (Sir), the knight attached to Serena (canto 3). Seeing a bear carrying off a child, he attacked it, and squeezed it to death, then committed the babe to the care of Matilde, wife of Sir Bruin. As Matilde had no child of her own, she adopted it (canto 4).—Spenser, *Faery Queen*, vi. (1596).

* * Upton says, "the child" in this incident is meant for St. Patrick, of Ireland, and that "Mac Mahon" means the "son of a bear." His authorship says

that the M'Mahons were descended from the Fitz-Ursulas, a noble English family.

Ca'les (2 *syl.*). So gipsies call themselves.

Beltran Cruzado, count of the Cales.
Longfellow, *The Spanish Student*.

Calf-skin. Fools and jesters used to wear a calf-skin coat buttoned down the back, and hence Faulconbridge says insolently to the arch-duke of Austria, who had acted very basely towards Richard Lion-heart:

Thou wear a lion's hidest duff it for shams.
And hang a calf skin on those recreant limbs.
Shakespeare, *King John*, act iii. sc. 1 (1596).

Cal'ianax, a humorous old lord, father of Aspatia the troth-plight wife of Amin'tor. It is the death of Aspatia which gave name to the drama.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Maid's Tragedy* (1610).

Cal'iban, a savage, deformed slave of Prospero (the rightful duke of Milan and father of Miranda). Caliban is the "freckled whelp" of the witch Syc'orax. Mrs. Shelley's "Frankenstein" is a sort of Caliban.—Shakespeare, *The Tempest* (1609).

"Caliban" . . . is all earth . . . he has the dawns of understanding without reason or the moral sense . . . this advance to the intellectual culture without the moral sense is marked by the appearance of vice.—Loderidge.

Caliburn, same as *Excalibur*, the famous sword of king Arthur.

Onward Arthur paced, with hand
On Caliburn a resolute brand
Sir W. Scott, *Bride of Trearman* (1813).

Arthur . . . drew out his Caliburn, and . . . rushed forward with great fury into the thickest of the enemy's ranks . . . nor did he give over the fury of his assault till he had, with his Caliburn, killed 470 men.—Geoffrey, *British History*, ix. 4 (1142).

Cal'idore (*Sir*), the type of courtesy, and the hero of the sixth book of Spenser's *Faery Queen*. The model of this character was sir Philip Sydney. Sir Calidore (: *syl.*) starts in quest of the Blatant Beast, which had escaped from sir Artegal (bk. v. 12). He first compels the lady Brina'na to discontinue her discourteous toll of "the locks of ladies and the beards of knights" (canto 1). Sir Calidore falls in love with Pastorella, a shepherdess, dresses like a shepherd, and assists his lady-love in keeping sheep. Pastorella being taken captive by brigands, sir Calidore rescues her, and leaves her at Belgard Castle to be taken care of, while he goes in quest of the Blatant Beast. He finds the monster after a time, by the havoc it had made with religious houses, and after an obstinate fight succeeds in wounding it, and

dragging it in chains after him, but it got loose again, as it did before (canto 12).—Spenser, *Faery Queen*, vi. (1596).

Sir Gwyn was the "Calidore" of the Round Table.—Southey.

* * "Pastorella" is Frances Walsingham (daughter of sir Francis), whom sir Philip Sydney married. After the death of sir Philip she married the earl of Essex. The "Blatant Beast" is what we now call "Mrs. Grundy."

Calig'orant, an Egyptian giant and cannibal, who used to entrap travellers with an invisible net. It was the very same net that Vulcan made to catch Mars and Venus with. Mercury stole it for the purpose of entrapping Chloris, and left it in the temple of Anu'bis, whence it was stolen by Caligorant. One day Astolpho, by a blast of his magic horn, so frightened the giant that he got entangled in his own net, and being made captive was despoiled of it.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Cali'no, a famous French utterer of bulls.

Caliph means "vicar" or representative of Mahomet. Scaliger says, "Calipha est vicarius" (*Isagog*, 3). The dignity of sultan is superior to that of caliph, although many sultans called themselves caliphs. That passage which in our version of the New Testament is rendered "Archelaus reigned in his stead" (i.e. in the place of Herod), is translated in the Syriac version *Cheulaph Herodes*, that is, "Archelaus was Herod's caliph" or vicar. Similarly, the pope calls himself "St. Peter's vicar."—Selden, *Titles of Honour*, v. 68-9 (1672).

Calip'olis, in *The Battle of Alcazar*, a drama by George Peele (1582). Pistol says to Mistress Quickly:

Then feed and be fat, my fair Calipolis.—Shakespeare, *Henry IV.* act ii. sc. 4 (1596).

Cal'is (*The princess*), sister of As'torax king of Paphos, in love with Polydore, brother of general Memnon, but loved greatly by Siphax.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Mad Lover* (1617).

Calis'ta, the fierce and haughty daughter of Scio'to (8 *syl.*), a proud Genoese nobleman. She yielded to the seduction of Lothario, but engaged to marry Al'tamont, a young lord who loved her dearly. On the wedding day a letter was picked up which proved her guilt, and she was subsequently seen by Al'tamont conversing with Lothario. A duel ensued, in which Lothario fell; in a street

row Sciolto received his death-wound, and Calista stabbed herself. The character of "Calista" was one of the parts of Mrs. Siddons, and also of Miss Brunton. —N. Rowe, *The Fair Penitent* (1703).

Richardson has given a purity and sanctity to the sorrows of his "Clarissa" which leave "Calista" immeasurably behind. —R. Chambers, *English Literature*, l. 500.

Twelve years after Norris's death, Mrs. Barry was acting the character of "Calista." In the last act, where "Calista" lays her hand upon a skull she [Mrs. Barry] was suddenly seized with a shuddering, and fainted. Next day she asked whence the skull had been obtained, and was told it was "the skull of Mr. Norris, an actor." This Norris was her former husband, and so great was the shock that she died within six weeks. —Osberry.

Calisto and **Ar'cas**. Calisto, an Arcadian nymph, was changed into a she-bear. Her son Arcas, supposing the bear to be an ordinary beast, was about to shoot it, when Jupiter metamorphosed him into a he-bear. Both were taken to heaven by Jupiter, and became the constellations *Ursa Minor* and *Ursa Major*.

Callaghan O'Brall'aghan (*Sir*), "a wild Irish soldier in the Prussian army. His military humour makes one fancy he was not only born in a siege, but that Bellona had been his nurse, Mars his schoolmaster, and the Furies his playfellows" (act i. 1). He is the successful suitor of Charlotte Goodchild. —C. Macklin, *Love à-la-mode* (1779).

In the records of the stage, no actor ever approached Jack Johnston in Irish character: "sir Lucius O'Trigger," "Callaghan O'Brall'aghan," "major O'Flaherty," "Teague," "Tully" (the Irish gardener), and "Dennis Brulgruddery" were portrayed by him in most exquisite colours. —*New Monthly Magazine* (1829).

* "Lucius O'Trigger," in *The Rivals* (Sheridan); "major O'Flaherty," in *The West Indian* (Cumberland); "Teague," in *The Committee* (Howard); "Dennis Brulgruddery," in *John Bull* (Colman).

Callet, a *filie publique*. Brantôme says a *callet* or *calpette* is "a cap," hence the phrase, *Plattes comme des callets*. Ben Jonson, in his *Magnetick Lady*, speaks of "wearing the callet, the politic hood."

Des filles du peuple et de la campagne s'appellent *callets*, à cause de la "calle" qui leur servait de coiffure. —François Michel.

En sa tête avoit un gros bonnet blanc, qui l'on appelle une *callet*, et nous autres appelons *callette*, un bonnet blanc de laine, noué en brette par dessous le menton. —Brantôme, *Vies des Dames Illustres*.

A beggar in his drink
Could not have laid such terms upon his callet.
Shakespeare, *Othello*, act iv. sc. 2 (1611).

Callim'achus (*The Italian*), Filippo Buonaccorai (1487-1496).

Callir'rhoe (4 syl.), the lady-love of Chares, in a Greek romance entitled *The Loves of Chares and Callirrhoe*, by Chariton (eighth century).

Callis'thenes (4 syl.), a philosopher who accompanied Alexander the Great on his Oriental expedition. He refused to pay Alexander divine honours, for which he was accused of treason, and being mutilated, was chained in a cage for seven months like a wild beast. Lysimachus put an end to his tortures by poison.

Oh let me roll in Macedonian rays,
Or, like Callisthenes, be caged for life.
Rather than shine in fashions of the East.

N. Lee, *Alexander the Great*, iv. l (1678).

Cal'mar, son of Matha, lord of Lara (in Connaught). He is represented as presumptuous, rash, and overbearing, but gallant and generous. The very opposite of the temperate Connal, who advises caution and forethought. Calmar hurries Cuthullin into action, which ends in defeat. Connal comforts the general in his distress. —Ossian, *Fingal*, i.

Cal'pe (2 syl.), Gibraltar. The two pillars of Hercules are Calpè and Ab'yia.

She her thundering navy leads
To Calpe.

Akenaide, *Hymn to the Naiads*.

Cal'thon, brother of Col'mar, sons of Rathmor chief of Clutha (*the Clyde*). The father was murdered in his halls by Dunthalmo lord of Teutha (*the Tweed*), and the two boys were brought up by the murderer in his own house, and accompanied him in his wars. As they grew in years, Dunthalmo fancied he perceived in their looks a something which excited his suspicions, so he shut them up in two separate dark caves on the banks of the Tweed. Colmal, daughter of Dunthalmo, dressed as a young warrior, liberated Calthon, and fled with him to Morven, to crave aid in behalf of the captive Colmar. Accordingly, Fingal sent his son Ossian with 300 men to effect his liberation. When Dunthalmo heard of the approach of this army, he put Colmar to death. Calthon, mourning for his brother, was captured, and bound to an oak; but at daybreak Ossian slew Dunthalmo, cut the thongs of Calthon, gave him to Colmal, and they lived happily in the halls of Teutha. —Ossian, *Calthon and Colmal*.

Calumet of Peace. The bowl of this pipe is made of a soft red stone easily hollowed out, the stem of cane or some light wood, painted with divers colours, and decorated with the heads, tails, and feathers of birds. When Indians enter into an alliance or solemn engagement, they smoke the calumet together. When war is the subject, the whole pipe and

all its ornaments are deep red.—Major Rogers, *Account of North America*. (See RED PIPE.)

A-calumeting, a-courting. In the daytime any act of gallantry would be deemed indecorous by the American Indians; but after sunset, the young lover goes a-calumeting. He, in fact, lights his pipe, and entering the cabin of his well-beloved, presents it to her. If the lady extinguishes it, she accepts his addresses; but if she suffers it to burn on, she rejects them, and the gentleman retires.—Ashe, *Travels*.

Calýdon (*Prince of*), Meles'ger, famed for killing the Calýdonian boar.—*Apollod.* i. 8. (See MELEAGER.)

As did the fatal brand Althea burn'd,
Unto the prince's heart of Calýdon.
Shakespeare, 2 *Henry VI* act i. sc. 1 (1591).

Calýdon, a town of Æto'lia, founded by Calýdon. In Arthurian romance Calýdon is a forest in the north of our island. Probably it is what Richard of Cirencester calls the "Caledonian Wood," westward of the Varar or Murray Frith.

Calydo'nian Hunt. Artémis, to punish Eneus [*E'neus*] king of Calýdon, in Æto'lia, for neglect, sent a monster boar to ravage his vineyards. His son Meles'ger collected together a large company to hunt it. The boar being killed, a dispute arose respecting the head, and this led to a war between the Curetēs and Calydo'nians.

A similar tale is told of Theseus (2 *syl.*), who vanquished and killed the gigantic sow which ravaged the territory of Krommyon, near Corinth. (See KROMMYONIAN SOW.)

Calyp'so, in *Télémaque*, a prose-epic by Fénelon, is meant for Mde. de Montespan. In mythology she was queen of the island Ogy'gia, on which Ulyssēs was wrecked, and where he was detained for seven years.

Calypso's Isle, Ogy'gia, a mythical island "in the navel of the sea." Some consider it to be Gozo, near Malta. Ogy'gia (*not the island*) is Boeo'tia, in Greece.

Cama'cho, "richest of men," makes grand preparations for his wedding with Quite'ria, "fairest of women," but as the bridal party are on their way, Basil'ius cheats him of his bride, by pretending to kill himself. As it is supposed that Basil'ius is dying, Quite'ria is married to him as a mere matter of form, to soothe

his last moments; but when the service is over, up jumps Basil'ius, and shows that his "mortal wounds" are a mere pretence.—Cervantes, an episode in *Don Quixote*, II. ii. 8, 4 (1615).

Camalodu'num, Colchester.

Girt by half the tribes of Britain, near the colony Camulodine.

Tennyson, *Boadicea*.

Caman'ches (3 *syl.*) or COMAN'-CHES, an Indian tribe of the Texas (United States).

It is a caravan, whitening the desert where dwell the Camanches.

Longfellow, *To the Driving Cloud*.

Camaral'zaman, prince of "the Island of the Children of Khal'edan, situate in the open sea, some twenty days' sail from the coast of Persia." He was the only child of Schah'zaman and Fatima, king and queen of the island. He was very averse to marriage; but one night, by fairy influence, being shown Badou'ra, only child of the king of China, he fell in love with her and exchanged rings. Next day both inquired what had become of the other, and the question was deemed so ridiculous that each was thought to be mad. At length Marzavan (foster-brother of the princess) solved the mystery. He induced the prince Camaralzaman to go to China, where he was recognized by the princess and married her. (The name means "the moon of the period.")—*Arabian Nights* ("Camaralzaman and Badoura").

Cam'ballo, the second son of Cambuscan' king of Tartary, brother of Al'garsife (3 *syl.*) and Canacé (3 *syl.*). He fought with two knights who asked the lady Canacé to wife, the terms being that none should have her till he had succeeded in worsting Camballo in combat. Chaucer does not give us the sequel of this tale, but Spenser says that three brothers, named Priamond, Diamond, and Triamond were suitors, and that Triamond won her. The mother of these three (all born at one birth) was Ag'apé, who dwelt in Faëry-land (bk. iv. 2).

Spenser makes Cambi'na (daughter of Agapé) the lady-love of Camballo. Camballo is also called Camballus and: Cambel.

Camballo's Ring, given him by his sister Canacé, "had power to staunch all wounds that mortally did bleed."

Well wote ye wonder how that noble knight,
After he had so often wounded been,
Could stand on foot now to rescue the light . . .

All was thro' virtue of the ring he wore;
The which not only did not from him let
One drop of blood to fall, but did restore
His weakened powers, and his daunted spirits whet.
Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iv. 2 (1596).

Cam'balu, the royal residence of the cham of Cathay (a province of Tartary). Milton speaks of "Cambalu, seat of Cathayan Can."—*Paradise Lost*, xi. 388 (1665).

Cam'baluc, spoken of by Marco Polo, is Pekin.

Cambel, called by Chaucer Cam'ballo, brother of Can'acé (3 syl.). He challenged every suitor to his sister's hand, and overthrew them all except Tri'amond. The match between Cambel and Tri'amond was so evenly balanced, that both would have been killed had not Cambi'na interfered. (See next art.)—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iv. 3 (1596).

Cambi'na, daughter of the fairy Ag'apé (3 syl.). She had been trained in magic by her mother, and when Cam'ballo, son of Cambuscan', had slain two of her brothers and was engaged in deadly combat with the third (named Tri'amond), she appeared in the lists in her chariot drawn by two lions, and brought with her a cup of nepenthé, which had the power of converting hate to love, of producing oblivion of sorrow, and of inspiring the mind with celestial joy. Cambina touched the combatants with her wand and paralyzed them, then giving them the cup to drink, dissolved their animosity, assuaged their pains, and filled them with gladness. The end was that Camballo made Cambina his wife, and Tri'amond married Can'acé.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iv. 3 (1596).

Cam'bria, Wales. According to legend, it is so called from Camber, the son of Brute. This legendary king divided his dominions at death between his three sons: Locrin had the southern part, hence called Loegria (*England*); Camber the west (*Wales*); and Albanact the north, called Albania (*Scotland*).

From Cambria's curse, from Cambria's tears.
Gray, *The Bard* (1767).

Cam'brian, Welsh, pertaining to Cambria or Wales.

Cambridge University, said to have been founded by Sebert or Segbert king of Essex, the reputed founder of St. Peter's, Westminster (804).

Wise Segbert, worthy praise, preparing as the seat
Of famous Cambridge first, then with endowments great,
The means to maintain, these sisters thither brought.
Dryden, *Polyolbion*, xi. (1613).

Cambridge Boat Crew, light blue, the Oxford being dark blue. Caius, light blue and black; Catherine's, blue and white; Christ's, common blue; Clare, black and golden yellow; Corpus, cherry and white; Downing, chocolate; Emmanuel, cherry and dark blue; Jesus, red and black; John's, bright red and white; King's, violet; Magdalen, indigo and lavender; Pembroke, claret and French grey; Peterhouse, dark blue and white; Queen's, green and white; Sydney, red and blue; Trinity, dark blue; Trinity Hall, black and white.

Cambridge on the Charles, contains Harvard University, founded 1636 at Cambridge on the river Charles (Massachusetts), and endowed in 1689 by the Rev. John Harvard.

A theologian from the school
Of Cambridge on the Charles, was there.
Longfellow, *The Wayside Inn* (prelude).

Cambuscan', king of Sarra, in the land of Tartary; the model of all royal virtues. His wife was El'feta; his two sons Al'garsife (3 syl.) and Cam'ballo; and his daughter Can'acé (3 syl.). Chaucer accents the last syllable, but Milton erroneously throws the accent on the middle syllable. Thus Chaucer says:

And so befall that when this Cambuscan' . . .

And again:

This Cambuscan, of which I have you told . . .
Squire's Tale.

But Milton, in *A Penseroso*, says:

Him who left half told
The story of Cambuscan bold.

The accent might be preserved by a slight change, thus:

Him who left of old
The tale of Cambuscan' half-told.

Cambuscan had three presents sent him by the king of Araby and Ind: (1) a horse of brass, which would within a single day transport its rider to the most distant region of the world; (2) a trenchant sword, which would cut through the stoutest armour, and heal a sword-wound by simply striking it with the flat of the blade; (3) a mirror, which would reveal conspiracies, tell who were faithful and loyal, and in whom trust might be confided. He also sent Cambuscan's daughter Canacé a ring that she might know the virtues of all plants, and by aid of which she would be able to understand the language of birds, and even to converse with them.—Chaucer, *Cambridge Tales* ("The Squire's Tale," 1388).

Camby'ses (3 syl.), a pompous, ranting character in Preston's tragedy of that name.

I must speak to passion, and I will do it in king Camby'ses' vein.—Shakespeare, *Henry IV.* act ii. sc. 4 (1597).

Camby'ses and **Smerdis**, Camby'ses king of Persia killed his brother Smerdis from the wild suspicion of a mad man, and it is only charity to think that he was really *non compos mentis*.

Behold Camby'ses and his fatal days . . .
While he his brother Smerdis cast to slays,
A dreadful thing, his widow were him bereft
T. Blackwall, *A Mirror for Magistrates*
("The Cucklyrat," 1307)

Camdeo, the god of love in Hindú mythology.

Camel. The pelican is called the "river camel," in French *chameaux d'eau*, and in Arabic *jamel el bahar*.

We saw abundance of camels [*à pelisses*], but they did not come near enough for us to shoot them.—Norden, *Voyage*.

Cameliard (3 syl.), the realm of Leod'ogran or Leod'ogrance, father of Guinevere (3 syl.) wife of king Arthur.

Leodogran, the king of Cameliard
Had one fair daughter and none other child . . .
Guinevere, and in her his one delight.
Tennyson, *Coming of Arthur*.

Cam'elot (3 syl.). There are two places so called. The place referred to in *King Lear* is in Cornwall, but that of Arthurian renown was in Winchester. In regard to the first Kent says to Cornwall, "Goose, if I had you upon Sarum Plain I'd drive ye cackling home to Camelot," i.e. to Tintagel or 'amelord, the "home" of the duke of Cornwall. But the Camelot of Arthur was in Winchester, where visitors are still shown certain large entrenchments once pertaining to "king Arthur's palace."

Sir Balin's sword was put into marble stone, standing it upright as a great influence, and it grew down the stream to the city of Camelot, that is, in English, Winchester.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, l. 44 (1470).

* * In some places, even in Arthurian romance, Camelot seems the city on the Camel, in Cornwall. Thus, when sir Tristram left Tintagel to go to Ireland, a tempest "drove him back to Camelot" (pt. ii. 19).

Camilla, the virgin queen of the Volscians, famous for her fleetness of foot. She aided Turnus against *Aneas*.

Not so when with Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er the unbending corn, or skims along the main.
Pope.

Camila, wife of Anselmo of Florence. Anselmo, in order to rejoice in her incurable fidelity, induced his friend Lo-

thario to try to corrupt her. This he did, and Camilla was not trial-proof, but fell. Anselmo for a time was kept in the dark, but at the end Camilla eloped with Lothario. Anselmo died of grief, Lothario was slain in battle, and Camilla died in a convent.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, l. iv. 5, 6 ("Fatal Curiosity," 1605).

Camille' (2 syl.), in Corneille's tragedy of *Les Horaces* (1639). When her brother meets her and bids her congratulate him for his victory over the three curiatii, she gives utterance to her grief for the death of her lover. Horace says, "What! can you prefer a man to the interests of Rome?" Whereupon Camille denounces Rome, and concludes with these words: "Oh that it were my lot!" When Mdlle. Rachel first appeared in the character of "Camille," she took Paris by storm (1838).

Voilà le dernier Romain à son dernier soupir.
Moi seule en être cause, et mourir de plaisir.

* * Whitehead has dramatized the subject and called it *The Roman Father* (1711).

Camillo, a lord in the Sicilian court, and a very good man. Being commanded by king Leontès to poison Polixénès, instead of doing so he gave him warning, and fled with him to Bohemia. When Polixénès ordered his son Florizel to abandon Perdita, Camillo persuaded the young lovers to seek refuge in Sicily, and induced Leontès, the king thereof, to protect them. As soon as Polixénès discovered that Perdita was Leontès' daughter, he readily consented to the union which before he had forbidden.—Shakespeare, *The Winter's Tale* (1604).

Camila, "the maid of honour," a lady of great wealth, noble spirit, and great beauty. She loved Bertoldo (brother of Roberto king of the two Sicilies), and when Bertoldo was taken prisoner at Sienna, paid his ransom. Bertoldo before his release was taken before Aurelia, the duchess of Sienna. Aurelia fell in love with him, and proposed marriage, an offer which Bertoldo accepted. The betrothed then went to Palermo to be introduced to the king, when Camila exposed the conduct of the base young prince. Roberto was disgusted at his brother, Aurelia rejected him with scorn, and Camila retired to a nunnery.—Massinger, *The Maid of Honour* (1627).

Camlan (in Cornwall), now the river Alan or Camel, a contraction of Cam-alan

("the crooked river"), so called from its continuous windings. Here Arthur received his death-wound from the hand of his nephew Mordred or Modred, A.D. 542.

Camel . . .
 Francie ever since her British Arthur's blood,
 By Mordred's murderous hand, was mingled with her
 blood,
 For as that river best might boast that conqueror's breath
 [burial].
 So sadly she bemoans his too untimely death.
 M. Urquhart, *Poisoned*, l. (1612)

Cam'lotte (2 syl.), shoddy, fustian, rubbish, as *C'est de la camlotte ce qui vous lites-la*.

Cam'omile (3 syl.), says Falstaff. "the more it is trodden on the faster it grows."—Shakespeare, *1 Henry IV.* act II. sc. 4 (1597).

Though the *camomile*, the more it is trodden and pressed down, the more it spreadeth; yet the *rose*, the oftener it is handled and touched, the sooner it withereth and decayeth.—Lilly, *Euphuus*.

Campa'nia, the plain country about Cap'ua, the *terra di Lavo'ro* of Italy.

Campas'pe (3 syl.), mistress of Alexander. He gave her up to Apellōs, who had fallen in love with her while painting her likeness.—Pliny, *Hist.* xxxv. 10.

John Lyly produced, in 1583, a drama entitled *Cupid and Campaspe*, in which is the well-known lyric:

Cupid and my Campaspe played
 At cards for kisses, Cupid paid.

Campbell (Captain), called "Green Colin Campbell," or Barcaldine (3 syl.).—Sir W. Scott, *The Highland Widow* (time, George II.).

Campbell (General), called "Black Colin Campbell," in the king's service. He suffers the papist conspirators to depart unpunished.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Campbell (Sir Duncan), knight of Ardenvoehr, in the marquis of Argyll's army. He was sent as ambassador to the earl of Montrose.

Lady Mary Campbell, sir Duncan's wife.

Sir Duncan Campbell of Auchinbreck, an officer in the army of the marquis of Argyll.

Murdoch Campbell, a name assumed by the marquis of Argyll. Disguised as a servant, he visited Dalgetty and M'Each in the dungeon, but the prisoners overmastered him, bound him fast, locked him in the dungeon, and escaped.—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.).

Campbell (*The lady Mary*), daughter of the duke of Argyll.

The lady Caroline Campbell, sister of lady Mary.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Campeador [*Kam.pay'dor*], the Cid, who was called *Mio Cid el Campeador* ("my lord the champion"). "Cid" is a corruption of *said* ("lord").

Campo-Basso (*The count of*), an officer in the duke of Burgundy's army, introduced by sir W. Scott in two novels, *Quentin Durward* and *Anne of Gevestein*, both laid in the time of Edward IV.

Can'a, a kind of grass plentiful in the heathy morasses of the north.

If on the heath she moved, her breast was whiter than the down of cana, if on the sea-beat shore, than the foam of the rolling ocean.—Ossian, *Cuth-Loda*, ll.

Can'ace (3 syl.), daughter of Cambuscan', and the paragon of women. Chaucer left the tale half-told, but Spenser makes a crowd of suitors woo her. Her brother Cambel or Cam'baillo resolved that none should win his sister who did not first overthrow him in fight. At length Tri'amond sought her hand, and was so nearly matched in fight with Cam'baillo, that both would have been killed, if Cambi'na, daughter of the fairy Ag'apé (3 syl.), had not interfered. Cambina gave the wounded combatants nepenthé, which had the power of converting enmity to love; so the combatants ceased from fight, Cam'baillo took the fair Cambina to wife, and Tri'amond married Can'acé.—Chaucer, *Squire's Tale*; Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iv. 8 (1596).

Can'acé's Mirror, a mirror which told the inspectors if the persons on whom they set their affections would prove true or false.

Can'acé's Ring. The king of Araby and Ind sent Can'acé, daughter of Cambuscan' (king of Sarra, in Tartary), a ring which enabled her to understand the language of birds, and to know the medical virtues of all herbs.—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Squire's Tale," 1388).

Candaules (3 syl.), king of Lydia, who exposed the charms of his wife to Gy'gēs. The queen was so indignant that she employed Gy'gēs to murder her husband. She then married the assassin, who became king of Lydia, and reigned twenty-eight years (B.C. 716-688).

Candaya's (*The kingdom of*), situate

between the great Trapoba'na and the South Sea, a couple of leagues beyond cape Com'orin.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. iii. 4 (1615).

Candid Friend. 'Save me, oh, save me, from a candid friend!' (See **UATER.**)

Give me th' avowed, the erect, the open foe.—
Him I can meet, perhaps may turn his blow;
But of all friends that Heaven in wrath can send,
Save me, oh, save me, from a candid friend!

Canning.

Candide' (2 syl.), the hero of Voltaire's novel of the same name. All conceivable misfortunes are piled on his head, but he bears them with cynical indifference.

Voltaire says "No." He tells you that Candide
Found life most tolerable after misdeeds.

Byron, *Don Juan*, v. 31 (1820).

Candour (*Mrs.*), the beau-ideal of female backbiters.—Sheridan, *The School for Scandal* (1777).

The name of "Mrs Candour" has become one of those inaudible by-words which have more power in putting filth and ill-nature out of countenance than whole volumes of the vilest reprobation and reasoning.—T. Moore

Since the days of Miss Pope, it may be questioned whether "Mrs. Candour" has ever found a more admirable representative than Mrs. Stirling.—*Dramatic Memoirs*.

Can'idia, a Neapolitan, beloved by the poet Horace. When she deserted him, he held her up to contempt as an old sorceress who could by a rhomb unsphere the moon.—Horace, *Epodes* v. and xvii.

Such a charm were right

Candidian.

Mrs. Browning, *Rector in the Garden*, iv.

Canker of the Brain, mental delusion. We often say "a person is full of maggots," meaning whims and fancies. (See **MAGGOTS.**)

If any vision should reveal
Thy likeness, I might count it vain,
As but the canker of the brain.

Keats, *In Memoriam*, xlii.

Canmore or GREAT-HEAD. Malcolm III. of Scotland (*, 1057-1093).—Sir W. Scott, *Tales of a Grandfather*, i. 4.

Canning (*George*), statesman (1770-1827). Charles Lamb calls him:

St. Stephen's foot, the many of debate.

Keats in "The Champion."

Canopus, Menelaos's pilot, killed in the return voyage from Troy by the bite of a serpent. The town Canopus (Latin, *Canopus*) was built on the site where the pilot was buried.

Can'tab, a member of the University of Cambridge. The word is a contraction of the Latin *Cantabrigia*.

Canta'brian Surge (*The*), Bay of Biscay.

She her thundering navy leads
To Calpe (*Gibraltar*). . . or the rough
Canta'brian surge.

Alcibiades, *Hymn to the Naiads*.

Cantab'ric Ocean, the sea which washes the south of Ireland.—Richard of Cirencester, *Ancient Stats of Britain*, i. 8.

Can'tacuzene' (4 syl.), a noble Greek family, which has furnished two emperors of Constantinople, and several princes of Moldavia and Wallachia. The family still survives.

We mean to show that the Cantacuzenes are not the only princely family in the world.—D. Israeli, *Lechaire*.

There are other members of the Cantacuzene family besides myself.—*Ibid.*

Can'tacuzene' (*Michael*), the grand sewer of Alexius Comne'nus, emperor of Greece.—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Canterbury, according to mythical story, was built by Rudhudibras.

By Rudhudibras Ken's famous town . . . arose
Dragon, Polygodon, Vili (1812)

Canterbury Tales. Eighteen tales told by a company of pilgrims going to visit the shrine of "St. Thomas à Becket" at Canterbury. The party first assembled at the Tabard, an inn in Southwark, and there agreed to tell one tale each both going and returning, and the person who told the best tale was to be treated by the rest to a supper at the Tabard on the homeward journey. The party consisted of twenty-nine pilgrims, so that the whole budget of tales should have been fifty-eight, but only eighteen of the number were told, not one being on the homeward route. The chief of these tales are: "The Knight's Tale" (*Palamon and Arcite*, 2 syl.); "The Man of Law's Tale" (*Custance*, 2 syl.); "The Wife of Bath's Tale" (*Midas*); "The Clerk's Tale" (*Grisildis*); "The Squire's Tale" (*Cum-buscan*, incomplete); "The Franklin's Tale" (*Dorigen and Arveragus*); "The Prioress's Tale" (*Hugh of Lincoln*); "The Priest's Tale" (*Chanticleer and Partelote*); "The Second Nun's Tale" (*St. Cecilia*); "The Doctor's Tale" (*Virginia*); "The Miller's Tale" (*John the Carpenter and Alison*); and "The Merchant's Tale" (*January and May*), (1388).—Chaucer.

Canton, the Swiss valet of lord Ogleby. He has to skim the morning papers and serve out the cream of them to his lordship at breakfast, "with good emphasis and good discretion." He laughs at all his master's jokes, flatters

him to the top of his bent, and speaks of him as a mere chicken compared to himself, though his lordship is 70 and Canton about 50. Lord Ogleby calls him his "cephalic snuff, and no had medicine against megrims, vertigos, and profound thinkings."—Colman and Garrick, *The Clandestine Marriage* (1766).

Can'trips (*Mrs.*), a quondam friend of Nanty Ewart, the smuggler-captain.

Jessie Can'trips, her daughter.—Sir W. Scott, *Rodgounlet* (time, George III.).

Cant'well (*Dr.*), the hypocrite, the English representative of Molière's "Tartuffe." He makes religious cant the instrument of gain, luxurious living, and sensual indulgence. His overreaching and dishonourable conduct toward Lady Lambert and her daughter gets thoroughly exposed, and at last he is arrested as a swindler.—I. Bickerstaff, *The Hypocrite* (1768).

Dr. Cantwell . . . the mock and saintly hypocrite.
L Hunt

Canute' or **Cnut** and **Edmund Ironside**. William of Malmesbury says: When Cnut and Edmund were ready for their sixth battle in Gloucestershire, it was arranged between them to decide their respective claims by single combat. Cnut was a small man, and Edmund both tall and strong; so Cnut said to his adversary, "We both lay claim to the kingdom in right of our fathers; let us, therefore, divide it and make peace;" and they did so.

Cnutus of the two that furthest was from hope . . .
Cres. "Noli Edmund, huius Let us the land divide."
and all aloud do cry,
"Courageous king, divide! 'Twere pity such should die."
Drayton, *Polydoron*, xii. (1614).

Canute's Bird, the knot, a corruption of "Knut," the *Cinclus bellonii*, of which king Canute was extremely fond.

The knot, that called was Canutus bird of old,
"Of that great king of Danes, his name that still doth hold,
His appetite to please . . . from Denmark hither brought"
Drayton, *Polydoron*, xxv. (1623).

Can'ynge (*Sir William*), is represented in the *Rowley Romance* as a rich, God-fearing merchant, devoting much money to the Church, and much to literature. He was, in fact, a *Mæcenas*, of princely hospitality, living in the Red House. The priest Rowley was his "Horace."—Chatterton (1752-1770).

Ca'ora, inhabited by men "whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders." (See **BLEMMYKS**.)

On that branch which is called Caora are 'ere a nation
of people whose heads appear not above their shoulders.

They are reported to have their eyes in their shoulders,
and their mouths in the middle of their breasts.—
Hackluyt, *Voyage* (1688).

(Raleigh, in his *Description of Guiana* (1596), also gives an account of men whose "heads do grow beneath their shoulders.")

Capability Brown, Launcelot Brown, the English landscape gardener (1715-1783).

Cap'aneus (3 syl.), a man of gigantic stature, enormous strength, and headlong valour. He was impious to the gods, but faithful to his friends. Capaneus was one of the seven heroes who marched against Thebes (1 syl.), and was, strack dead by a thunderbolt for declaring that not Jupiter himself should prevent his scaling the city walls.

* * The "Mezentius" of Virgil and "Arganté" of Tasso are similar characters; but the Greek Capaneus exceeds Mezentius in physical daring and Arganté in impiety.

Cape of Storms, now called the Cape of Good Hope. It was Bartholomew Diaz who called it *Cabo Tormentoso* (1486), and king Juan II. who changed the name.

Capitan, a boastful, swaggering coward, in several French farces and comedies prior to the time of Molière.

Caponsac'chi (*Guiseppa*), the young priest under whose protection Pompilia fled from her husband to Rome. The husband and his friends said the elopement was criminal; but Pompilia, Caponsacchi, and their friends maintained that the young canon simply acted the part of a chivalrous protector of a young woman who was married at 15, and who fled from a brutal husband who ill-treated her.—R. Browning, *The Ring and the Book*.

Capstern (*Captain*), captain of an East Indiaman, at Madras.—Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II.).

Captain, Manuel Comnenus of Trebizond (1120, 1148-1180).

Captain of Kent. So Jack Cade called himself (died 1450).

The Great Captain (*el Gran Capitano*), Gonzalvo di Cordova (1458-1515).

The People's Captain (*el Capitano del Popolo*), Guiseppa Garibaldi (1807-).

Captain (*A Copper*), a poor captain, whose swans are all geese, his jewellery paste, his guineas counters, his achieve-

nents tongue-doughtiness, and his whole nan Brummagem.

To this copper captain was confided the command of the route.—W. Irving.

Let all the world view here the captain's treasure . . .
Here's a goodly jewel . . .
how it sparkles like an old lady's eye, . . .
And here's a chain of whittings' eyes for pearls . . .
Your clothes are parallels to these, all counterfeits.
Put these and them on, you're a man of copper.
A kind of candlestick; a copper, copper captain.
Demant and Fletcher, *Take a Wife and Have a Wife* (1640).

Captain (A led), a poor obsequious captain, who is led about as a cavalier *serrante* by those who find him hospitality and pay nunky for him. He is not the leader of others, as a captain ought to be, but is by others led.

When you quarrel with the family of Blandish, you only have refused courtesy to be fed upon scraps by a poor loun or a led captain.—Burgoyne, *The Heiress*, v. 3 (1741).

Captain (The Black), lieutenant-colonel Dennis Davidoff, of the Russian army. In the French invasion he was called by the French *Le Capitaine Noir*.

Captain Loys [Louis], Louise Labé was so called, because in early life she embraced the profession of arms, and gave repeated proofs of great valour. She was also called *La Belle Cordière*. Louise Labé was a poetess, and has left several sonnets full of passion, and some good elegies (1526-1566).

Captain Right, a fictitious commander, the ideal of the rights due to Ireland. In the last century the peasants of Ireland were sworn to captain Right, as chartists were sworn to their articles of demand called their *charter*. Shakespeare would have furnished them with a good motto, "Use every man after his desert, and who shall 'scape whipping?" (*Hamlet*, act ii. sc. 2).

Captain Rook, a fictitious name assumed by the leader of certain Irish insurgents in 1822, etc. All notices, summonses, and so on, were signed by this name.

Captain is a Bold Man (The), a popular phrase at one time. Peachum applies the expression to captain Macheath.—Gay, *The Beggar's Opera* (1727).

Capucinade (4 syl.). "A capucinade" is twaddling composition, or wishy-washy literature. The term is derived from the sermons of the Capuchins, which were notoriously incorrect in doctrine and debased in style.

It was a vague diatribe, the rhetoric of an old professor, a mere capucinade.—Lodge, *Old Men*, vii. 4 (1719).

Capulet, head of a noble house of Verona, in feudal enmity with the house of Montague (3 syl.). Lord Capulet is a jovial, testy old man, self-willed, prejudiced, and tyrannical.

Lady Capulet, wife of lord Capulet and mother of Juliet.—Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet* (1598).

Then lady Capulet comes sweeping by with her train of velvet, her black hood, her fan, and her roary, the very beau-ideal of a proud Italian matron of the fifteenth century, whose offer to poison Romeo in revenge for the death of Tybalt stamps her with one very characteristic trait of the age and country. Yet she loves her daughter, and there is a touch of remorseful tenderness in her lamentation over her.—Mrs. Jameson.

(Lord Capulet was about 60. He had "left off masking" for above thirty years (act i. sc. 5), and lady Capulet was only 28, as she tells the nurse; but her daughter Juliet was a marriageable woman.)

The Tomb of all the Capulets. Burke, in a letter to Matthew Smith, says: "I would rather sleep in the corner of a little country church-yard than in the tomb of all the Capulets." It does not occur in Shakespeare.

Carys, a blind old seer, who prophesied to Romulus the military triumphs of Rome from its foundation to the destruction of Carthage.

In the hall-gate sat Carys,
Carys the sightless seer;
From head to foot he trembled
As Romulus drew near.
And up stood stiff his thin white hair,
And his blind eyes flashed fire.

Lord Macaulay, *Lays of Ancient Rome* ("The Prophecy of Carys," xi).

Carabas (Le marquis de), an hypothetical title to express a fossilized old aristocrat, who supposed the whole world made for his behoof. The "king owes his throne to him;" he can "trace his pedigree to Pepin;" his youngest son is "sure of a mitre;" he is too noble "to pay taxes;" the very priests share their tithes with him; the country was made for his "hunting-ground;" and, therefore, as Béranger says:

Chapeau bas ! chapeau bas !
Gloire au marquis de Carabas !

The name occurs in Perrault's tale of *Puss in Boots*, but it is Béranger's song (1816) which has given the word its present meaning.

Carac'ci of France, Jean Jouvener, who was paralyzed on the right side, and painted with his left hand (1647-1707).

Carac'tacus or Caradoc, king of the Silures (Monmouthshire, etc.). For

nine years he withstood the Roman arms, but being defeated by Ostorius Scap'ula, the Roman general, he escaped to Brigantia (Yorkshire, etc.) to crave the aid of Carthismandua (or Cartimandua), a Roman matron married to Venu'tius, chief of those parts. Carthismandua betrayed him to the Romans, A.D. 47.—Richard of Cirencester, *Ancient State of Britain*, i. 6, 23.

Caradoc was led captive to Rome, A.D. 51, and, struck with the grandeur of that city, exclaimed, "Is it possible that a people so wealthy and luxurious can envy me a humble cottage in Britain?" Claudius the emperor was so charmed with his manly spirit and bearing that he released him and craved his friendship.

Drayton says that Caradoc went to Rome with body naked, hair to the waist, girt with a chain of steel, and his "manly breast enchased with sundry shapes of beasts. Both his wife and children were captives, and walked with him."—*Polyolbion*, viii. (1612).

Caracul (i.e. *Caracalla*), son and successor of Severus the Roman emperor. In A.D. 210 he made an expedition against the Calde'ians, but was defeated by Fingal. Aurelius Antoninus was called "Caracalla" because he adopted the Gaulish *caraculla* in preference to the Roman *toga*.—Ossian, *Canals*.

The Caracul of Fingal is no other than Caracalla, who (as the son of Severus) the emperor of Rome . . . was not without reason called 'The Son of the King of the World.' This was A.D. 210.—*Illustration on the Acts of Ossian*.

Caraculiam'bo, the hypothetical giant of the island of Malindra'ma, whom don Quixote imagines he may one day conquer and make to kneel at the foot of his imaginary lady-love.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. i. 1 (1605).

Car'adoc or Cradock, a knight of the Round Table. He was husband of the only lady in the queen's train who could wear "the mantle of matrimonial fidelity." This mantle fitted only chaste and virtuous wives; thus, when queen Guenever tried it on—

One while it was too long, another while too short,
And wrinkled on her shoulders in most unseemly sort.
Percy, *Reliques* ("Boy and the Mantle," III. iii. 18).

Sir Caradoc and the Boar's Head. The boy who brought the test mantle of fidelity to king Arthur's court, drew a wand three times across a boar's head, and said, "There's never a cuckold who can carve that head of brawn." Knight

after knight made the attempt, but only sir Cradock could carve the brawn.

Sir Cradoc and the Drinking-horn. The boy furthermore brought forth a drinking-horn, and said, "No cuckold can drink from that horn without spilling the liquor." Only Cradock succeeded, and "he won the golden can."—Percy, *Reliques* ("Boy and the Mantle," III. iii. 18).

Caradoc of Men'wygent, the younger bard of Gwenwyn prince of Powys-land. The elder bard of the prince was Cadwallon.—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

Car'atach or *Caractacus*, a British king brought captive before the emperor Claudius in A.D. 52. He had been betrayed by Cartimandua. Claudius set him at liberty.

And Beaumont's pillered Caractach affords

A tragedy complete except in words.

Byron, *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (1808).

(Byron alludes to the "spectacle" of *Caractacus* produced by Thomas Sheridan at Drury Lane Theatre. It was Beaumont's tragedy of *Bonduca*, minus the dialogue.)

Dizzen (1720-1726) was the very absolute "Caractach." The solid bulk of his frame, his action, his voice, all marked him with identity.—Boaden, *Life of Siddons*.

Car'athis, mother of the caliph Vathek. She was a Greek, and induced her son to study necromancy, held in abhorrence by all good Mussulmans. When her son threatened to put to death every one who attempted without success to read the inscription of certain sabres, Carathis wisely said, "Content yourself, my son, with commanding their beards to be burnt. Beards are less essential to a state than men." She was ultimately carried by an afrit to the abyss of Eblis, in punishment of her many crimes.—W. Beckford, *Vathek* (1784).

Carau'sius, the first British emperor (237-294). His full name was Marcus Aurelius Valerius Carausius, and as emperor of Britain he was accepted by Diocletian and Maximian; but after a vigorous reign of seven years, he was assassinated by Allectus, who succeeded him as "emperor of Britain."—See Gibbon, *Decline and Fall*, etc., ii. 13.

Cards of Compliment. When it was customary to fold down part of an address card, the strict rule was this: Right hand bottom corner turned down meant a Personal call. Right hand top corner turned down meant Condolence

Left hand bottom corner turned down neant Congratulation.

Cardan (*Jerôme*) of Pa'via (1501-1576), a great mathematician and astrologer. He professed to have a demon or 'abilliar spirit, who revealed to him the secrets of nature.

What did your Cardan and your Ptolemy tell you? Our Messiah and our Longomontanus [see astrologer], your harmony of cyronancy with astrology!—W. Congreve, *Love for Love*, iv. (1693).

Cardenio of Andalusia, of opulent parents, fell in love with Lucinda, a lady of equal family and fortune, to whom he was formally engaged. Don Fernando, his friend, however, prevailed on Lucinda's father, by artifice, to break off the engagement and promise Lucinda to himself, "contrary to her wish, and in violation of every principle of honour." This drove Cardenio mad, and he haunted the Sierra Morina or Brown Mountain for about six months, as a maniac with lucid intervals. On the wedding day Lucinda swooned, and a letter informed the bridegroom that she was married to Cardenio. Next day she privately left her father's house, and took refuge in a convent; but being abducted by don Fernando, she was carried to an inn, where Fernando found Dorothea his wife, and Cardenio the husband of Lucinda. All parties were now reconciled, and the two gentlemen paired respectively with their proper wives.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. iv. (1605).

Carduel or **Kar'tel**, Carlisle, the place where Merlin prepared the Round Table.

Care, described as a blacksmith, who "worked all night and day." His bellows, says Spenser, are Pensiveness and Sighs.—*Fairy Queen*, iv. 5 (1596).

Careless, one of the boon companions of Charles Surface.—Sheridan, *School for Scandal* (1777).

Careless (*Colonel*), an officer of high spirits and mirthful temper, who seeks to win Ruth (the daughter of sir Basil Thoroughgood) for his wife.—T. Knight, *The Honest Thieves*.

This farce is a mere *réchauffé* of *The Committee*, by the Hon. sir R. Howard. The names "colonel Careless" and "Ruth" are the same, but "Ruth" says her proper Christian name is "Anne."

Careless, in *The Committee*, was the part for which Joseph Ashbury (1638-1720) was celebrated.—Chetwood, *History of the Stage*.

(*The Committee*, recast by T. Knight, is called *The Honest Thieves*.)

Careless (*Ned*), makes love to lady Pliant.—W. Congreve, *The Double Dealer* (1700).

Careless Husband (*The*), a comedy by Colley Cibber (1704). The "careless husband" is sir Charles Easy, who has amours with different persons, but is so careless that he leaves his love-letters about, and even forgets to lock the door when he has made a liaison, so that his wife knows all; yet so sweet is her temper, and under such entire control, that she never reproaches him, nor shows the slightest indication of jealousy. Her confidence so wins upon her husband that he confesses to her his faults, and reforms entirely the evil of his ways.

Carême (*Jean de*), *chef de cuisine* of Leo X. This was a name given him by the pope for an admirable *soupe nuptiale* which he invented for Lent. A descendant of Jean was *chef* to the prince regent, at a salary of £1000 per annum, but he left this situation because the prince had only a *ménage bourgeois*, and entered the service of baron Rothschild at Paris (1781-1833).

Caroy (*Patrick*), the poet, brother of lord Falkland, introduced by sir W. Scott in *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Car'gill (*The Rev. Josiah*), minister of St. Ronan's Well, tutor of the Hon. Augustus Bidmore (2 *syl.*), and the suitor of Miss Augusta Bidmore, his pupil's sister.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.).

Caribee Islands (London), now Chandos Street. It was called the Caribee Islands from its countless straits and intricate thieves' passages.

Cari'no, father of Zeno'cia the chaste troth-plight wife of Arnol'do (the lady dishonourably pursued by the governor count Clodio).—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Custom of the Country* (1647).

Carker (*James*), manager in the house of Mr. Dombey, merchant. Carker was a man of 40, of a florid complexion with very glistening white teeth, which showed conspicuously when he spoke. His smile was like "the snarl of a cat." He was the Alastor of the house of Dombey, for he not only brought the firm to bankruptcy, but he seduced Alice

Marwood (cousin of Edith, Dombey's second wife) and also induced Edith to elope with him. Edith left the watch at Dijon, and Carker, returning to England, was run over by a railway train and killed.

John Carker, the elder brother, a junior clerk in the same firm. He twice robbed it and was forgiven.

Harrat Carker, a gentle, beautiful young woman, who married Mr. Mortin, one of the employes in the house of Mr. Dombey, merchant. When her elder brother John fell into disgrace by robbing his employer, Harrat left the house with her brother James (the manager) live with and cheer her distressed brother John.—C. Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846).

Carlegion (1541) or **Cair-Li-gion**, Chester, or the "fortress upon the hill."

Carlegion called of old

Cairli-gion.

Drayton *Eclogues*, II. (1593)

Carleton (*Captain*), an officer in the Guards.—Sir W. Scott, *Peter of the Peak* (time, Charles II.)

Carlisle (*Edmund Hoar*), *Carlisle*, uncle and guardian of Lord Byron (1768-1826). His tragedies are *The Father's Revenge* and *Belshazzar*.

The paragon of Carlisle

Lord Shrewsbury yet in the family of

Byron *Longish* *Lucas* and *Chilist* (1813)

Carlos, elder son of don Antonio, and the favourite of his paternal uncle Lewis. Carlos is a great bookworm, but when he falls in love with Anselma, he throws off his diffidence and becomes bold, resolute, and manly. His younger brother is Godio, a mere coxcomb.—C. Cibber, *Love Makes a Man* (1644).

Carlos (under the assumed name of the marquis D'Antas) married Ugarrta, but as the marriage was affected under a false name it was not binding, and Ugarrta left Carlos to marry Horace de Brienne. Carlos was a great villain. He murdered a man to steal from him the plans of some Californian mines. Then embarking in the *Urania*, he induced the crew to rebel in order to obtain mastery of the ship. "Gold was the object of his desire, and gold he obtained." Ultimately, his villainies being discovered, he was given up to the hands of justice.—J. Stirling, *The Orphan of the Iron Sea* (1856).

Carlos (*Don*), son of Philip II. of Portugal; deformed in person, violent

and vindictive in disposition. Don Carlos was to have married Elizabeth of France, but his father supplanted him. Subsequently he expected to marry the archduchess Anne, daughter of the emperor Maximilian, but her father opposed the match. In 1564 Philip II. settled the succession on Rodolph and Ernest, his nephews, declaring Carlos incapable. This drove Carlos into treason, and he joined the Netherlanders in a war against his father. He was apprehended and condemned to death, but was killed in prison. This has furnished the subject of several tragedies:—*i.e.* Otway's *Don Carlos* (1672) in English, those of J. G. de Campistron (1643) and M. J. de Chénier (1784) in French, J. C. F. Schiller (1798) in German, Alfieri in Italian, about the same time.

Carlos (*Don*), the friend of don Alonzo, and the betrothed husband of Leonora, whom he resigns to Alonzo out of friendship. After marriage, Zanga induces Alonzo to believe that Leonora and don Carlos entertain a criminal love for each other whereupon Alonzo out of jealousy has Carlos put to death, and Leonora kills herself.—Edward Young, *The Revenge* (1721).

Carlos (*Don*), husband of donna Victoria. He gave the deeds of his wife's estate to donna Laura, a courtesan, and Victoria, in order to recover them, assumed the disguise of a man, took the name of Florio, and made love to her. Having secured a footing, Florio introduced Gaspar as the wealthy uncle of Victoria, and Gaspar told Laura the deeds in her hand were utterly worthless. Laura in a fit of temper tore them to atoms, and thus Carlos recovered the estate, and was rescued from impending ruin.—Mrs. Cowley, *A Bold Stroke for a Husband* (1782).

Carlton (*Admiral George*), George IV., author of *The Voyage of — in search of Loyalty*, a poetic epistle (1820).

Car'milhan, the "phantom ship." The captain of this ship swore he would double the Cape, whether God willed it or not, for which impious vow he was doomed to abide for ever and ever captain in the same vessel, which always appears near the Cape, but never doubles it. The bold of the phantom ship is named Klaboermaan, a bold who helps sailors at their work, but beats those

who are idle. When a vessel is doomed, be bold appears smoking a short pipe, dressed in yellow, and wearing a night-cap.

Caro, the Flesh or "natural man" personified. Phineas Fletcher says "this lam of sin" is a hag of loathsome shape, arrayed in steel, polished externally, but rusty within. On her shield is the device of a mermaid, with the motto, "Hear, Gaze, and Die."—*The Purple Island*, vii. (1638).

Carocium, the banner of the Milanese, having for device "St. Ambrose," the patron saint of Milan. It was mounted on an iron tree with iron leaves, and the summit of the tree was surmounted by a large cross. The whole was raised on a red car, drawn by four red bulls with red harness. Mass was always said before the car started, and Guinefolle tells us, "toute la ceremonie etait une imitation de l'arche d'alliance des Israelites."

Le carocium des Milanais etait au milieu, entouré de 300 jeunes gens, qui s'étaient unis à la vie à la mort pour le défendre. Il y avait encore pour sa garde un bataillon de 1500 hommes, composé de 1000 cavaliers.—*La Bataille de Legnano*, 29 Mai, 1158.

Caroline, queen-consort of George II., introduced by sir W. Scott in *The Heart of Midlothian*. Jeanie Deans has an interview with her in the gardens at Richmond, and her majesty promises to intercede with the king for Effie Deans's pardon.

Caros or **Carausius**, a Roman captain, native of Belric Gaul. The emperor Maximian employed Caros to defend the coast of Gaul against the Franks and Saxons. He acquired great wealth and power, but fearing to excite the jealousy of Maximian, he sailed for Britain, where (in A.D. 287) he caused himself to be proclaimed emperor. Caros resisted all attempts of the Romans to dislodge him, so that they ultimately acknowledged his independence. He repaired Agricola's wall to obstruct the incursions of the Caledonians, and while he was employed on this work was attacked by a party commanded by Oscar, son of Ossian and grandson of Fingal. "The warriors of Caros fled, and Oscar remained like a rock left by the ebbing sea."—*Ossian, The War of Caros*.

The Caros mentioned . . . is the . . . noted usurper Carausius, who assumed the purple in the year 287, and, selling on Britain, defeated the emperor Maximian. Herodian in several naval engagements, which give priority to his being called "The King of Ships."—*Disertation on the Arts of Ossian*.

Car'ove (8 syl.), "a story without an end."—Mrs. Austin, *Translation*.

I must get on, or my readers will anticipate that my story, like Carove's more celebrated one, will prove a "story without an end."—W. J. Thomas, *Notes and Queries*, March 24, 1877.

Carpathian Wizard (*The*), Proteus (2 syl.), who lived in the island of Carpathos, in the Archipelago. He was a wizard, who could change his form at will. Being the sea-god's shepherd, he carried a crook.

[By] the Carpathian wizard's hook [crook]; Milton, *Comus*, 873 (1634).

Carpet (*Prince Housain's*), a magic carpet, to all appearances quite worthless, but it would transport any one who sat on it to any part of the world in a moment. This carpet is sometimes called "the magic carpet of Tangu," because it came from Tangu, in Persia.—*Arabian Nights* ("Prince Ahmed").

Carpet (*Solomon's*). Solomon had a green silk carpet, on which his throne was set. This carpet was large enough for all his court to stand on; human beings stood on the right side of the throne, and spirits on the left. When Solomon wished to travel he told the wind where to set him down, and the carpet with all its contents rose into the air and alighted at the proper place. In hot weather the birds of the air, with outspread wings, formed a canopy over the whole party.—Sale, *Korán*, xxvii. notes.

Carpet Knight (*A*), a civil, not a military knight.

Carpet Knights are men who are, by the prince's grace and favour, made knights at home and in the time of peace, by the imposition or laying on of the king's sword, having by some special service done to the commonwealth, deserved this title and dignity. They are called "Carpet Knights" because they receive their honour in the court, and upon carpets (and not in the battle-field).—Francis Maxham, *Books of Honour* (1622).

Carpillona (*Princess*), the daughter of Sublimus king of the Peaceable Islands. Sublimus, being dethroned by a usurper, was with his wife, child, and a foundling boy, thrown into a dungeon, and kept there for three years. The four captives then contrived to escape; but the rope which held the basket in which Carpillona was let down, snapped asunder, and she fell into the lake. Sublimus and the other two lived in retirement as a shepherd family, and Carpillona, being rescued by a fisherman, was brought up by him as his daughter. When the "Humpbacked" Prince dethroned the usurper of the Peaceable Islands, Carpillona was one of the cap-

tives, and the "Humpbacked" Prince wanted to make her his wife; but she fled in disguise, and came to the cottage home of Sublimus, where she fell in love with his foster-son, who proved to be half-brother of the "Humpbacked" Prince. Ultimately, Carpillona married the foundling, and each succeeded to a kingdom.—Comtesse D'Annov, *Fairy Tales* ("Princess Carpillona," 16e2).

Car'pio (*Bernardo de'*), natural son of Jon Sancho, and doña Ximena, surnamed "The Chaste." It was Bernardo del Carpio who slew Roland at Roncesvallés (4 syl.). In Spanish romance he is a very conspicuous figure.

Carras'co (*Sancho*), son of Bartholomew Carrasco. He is a licentiate of much natural humour, who flatters don Quixote, and persuades him to undertake a second tour.

He was about 24 years of age, of a pale complexion and had good talents. His nose was remarkable for its size, and his mouth remarkably wide.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. l. 3 (1615).

He may perhaps boast . . . as the back of Sancho Carrasco, of flouting the weather, which fact is of service, for weeks, months, or years, that is, for as long as the wind shall uniformly blow from one quarter.—*Sir W. Scott*.

(The allusion is to *Don Quixote*, II. i. 14.)

Carric-Thura, in the Orkney Islands, the palace of king Cathullia. It is the title of one of the Ossian poems, the subject being as follows:—Fingal, going on a visit to Cathullia king of the Orkneys, observes a signal of distress on the palace, for Frothal, king of Doira, had invested it. Whereupon, Fingal puts to flight the besieging army, and overthrows Frothal in single combat; but just as his sword was raised to slay the fallen king, Utha, disguised in armour, interposed. Her shield and helmet "flying wide," revealed her sex, and Fingal not only spared Frothal, but invited him and Utha to the palace, where they passed the night in banquet and in song.—Ossian, *Carric-Thura*.

Carril, the grey-headed son of Kinfe'na bard of Cuthullin, general of the Irish tribes.—Ossian, *Fingal*.

Carrillo (*Fray*) was never to be found in his own cell, according to a famous Spanish epigram.

Like Fray Carrillo,
Is his own cell

Longfellow, *The Spanish Student* l. 5.

Car'rol, deputy usher at Kenilworth

Castle.—Sir W. Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Car'stone (*Richard*), cousin of Ada Clare, both being wards in Chancery, interested in the great suit of "Jarndyce v. Jarndyce." Richard Carstone is a "handsome youth, about 19, of ingenuous face, and with a most engaging laugh." He marries his cousin Ada, and lives in hope that the suit will soon terminate and make him rich. In the mean time, he tries to make two ends meet, first by the profession of medicine, then by that of law, then by the army; but the rolling stone gathers no moss, and the poor fellow dies with the sickness of hope deferred.—C. Dickens, *Bleak House* (1853).

Cartaph'ilus, the Wandering Jew of Jewish story. Tradition says he was door-keeper of the judgment hall, in the service of Pontius Pilate, and, as he led our Lord from the judgment hall, struck him, saying, "Get on! Faster, Jesus!" Whereupon the Man of Sorrows replied, "I am going fast, Cartaphilus; but tarry thou till I come again." After the crucifixion, Cartaphilus was baptized by the same Ananias who baptized Paul, and received the name of Joseph. At the close of every century he falls into a trance, and wakes up after a time a young man about 30 years of age.—*Bones of the Chronicles of the Abbey of St. Albans*.

(This "book" was copied and continued by Matthew Paris, and contains the earliest account of the Wandering Jew, A.D. 1228. In 1242 Philip Monke, afterwards bishop of Tournay, wrote the "rhymed chronicle.")

Carter (*Mrs. Deborah*), housekeeper to Surplus the lawyer.—J. M. Morton, *A Regular Fix*.

Carthage (2 syl.). When Dido came to Africa she bought of the natives "as much land as could be encompassed with a bull's hide." The agreement being made, Dido cut the hide into thongs, so as to enclose a space sufficiently large for a citadel, which she called Bura "the hide." (Greek, *bura*, "a bull's hide.")

The following is a similar story in Russian history:—The Yakutsk granted to the Russian explorers as much land as they could encompass with a cow's hide; but the Russians, cutting the hide into strips, obtained land enough for the town and fort which they called Yakutsk.

Carthage of the North. Lübeck was so called when it was the head of the Hanseatic League.

Car'thon, son of Cless'ammor and Moira, was born while Clessammor was in flight, and his mother died in childbirth. When he was three years old, 'Omhal (Fingal's father) took and burnt Balcutha (a town belonging to the Britons, on the Clyde), but Carthon was carried away safely by his nurse. When grown to man's estate, Carthon resolved to revenge this attack on Balcutha, and accordingly invaded Morven, the kingdom of Fingal. After overthrowing two of Fingal's heroes, Carthon was slain by his own father, who knew him not; but when Clessammor learnt that it was his own son whom he had slain, he mourned for him three days, and on the fourth he died.—Ossian, *Carthon*.

Car'ton (*Sydney*), a friend of Charles Darnay, whom he personally resembled. Sydney Carton loved Lucie Manette, but, knowing of her attachment to Darnay, never attempted to win her. Her friendship, however, called out his good qualities, and he nobly died instead of his friend.—C. Dickens, *A Tale of Two Cities* (1859).

Cartouche, an eighteenth century highwayman. He is the French Dick Turpin.

Car'un, a small river of Scotland, now called Carron, in the neighbourhood of Agricola's wall. The word means "wind-ang."

Car'us (*Now*), in Garth's *Dispensary*, is Dr. Tyson (1649-1708).

Caryatides (5 syl.) or **Carya'tes** (4 syl.), female figures in Greek costume, used in architecture to support entablatures. Ca'rya, in Arcadia, aided with the Persians when they invaded Greece, so after the battle of Thermopylae, the victorious Greeks destroyed the city, slew the men, and made the women slaves. Praxit'elēs, to perpetuate the disgrace, employed figures of Caryan women with Persian men, for architectural columns.

Cas'ca, a blunt-witted Roman, and one of the conspirators who assassinated Julius Cæsar. He is called "Honest Casca," meaning plain-spoken.—Shakespeare, *Julius Cæsar* (1607).

Casch'cach, a hideous genius, "hunchbacked, lame, and blind of one

eye; with six horns on his head, and both his hands and feet hooked." The fairy Maimou'né (3 syl.) summoned him to decide which was the more beautiful, "the prince Camaral'zaman or the princess Badou'ra," but he was unable to determine the knotty point.—*Arabian Nights* ("Camaralzaman and Badoura").

Casel'la, a musician and friend of the poet Danté, introduced in his *Purgatory*, ii. On arriving at purgatory, the poet sees a vessel freighted with souls come to be purged of their sins and made fit for paradise; among them he recognizes his friend Casella, whom he "woos to sing;" whereupon, Casella repeats with enchanting sweetness the words of [Danté's] second canzone.

Danté shall give Fame leave to set thee higher
Than his Casella, who on he wooed to sing.
Met in the nether shades of purgatory.
Milton, Sonnet, xiii (To H. Lawes).

Casket Homer, Alexander's edition with Aristotle's notes. So called because it was kept in a golden casket, studded with jewels, part of the spoil which fell into the hands of Alexander after the battle of Arbela.

Cas'par, master of the horse to the baron of Arnheim. Mentioned in Donnerhugel's narrative.—Sir W. Scott, *Annals of Geurstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Cas'par, a man who sold himself to Zamiel the Black Huntsman. The night before the expiration of his life-lease, he bargained for a respite of three years, on condition of bringing Max into the power of the fiend. On the day appointed for the prize-shooting, Max aimed at a dove but killed Caspar, and Zamiel carried off his victim to "his own place."—Weber's opera, *Der Freischütz* (1822).

Cassan'dra, daughter of Priam, gifted with the power of prophecy; but Apollo, whom she had offended, cursed her with the ban "that no one should ever believe her predictions."—Shakespeare, *Troilus and Cressida* (1602).

Mrs. Barry in characters of greatness was graceful, noble, and dignified; no violence of passion was beyond the reach of her feeling, and in the most moving distress and tenderness she was exquisitely affecting. Then she was equally admirable in "*Cassandra*," "*Cleopatra*," "*Roxana*," "*Monimia*," or "*Belvidera*."—C. Dibdin, *History of the Stage*.

* * "*Cassandra*" (*Troilus and Cressida*, Shakespeare); "*Cleopatra*" (*Antony and Cleopatra*, Shakespeare, or *All for Love*, Dryden); "*Roxana*" (*Alexander the Great*, Lee); "*Monimia*" (*The Orphan*, Otway); "*Belvidera*" (*Venice Preserved*, Otway).

Cassel (*Count*), an empty-headed, heartless, conceited puppy, who pays court to Amelia Wildenhaim, but is too insufferable to be endured. He tells her he "learnt delicacy in Italy, hauteur in Spain, enterprise in France, prudence in Russia, sincerity in England, and love in the wilds of America," for civilized nations have long since substituted intrigue for love.—*Inchbald, Lovers' Vows* (1800), altered from Kotzebue.

Cassi, the inhabitants of Hertfordshire or Cassio.—*Cæsar, Commentaries*.

Cassib'ollaun or **Cassib'elan** (probably "Caswallon"), brother and successor of Iud. He was king of Britain when Julius Cæsar invaded the island. Geoffrey of Monmouth says, in his *British History*, that Cassibellun routed Cæsar, and drove him back to Gaul (bk. iv. 3, 5). In Cæsar's second invasion, the British again vanquished him (ch. 7), and "sacrificed to their gods as a thank-offering 40,000 cows, 100,000 sheep, 30,000 wild beasts, and fowls without number" (ch. 8). Androgeus (4 syl.) "duke of Trinovantum," with 5000 men, having joined the Roman forces, Cassibellaun was worsted, and agreed "to pay 3000 pounds of silver yearly in tribute to Rome." Seven years after this Cassibellaun died and was buried at York.

In Shakespeare's *Cymbeline* the name is called "Casibellan."

* Polyænus of Macedon tells us that Cæsar had a huge elephant armed with scales of iron, with a tower on its back, filled with archers and slingers. When this beast entered the sea, Cassivelaunus and the Britons, who had never seen an elephant, were terrified, and their horses fled in affright, so that the Romans were able to land without molestation.—See Drayton's *Polyolbion*, viii.

There the hive of Roman laws worship a gluttonous emperor-idiot.

Such is Rome . . . hear it, spirit of Cassivelaun.
Tennyson, *Boadicea*.

Cas'silane (3 syl.), general of Candy and father of Annophei.—*Laus of Candy* (1647).

Cassim, brother of Ali Baba, a Persian. He married an heiress and soon became one of the richest merchants of the place. When he discovered that his brother had made himself rich by hoards from the robbers' cave, Cassim took ten mules charged with panniers to carry away part of the same booty. "Open Sesame!" he cried, and the door opened. He filled

his sacks, but forgot the magic word. "Open Barley!" he cried, but the door remained closed. Presently the robber band returned, and cut him down with their sabres. They then hacked the carcass into four parts, placed them near the door, and left the cave. Ali Baba carried off the body and had it decently interred.—*Arabian Nights* ("Ali Baba or the Forty Thieves").

Cas'sio (*Michael*), a Florentine, lieutenant in the Venetian army under the command of Othello. Simple-minded but not strong-minded, and therefore easily led by others who possessed greater power of will. Being overcome with wine, he engaged in a street-brawl, for which he was suspended by Othello, but Desdemona pleaded for his restoration. Iago made capital of this intercession to rouse the jealousy of the Moor. Cassio's "almost" wife was Bianca, his mistress.—Shakespeare, *Othello* (1611).

"Cassio" is brave, benevolent, and honest, ruined only by his want of stubbornness to resist an insidious invitation. Dr. Johnson.

Cassiodorus (*Marcus Aurelius*), a great statesman and learned writer of the sixth century, who died at the age of 100, in A.D. 562. He filled many high offices under Theodoric, but ended his days in a convent.

I often while to a learned profection
On Marcus Aurelius Cassiodorus.

Longfellow, *The Golden Legend*.

Cassiope'ia, wife of Cephæus (2 syl.) king of Ethiopia, and mother of Androm'eda. She boasted herself to be fairer than the sea-nymphs, and Neptune, to punish her, sent a huge sea-serpent to ravage her husband's kingdom. At death she was made a constellation, consisting of thirteen stars, the largest of which form a "chair" or imperfect W.

. . . had you been
Sphered up with Cassiopeia.

Tennyson, *The Princess*, iv.

Cassius, instigator of the conspiracy against Julius Cæsar, and friend of Brutus.—Shakespeare, *Julius Cæsar* (1607).

Brutus. The last of all the Romans, fare thee well!

It is impossible that ever Rome
Should breed thy fellow. Friends, I owe more tears
To this dead man than you shall see me pay.
I shall find time, Cassius, I shall find time.

Act v. sc. 3.

Charles Mayne Young trod the boards with freedom.
His countenance was equally well adapted for the expression of pathos or of pride: thus in such parts as "Hamlet," "Beverley," "The Stranger," "Parson Zanga," and "Cassius," he lacked the man he represented.—Rev. J. Young, *Life of C. M. Young*.

* "Hamlet" (Shakespeare); "Beverley" (*The Gamster*, Moore); "The

cause there were no such things as "Greek Kalends."

Ne semez point vos désirs sur le Jardin d'autry, cultiver tellement bien le votre, ne devez point de notre pas ce que vous semez, mais desirer d'être bien ce que vous semez. De quoi s'agit-il? Les choses thésaurisées en Espagne jusqu'à nos jours, l'histoire en France — St. François de Sales (dix-huitième siècle) — *Reverie of a Lady on the subject of Contentment* (1887).

Castle of Andalusia, an opera by John O'Keefe. Don Cesar, the son of don Scipio, being ill-treated by his father, turns robber chief, but ultimately marries Lorenza, and becomes reconciled to his father.

The plot is too complicated to be understood in a few lines. Don Cesar, Spado, Lorenza, Victoria, Pedrillo, and Fernando, all as-name characters different to their real ones.

Castle of Indolence (1811), in the land of Drowsiness, where every sense is enervated by sensual pleasures. The owner of the castle is an eccentric, who deprives those who enter it of their physical energy and freedom of will. Thomson, *Civilization* (1714).

Castle of Maidens, *Idibut*, in the land of Drowsiness, where every sense is enervated by sensual pleasures. The owner of the castle is an eccentric, who deprives those who enter it of their physical energy and freedom of will. Thomson, *Civilization* (1714).

Castlewood (*Barbaric*), the heroine of *Barbaric* a novel by Thackeray, the "finest picture of splendid luxurious physical beauty ever given to the world."

Castor (*Stylionos*) the wrestler — Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Castor, of classic fable, is the son of Jupiter and Leda, and twin-brother of Pollux. The brothers were so attached to each other that Jupiter set them among the stars, where they form the constellation *Gemini* ("the twins"). Castor and Pollux are called the *Dioscuri* or "sons of Dios," i.e. Jove.

Castriot (*George*), called by the Turks "Scanderbeg" (1404-1467). George Castriot was son of an Albanian prince, delivered as a hostage to Amurat II. He won such favour from the sultan that he was put in command of 5000 men, but abandoned the Turks in the battle of Mora'va (1413).

This is the first dark blot
On thy name, George Castriot
Longfellow, *The Wayide Inn* (an Interlude)

Castruccio Castracani's Sword. When Victor Emmanuel II. went to Lus-

cany, the path from Lucca to Pratoia was strewn with roses. At Pistoia the orphan heirs of Pucci'ni met him, bearing a sword, and said, "This is the sword of Castruccio Castracani, the great Italian soldier, and head of the Ghibelines in the fourteenth century. It was committed to our ward and keeping till some patriot should arise to deliver Italy and make it free." Victor Emmanuel, seizing the hilt, exclaimed, "Questa è per me!" ("This is for me") — B. Browning, *The Sword of Castruccio*.

Cas'yapa (1801), father of the immortals, who dwells in the mountain called Himacûta or Himakoot, under the Tree of Life. — Southey, *Curse of Ahrim* (Canto vi is called "Cas'yapa," 1801).

Cat (*The*) has been from time immemorial the familiar of witches; thus Galuntha was changed by the Fates into a cat (Antoninus Liberalis, *Metam.* 29). Hecate also, when Lyphon compelled the gods and goddesses to hide themselves in animals, assumed the form of a cat (Pausanias, *Boeotica*). Ovid says, "Felix super Phoebi latuit."

The cat is the adage: that is, Catus amat pisces, sed non vult tangere plantas ("the cat loves fish, but does not like to wet her paws").

Let us I dare not wait upon I would,
Like a poor cat in a bad mood.
Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure* act 1 sc. 7 (1600)

Good humor will make a cat speak. — Old Proverb

Not room to swing a cat; reference is to the sport of swinging a cat to the branch of a tree as a mark to be shot at. Shakespeare refers to another variety of the sport; the cat being enclosed in a leather bottle, was suspended to a tree and shot at. "Hang me in a bottle, like a cat" (*Much Ado about Nothing*, act 1, sc. 1); and Steevens tells us of a third variety in which the "cat was placed in a spot-bag, hung on a line, and the players had to beat out the bottom of the bag." He who succeeded in thus liberating the cat, had the "privilege" of hunting it afterwards.

Kilkenny Cats. A favourite amusement of the "good old times" with a certain regiment quartered at Kilkenny, was to tie two cats together by the tails, swing them over a line, and watch their ferocious attacks upon each other in their struggles to get free. It was determined

o put down this cruel "sport;" and one day, just as two unfortunate cats were mung, the alarm was given that the colonel was riding up post haste. An officer present cut through their tails with his sword and liberated the cats, which scampered off before the colonel arrived.—From a correspondent, signed, R. G. Glenn (4, Rowden Buildings, Temple).

The Kilkenny Cats. The story is that two cats fought in a saw-pit so ferociously that each swallowed the other, leaving only the tails behind to tell of the wonderful encounter.—See *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*, for several other references to cats.

Catai'an (3 syl.), a native of Catai'a or Cathay, the ancient name of China; a boaster, a liar. Page, speaking of Falstaff, says:

I will not believe such a Cataian, though the priest of the town commended him for a true man [i.e. truthful man].—*Henry VIII. of Windsor*, act ii. sc. 1 (1611).

Cateuchla'ni, called *Cateuchla'ni* by Ptolemy, and *Cassan* by Richard of Cirencester. They occupied Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and Hertfordshire. Drayton refers to them in his *Polyolbion*, xvi.

Catgut (*Dr.*), a caricature of Dr. Aime in *The Commissary*, by Sam. Foote (1765).

Cath'arine, queen-consort of Charles II.; introduced by Sir W. Scott in *Peverel of the Peak*. (See CATHERINE, and also under the letter K.)

Catharine (*St.*) of Alexandria (fourth century), patron saint of girls and virgins generally. Her real name was Dorothea; but St. Jerome says she was called Catharine from the Syriac word *Kathar* or *Kathur*, "a crown," because she won the triple crown of martyrdom, virginity, and wisdom. She was tied to a wheel, but afterwards beheaded, November 25, A.D. 310.—*Metaphrases*.

To braid *St. Catharine's hair* means "to live a virgin."

Thou art too far to be left to braid *St. Catharine's tresses*. Longfellow, *Hiawatha* (1843).

Cathay', China or rather Tartary, a corruption of the Tartar word *Khitai'*, "the country of the Khitai'ans or Khitans." The capital was Albracca, according to Ariosto (*Orlando Furioso*).

From Cap' Jou, Ind., or his Cathay unknown.
Byron, *Don Quixote*, st. 9 (1821).

Cath'ba, son of Torman, beloved by

Morna, daughter of Cormac king of Ireland. He was killed out of jealousy by Duchó'mar, and when Duchó'mar told Morna and asked her to marry him she replied, "Thou art dark to me, Duchó'mar; cruel is thine arm to Morna. Give me that sword, my foe;" and when he gave it, she "pierced his manly breast," and he died.

Cathba, young son of Torman, thou art of the love of Morna. Thou art a sunbeam in the day of the gloomy storm.—*Ossian*, *Waghal*, l.

Catherine, wife of Mathis, in *The Polish Jew*, by J. R. Ware.

Catherine (*The countess*), usually called "The Countess," falls in love with Huon, a serf, her secretary and tutor. Her pride revolts at the match, but her love is masterful. When the duke her father is told of it, he insists on Huon's marrying Catherine, a freed serf, on pain of death. Huon refuses to do so till the countess herself entreats him to comply. He then rushes to the wars, where he greatly distinguishes himself, is created prince, and learns that his bride is not Catherine the quondam serf, but Catherine the duke's daughter.—S. Knowles, *Lore* (1840).

Cath'rine of Newport, the wife of Julian Avenel (2 syl.).—Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth). (See CATHERINE, and under K.)

Cath'leen, one of the attendants on Flora M'Ilvor.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Cath'lin of Clu'tha, daughter of Cathmol. Duth-Carmor of Cluba had slain Cathmol in battle, and carried off Cathlin by force, but she contrived to make her escape and craved aid of Fingal. Ossian and Oscar were selected to espouse her cause, and when they reached Rathcol (where Duth-Carmor lived), Ossian resigned the command of the battle to his son Oscar. Oscar and Duth-Carmor met in combat, and the latter fell. The victor carried the mail and helmet of Duth-Carmor to Cathlin, and Cathlin said, "Take the mail and place it high in Selma's hall, that you may remember the helpless in a distant land."—*Ossian*, *Cathlin of Clu'tha*.

Cath-Lo'da. The tale is this: Fingal in his youth, making a voyage to the Orkneys, was driven by stress of weather to Denmark. The king Starno invited him to a feast, but Fingal, in distrust, declined the invitation. Starno then

proposed to his son Swaran to surprise Fingal in his sleep; but Swaran replied, "I shall not slay in shades. I move forth in light;" and Starno resolved to attack the sleeper by himself. He came to the place where Fingal lay, but Fingal, hearing the step, started up and succeeded in binding Starno to an oak. At day-break he discovered it to be the king, and loosing him from his bonds he said, "I have spared thy life for the sake of thy daughter, who once warned me of an ambuscade."—Ossian, *Cath-Loda* (in three duans).

Cath'mor, younger brother of Cairbar ("lord of Atha"), but totally unlike him. Cairbar was treacherous and malignant; Cathmor high-minded and honorable. Cairbar murdered Cormac king of Ireland, and having inveigled Oscar (son of Ossian) to a feast, vamped up a quarrel, in which both fell. Cathmor scorned such treachery. Cathmor is the second hero of the poem called *Finn's*, and falls by the hand of Fingal (bk. viii.).

Cathmor the friend of strangers, the brother of red-haired Cairbar, their souls were not the same. The light of heaven was in the bosom of Cathmor. His warriors rose on the banks of Atha, when published his name; seven chiefs of the palace called to him to the feast. But Cathmor dwelt in the wood, to shun the voice of praise.—Ossian, *Triads*, l.

Cath'olic (The).

Alfonso I. of Asturias, called by Gregory III. *His Catholic Majesty* (693, 739-757).

Ferdinand II. of Aragon, husband of Isabella. Also called *Ruse*, "the wily" (1452, 1474-1516).

Isabella wife of Ferdinand II. of Aragon, so called for her zeal in establishing the Inquisition (1450, 1474-1504).

Catholic Majesty (*Catholic Majesty*), the special title of the kings of Spain. It was first given to king Ricard (1590) in the third Council of Toledo, for his zeal in rooting out the "Arian heresy."

Qui a Deo solum meritum nisi vero Catholicus Recreatus regit? Qui a Deo astra coronatus vero ordo Recreatus regit?—Gregor. *Mag.* 127 and 128.

But it was not then settled as a fixed title to the kings of Spain. In 1560 Alexander VI. gave the title to Ferdinand V. king of Aragon and Castile, and from that time it became annexed to the Spanish crown.

Ab Alexandro pontifice Ferdinando "Catholicus" cognomen accepit in posterum cum regio transmarina stabilis possessione. Honorum titulus principibus dividere pontificibus Hispania datur.—Mariana, *De Rebus Hispan.*, lib. 12; see also vol. 4.

Cathos, cousin of Madelon, brought

up by her uncle Gor'gibas, a plain citizen in the middle rank of life. These two silly girls have had their heads turned by novels, and thinking their names commonplace, Cathos calls herself Aminta, and her cousin adopts the name of Polix'ena. Two gentlemen wish to marry them, but the girls consider their manners too unaffected and easy to be "good style," so the gentlemen send their valets to represent the "marquis of Mascarille" and the "viscount of Jodelet." The girls are delighted with these "distinguished noblemen;" but when the game has gone far enough, the masters enter, and lay bare the trick. The girls are taught a useful lesson, without being involved in any fatal ill consequences.—Molière, *Les Précieuses Ridicules* (1659).

Cathul'la, king of Inistore (*the Orkneys*) and brother of Coma'la (*q.v.*). Fingal, on coming in sight of the palace, observed a beacon-flame on its top as signal of distress, for Frothal king of Sorn had besieged it. Fingal attacked Frothal, engaged him in single combat, defeated him, and made him prisoner.—Ossian, *Carrick-Thura*.

Cat'iline (3 *syn.*), a Roman patrician, who headed a conspiracy to overthrow the Government, and obtain for himself and his followers all places of power and trust. The conspiracy was discovered by Cicero. Catiline escaped and put himself at the head of his army, but fell in the battle after fighting with desperate daring (n.c. 62). Ben Jonson wrote a tragedy called *Catiline* (1611), and Voltaire, in his *Rome Sauvée*, has introduced the conspiracy and death of Catiline (1732).

Ca'to, the hero and title of a tragedy by J. Addison (1713). Disgusted with Caesar, Cato retired to Utica (in Africa), where he had a small republic and mimic senate; but Caesar resolved to reduce Utica as he had done the rest of Africa, and Cato, finding resistance hopeless, fell on his own sword.

Tho' stern and awful to the foes of Rome,
He is all goodness. Leda, always mild,
Compassionate, and gentle to his friends;
Vill'd with domestic tenderness.

Act v. l.
When Barton Booth (1713) first appeared as "Cato," Colingbroke called him into his box and gave him fifty guineas for defending the cause of liberty as well against a perpetual dictator.—*Life of a Nation*.

He is a Cato, a man of simple habits, severe morals, strict justice, and blunt speech, but of undoubted humanity and

patriotism, like the Roman censor of that name, the grandfather of the Cato of Utica, who resembled him in character and manners.

Cato and Hortensius. Cato of Utica's second wife was Martia daughter of Philip. He allowed her to live with his friend Hortensius, and after the death of Hortensius took her back again.

[*Sullans*] don't agree at all with the wise Roman,
Hortensius, Mole Cato, the sentimental,
Who lent his lady to his friend Hortensius.
Byron, *Don Juan*, v. 7 (1821).

Catullus. Lord Byron calls Thomas Moore the "British Catullus," referring to a volume of amatory poems published in 1808, under the pseudonym of "Thomas Little."

The Little! young Catullus of his day,
As sweet but as immoral as his lay.
Byron, *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (1809).

The Oriental Catullus, Saadi or Sadi, a Persian poet. He married a rich merchant's daughter, but the marriage was an unhappy one. His chief works are *The Gulistan* (or "garden of roses"), and *The Bosstan* (or "garden of fruits"), (1176-1291).

Caudine Forks, a narrow pass in the mountains near Capua, now called "the Valley of Arpaia." Here a Roman army under the consuls T. Veturius Calvinus and Sp. Postumius fell into the hands of the Samnites (2 syl.), and were made to "pass under the yoke."

Caudle (*Mrs. Margaret*), a curtain lecturer, who between eleven o'clock at night and seven the next morning, delivered for thirty years a curtain lecture to her husband Job Caudle, generally a most gentle listener; if he replied, she pronounced him insufferably rude, and if he did not he was insufferably sulky.—Douglas Jerrold, *Punch* ("The Caudle Papers").

Cauline (*Sir*), a knight who served the king of Ireland. He fell in love with Christabelle (3 syl.), the king's daughter, and she became his troth-plight wife, without her father's knowledge. When the king knew of it, he banished sir Cauline (2 syl.). After a time the Soldain asked the lady in marriage, but sir Cauline challenged his rival and slew him. He himself, however, died of the wounds he had received, and the lady Christabelle, out of grief, "burst her people hearts in twayne."—Percy's *Reliques*, i. i. 4.

Cau'rus, the stormy west-north-west wind; called in Greek, *Arges'tes*.

The ground by plowing *Caurus* seared.
Thomson, *Castle of Indolence*, li. (1748).

Caustic, of the *Nosspatch* newspaper, was the signature of Mr. Berle.

Christopher Caustic, the pseudonym of Thomas Green Fessenden, author of *Terrible Tractoration*, a Hudibrastic poem (1771-1837).

Caustic (*Colonel*), a fine gentleman of the last century, very severe on the degeneracy of the present race.—Henry Mackenzie, in *The Loonjer*.

Cava or *Florida*, daughter of St. Julian. It was the violation of Cava by Roderick that brought about the war between the Goths and the Moors, in which Roderick was slain (A.D. 711).

Cavalier (*The*). Eon de Beaumont, called by the French *Le Chevalier d'Eon* (1728-1810). Charles Breydel, the Flemish landscape painter (1677-1744). Francisco Cairo, the historian, called *El Curahero del Cuero* (1598-1674). Jean le Clerc, *Le Chevalier* (1587-1683). J. Bapt. Marini, the Italian poet, called *Il Cavaliere* (1569-1625). Andrew Michael Ramsay (1686-1743).

* * * James Francis Edward Stuart, the "Old Pretender," was styled *Le Chevalier de St. George* (1688-1765). Charles Edward, the "Young Pretender," was styled *The Bonnie Chevalier* or *The Young Cavalier* (1720-1788).

Cavalier *Serventé*, called in Spanish *cortejo*, and in Italian *cicisbeo*. A young gentleman who plays the gallant to a married woman, escorts her to places of public amusement, calls her coach, hands her to supper, buys her bouquets and opera tickets, etc.

He may resume his amatory care
As cavalier servente.
Byron, *Don Juan*, li. 24 (1820).

Cavall, "king Arthur's hound of deepest mouth."—Tennyson, *Idylls of the King* ("Enid").

Cave of Adullam, a cave in which David took refuge when he fled from king Saul; and thither resorted to him "every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented" (1 Sam. xxii. 1, 2). Mr. John Bright called the seceders of the reform party *Adullamites* (4 syl.), and said that Lowe and Horsman, like David in the cave of Adullam, gathered

together all the discontented, and all that were politically distressed.

Cave of Mammon, the abode of the god of wealth. The money-god first appears as a miser, then becomes a worker of metals, and ultimately the god of all the treasures of the world. All men bow down to his daughter Ambition.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, ii. 7 (1590).

Cave of Montesinos, about sixty feet in depth, in the heart of La Mancha. So called because Montesinos retired thither when he quitted the French court on account of some insult offered to him. Cervantes visited the cave, and it is now often resorted to by shepherds as a shelter from the cold or sun.

Cavendish, author of *Pinnacles of Whist*, and numerous guide-books on games, as *Beats*, *Piquet*, *Jacks*, *Billiards*, etc. Henry Jones, editor of "Pastimes" in *The Lancet* and *The Queen* newspapers (1831).

Cavendish Square (London), so called from Henrietta Cavendish, wife of Edward second earl of Oxford and Mortimer (built 1718).

Cawthor (*id.*), the lake of paradise, the waters of which are sweet as honey, cold as snow, and clear as crystal. He who once tastes the reef shall never thirst again.—*Al Auran*, cxxii.

The righteous having reached the difficulties of life, and having passed the sharp bridge of desire, will be rewarded by drinking at the perpetual fountain of life, the waters of which are supplied by the cave of Cawthor. This is the first taste which the blessed will have of the eternal bliss near approaching full life.—*Sule, Al Auran* (the Dictionary Discovers, 15).

Caxton (*Old Jacob*), hairdresser of Jonathan Oldbuck ("the antiquary") of Monkham.

Jenny Caxon, a milliner; daughter of Old Jacob.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Caxton (*Passtratus*), the hero of Bulwer's novel *The Cartons*, and the feigned author of its sequel, called *My Novel* (1853), as well as of the essays entitled *Cartomana* (1863).

Ceca to Mecca (*Idem*), from pillar to post. To saunter or ramble from Ceca to Mecca is a Spanish proverb, meaning to roam about purposelessly or idly. *Ceca* and *Mecca* are two places visited by Mohammedan pilgrims.

"Get me return home," said Sancho, "nor longer ramble from Ceca to Mecca."—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, i. xl. 4 (1605).

Cecil, the hero of a novel so called by Mrs. Gore (1790-1861).

Cecil's Fast, an Act of Parliament by W. Cecil, lord Burleigh, to enjoin the eating of fish on certain days. The object of this Act was to restore the fish trade, which had been almost ruined by the Reformation. Papists eat fish on fast-days, and at the Reformation the eating of fish being looked on as a badge of bad faith, no one was willing to lie under the suspicion of being a papist, and no one would buy fish.

Cecilia (*St.*), the patroness of musicians and "inventor of the organ." The legend says that an angel fell in love with Cecilia for her musical skill, and nightly brought her roses from paradise. Her husband saw the angel visitant, who gave to both a crown of martyrdom.

Thus seem'd to me like the angel
That brought the immortal roses
To St. Cecilia's rural chamber
Longfellow, *The Golden Legend*.

Cedric, athane of Rotherwood, and surnamed "the Saxon."—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Celadon and Amelia, lovers of matchless beauty, and most devoted to each other. Being overtaken by a thunder-storm, Amelia became alarmed, but Celadon, folding his arm about her, said, "His safety to be near thee, sure;" but while he spoke, Amelia was struck by lightning and fell dead in his arms.—Thomson, *The Seasons* ("Summer," 1727).

(Celadon, like Chloe, Celia, Lesbia, Daphne, etc., may be employed to signify a lady-love generally.)

Cele'no or Celæ'no, chief of the harpists.

There on a craggy stone
Celæno sung, and made his dulcet noon.
Giles I believe, *Christ's Triumph* (on Earth), (1510).

Colos'tial City (*The*). Heaven is so called by John Bunyan, in his *Pilgrim's Progress* (1678).

Celes'tial Empire, China, so called because the first emperors were all "celestial deities:" as Poon-Ku ("highest eternity"), Tien-Hoang ("emperor of heaven"), Ti-Hoang ("emperor of earth"), Gine-Hoang ("emperor of men"), etc., embracing a period of 800,000 years previous to To-hi, whose reign is placed B.C. 2553-2888.

Celia, daughter of Frederick the usurping duke, and cousin of Rosalind,

daughter of the banished duke. When Rosalind was driven from her uncle's court, Celia determined to go with her to the forest of Arden to seek out the banished duke, and for security sake, Rosalind dressed in boy's clothes and called herself "Ganymed," while Celia dressed as a peasant girl and called herself "Aliena." When they reached Arden they lodged for a time in a shepherd's hut, and Oliver de Boys was sent to tell them that his brother Orlando was hurt and could not come to the hut as usual. Oliver and Celia fell in love with each other, and their wedding day was fixed. Ganymed resumed the dress of Rosalind, and the two brothers married at the same time.—Shakespeare, *As You Like It* (1598).

Celia, a girl of 16, in Whitehead's comedy of *The School for Lovers*. It was written expressly for Mrs. Gibbs, daughter of Dr. Arne.

Mrs. Gibbs was at the time more than 50 years old, but the symmetrical symmetry and exact proportion in her form, with her singular complexion, enabled her to represent a "daughter of Celia" with all the juvenile appearance noticed by the author. — *Penny, Aret. lates*.

Celia, a poetical name for any lady-love: as "Would you know my Celia's charms . . . ?" Not unfrequently Strephon is the wooer when Celia is the wooed. Thomas Carew calls his "sweet writing" Celia; her real name is not known.

Celia (Diane), mother of Faith, Hope, and Charity. She lived in the hospice called Holiness. (Celia is from the Latin, *cælum*, "heaven.") — Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, i. 10 (1590).

Celidon, the scene of one of Arthur's twelve battles, also called "Celidon-the-Forest," and said to be Tweddale. Celiddon was a common term for a British forest.

Célimène (3 syl.), a coquette courted by Alceste (2 syl.) the "misanthrope" (a really good man, both upright and manly, but blunt in behaviour, rude in speech, and unconventional). Alceste wants Célimène to forsake society and live with him in seclusion; this she refuses to do, and he replies, as you cannot find, "tout en moi, comme moi tout en vous, allez, je vous refuse." He then proposes to her cousin Éliante (3 syl.), but Éliante tells him she is already engaged to his friend Philinte (2 syl.), and so the play ends. — Molière, *Le Misanthrope* (1666).

"Célimène" in Molière's *Les Précieuses*

Ridicules is a mere dummy. She is brought on the stage occasionally towards the end of the play, but never utters one word, and seems a supernumerary of no importance at all.

Celin'da, the victim of count Fathom's seduction. — Smollett, *Count Fathom* (1754).

The count placed an Eolian harp in her bedroom, and "the strings no sooner felt the impression of the wind than they began to pour forth a stream of melody more ravishingly delightful than the song of Philoniel, the warbling brook, and all the concert of the wood." — Smollett, *Count Fathom*.

Cel'lide (2 syl.), beloved by Valentine and his son Francisco. The lady naturally prefers the younger man. — Beaumont and Fletcher, *Mons. Thomas* (1619).

Celt. Tennyson calls the irritability of the Irish and Welsh

The blind hysterics of the Celt.
In Memoriam, cix.

Celtic and Ibe'rian Fields (*The*), France and Spain.

Roving the Celtic and Iberian fields.
Milton, *Comus*, 60 (1634).

Celtic Homer (*The*), Ossian, said to be of the third century.

If Ossian lived at the introduction of Christianity, as by all appearances he did, his epoch will be the latter end of the third and beginning of the fourth century.

The "Carcul" of Fingal, who is no other than Caracalla (son of Severus, emperor of Rome), and the battle fought against Carus or Caraculus . . . at the epoch of Fingal to the third century, and Irish historians place his death in the year 211. Ossian was Fingal's son. — *Eras of Ossian*.

Cenci. Francesco Cenci was a most profligate Roman noble, who had four sons and one daughter, all of whom he treated with abominable cruelty. It is said that he assassinated his two elder sons and debauched his daughter Beatrice. Beatrice and her two surviving brothers, with Lucretia (their mother), conspired against Francesco and accomplished his death, but all except the youngest brother perished on the scaffold, September 11, 1501. (See *Quarterly Review*, Feb., 1879.)

It has been doubted whether the famous portrait in the Barberini palace at Rome is that of Beatrice Cenci, and even whether Guido Reni was the painter thereof.

Percy B. Shelley wrote a tragedy called *The Cenci* (1819).

Cenimag'ni, the inhabitants of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge. — *Cæsar, Commentaries*.

Centaur (*The Blue*), a human form from the waist upwards, and a goat covered with blue shag from the waist

dowardwards. Like the Ogri, he fed on human flesh.

"Shepherds," said he, "I am the Blue Centaur. If you will give me every third year a young child, I promise to bring a hundred of my kinsmen and drive the Ogri away."
 His [the Blue Centaur] used to appear on the top of a rock, with his club in one hand . . . and with a terrible voice cry out to the shepherds, "Leave me my prey, and be off with you!"—*Contes de D'Aunoy, Fairy Tales* ("Francine Carpathia," 1884).

Century White, John White, the nonconformist lawyer. So called from his chief work, entitled *The First Century of Scandalous, Malignant Priests, etc.* (1590-1645).

Ce'phal (Greek, *Kephale*), the Head personified, the "acropolis" of *The Purple Island*, fully described in canto v. of that poem, by Phineas Fletcher (1633).

Ceph'alus (in Greek, *Kephaios*). One day, overcome with heat, Ceph'alus threw himself on the grass, and cried aloud, "Come, gentle Aura, and this heat allay!" The words were told to his young wife Procris, who, supposing Aura to be some rival, became furiously jealous. Resolved to discover her rival, she stole next day to a covert, and soon saw her husband come and throw himself on the bank, crying aloud, "Come, gentle Zephyr; come, Aura, come, this heat allay!" Her mistake was evident, and she was about to throw herself into the arms of her husband, when the young man, aroused by the rustling, shot an arrow into the covert, supposing some wild beast was about to spring on him. Procris was shot, told her tale, and died.—Ovid, *Art of Love*, iii.

(Ceph'alus loves Procris, i.e. "the sun kisses the dew." Procris is killed by Ceph'alus, i.e. "the dew is destroyed by the rays of the sun.")

Ceras'tes (3 syl.), the horned snake. (Greek, *keras*, "a horn.") Milton uses the word in *Paradise Lost*, x. 525 (1665).

Cerberus, a dog with three heads, which keeps guard in hell. Dante places it in the third circle.

Cerberus, cruel monster, fierce and strange,
 Through his wide threefold throat barks as a dog . . .
 His eyes glare crimson, black his uncouth beard,
 His belly large, and clawed the hands with which
 He tears the spirits, slays them, and their limbs
 Flounders disperses.

Dante, *Hell*, vi. (1800, Cary's translation).

Cer'don, the boldest of the rabble leaders in the encounter with Hu'dibras at the bear-baiting. The original of this character was Hewson, a one-eyed cobbler and preacher, who was also a colonel in the Rump army.—S. Butler, *Hu'dibras*, i. 2 (1666).

Ce'res (2 syl.), the Fruits of Harvest personified. In classic mythology *Ce'ra* means "Mother Earth," the protectress of agriculture and fruits.

Ce'ra, the planet, is so called because it was discovered from the observatory of Palermo, and *Ce'ra* is the tutelary goddess of Sicily.

Ceret'ick Shore (*The*), the Cardigan coast.

... the other floods from the Ceret'ick shore
 To the Virginian sea [i.e.] contributing their store.
Dryden, Polydoron, vi. (1618).

Cer'im'on, a physician of Ephesus, who restored to animation Thaisa, the wife of Peric'les prince of Tyre, supposed to be dead.—Shakespeare, *Peric'les Prince of Tyre* (1608).

Chab'ot (*Philippe de*), admiral of France, governor of Bourgoyne and Normandy under Francois I. Montmorency and the cardinal de Lorraine, out of jealousy, accused him of malversation, his faithful servant Allegre was put to the rack to force evidence against the accused, and Chabot was sent to prison because he was unable to pay the fine levied upon him. His innocence, however, was established by the confession of his enemies, and he was released; but disgrace had made so deep an impression on his mind that he sickened and died. This is the subject of a tragedy entitled *The Tragedy of Philip Chabot, etc.*, by George Chapman and James Shirley.

Chad'band (*The Rev. Mr.*), type of a canting hypocrite "in the ministry." He calls himself "a vessel," is much admired by his dupes, and pretends to despise the "carnal world," but nevertheless loves dearly its "good things," and is most self-indulgent.—C. Dickens, *Bleak House* (1853).

Chaffington (*Mr. Percy*), M.P., a stock-broker.—T. M. Morton, *If I had a Thousand a Year*.

Chalbrook, the giant, the root of the race of giants, including Polypheme (3 syl.), Goliath, the Titans, Fierabras, Gargantua, and closing with Pantagruel. He was born in the year known for its "week of three Thursdays."—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, ii. (1538).

Chal'ybes (3 syl.), a people on the south shore of the Black Sea, who occupied themselves in the working of iron.

On the left hand dwelt
 The iron-workers called the Chal'ybes,
 Of whom bewine.
 E. B. Browning, *Prometheus Bound* (1880).

Cham, the pseudonym of comte Amédée de Noé, a peer of France, a great wit, and the political caricaturist of *Charivari* (the French *Punch*). The count was one of the founders of the French Republic in 1875. As Cham or Ham was the second son and scapegrace of Noah, so Amédée was the second son and scapegrace of the comte de Noé [Noah].

The Great Cham of Literature. Dr. Samuel Johnson was so called by Smollett in letter to John Wilkes (1709-1784).

Cham of Tartary, a corruption of Chan or Khan, i.e. "lord or prince," as Illocbta Chan. "Ulu Chan" means "great lord," "ulu" being equal to the Latin *magnus*, and "chan" to *dominus* or *imperator*. Sometimes the word is joined to the name, as Chan-balü, Cara-chan, etc. The Turks have also had their "Sultan Murad chan bin Sultan Selim chan," i.e. *Sultan Murad prince, son of Sultan Selim prince*.—Selden, *Titles of Honour*, vi. 66 (1672).

Cham'berlain (*Matthew*), a tapster, the successor of Old Roger Raine (1 syl.).—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Chamont, brother of Monimia "the orphan," and the troth-plight husband of Serina (daughter of lord Acasto). He is a soldier, so proud and susceptible that he is for ever taking offence, and setting himself up as censor or champion. He fancies his sister Monimia has lost her honour, and calls her to task, but finds he is mistaken. He fancies her guardian, old Acasto, has not been sufficiently watchful over her, and draws upon him in his anger, but sees his folly just in time to prevent mischief. He fancies Castalio, his sister's husband, has ill-treated her, and threatens to kill him, but his suspicions are again altogether erroneous. In fact, his presence in the house was like that of a mad man with fire-brands in a stack-yard.—Otway, *The Orphan* (1680).

There are characters in which he [C. M. Young] is rivivalled and almost perfect. His "Piero" [*Venture Preserved*, Otway] is more solidly than Kemble's; his "Chamont" is full of brotherly pride, noble impetuosity, and heroic scorn.—*New Monthly Magazine* (1822).

Champagne (*Henry earl of*), a crusader.—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.).

Cham'pernel, a lame old gentleman, the husband of Lami'ra, and son-

in-law of judge Vertaigne (2 syl.).—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Little French Lawyer* (1647).

Champion and Severall. A "champion" is a common, or land in allotments without enclosures. A "severall" is a private farm, or land enclosed for individual use. A "champion" also means one who holds an open allotment or "champion."

More profit is quieter found
(Where pastures in severall be)
Of one seely acre of ground,
Than champion maketh of three.
Again what a joy it is known
When men may be bold of their own
Tusser, *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*, lili. 22.

Again:

The champion differs from severall much
For want of partition, closter, and such.
Tusser (intr.), (1587).

Champion of the Virgin. St. Cyril of Alexandria is so called from his defence of the "Incarnation" or doctrine of the "hypostatic union," in the long and stormy dispute with Nestorius bishop of Constantinople.

Champneys (*Sir Geoffry*), a fossilized old country gentleman, who believes in "blue blood" and the "British peerage." Father of Talbot, and neighbour of Perkyn Middlewick, a retired butterman. The sons of these two magnates are fast friends, but are turned adrift by their fathers for marrying in opposition to their wishes. When reduced to abject poverty, the old men go to visit their sons, relent, and all ends happily.

Talbot Champneys, a swell with few brains and no energy. His name, which was his passport into society, would not find him in salt in the battle of life. He marries Mary Melrose, a girl without a penny, but his father wanted him to marry Violet the heiress.

Miss Champneys, sir Geoffry's sister, proud and aristocratic, but quite willing to sacrifice both on the altar of Mr. Perkyn Middlewick, the butterman, if the wealthy plebeian would make her his wife, and allow her to spend his money.—H. J. Byron, *Our Boys* (1875).

Chandos House (Cavendish Square, London), so called from being the residence of James Brydges, duke of Chandos, generally called "The Princely Chandos."

Chandos Street. (See CARIBBE ISLANDS.)

Chan'ticleer (3 syl.), the cock, in

the beast-epic of *Reynard the Fox* (1498), and also in "The Nonne Prestre's Tale," told in *The Canterbury Tales*, by Chaucer (1388).

Chaon'ian Bird (*The*), the dove; so called because doves delivered the oracles of Dodōna or Chaon'ia.

But the mild swallows none with tails infest,
And none the soft Chaon'ian bird molest
Ovid, *Art of Inc.* II

Chaonian Food, acorns, so called from the oak trees of Dodōna, which gave out the oracles by means of bells hung among the branches. Beech mast is so called also, because beech trees abounded in the forest of Dodona.

Chapello **Aventureuse**, the place where Launcelot had his second vision of the "Beaific Cup." His first was during his fit of madness.

Slumbering, he saw the vision of the cup,
He might not view with waking eye.
Sir W. Scott, *Merlin* (1805)

Characters of Vathek's Sabres. "Like the characters of Vathek's sabres, they never remained two days alike." These sabres would deal blows without being wielded by man, obedient to his wish only.—W. Beckford, *Vathek* (1784).

Charalois, son of the marshal of Burgundy. When he was 28 years old, his father died in prison at Dijon, for debts contracted by him for the service of the State in the wars. According to the law which then prevailed in France, the body of the marshal was seized by his creditors, and refused burial. The son of Charalois redeemed his father's body by his own, which was shut up in prison in lieu of the marshal's.—Philip Massinger, *The Fatal Downy* (1632).

(It will be remembered that Miltiades, the Athenian general, died in prison for debt, and the creditors claimed the body, which they would not suffer to be buried till his son Cimon gave up himself as a hostage.)

Char'egite (8 syl.). The Charegite assassin, in the disguise of a Turkish marabout or enthusiast, comes and dances before the tent of Richard Cœur de Lion, and suddenly darting forward, is about to stab the king, when a Nubian seizes his arm, and the king kills the assassin on the spot.—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (1805).

Chari'no, the fiancé of Theagenēs, in the romance called *The Loves of*

Theagenēs and Charicleia, by Heliodorus bishop of Trikka (fourth century).

Chari'no, father of Angelina. Charino wishes Angelina to marry Clodio, a young coxcomb; but the lady prefers his elder brother Carlos, a young bookworm. Love changes the character of the diffident Carlos, and Charino at last accepts him for his son-in-law. Charino is a testy, obstinate old man, who wants to rule the whole world in his own way.—C. Cibber, *Love Makes the Man* (1694).

Charivari. In the middle ages a "charivari" consisted of an assemblage of ragamuffins, who, armed with tin pots and pans, fire-shovels, and kettles, gathered in the dark outside the house of any obnoxious person, making the night hideous by striking the pots against the pans, and howling "Haro! haro!" or (in the south) "Hari! hari!" In 1563, the Council of Trent took the matter up, and solemnly interdicted "charivaries" under pain of excommunication; nevertheless, the practice continues in France to this day, notably in the village of La Ruscade.

In East Lavant, near Chichester, between 1869 and 1872, I have witnessed three such visitations made to different houses. In two cases the husband had bullied his wife, and in one the wife had injured her husband with a broomstick. The visitation in all cases was made for three successive nights, and the villagers assured me confidently that the "law had no power to suppress these demonstrations."

Charlemagne and His Paladins. This series of romances is of French origin; as the Arthurian is Welsh or British. It began with the legendary chronicle in verse, called *Historia de Vita Caroli Magni et Rolandi*, erroneously attributed to Turpin archbishop of Rheims (a contemporary of Charlemagne), but probably written 200 or 300 years later. The chief of the series are *Huon of Bordeaux*, *Guerin de Monglane*, *Gaylen Rhetore* (in which Charlemagne and his paladins proceed in mufti to the Holy Land), *Miles and Ames*, *Jaridain de Blaves*, *Doolin de Mayence*, *Ogier le Danois*, and *Maugis the Enchanter*.

Charlemagne's Stature. We are told that Charlemagne was "eight feet high," and so strong that he could "straighten with his hands alone three horse-shoes at once." His diet and his dress were both as simple as possible.

Charlemagne's Nine Wives: (1) Hamiltrude, a poor Frenchwoman, who bore him several children. (2) Desiderata, who was divorced. (3) Hildegard. (4) Fastrade, daughter of count Rodolph the Saxon. (5) Luitgarde the German. The last three died before him. (6) Maltegarde. (7) Gersuinde the Saxon. (8) Regina. (9) Adalinda.

Charlemagne's Sword, La Joyeuse.

Charlemagne and the Ring. Pasquier says that Charles le Grand fell in love with a peasant girl [Agatha], in whose society he seemed bewitched, inasmuch that all matters of State were neglected by him; but the girl died, to the great joy of all. What, however, was the astonishment of the court to find that the king seemed no less bewitched with the dead body than he had been with the living, and spent all day and night with it, even when its smell was quite offensive. Archbishop Turpin felt convinced there was sorcery in this strange infatuation, and on examining the body, found a ring under the tongue, which he removed. Charlemagne now lost all regard for the dead body; but followed Turpin, with whom he seemed infatuated. The archbishop now betroutht him of the ring, which he threw into a pool at Aix, where Charlemagne built a palace and monastery, and no spot in the world had such attractions for him as Aix-la-Chapelle, where "the ring" was buried.—*Recherches de la France*, vi. 33.

Charlemagne not dead. According to legend, Charlemagne waits crowned and armed in Odenberg (*Hesse*) or Untersberg, near Salzburg, till the time of antichrist, when he will wake up and deliver Christendom. (See BARBAROSSA.)

Charlemagne and Years of Plenty. According to German legend, Charlemagne appears in seasons of plenty. He crosses the Rhine on a golden bridge, and blesses both corn-fields and vineyards.

Thou standest, like imperial Charlemagne,
Upon thy bridge of gold.

Longfellow, *Autumn*.

Charlemagne of Servia, Stephen Rusan.

Charles II. of England, introduced by sir W. Scott in two novels, viz., *Annals of the Peak and Woodstock*. In his latter he appears first as a gipsy man, and afterwards under the name Louis Kernegay (Albert Lee's page).

Charles XII. of Sweden. "Determined to brave the seasons, as he had his enemies, Charles XII. ventured

to make long marches during the cold of the memorable winter of 1709. In one of these marches 2000 of his men died from the cold.

Or learn the fate that bleeding thousands bore,
Marched by their Charles to Dunsin's swampy shore;
Faint in his wounds, and shivering in the blast,
The Swedish soldier sank, and groined his last.
Campbell, *The Pleasures of Hope*, II. (1799).

(Planché has an historical drama, in two acts, called *Charles XII.*; and the *Life of Charles XII.*, by Voltaire, is considered to be one of the best-written historical works in the French language.)

Charles "the Bold," duke of Burgundy, introduced by sir W. Scott in two novels, viz., *Quentin Durward* and *Anne of Geierstein*. The latter novel contains an account of the battle of Nancy, where Charles was slain.

Charles prince of Wales (called "Babe in Charles"), son of James I., introduced by sir W. Scott in *The Fortunes of Nigel*.

Charles "the Good," earl of Flanders. In 1127 he passed a law that whoever married a serf should become a serf; thus if a prince married a serf, the prince would become a serf. This absurd law caused his death, and the death of the best blood in Bruges.—S. Knowles, *The Provost of Bruges* (1835).

Charles Edward [Stuart], called "The Chevalier Prince Charles Edward, the Young Pretender," introduced by sir W. Scott in *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.), first as "father Buonaventura," and afterwards as "Pretender to the British crown." He is again introduced in *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Charles Emmanuel, son of Victor Amadeus (4 syl.) king of Sardinia. In 1730 his father abdicated, but somewhat later wanted his son to restore the crown again. This he refused to do; and when Victor plotted against him, D'Orneca was sent to arrest the old man, and he died. Charles was brave, patient, single-minded, and truthful.—R. Browning, *King Victor and King Charles, etc.*

Charles's Wain, the constellation called *The Great Bear*, a corruption of the old English *ceorles wæn* ("the churl's or farmer's waggon"), sometimes still further corrupted into "King Charles's wain."

Reigh ho! An't he not four by the day, I'll be hanged.
Charles's wain is over the new chimney.—Shakespeare,
Henry IV. act II. sc. 1 (1607).

Could he not beg the loan of Charles's wain.
Byron, *Don Juan*, II. 29 (1809).

Charley (A), an imperial, or tuft of hair on the chin.

A tuft of hair on his chin, termed grandiloquently an "imperial," but familiarly as "Charley."—R. M. Jephson, *The Girl He Left Behind Him*, l. 5.

Charley, plu. *Charleys*, an old watchman or "night guardian," before the introduction of the police force by sir Robert Peel, in 1829. So called from Charles I., who extended and improved the police system.

Charlot, a messenger from Liège to Louis XI.—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

Charlotte, the faithful sweetheart of young Wilmot, supposed to have perished at sea.—Geo. Lillo, *Fatal Curiosity* (1736).

Charlotte, the dumb girl, in love with Leander; but her father, sir Jasper, wants her to marry Mr. Dapper. In order to avoid this hateful alliance, Charlotte pretends to be dumb, and only answers, "Han, hi, ban, hun." The "mock doctor" employs Leander as his apothecary, and the young lady is soon cured by "pills matrimoniac." In Molière's *Le Médecin Malgré Lui*, Charlotte is called "Lucinde." The jokes in act ii. 6 are verbally copied from the French.—H. Fielding, *The Mock Doctor*.

Charlotte, daughter of sir John Lambert, in *The Hypocrite*, by Is. Bickerstaff (1768); in love with Darnley. She is a giddy girl, fond of tormenting Darnley; but being promised in marriage to Dr. Cantwell, who is 59, and whom she utterly detests, she becomes somewhat sobered down, and promises Darnley to become his loving wife. Her constant exclamation is "Lud!" In Molière's comedy of *Tartuffe*, Charlotte is called "Mariane," and Darnley is "Valère."

Charlotte, the pert maid-servant of the countess Winterson. Her father was "state coachman." Charlotte is jealous of Mrs. Haller, and behaves rudely to her (see act ii. 3).—Benjamin Thompson, *The Stranger* (1797).

Charlotte, servant to Sowerberry. A dishonest, rough servant-girl, who ill-treats Oliver Twist, and robs her master.—C. Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837).

Charlotte (Lady), the servant of a lady so called. She assumes the airs with the name and address of her mistress. The servants of her own and other households address her as "Your ladyship," or "lady Charlotte;" but though so mighty

grand, she is "noted for a plaguy pair of thick legs."—Rev. James Townley, *High Life Below Stairs* (1789).

Charlotte Elizabeth, whose surname was Phelan, afterwards Tonna, author of numerous books for children, tales, etc. (1825-1862).

Charlotte Goodchild, a merchant's orphan daughter of large fortune. She is pestered by many lovers, and her guardian gives out that she has lost all her money by the bankruptcy of his house. On this all her suitors but one call off, and that one is sir Callaghan O'Brallaghan, who declares he loves her now as an equal, and one whom he can serve, but before he loved her "with fear and trembling, like a man that loves to be a soldier, yet is afraid of a gun."—C. Macklin, *Love à-la-mode* (1779).

Charmian, a kind-hearted, simple-minded attendant on Cleopatra. After the queen's death, she applied one of the asps to her own arm, and when the Roman soldiers entered the room, fell down dead.—Shakespeare, *Antony and Cleopatra* (1608); and Dryden, *All for Love*.

Char'teris (Sir Patrick) of Kinfauns, provost of Perth.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Charlist Clergyman (The), Rev. Charles Kingsley (1809-1877).

Chartre (Le billet qu'a la), the promise of a candidate to those he canvasses. The promise of a minister or prince, which he makes from politeness, and forgets as soon. Ah, *le bon billet qu'a la Chartre*.—Ninon de Lenclos.

Charyllis, in Spenser's pastoral *Colin Clout's Come Home Again*, is lady Compton. Her name was Anne, and she was the fifth of the six daughters of sir John Spenser of Althorpe, ancestor of the noble houses of Spenser and Marlborough. Edmund Spenser dedicated to her his satirical fable called *Mother Hubbard's Tale* (1591). She was thrice married, her first husband was lord Montague, and her third was Robert lord Buckhurst (son of the poet Sackville), who succeeded his father in 1606 as earl of Dorset.

No less praiseworthy are the sisters three,
The honour of the noble family
Of which I meanest best next to be . . .
Phyllis, Charyllis, and sweet Almyllis;
Phyllis the fair is eldest of the three;
The next to her is beautiful Charyllis.

Colin Clout's Come Home Again (1591).

Chaste (The), Alfonso II. of Ar.

tarries and Leon 1758, 751-835 abdicated, died 842).

Chastity (*Tests of*): Alasnam's mirror, Arthur's drinking-horn, the boy's mantle, cutting the brawn's head, Florimel's girdle, the horn of fidelity, la coupe enchantée, the mantle of fidelity, the grotto of Ephesus, etc. (See CARADOX, and each article named.)

Chateau en Espagne. (See CASTLE IN THE AIR.)

Chatooke, an Indian bird, that never drinks at a stream, but catches the rain-drops in falling.—*Period. Account of the Baptist Missionaries*, ii. 309.

*Less pure than these is that strange Indian bird,
Who never dips in earthly streams her bill.
But, when the sound of coming showers is heard,
Looks up, and from the clouds receives her fill.
Southey, Curves of Kehama, xii. 6 (1808).*

Chat'tanach (*McGillie*), chief of the clan Chattan.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Chat'terley (*Rev. Simon*), "the man of religion" at the Spa, one of the managing committee.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.).

Chaubert (*Mons.*), Master Christ-finch's cook.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Chaucer of France, Clément Marot (1484-1534).

Chau'nus, Arrogance personified in *The Purple Island*, by Phineas Fletcher (1683). "Fondly himself with praising he dispraised." Fully described in canto viii. (Greek, *chaunos*, "vain.")

Chau'vinism, a blind idolatry of Napoleon I. Now it is applied to French *joynism* and *Bobadilism*.

Chœurin patriote ardent, jusqu'à exagération. . . . Allusion au nom d'un type de caricatures populaires, comme le procure cet exemple: 1825, époque où un libellisme plus large commença à se moquer de ces éloges donnés aux Français par les Français, de ces railleries lancées par les Français contre les étrangers. Chœurin, en créant le mot Chauvin, fit justice des ces railleries de l'époque.—Léonard Larchey, Dict. de l'Argot Parisien (1872).

Such is the theme on which French chauvinism is inexhaustible.—*Times*, 1871.

Cheap as the Sardinians (*Latin*). The reference is to the vast crowds of Sardinian prisoners and slaves brought to Rome by Tiberius Gracchus.

Cheap Jack means *market Jack* or *Jack the chapman*. (Anglo-Saxon, *chepe*, "a market," hence *Cheep-side*.)

Cheat'y (3 syl.), a lewd, imprudent

debauchee of Alsatia (Whitefriars). He dares not leave the "refuge" by reason of debt; but in the precincts he fleece young heirs of entail, helps them to money, and becomes bound for them.—Shadwell, *Squire of Alsatia* (1688).

Che'bar, the tutelar angel of Mary. sister of Martha and Lazarus of Bethany.—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, xii. (1771).

Ched'eraza'de (5 syl.), mother of Hom'junah and wife of Zebene'zer sultan of Cassimir. Her daughter having run away to prevent a forced marriage with the prince of Georgia, whom she had never seen, the sultana pined away and died.—Sir C. Morell [J. Ridley], *Tales of the Genu* ("Princess of Cassimir," tale vii., 1751).

Cheder'les (3 syl.), a Moslem hero, who, like St. George, saved a virgin exposed to the tender mercies of a huge dragon. He also drank of the waters of immortality, and lives to render aid in war to any who invoke it.

*When Chederles comes
To aid the Moslem on his devilish horse,
. . . as if he had newly quaffed
The hidden waters of eternal youth.
Southey, Joan of Arc, vi. 305, etc. (1837).*

Cheaney (*Frank*), an outspoken bachelor. He marries Kate Tyson.—Wybert Reeve, *Partial*.

Cheerly' (*Mrs.*), daughter of colonel Woodley. After being married three years, she was left a widow, young, handsome, rich, lively, and gay. She came to London, and was seen in the opera by Frank Heartall, an open-hearted, impulsive young merchant, who fell in love with her, and followed her to her lodging. Ferret, the villain of the story, misinterpreted all the kind actions of Frank, attributing his gifts to hush-money; but his character was amply vindicated, and "the soldier's daughter" became his blooming wife.—Cherry, *The Soldier's Daughter* (1804).

Miss O'Neill, at the age of 19, made her debut at the Theatre Royal, Crow Street, in 1811, as "The Widow Cheerly."—W. Donaldson.

Cheeryble Brothers (*The*), brother Ned and brother Charles, the incarnations of all that is warm-hearted, generous, benevolent, and kind. They were once homeless boys running about the streets barefooted, and when they grew to be wealthy London merchants, were ever ready to stretch forth a helping hand to those struggling against the bullets of fortune.

Frank Cheeryble, nephew of the brothers Cheeryble. He married Kate Nickleby.—C. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838).

Cheese. The "ten topping guests," (See **CHEESE**.)

Cheese (Dr.), an English translation of the Latin *Dr. Cascus*, that is, Dr. John Chase, a noted quack, who was born in the reign of Charles II., and died in that of queen Anne.

Cheese-Cakes. Sir W. Scott, alluding to the story of "Nour'eddin' Ali and Bed'reddin' Hassan," in the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, makes in four or five lines as many blunders. The quotation is from *The Heart of Mulloothian*.

She, i.e. Effie Deans, amused herself with victim: the dairy . . . and was near discovering herself to Mary Hedley by betraying her acquaintance with the celebrated receipt for Dunlop cheese that she compared her self to Bed'reddin Hassan, when the other has father-in-law discovered by his superlative skill in composing cream-tarts with pepper in them.

(1) It was not "cream-tarts" but cheese-cakes. (2) The charge was that he made cheese-cakes *without* putting pepper in them, and not "cream-tarts" *with* pepper. (3) It was not "the vizier his father-in-law," but the widow of Nour'eddin Ali and the mother of Bed'reddin, who made the discovery. She declared that she herself had given the receipt to her son, and it was known to no one else.

Chemistry (*The Father of*), Arnaud de Villeneuve (1238-1314).

Che'mos (*ch = h*), god of the Moabites; also called Baal-Peor; the Pri'apus or idol of turpitude and obscenity. Solomon built a temple to this obscene idol "in the hill that is before Jerusalem" (1 *Kings* xi. 7). In the hierarchy of hell Milton gives Chemos the fourth rank: (1) Satan, (2) Beelzebub, (3) Moloch, (4) Chemos.

Next Chemos, the obscene dread of Moab's sons.
Felt his other name.

Paradise Lost, 406, 412 (1663).

Chequ'ers, a public-house sign; the arms of Fitz-Warren, the head of which house, in the days of the Plantagenets, was invested with the power of licensing vintners and publicans.

The Chequers of Abingdon Street, Westminster, the bearing of the earls of Arundel, at one time empowered to grant licences to public-houses.

Cherone'an (*The*) or **THE CHERONEAN**—**SAGE** (*ch = h*), Plutarch, who was

born at Cherone'a, in Boeotia (A.D. 46-120).

This praise, O Cheronean sage, is thine!
Beotia, *Atticorum* (1778).

Cher'ry, the lively daughter of Boniface, landlord of the inn at Lichfield.—Geo. Farquhar, *The Beaux' Stratagem* (1707). (See **CHEERY**.)

Cherry (Andrew), comic actor and dramatist (1762-1812), author of *The Soldier's Daughter*, *All for Fame*, *Two Strings to you—Jone*, *The Village*, *Spanish Dollars*, etc. He was specially noted for his excellent wigs.

Stall supplest manneers new scenes produce
From Cherry, Skellington, and Mother Goose!
Byron, *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (1800).

* * *Mother Goose* is a pantomime by C. Dibdin.

Cher'sett (Anglo-Saxon, *chirch-sett*, or "church-seed," *ecclesiar semen*), a certain quota of wheat annually made of the Church on St. Martin's Day.

All at measure of wheat called cher'sett.—*Dood of Giff*
the Doyntin Priory (near Clchester).

Cher'ubim (*Don*), the "bachelor of Salamauca," who is placed in a vast number of different situations of life, and made to associate with all classes of society, that the authors may sprinkle his satire and wit in every direction.—Lesage, *The Bachelor of Salamauca* (1737).

Cher'y, the son of Brunetta (who was the wife of a king's brother), married his cousin Fairstar, daughter of the king. He obtained for his cousin the three wonderful things: *The dancing water*, which had the power of imparting beauty; *the singing apple*, which had the power of imparting wit; and *the little green bird*, which had the power of telling secrets.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("The Princess Fairstar," 1682).

Ches'ter (*Sir John*), a plausible, foppish villain, the sworn enemy of Geoffrey Hareddale, by whom he is killed in a duel. Sir John is the father of Hugh, the gigantic servant at the Maypole inn.

Edward Chester, son of sir John, and the lover of Emma Hareddale.—C. Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge* (1841).

Chester Mysteries, certain miracle-plays performed at Chester, composed in 1600, 1604, 1607, and printed in 1843 for the Shakespeare Society, under the care of Thomas Wright. (See **TOWNLEY MYSTERIES**.)

Chesterfield (*Charles*), a young man of genius, the hero and title of a novel by Mrs. Trollope (1841). The object of this novel is to satirize the state of literature in England, and to hold up to censure authors, editors, and publishers, as profligate, selfish, and corrupt.

Chesterfield House (London), built by Isaac Ware for Philip fourth earl of Chesterfield, author of *Chesterfield's Letters to His Son* (1694-1773).

Chesterton (*Paul*), nephew to Mr. Percy Chaffington, stock-broker and M.P.—T. M. Morton, *If I had a Thousand a Year* (1764-1838).

Chevalier d'Industrie, a man who lives by his wits and calls himself a "gentleman."

Détaché de fauvelles, chevalier de l'ordre de l'industrie, qui va chercher quelque bon nid, quelque femme qui lui fasse sa fortune.—Ongam ou l'homme Prodigueux (1713).

Chevalier Malfet (*Le*). So sir Launcelot calls himself after he was cured of his madness. The meaning of the phrase is "The knight who has done ill," or "The knight who has trespassed."—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, iii. 20 (1470).

Cheveril (*Hans*), the ward of Mordeant, just come of age. Impulsive, generous, hot-blooded. He resolves to be a rake, but seems to be a villain. However, he accidentally meets with Joanna "the deserted daughter," and falls in love with her. He rescues her from the clutches of Mrs. Enfield the crump, and marries her.—Holcroft, *The Deserted Daughter* (altered into *The St. ward*).

The part that placed me [Walter Lacy] in the position of a light comedian was "Cheveril" in *The St. ward*, altered from Holcroft's *Deserted Daughter*.—W. Lacy, *Letter to W. C. Russell*.

Chevy Chase is not the battle of Otterburn, although the two are mixed up together in the ballad so called. Chevy Chase is the chase of the earl of Douglas among "the Chyviat Hyls" after Percy of Northumberland, who had vowed "he would hunt there three days without asking the warden's consent."

The Forest owts of Northumberland,
And a vowe to God mayd he
That he wold hunt in the mountayns
Of Chyviat within dayes thre,
In maner of thoughte Douglas
And all that with him be.

Percy, Ballads, l. i. 1.

Chibibos, the Harmony of Nature

personified; a musician, the friend of Hiawatha, and ruler in the land of spirits. When he played on his pipe, the "brooks ceased to murmur, the wood-birds to sing, the squirrel to chatter, and the rabbit sat upright to look and listen." He was drowned in lake Superior by the breaking of the ice.

Most beloved by Hiawatha
Was the gentle "Chibibos";
He the best of all musicians;
He the sweetest of all singers.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, vi. and xv.

Chicaneau [*She' ha. no'*], a litigious tradesman, in *Les Plaidours*, by Racine (1668).

Chich'i-Vache (3 syl.), a monster that fed only on good women. The word means the "sorry cow." It was all skin and bone, because its food was so extremely scarce. (See BYCORN.)

O noble wyvra, full of helgh prudencia,
Let noon humillite your tonges myre . . .
Let Chich'i-Vache you swallow in her entrails.
Chaucer, Canterbury Tales ("L'Envoye"), 9064.

Chick (*Mr.*), brother-in-law of Mr. Dombey; a stout gentleman, with a tendency to whistle and hum airs at inopportune moments. Mr. Chick is somewhat hen-pecked; but in the matrimonial squalls, though apparently beaten, he not unfrequently rises up the superior and gets his own way.

Louisa Chick, Mr. Dombey's married sister. She is of a snappish temper, but dresses in a most juvenile style, and is persuaded that anything can be accomplished if persons will only "make an effort."—C. Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846).

Chicken (*The*), Michael Angelo Taylor, barrister, so called because in his maiden speech, 1785, he said, "I deliver this opinion with great deference, being but a chicken in the profession of the law."

Chicken (*The Game*), a low fellow, to be heard of at the bar of the Black Badger. Mr. Toots selects this man as his instructor in fencing, betting, and self-defence. The Chicken has short hair, a low forehead, a broken nose, and "a considerable tract of bare and sterile country behind each ear."—C. Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846).

Chickens and the Augurs. When the augurs told Publius Claudius Pulcher, the Roman consul, who was about to engage the Carthaginian fleet, that the sacred chickens would not eat, he

replied, "Then toss them into the sea, that they may drink."

Chick'enstalker (*Mrs.*), a stout, bonny, kind-hearted woman, who keeps a general shop. Toby Veck, in his dream, imagines her married to Tugby, the porter of sir Joseph Bowley.—C. Dickens, *The Chimes* (1841).

Chick'weed (*Contey*, i.e. *Nosey*), the man who robbed himself. He was a licensed victualler on the point of failing, and gave out that he had been robbed of 327 guineas "by a tall man with a black patch over his eye." He was much pitied, and numerous subscriptions were made on his behalf. A detective was sent to examine into the "robbery," and Chickweed would cry out, "There he is!" and run after the "hypothetical thief" for a considerable distance, and then lose sight of him. This occurred over and over again, and at last the detective said to him, "I've found out who done this here robbery." "Have you?" said Chickweed. "Yes," says Spyers, "you done it yourself." And so he had.—C. Dickens, *Oliver Twist*, xxxi. (1837).

Chiffinch (*Master Thomas*), alias Will Smith, a friend of Richard Ganslesse (2 syl.). The private emissary of Charles II. He was employed by the duke of Buckingham to carry off Alice Bridgenorth to Whitehall, but the captive escaped and married Julian Peveril.

Kate Chiffinch, mistress of Thomas Chiffinch.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Chignon [*Shin.yōng*], the French valet of Miss Alscrip "the heiress." A silly, affected, typical French valet-de-chambre.—General Burgoyne, *The Heiress* (1718).

Chil'ax, a merry old soldier, lieutenant to general Memnon, in Paphos.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Mad Lover* (1617).

Child. The notes of this bank bear a *marigold*, because this flower was the trade-mark of "Blanchard and Child." The original "marigold" is still to be seen in the front office, with the motto *Ainsi mon ame*.—See *First London Directory*, 1677.

Child (*The*), Bettina, daughter of Maximilian Brentano. So called from the title of her book, *Goethe's Correspondence with a Child*.

Child of Nature (*The*), a play by

Mrs. Inchbald. Amantis is the "child of Nature." She was the daughter of Alberto, banished "by an unjust sentence," and during his exile he left his daughter under the charge of the marquis Almanza. Amantis was brought up in total ignorance of the world and the passion-principles which sway it, but felt grateful to her guardian, and soon discovered that what she called "gratitude" the world calls "love." Her father returned home rich, his sentence cancelled and his innocence allowed, just in time to give his daughter in marriage to his friend Almanza.

Child of the Cord. So the defendant was called by the judges of the Vehm-gericht, in Westphalia; because every one condemned by the tribunal was hanged to the branch of a tree.

Child-King. Shakespeare says, "Woe to that land that's governed by a child!" (*Richard III.* act ii. sc. 3).

Woe to thee, O land, when thy king is a child!—*Eccles.* x. 16.

Childe Harold, a man sated with the world, who roams from place to place, to kill time and escape from himself. The "childe" is, in fact, lord Byron himself, who was only 21 when he began the poem, which was completed in seven years. In canto i. the "childe" visits Portugal and Spain (1809); in canto ii. Turkey in Europe (1813); in canto iii. Belgium and Switzerland (1816); and in canto iv. Venice, Rome, and Florence (1817).

("Childe" is a title of honour, about tantamount to "lord," as *childe Waters*, *childe Rolande*, *childe Tristram*, *childe Arthur*, *childe Childers*, etc.)

Child'ers (*E. W. B.*), one of the riders in Sleary's circus, noted for his vaulting and reckless riding in the character of the "Wild Huntsman of the Prairies." This compound of groom and actor marries Josephine, Sleary's daughter.

Kidderminster Childers, son of the above, known in the profession as "Cupid." He is a diminutive boy, with an old face and facetious manner wholly beyond his years.—C. Dickens, *Hard Times* (1854).

Children (*The Henssberg*). It is said that the countess of Henneberg sailed as a beggar for having twins, and the beggar, turning on the countess, who was 45 years old, said, "May you have as many children as there are days in a year," and

sure enough on Good Friday, 1376, the countess brought forth \$65 at one birth; all the males were christened *John*, and all the females *Elizabeth*. They were buried at a village near La Hague, and the jug is still shown in which they were baptized.

Children in the Wood, the little son (three years old) and younger daughter (Jane), left by a Norfolk gentleman on his death-bed to the care of his deceased wife's brother. The boy was to have £300 a year on coming of age, and the girl £500 as a wedding portion; but if the children died in their minority the money was to go to the uncle. The uncle, in order to secure the property, hired two ruffians to murder the children, but one of them relented and killed his companion; then, instead of murdering the babes, he left them in Wayland Wood, where they gathered blackberries, but died at night with cold and terror. All things went ill with the uncle, who perished in gaol, and the ruffian, after a lapse of seven years, confessed the whole villainy.—Percy, *Reliques*, III. ii. 18.

Children of the Mist, one of the branches of the MacGregors, a wild race of Scotch Highlanders, who had a skirmish with the soldiers in pursuit of Dalgerty and M'Eagh among the rocks (ch. 14).—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.).

Chillip (*Dr.*), a physician who attended Mrs. Copperfield at the birth of David.

He was the meekest of his art, the mildest of little men.
—C. Dickens, *David Copperfield*, I. (1849)

Chillon' (*Prisoner of*), François de Bonnavard, of Lanes, the Genevise patriot (1396-1570), who opposed the enterprises of Charles III. (the duke-bishop of Savoy) against the independence of Geneva, and was cast by him into the prison of Chillon, where he was confined for six years. Lord Byron makes him one of six brothers, two of whom died on the battle-field; one was burnt at the stake, and three were imprisoned at Chillon. Two of the prisoners died, but François was set at liberty by the people of Berne.—Byron, *Prisoner of Chillon* (1816).

Chil'minar', the city of "forty pillars," built by the giant for a lurking-place to hide themselves in. Balboe was also built by the giant.

Chimène (*La Belle*) or Ximèna, daughter of count Lozano de Gormaz, wife of the Cid. After the Cid's death she defended Valencia from the Moors with great bravery, but without success. Corneille and Guizhem de Cantre have introduced her in their tragedies, but the rôle they represent her to have taken is wholly imaginary.

China, a corruption of *Tsina*, the territory of Tsin. The dynasty of Tsin (B.C. 236-202) takes the same position in Chinese history as that of the Nomans (founded by William the Conqueror) does in English history. The founder of the Tsin dynasty built the Great Wall, divided the empire into thirty-six provinces, and made roads or canals in every direction, so that virtually the empire begins with this dynasty.

Chinaman (*John*), a man of China.

Chindasuin'tho (4 syl.), king of Spain, father of Theodofred, and grandfather of Roderick last of the Gothic kings.—Southey, *Roderick*, etc. (1814).

Chinese Philosopher (*A*). Oliver Goldsmith, in the *Citizen of the World*, calls his book "Letters from a Chinese Philosopher residing in London to his Friends in the East" (1759).

Chingachcook, the Indian chief, called in French *Le Gros Serpent*. Fenimore Cooper has introduced this chief in four of his novels, *The Last of the Mohicans*, *The Pathfinder*, *The Deerslayer*, and *The Pioneer*.

Chintz (*Mary*), Miss Bloomfield's maid, the bespoke of Jem Miller.—C. Selby, *The Unfinished Gentleman*.

Chi'os (*The Man of*), Homer, who lived at Chios [Ai'os]. At least Chios was one of the seven cities which laid claim to the bard, according to the Latin hexameter verse:

Smyrne, Rhodus, Colophon, Salamis, Chios, Argos, Athenæ.
Vatro.

Chirn'side (*Lucie*), poulterer at Wolf's Hope village.—Sir W. Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III.).

Chi'ron, a centaur, renowned for his skill in hunting, medicine, music, gymnastics, and prophecy. He numbered among his pupils, Achilles, Peleus, Diomedes, and indeed all the most noted heroes of Grecian story. Jupiter took him to

heaven, and made him the constellation *Sagittarius*.

To that proud base of Troy, her god-resembling son
[*Achilles*].

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, v. (1612).

Chirrup (*Betsey*), the housekeeper of Mr. Sowerberry the misanthrope.—W. Brough, *A Phenomenon in a Smock Frock*.

Chitling (*Tom*), one of the associates of Fagin the Jew. Tom Chitling was always most deferential to the "Artful Dodger."—C. Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837).

Chivalry (*The Flower of*), William Douglas, lord of Liddesdale (fourteenth century).

Chlo'e [*Klō'ē*], the shepherdess beloved by Daphnis, in the pastoral romance called *Daphnis and Chlo'e*, by Longus. St. Pierre's tale of *Paul and Virginia* is based on this pastoral.

Chlo'e or rather *Cloc*. So Prior calls Mrs. Centlivre (1661-1728).

Chlo'ris, the ancient Greek name of Flora.

Around your haunts
The laughing Chlo'ris with profuse hand
Throws wide her blooms and odours.

Akenside, *Hymn to the Naiads*.

Choas'pes (3 syl.), a river of Susia'na, noted for the excellency of its water. The Persian kings used to carry a sufficient quantity of it with them when journeying, so that recourse to other water might not be required.

There Susa, by Choaspe's amber stream,
The drink of none but kings.

Milton, *Paradise Regained*, iii. 288 (1667).

Chos'reas (*ch=k*), the lover of Calirrhoe, in the Greek romance called *The Loves of Chareas and Callirrhoe*, by Chariton (eighth century).

Choke (*General*), a lank North American gentleman, "one of the most remarkable men in the century." He was editor of *The Wuteroast Gazette*, and a member of "The Eden Land Corporation." It was general Choke who induced Martin Chuzzlewit to stake his all in the egregious Eden swindle.—C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1844).

Cholmondeley [*Chūm'ly*], of Vale Royal, a friend of Sir Geoffrey Peveril.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Cholula (*Pyramid of*), the great Mexican pyramid, west of Puebla, erected in the reign of Montezuma

emperor of Mexico (1469-1520). Its base is 1428 feet each side, or double that of the largest Egyptian pyramid, but its height does not exceed 164 feet.

Choppard (*Pierre*), one of the gang of thieves, called "The Ugly Mug." When asked a disagreeable question, he always answered, "I'll ask my wife, my memory's so slippery."—Edward Stirling, *The Courser of Lyons* (1852).

Choruses. The following are druidical, and of course Celtic in origin:—"Down, down, derry down!" (for *dun! dun! darragon, dun!*), that is, "To the hill! to the hill! to the oak, to the hill!" "Fal, lal, la!" (for *falla là*), that is, "The circle of day!" The day or sun has completed its circle. "Fal, lero, loo!" (for *jalla lear tu [audh]*), that is, "The circle of the sun praise!" "Hey, nonnie, nonnie!" that is, "Hail to the noon!" "High trolollie, lollie lol" (for *ai [or aibhe], trah là*, "Hail early day!" *trahla*, "early day," *là le [or là lo]*, "bright day!"). "Lilli burlero" (for *Li, li beur, Lear-a! buills na (u)*, that is, "Light, light on the sea, beyond the promontory! 'Tis the stroke of day!"—*All the Year Round*, 316-320, August, 1873.

Chriemhil'da. (See under K.)

Chrisom Child (*A*), a child that dies within a month of its birth. So called because it is buried in the white cloth anointed with *chrisom* (oil and balm), worn at its baptism.

He's in Arthur's (*Abraham's*) bosom, if ever man went to Arthur's bosom. 'A made a suer end, and went away, an it had been any christom (*chrisom*) child. 'A parted just . . . at turning o' the tide. (Quickly's description of the death of Falstaff)—Shakespeare, *Henry V.* act ii. sc. 3 (1599)

Why, Mike's s' child to him . . . a chrisom child.
Jean Ingelow, *Brother's and a Sermon*.

Christ and His Apostles. Dupuis maintained that Christ and His apostles, like Hercules and his labours, should be considered a mere allegory of the sun and the twelve signs of the zodiac.

Christ's Victory and Triumphs, a poem in four parts, by Giles Fletcher (1610): Part i. "Christ's Victory in Heaven," when He reconciled Justice with Mercy, by taking on Himself a body of human flesh; part ii. "Christ's Triumph on Earth," when He was led up into the wilderness, and was tempted by Presumption, Avarice, and Ambition; part iii. "Christ's Triumph over Death," when He died on the cross; part iv. "Christ's Triumph after Death," in His resurrection.

and ascension. (See PARADISE REGAINED.)

Christ'abel (*ch=k*), the heroine of a fragmentary poem of the same title by Coleridge.

Christabel, the heroine of an ancient romance entitled *Sir Eglamour of Artois*.

Christabelle [*Kris.ta.bel*], daughter of "a bonnie king of Ireland," beloved by sir Cauline (3 syl.). When the king knew of their loves, he banished sir Cauline from the kingdom. Then as Christabelle drooped the king held a tournament for her amusement, every prize of which was carried off by an unknown knight in black. On the last day came a giant with two "goggling eyes, and mouthe from ear to ear," called the Soldain, and defied all comers. No one would accept his challenge save the knight in black, who succeeded in killing his adversary, but died himself of the wounds he had received. When it was discovered that the knight was sir Cauline, the lady "fette a sigh, that burst her gentle heart in twayne."—Percy, *Reliques* ("Sir Cauline," l. i. 4).

Christian, the hero of Bunyan's allegory called *The Pilgrim's Progress*. He flees from the City of Destruction and journeys to the Celestial City. At starting he has a heavy pack upon his shoulders, which falls off immediately he reaches the foot of the cross. (The pack, of course, is the bundle of sin, which is removed by the blood of the cross. 1678.)

Christian, a follower of Christ. So called first at Antioch.—Acts xi. 26.

Christian, captain of the patrol in a small German town in which Mathis is burgomaster. He marries Annette, the burgomaster's daughter.—J. R. Ware, *The Polish Jew*.

Christian, synonym of "Peasant" in Russia. This has arisen from the abundant legislation under czar Alexis and czar Peter the Great to prevent Christian serfs from entering the service of Mohammedan masters. No Christian is allowed to belong to a Mohammedan master, and no Mohammedan master is allowed to employ a Christian on his estate.

Christian II. (or *Christiern*), king of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. When the Dalecarlians rose in rebellion against him and chose Gustavus Vasa for their leader, a great battle was fought, in which

the Swedes were victorious; but Gustavus allowed the Danes to return to their country. Christian then abdicated, and Sweden became an independent kingdom.—H. Brooke, *Gustavus Vasa* (1730).

Christian (*Edward*), a conspirator. He has two aliases, "Richard Gan'lesse" (2 syl.) and "Simon Can'ter."

Colonel William Christian, Edward's brother. Shot for insurrection.

Fenella alias Sarah Christian, daughter of Edward Christian.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Christian (*Fletcher*), mate of the *Bounty*, under the command of captain Bligh, and leader of the mutineers. After setting the captain and some others adrift, Christian took command of the ship, and, according to lord Byron, the mutineers took refuge in the island of Toobouai (one of the Society Islands). Hero Torquil, one of the mutineers, married Neuha, a native. After a time, a ship was sent to capture the mutineers. Torquil and Neuha escaped, and lay concealed in a cave; but Christian, Ben Bunting, and Skyscape were shot. This is not according to fact, for Christian merely touched at Toobouai, and then, with eighteen of the natives and nine of the mutineers, sailed for Tahiti, where all soon died except Alexander Smith, who changed his name to John Adams, and became a model patriarch.—Byron, *The Island*.

Christian Doctor (*Most*), John Charlier de Gerson (1363-1429).

Christian Eloquence (*The Founder of*), Louis Bourdaloue (1632-1704).

Christian King (*Most*). So the kings of France were styled. Pepin le Bref was so styled by pope Stephen III. (714-768). Charles II. le Chauve was so styled by the Council of Savonnières (823, 840-877). Louis XI. was so styled by Paul II. (1423, 1461-1483).

Christian's (*ch=k*), the wife of Christian, who started with her children and mercy from the City of Destruction long after her husband's flight. She was under the guidance of Mr. Greatheart, and went, therefore, with silver slippers along the thorny road. This forms the second part of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* (1684).

Christie (2 syl.) of the Clint Hill, one of the retainers of Julian Avenel

syl.).—Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth).

Christie (John), ship-chandler at Paul's Wharf.

Dame Nelly Christie, his pretty wife, carried off by lord Dalgarno.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Christi'na, daughter of Christian II. king of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. She is sought in marriage by prince Arvids and by Gustavus Vasa; but the prince abandons his claim in favour of his friend. After the great battle, in which Christian is defeated by Gustavus, Christina clings to her father, and pleads with Gustavus on his behalf. He is sent back to Denmark, with all his men, without ransom, but abdicates, and Sweden is erected into a separate kingdom.—H. Brooke, *Gustavus Vasa* (1730).

Chris'tine (2 syl.), a pretty, saucy young woman in the service of the countess Marie, to whom she is devotedly attached. After the recapture of Ernest ("the prisoner of State"), she goes boldly to king Frederick II., from whom she obtains his pardon. Being set at liberty, Ernest marries the countess.—E. Surling, *The Prisoner of State* (1847).

Christmas comes but Once a Year.—Lusser, *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry* (1557).

Christmas Day, called "the day of new clothes," from an old French custom of giving those who belonged to the court new cloaks on that day.

On Christmas Eve, 1245, the king (Louis IX.) bade all his court be present at early morning mass. At the chapel door each man received his new cloak, put it on, and went in. As the day rose, each man saw on his neighbour's shoulder betokened "the crowding row."—Kitchin, *History of France*, i. 328.

Chris'tophor (St.), a saint of the Roman and Greek Churches, said to have lived in the third century. His pagan name was Offerus, his body was twelve ells in height, and he lived in the land of Canaan. Offerus made a vow to serve only the mightiest; so, thinking the emperor was "the mightiest," he entered his service. But one day the emperor crossed himself for fear of the devil, and the giant perceived that there was one mightier than his present master, so he quitted his service for that of the devil. After a while, Offerus discovered that the devil was afraid of the cross, whereupon he enlisted under Christ, employing himself in carrying pilgrims across a deep stream. One day, a very

small child was carried across by him, but proved so heavy that Offerus, though a huge giant, was well-nigh borne down by the weight. This child was Jesus, who changed the giant's name to *Christoferus*, "bearer of Christ." He died three days afterwards, and was canonized.

Like the great giant Christopher, it stands
Upon the brink of the tempestuous wave.
Langfellow, *The Asaphensis*.

Chronicle (The Saxon), an historical prose work in Anglo-Saxon, down to the reign of Henry II., A.D. 1154.

Chronicles (Anglo-Norman), a series of writers on British history in verse, of very early date. Geoffrey Gaimar wrote his Anglo-Norman chronicle before 1146. It is a history in verse of the Anglo-Saxon kings. Robert Wace wrote the *Brut d'Angleterre* [i.e. *Chronicle of England*] in eight-syllable verse, and presented his work to Henry II. It was begun in 1160, and finished in 1170.

Chronicles (Latin), historical writers of the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

Chronicles (Rhyming), a series of writers on English history, from the thirteenth century. The most noted are Layamon (called "The English Eneas") bishop of Emsley-upon-Severn (1216). Robert of Gloucester, who wrote a narrative of British history, from the landing of Brut to the close of the reign of Henry III. ("to 1272"). No date is assigned to the coming of Brut, but he was the son of Silvius Eneas (the third generation from Eneas, who escaped from Troy, B.C. 1183), so that the date may be assumed to be B.C. 1028, thus giving a scope of 2300 years to the chronicle. (The verse of this chronicle is eight and six syllables displayed together, so as to form lines of fourteen syllables each.) Robert de Brunne, whose chronicle is in two parts. The first ends with the death of Cadwallader, and the second with the death of Edward I. The earlier parts are similar to the Anglo-Norman chronicle of Wace. (The verse is octo-syllabic.)

Chronicles of Canongate, certain stories supposed to have been written by Mrs. Martha Bethune Balliol, a lady of quality and fortune, who lived, when in Edinburgh, at Balliol Lodging, in the Canongate. These tales were written at the request of her cousin, Mr. Croft, angry, by whom, at her death, they were published. The first series contains *The Highland Widow*, *The Two Doctors*,

and [*The Surgeon's Daughter*, afterwards removed from this series]. The second series contains *The Poor Maid of Perth*.—Sir W. Scott, "Chronicles of Canongate" (introduction of *The Highland Wulow*).

Chronology (*The Father of*), J. J. Scaliger (1540-1600).

Chronon-Hoton-Thol'ogus (*King*). He strikes Bombardin'ian, general of his forces, for giving him hashed pork, and saying, "Kings as great as Chronon-hotonhologos have made a hearty meal on worse." The king calls his general a traitor. "Traitor in thy teeth," retorts the general. They fight, and the king dies.—H. Carey, *Chrononhotonthologos* (a burlesque, 1734.)

Chrysalde' (3 syl.), friend of Ar-nolphe.—Molière, *L'école des Femmes* (1662).

Chrysale (2 syl.), a simple-minded, hen-pecked French tradesman, whose wife Philaminte (3 syl.) neglects her house for the learned languages, women's rights, and the aristocracy of mind. He is himself a plain practical man, who has no sympathy with the *bas bleu* movement. He has two daughters, Armande (2 syl.) and Henriette, both of whom love Clitandre; but Armande, who is a "blue-stocking," loves him platonically; while Henriette, who is a "thorough woman," loves him with woman's love. Chrysale sides with his daughter Henriette, and when he falls into money difficulties through the "learned proclivities" of his wife, Clitandre comes forward like a man, and obtains the consent of both parents to his marriage with Henriette.—Molière, *Les Femmes Savantes* (1672).

Chrysa'or (ch = k), the sword of sir Ar'egal, which "exceeded all other swords." It once belonged to Jove, and was used by him against the Titans, but it had been laid aside till Aastrea gave it to the Knight of Justice.

Of most perfect metal it was made,
Temper'd with adamant . . . No substance was so . . . hard
But it would pierce or cleave whosoever it came.
Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v. (1596).

* * The poet tells us it was broken to pieces by Radigund queen of the Amazons (bk. v. 7), yet it re-appears whole and sound (canto 12), when it is used with good service against Grantorto (the spirit of rebellion). Spenser says it was called Chrysaor because "the blade was garnished all with gold."

Chrysa'or, son of Neptune and Medu'sa. He married Callirrhoe (4 syl.), one of the sea-nymphs.

Chrysaor rising out of the sea,
Showed thus glorious and thus emulous,
Leaving the arms of Callirrhoe.
Longfellow, *The Evening Star*.

Chryseis [*Kri.ses'.iss*], daughter of Chryses priest of Apollo. She was famed for her beauty and her embroidery. During the Trojan war Chryseis was taken captive and allotted to Agamemnon king of Argos, but her father came to ransom her. The king would not accept the offered ransom, and Chryseis prayed that a plague might fall on the Grecian camp. His prayer was answered, and in order to avert the plague Agamemnon sent the lady back to her father not only without ransom but with costly gifts.—Homer, *Iliad*, i.

Chrysostom, a famous scholar, who died for love of Marcella, "rich William's daughter."

Unrivalled in learning and wit, he was sincere to disposition, generous and magnanimous without ostentation, prudent and acute without affectation, modest and complaisant without meanness. In a word, one of the truest in goodness of heart, and second to none in misfortune.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. li. 6 (1605).

Chucks, the boatswain under captain Savage.—Captain Marryat, *Peter Simple* (1835).

Chuffey, Anthony Chuzzlewit's old clerk, almost in his dotage, but master and man love each other with sincerest affection.

Chuffey fell back into a dark corner on one side of the fire-place, where he always spent his evenings, and was neither seen nor heard . . . save once, when a cup of tea was given him, in which he was seen to suck his brand mechanically. . . . He remained, as it were, frozen up, if any term expressive of such a vigorous process can be applied to him.—C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, xl. (1843).

Chunée (*A la*), very huge and bulky. Chunée was the largest elephant ever brought to England. Henry Harris, manager of Covent Garden, bought it for £900 to appear in the pantomime of *Harlequin Pantomime*, in 1810. It was subsequently sold to Cross, the proprietor of Exeter Change. Chunée at length became mad, and was shot by a detachment of the Guards, receiving 152 wounds. The skeleton is preserved in the museum of the College of Surgeons. It is 12 feet 4 inches high.

Church. *I go to church to hear God praised, not the king.* This was the wise but severe rebuke of George III. to Dr Wilson, of St. Margaret's Church, London.

Church built by Voltaire. Voltaire the atheist built at Ferney a Christian church, and had this inscription affixed to it, "*Deo crevit Voltaire.*" Campbell, in the life of Cowper (vol. vii. 358), says "he knows not to whom Cowper alludes in these lines:—"

Nor his who for the lane of thousands born,
Built God a church, and laughed His Word to scorn.
Cowper, *Retirement* (1783).

Church-of-Englandism. This word was the coinage of Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832).

Chuz'zlewit (*Anthony*), cousin of Martin Chuzzlewit the grandfather. Anthony is an avaricious old hunk, proud of having brought up his son Jonas to be as mean and grasping as himself. His two redeeming points are his affection for his old servant Chuffey, and his forgiveness of Jonas after his attempt to poison him.

The old-established firm of Anthony Chuzzlewit and Son, Manchester warehousemen, . . . had its place of business in a very narrow street somewhere behind the Post Office. . . . A dim, dirty, smoky, tumble-down, rotten old house it was . . . but here the firm . . . transacted their business . . . and neither the young man nor the old one had any other residence.—Chap. xl.

Jonas Chuzzlewit, son of Anthony, of the "firm of Anthony Chuzzlewit and Son, Manchester warehousemen." A consummate villain of mean brutality and small tyranny. He attempts to poison his old father, and murders Montague Tigr, who knows his secret. Jonas marries Mercy Pecksniff, his cousin, and leads her a life of utter misery. His education had been conducted on money-grubbing principles; the first word he was taught to spell was *gain*, and the second *money*. He poisons himself to save his neck from the gallows.

This fine young man had all the inclination of a profligate of the first water, and only lacked the one good trait in the common catalogue of delinquent vices—open-handedness—to be a notable vagabond. But there his gripping and pecunious habits steered him.—Chap. xl. *

Martin Chuzzlewit, ser., grandfather to the hero of the same name. A stern old man, whose kind heart has been turned to gall by the dire selfishness of his relations. Being resolved to expose Pecksniff, he goes to live in his house, and pretends to be weak in intellect, but keeps his eyes sharp open, and is able to expose the canting scoundrel in all his deformity.

Martin Chuzzlewit, jun., the hero of the tale called *Martin Chuzzlewit*, grandson to old Martin. His nature has been warped by bad training, and at first he is both selfish and exacting; but the

troubles and hardships he undergoes in "Eden" completely transform him, and he becomes worthy of Mary Graham, whom he marries.—C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1844).

Chyndo'nax, a chief druid, whose tomb (with a Greek inscription) was discovered near Dijon, in 1598.

Ciacco' (2 syl.), a glutton, spoken to by Dante, in the third circle of hell, the place to which gluttons are consigned to endless woe. The word means "a pig," and is not a proper name, but only a symbolical one.—Dante, *Hell*, vi. (1300).

Ciacco, thy dire affliction grieves me much.
Hell, vi.

Cicero. When the great Roman orator was given up by Augustus to the revenge of Antony, it was a cobbler who conducted the scarii to Formia, whither Cicero had fled in a litter, intending to put to sea. His bearers would have fought, but Cicero forbade them, and one Popilius [Lænas] has the unenviable notoriety of being his murderer.

It was a cobbler that set the murderers on Cicero.—Ovid, *Arriadne*, l. 6.

Cicero of the British Senate, George Canning (1770-1827).

Cicero of France, Jean Baptiste Massillon (1663-1732).

Cicero of Germany, John elector of Brandenburg (1455, 1486-1499).

Cicero's Mouth, Philippe Pot, prime minister of Louis XI. (1428-1494).

The British Cicero, William Pitt, earl of Chatham (1708-1778).

The Christian Cicero, Lucius Coelius Lactantius (died 330).

The German Cicero, Johann Sturm, printer and scholar (1507-1589).

Cicle'nus. So Chaucer calls Mercury. He was named *Cylle'nus* from mount Cylle'nè, in Peloponnesus, where he was born.

Ciclenus riding in his chitreaos.
Chaucer, *Compl. of Mars and Venus* (1380).

Cid (*The*) = Seid or Signior, also called **Campeador** [*Cam.pa.dor*] or "Camp hero." Rodrigue Diaz de Bivar was surnamed "the Cid." The great hero of Castille; he was born at Burgos 1030 and died 1099. He signalized himself by his exploits in the reigns of Ferdinand, Sancho II., and Alphonso VI. of Leon and Castille. In the war between Sancho II. and his brother (Alphonso VI.), he sided with the former; and on the assassination of Sancho, was disgraced, and quitted the court. He

then assembled his vassals, and marched against the Moors, whom he conquered in several battles, so that Alphonso was necessitated to recall him. Both Corneille and Guilhem de Cantre have admirable tragedies on the subject; Ross Neil has an English drama called *The Cid*; Sanchez, in 1775, wrote a long poem of 1128 verses, called *Poema del Cid Campeador*. Southey, in his *Chronicle of the Cid* (1808), has collected all that is known of this extraordinary hero.

(It was *The Cid* (1636) which gained for Corneille the title of "Le Grand Corneille.")

The Cid's Father, don Diego Lainez.

The Cid's Mother, doña Teresa Nuñez.

The Cid's Wife, Ximena, daughter of count Lozano de Gormaz. The French call her *La Belle Chinoise*, but the rôle ascribed to her by Corneille is wholly imaginary.

Nerve more to thine own castle
Will thou turn Babieca's ruin;
Never will thy loved Ximena
See thee at her side again.

The Cid

The Cid's Children. His two daughters were Elvira and Sol; his son Diego Rodriguez died young.

The Cid's Horse was Babieca [either *Babai'eh* or *Babee'keh*]. It survived its master two years and a half, but no one was allowed to mount it. Babieca was buried before the monastery gates of Valencia, and two elms were planted to mark the spot.

Truth it goodly was and pleasant
To behold him at their head,
All in mail on Babieca,
And to list the words he said.

The Cid

(Here "Babieca" is 4 syl., but in the verse above it is only 3 syl.)

The Cid's Swords, Cola'da and Tizo'na ("terror of the world"). The latter was taken by him from king Bucar.

Cid (The Portuguese), Nunez Alva'rez Pereira (1860-1881).

Cid Hamet Benengeli, the hypothetical author of *Don Quixote*. (See BENENGELI.)

Spanish commentators have discovered this pseudonym to be only an Arabian version of *Signior Cervantes*. *Cid*, i.e. "signior"; *Hamet*, a Moorish prefix; and *Ben-en-geli*, meaning "son of a stag." So cervato ("a young stag") is the basis of the name Cervantes.

Cid'li, the daughter of Jairus, restored to life by Jesus. She was beloved

by Sem'ida, the young man of Nain, also raised by Jesus from the dead.—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, iv. (1771).

Cyllaros, the horse of Castor or Pollux, so named from Cylla, in Troas.

Cimmerian Darkness. Homer places the Cimmerians beyond the Oceanus, in a land of never-ending gloom; and immediately after Cimmeria, he places the empire of Hades. Pliny (*Historia Naturalis*, vi. 14) places Cimmeria near the lake Averna, in Italy, where "the sun never penetrates." Cimmeria is now called *Kertch*, but the Cossacks call it *Prekla (Hell)*.

There under ebon shades and low-browed necks . . .
In dark Cimmerian deserts ever dwell
Milton, *L'Allegro* (1638).

Ye spectre-doubts that roll
Cimmerian darkness on the parting soul.
Campbell, *Pleasures of Hope*, II. (1798).

Cincinnati'us of the Americans, George Washington (1732-1799).

Cinderella, the heroine of a fairy tale. She was the drudge of the house, "put upon" by her two elder sisters. While the elder sisters were at a ball, a fairy came, and having arrayed the "little cinder-girl" in ball costume, sent her in a magnificent coach to the palace where the ball was given. The prince fell in love with her, but knew not who she was. This, however, he discovered by means of a "glass slipper" which she dropped, and which fitted no foot but her own.

(This tale is substantially the same as that of *Rhodopis* and *Psammithicus* in *Ælian* (*Var. Hist.*, xiii. 32). A similar one is also told in Strabo (*Geog.* xvii.).)

The glass slipper should be the fur slipper, *pantoufle en cuir*, not *en verre*; our version being taken from the *Contes de Fées* of C. Perrault (1697).

Cinna, a tragedy by Pierre Corneille (1637). Middle. Rachel, in 1838, took the chief female character, and produced a great sensation in Paris.

Cinq-Mars (*H. Coiffier de Ruze, marquis de*), favourite of Louis XIII. and protégé of Richelieu (1620-1642). Irritated by the cardinal's opposition to his marriage with Marie de Gonzague, Cinq-Mars tried to overthrow or to assassinate him. Gaston, the king's brother, sided with the conspirator, but Richelieu discovered the plot, and Cinq-Mars, being arrested, was condemned to death. Alfred de Vigny published, in 1826, a novel (in imitation of Scott's historical novels) on the subject, under the title of *Cinq-Mars*.

Cinquecento (3 syl.), the fifteenth century of Italian notables. They were Ariosto (1474-1533), Tasso (1544-1595), and Giovanni Rucellai (1475-1526), poets; Raphael (1483-1520), Titian (1480-1576), and Michael Angelo (1474-1564), painters. These, with Machiavelli, Luigi Alamanni, Bernardo Baldi, etc., make up what is termed the "Cinquecentisti." The word means the worthies of the '500 epoch, and it will be observed that they all flourished between 1500 and the close of that century. (See *SEICENTA*, and p. 1024.)

Ovid's writes in winter mornings at a Venetian writing-table of cinquecento work that would enrapture the souls of the virtuous who hunt Christie's—K. Yates, *Celestina*, etc.

Cipan'go or **Zipango**, a marvelous island described in the *Travels* of Marco Polo, the Venetian traveller. He described it as lying some 1500 miles from land. This island was an object of diligent search with Columbus and other early navigators, but belongs to that wonderful chart which contains the *Il Dorado* of sir Walter Raleigh, the *Utopia* of sir Thomas More, the *Atlantis* of lord Bacon, the *Laputa* of dean Swift, and other places better known in story than in geography.

Cipher. The Rev. R. Egerton Warburton, being asked for his cipher by a lady, in 1845, wrote back:

A o u o i o three
Oh! o no o but o me;
Yet thy o my o one o go,
Till u o o the o u o so

A cipher you sigh for, I sigh for thee
Oh! sigh for no cipher, but sigh for me;
Yet thy sigh for my cipher one-oh for go (on ce I for go),
Till you do cipher the cipher you sigh for so

Dr. Whewell's cipher [o or naught] is:

A headless man had a letter [o] to write;
He who read it [naught] had lost his sight;
The dumb repeated it [naught] word for word
And deaf was the man who listened and heard [naught].

Circe (2 syl.), a sorceress who metamorphosed the companions of Ulysses into swine. Ulysses resisted the enchantment by means of the herb *moly*, given him by Mercury.

Circuit (*Serjeant*), in Foote's farce called *The Lame Lover*.

Circumlocution Office, a term applied by C. Dickens, in *Little Dorrit* (1855), to our public offices, where the duty is so divided and subdivided that the simplest process has to pass through a whole series of officials. The following, from baron Stockmar, will illustrate the simplicity:—

The English palace the lord steward sends the first

and begs the Ave, but the lord chamberlain lights it. The baron says he was once sent by the queen (*Victoria*) to sir Frederick Watson (master of the household), to complain that the drawing-room was always cold. Sir Frederick replied, "You see, it is not my fault, for the lord steward only begs the fire, it is the lord chamberlain who lights it."

Again he says:

The lord chamberlain provides the lamps, but the lord steward has to see that they are trimmed and lighted.

Here, therefore, the duty is reversed.

Again:

If a pane of glass or the door of a cupboard in the kitchen needs mending, the process is as follows: (1) A request must be prepared and signed by the chief cook. (2) This must be countersigned by the clerk of the kitchen. (3) It is then taken to the master of the household. (4) It must next be authorized at the lord chamberlain's office. (5) It is then authorized at the lord steward's office. (6) It is then authorized at the office of Woods and Forests. So that it would take months before the pane of glass or cupboard could be mended.—*Memoria*, II. 121, 122.

(Some of this foolery has been recently abolished.)

Cirrho, one of the summits of Parnassus, sacred to Apollo. That of Nysa, another eminence in the same mountain, was dedicated to Bacchus.

My loves I send, my homage, to the seats
Of rocky Cirrho.

Akenside, Hymn to the Naiads (1767).

Cisle or **Ciss**, any dairy-maid. Tusser frequently speaks of the "dairy-maid Cisle," and in *April Husbandry* tells Ciss she must carefully keep these ten guests from her cheeses: Geha'zi, Lot's wife, Argus, Tom Piper, Crispin, Lazarus, Esau, Mary Maudlin, Gentiles, and bishops. (1) Gehazi, because a cheese should never be a dead white, like Gehazi the leper. (2) Lot's wife, because a cheese should not be too salt, like Lot's wife. (3) Argus, because a cheese should not be full of eyes, like Argus. (4) Tom Piper, because a cheese should not be "hoven and puffed," like the cheeks of a piper. (5) Crispin, because a cheese should not be leathery, as if for a cobbler's use. (6) Lazarus, because a cheese should not be poor, like the beggar Lazarus. (7) Esau, because a cheese should not be hairy, like Esau. (8) Mary Maudlin, because a cheese should not be full of whey, as Mary Maudlin was full of tears. (9) Gentiles, because a cheese should not be full of maggots or gentils. (10) Bishops, because a cheese should not be made of burnt milk, or milk "banned by a bishop."—T. Tusser, *Four Hundred Points of Good Husbandry* ("April," 1577).

Citizen (*The*), a farce by Arthur Murphy. George Philpot is destined to be the husband of Maria Wilking, but as

Maria Wilding is in love with Beaufort, she behaves so sillily to her betrothed that he refuses to marry her, whereupon she gives her hand to Beaufort (1757).

Citizen King (The), Louis Philippe, the first elective king of France (1778, 1830-1848, abdicated and died 1850).

City, pls. Cities.

City of Churches, Brooklyn, New York, which has an unusual number of churches.

City of David, Jerusalem.—2 Sam. v. 7, 9.

City of Destruction, this world, or rather the worldly state of the unconverted. Bunyan makes "Christian" flee from the City of Destruction and journey to the Celestial City, by which he allegorizes the "walk of a Christian" from his conversion to death (1678).

City of Enchantments, a magical city described in the story of "Beder Prince of Persia."—*Arabian Nights' Entertainments*.

City of God, the Church or whole body of believers. The phrase is used by St. Augustine.

City of Lanterns, an imaginary cloud-city somewhere beyond the zodiac.—Lucian, *True Historia*.

City of Legions, Caerleon-on-Usk. Newport is the port of this ancient city (Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire). It was in the City of Legions that Arthur held his court. It contained two cathedrals, viz., St. Julius and St. Aaron, built in honour of two martyrs who suffered death here in the reign of Diocletian.

City of Masts, London.

City of Monuments, Baltimore, in Maryland. One of its streets is called Monument Street.

City of Palaces. Three cities are so called: (1) Rome from the reign of Augustus. Agrippa converted "a city of brick huts into a city of marble palaces." (2) Calcutta. (3) St. Petersburg is so called, from its numerous Imperial and Government edifices.

City of Refuge, Medi'na, in Arabia, where Mahomet took refuge when driven by conspirators from Mecca. He entered the city not as a fugitive, but in triumph (A.D. 622).

Cities of Refuge, Bezer, Ramoth, and Golan (east of Jordan); Hebron, Shechem, and Kadesh (west of that river).—Deut. iv, 43; Josh. x. 1-3.

City of the Great King, Jerusalem.—Psalm xlviii. 2; Matt. v. 35.

Cities of the Plain, Sodom and Gomorrah.—Gen. xiii. 12.

City of the Prophet, Medi'na, in Arabia, where Mahomet was protected when he fled from Mecca (July 16, A.D. 622).

City of the Sun, Balbec, called in Greek, *Helio'polis* ("sun-city").

* * In Campanella's romance the "City of the Sun" is an ideal republic, constructed on the model of Plato's republic. It is an hypothetical perfect society or theocratic communism. Sir T. More in his *Utopia*, and lord Bacon in his *Atlantis*, devised similar cities.

City of the Tribes, Galway, in Ireland, "the residence of thirteen tribes," which settled there in 1235.

City of the West, Glasgow, in Scotland, situate on the Clyde, the principal river on the west coast.

The Cleanest City in the World, Broek, in Holland, which is "painfully neat and clean."

The Seven Cities, Egypt, Jerusalem, Babylon, Athens, Rome, Constantinople, and London (for commerce) or Paris (for beauty).

(In the Seven Wonders of the World, the last of the wonders is doubtful, some giving the Pharos of Egypt, and others the Palace of Cyrus; so again in the Seven Sages of Greece, the seventh is either Periander, Myson, or Epimenides.)

City Madam (The), a comedy by Philip Massinger (1638). She was the daughter of a farmer named Goodman Humble, and married a merchant, sir John Frugal, who became immensely wealthy, but retired from business, and by a deed of gift transferred his wealth to his brother Luke, whereby madam and her daughter were both dependent on him. During her days of wealth the extravagance of lady Frugal was unbounded, and her dress costly beyond conception; but Luke reduced her state to that of farmers' daughters in general. Luke says to her:

You were served in plate;
Stirred not a foot without a coach, and going
To church, not for devotion, but to show
Your pomp.

The City Madam is an extraordinarily spirited picture of actual life, idealized into a semi-comic strain of poetry.
—Professor Spalding.

Civil Wars of England.

These Dutton Dutton hills; a Dene doth kill a Dove;
A Booth a Booth, and Leigh by Leigh is overdrawn;
A Venalities against a Venalities doth stand;
A Trouthead fighteth with a Trouthead hand to hand;
There Hollinour doth make a Mollinour to die,
And Egerton the strength of Egerton doth try.
Dutton, *Polydoron*, xlii. (1622):

Clack-Dish, a dish or platter with a lid, used at one time by beggars, who clacked the lid when persons drew near, to arrest attention and thus solicit alms.

Your hearer of fifty and his use was to put a clack in her clack-dish.—Shakespeare *Measure for Measure* act iii. sc. v. (1603)

Cladpole (*Tim*), Richard Lower, of Chiddingfold, author of *Tom Cladpole's Journey to Lunnon* (1831); *Jan Cladpole's Trip to Merriur* (1811), etc.

Claimant (*The*). William Knollys, in *The Great Bunbury Case*, claimed the baronetcy, but was non-sued. This suit lasted 150 years. (1660-1811).

Douglas v. Hamilton, in *The Great Douglas Case*, was settled in favour of the claimant, who was at once raised to the peerage under the name and title of baron Douglas of Douglas Castle, but was not restored to the title of duke (1767-1869).

Tom Provis, a schoolmaster of ill repute, who had married a servant of Sir Hugh Smithes of Ashton Hall, near Bristol, claimed the baronetcy and estates, but was non-sued and condemned to imprisonment for twenty-one years (1833).

Arthur Orton, who claimed to be Sir Roger Tichborne (drowned at sea). He was non-sued and sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment for perjury (1871-1872).

Clandestine Marriage (*The*). Fanny Sterling, the younger daughter of Mr. Sterling, a rich city merchant, is clandestinely married to Mr. Lovewell, an apprentice in the house, of good family; and Sir John Melvil is engaged to Miss Sterling, the elder sister. Lord Ogleby is a guest in the merchant's house. Sir John prefers Fanny to her elder sister, and not knowing of her marriage proposes to her, but is rejected. Fanny appeals to Lord Ogleby, who being a vain old fop, fancies she is in love with him, and tells Sterling he means to make her a countess. Matters being thus involved, Lovewell goes to consult with Fanny about declaring their marriage, and the sister, convinced that Sir John is shut up in her sister's room, rouses the house with a cry of "Thieves!" Fanny and Lovewell now make their appearance. All parties are scandalized. But Fanny declares they have been married four months, and Lord Ogleby takes their part. So all ends well.—G. Colman and D. Garrick (1766).

This comedy is a *réchauffé* of *The*

False Concord, by Rev. James Townley, many of the characters and much of the dialogue being preserved.

Clang of Shields. To strike the shield with the blunt end of a spear was in Ossianic times an indication of war to the death. A bard, when the shield was thus struck, raised the mort-song.

Cuirbar rises in his arms. Darkness gathers on his brow. The hundred harps cease at once. The clang of shields is heard. Far distant on the heath Gilla raised the song of woe.—Osian *Temora*, l.

Clara, in Otway's comedy called *The Cateys of Scapin*, an English version of *Les Fourberies de Scapin*, by Molière, represents the French character called "Hyacinthe." Her father is called by Otway "Gripe," and by Molière "Géronte" (2 syl.); her brother is "Leander," in French "Leandro," and her sweetheart "Octavian" son of "Thrifty," in French "Octave" son of "Argante." The sum of money wrung from Gripe is £200, but that squeezed out of Géronte is 1500 livres.

Clara [d'Almanza], daughter of don Guzman of Seville, beloved by don Ferdinand, but destined by her mother for a cloister. She loves Ferdinand, but repulses him from shyness and modesty, quits home, and takes refuge in St. Catherine's Convent. Ferdinand discovers her retreat, and after a few necessary blunders they are married.—Sherridan, *The Duenna* (1773).

Clara (*Donna*), the troth-plight wife of Octavio. Her affianced husband, having killed don Felix in a duel, was obliged to lie *per te* for a time, and Clara, assuming her brother's clothes and name, went in search of him. Both came to Salamanca, both set up at the Eagle, both hired the same servant Lazarillo, and ere long they met, recognized each other, and became man and wife.—Jephson, *Two Strings to your Bow* (1792).

Clara [*Doctress*], a lovely girl, of artistic mind, feeling heart, great modesty, and well accomplished. She loved Alfred Evelyn, but refused to marry him because they were both too poor to support a house. Evelyn was left an immense fortune, and proposed to Georgina Vestry, but Georgina gave her hand to Sir Frederick Blount. Being thus disentangled, Evelyn again proposed to Clara, and was joyfully accepted.—Lord L. Bulwer Lytton, *Melney* (1840).

Clarchen [*Clarchen*], a female cha-

racter in Goethe's *Egmont*, noted for her constancy and devotion.

Clare (*Ada*), cousin of Richard Carstone, both of whom are orphans and wards in Chancery. They marry each other, but Richard dies young, blighted by the law's delay in the great Chancery suit of "Jarndyce v. Jarndyce."—C. Dickens, *Sleek House* (1853).

Clarence (*George duke of*), introduced by sir W. Scott in *Annals of Lieberstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Clarence and the Malmsey-Butt. According to tradition, George Duke of Clarence, having joined Warwick to replace Henry VI. on the throne, was put to death, and the choice being offered him, was drowned in a butt of malmsey wine (1478).

There better sure to die so, than be shut
With maulin Clarence in his malmsey butt
Byron, *Don Juan*, l. 166 (1819).

Clarendon (*The earl of*), lord chancellor to Charles II. Introduced by sir W. Scott in *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Claribel (*Sir*), surnamed "The Lewd." One of the six knights who contended for the false Florimel.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iv. 9 (1596).

Claribel, the pseudonym of Mrs. Barnard, author of numerous popular songs (from 1865 to).

Clar'ice (3 syl.), wife of Rinaldo, and sister of Huon of Bordeaux. Introduced in the romances of Bojardo, Ariosto, Tasso, etc.

Clarín or **Clarín'da**, the confidential maid of Radigund queen of the Amazons. When the queen had got sir Artegal into her power, and made him change his armour for an apron, and his sword for a distaff, she fell in love with the captive, and sent Clarín to win him over by fair promises and indulgences. Clarín performed the appointed mission, but fell in love herself with the knight, and told the queen that sir Artegal was obstinate, and rejected her advances with scorn.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v. 5 (1596).

Clarinda, the heroine of Mrs. Centlivre's drama *The Beau's Duel* (1708).

Nothing could be more captivating than Mrs. Fritchard (1711-1794) in "Lady Macbeth." "The Queen" in *Hamlet*, "Clarinda," "Bellinda," in short, every species of strong nature received from her a polish and perfection than which nothing could be more truly captivating.—G. Dutton, *History of the Stage*.

* * "Estifania," in *Rule a Wife and Have a Wife*, by Beaumont and Fletcher.

Clarín'da, a merry, good-humoured, high-spirited lady, in love with Charles Frankly. The madcap Ranger is her cousin.—Dr. Hoadly, *The Suspicious Husband* (1747).

Clarinda of Robert Burns, was Mrs. Macchese, who was alive in 1833.

Clar'ion, the son and heir of Muscarol. He was the fairest and most prosperous of all the race of flies. Aragnol, the son of Arachné (the spider), entertained a deep and secret hatred of the young prince, and set himself to destroy him; so, weaving a most curious net, Clar'ion was soon caught, and Aragnol gave him his death-wound by piercing him under the left wing.—Spenser, *Muioptmos* or *The Butterfly's Fate* (1590).

Clariss'sa, wife of Gripe the scrivener. A lazy, lackadaisical, fine city lady, who thinks "a woman must be of mechanic mould who is either troubled or pleased with anything her husband can do" (act i. 3). She has "wit and beauty, with a fool to her husband," but though "fool," a hard, grasping, mean, old hunk.

"I have more subjects for spleen than one. Is it not most horrible thing that I should be a scrivener's wife? . . . Don't you think nature designed me for something *plac* else? . . . Why, I dare abuse nobody. I'm afraid to affront people, . . . or to ruin their reputations. . . . I dare not raise the lie of a man, though he neglects to make love to me, nor repeat a woman to be a fool, though she is handsomer than I. In short, I dare not so much as bid my footman kick people out of doors, though they come to din me for what I owe them."—Sir John Vanbrugh, *The Confederacy*, l. 2 (1694).

Clariss'sa, sister of Beverley, plighted to George Bellmont.—A. Murphy, *All in the Wrong* (1761).

Clarissa Harlowe: (See **HARLOWE**.)

Clark (*The Rev. T.*), the pseudonym of John Gail, the novelist (1779-1839).

Clarke (*The Rev. C. C.*), one of the many pseudonyms of sir Richard Phillips author of *The Hundred Wonders of the World* (1818), *Readings in Natural Philosophy*.

Clat'ho, the last wife of Fingal and mother of Fillan, Fingal's youngest son.

Claude (*The English*), Richard Wilson (1714-1782).

Claudin (2 syl.), wife of the porter of the hotel Harancour, and old nurse

Julie "the deaf and dumb" count. She recognizes the lad, who had been rescued by De l'Epee from the streets of Paris, and brought up by him under the name of Theodore. Ultimately, the guardian Darlemont confesses that he had sent him adrift under the hope of getting rid of him, but being proved to be the count, he is restored to his rank and property. — Th. Holcroft, *The Deaf and Dumb* (1785).

Claudio (*Lord*) of Florence, a friend of don Pedro prince of Aragon, and engaged to Hero (daughter of Leonato governor of Messina). — Shakespeare, *Much Ado about Nothing* (1600).

Clau'dio, brother of Isabella and the tutor of Juliet. He is imprisoned by lord Angelo for the seduction of Juliet, and his sister Isabella pleads for his release. — Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure* (1603).

Claudius, king of Denmark, who poisoned his brother, married the widow, and usurped the throne. Claudius induced Laertes to challenge Hamlet to play with foils, but persuaded him to poison his weapon. In the combat the foils got changed, and Hamlet wounded Laertes with the poisoned weapon. In order still further to secure the death of Hamlet, Claudius had a cup of poisoned wine prepared, which he intended to give Hamlet when he grew thirsty with playing. The queen, drinking of this cup, died of poison, and Hamlet, rushing on Claudius, stabbed him and cried aloud, "Here, thou incestuous, murderous Dane, . . . Follow my mother!" — Shakespeare, *Hamlet* (1596).

* * * In the *History of Hamlet*, Claudius is called "L'engon," a far better name for a Dane.

Claudius, the instrument of Appius the decemvir for entrapping Virginia. He pretended that Virginia was his slave, who had been stolen from him and sold to Virginius. — J. S. Knowles, *Virginius* (1820).

Claudius (*Mathias*), a German poet born at Rheinfeld, and author of the famous song called *Rhenuncient* ("Rhenish wine song"), sung at all convivial feasts of the Germans.

Claudius, though he sang of dragons
And huge tankards filled with Rhenish,
From the fiery blood of dragons
Never would his own replenish
Longfellow, *Drinking Song*.

Claus (*Peter*). (See under K.)

Claus (*Santa*), a familiar name for St. Nicholas, the patron saint of children. On Christmas Eve German children have presents stowed away in their socks and shoes while they are asleep, and the little credulous ones suppose that Santa Claus or Klaus placed them there.

St. Nicholas is said to have supplied three destitute maidens with marriage portions by secretly leaving money with their widowed mother and as his day occurs just before Christmas, he was selected for the gift giver on Christmas Eve — *Longe*.

"**Claverhouse**" or the marquis of Argyll, a kinsman of Ravenswood, introduced by sir W. Scott in *The Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III.).

Claverhouse (3 syl.), John Graham of Claverhouse (viscount Dundee), a relentless Jacobite, so rapacious and profane, so violent in temper and obdurate of heart, that every Scotchman hates the name. He hunted the covenanters with real vindictiveness, and is almost a by-word for barbarity and cruelty (1650-1689).

Clavijo (*Don*), a cavalier who "could touch the guitar to admiration, write poetry, dance divinely, and had a fine genius for making bird-cages." He married the princess Antonomasa of Candaya, and was metamorphosed by Malambruno into a crocodile of some unknown metal. Don Quixote disenchanted him "by simply attempting the adventure." — Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. iii. 4, 5 (1615).

Clavlen'o, the wooden horse on which don Quixote got astride in order to disenchant the infanta Antonomasia, her husband, and the countess Trifaldi (called the "Dolor'da duena"). It was "the very horse on which Peter of Provence carried off the fair Magalona, and was constructed by Merlin." This horse was called Clavleno or Wooden Peg, because it was governed by a wooden pin in the forehead. — Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. iii. 4, 5 (1615).

There is one peculiar advantage attending this horse: he neither eats, drinks, sleeps, nor wants shoeing. . . . His name is not Peguino, nor Buscabalus; nor is it Brilladoro, the name of the steed of Orlando Furioso; neither is it Bayarte, which belonged to Reynaldo de Montalban, nor Bootes nor Fortico, the horses of the sun, but his name is Clavleno the Winged. — *Chap. 4*.

Claypole (*Noah*), alias "Marris Bolter," an ill-conditioned charity-boy, who takes down the shutters of Sowerberry's shop and receives broken meats from Charlotte (Sowerberry's servant), whom he afterwards marries. — C. Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837).

Cleante (2 syl.), brother-in-law of Orgon. He is distinguished for his genuine piety, and is both high-minded and compassionate.—Molière, *La Tartuffe* (1664).

Cléante (2 syl.), son of Harpagon the miser, in love with Mariane (3 syl.). Harpagon, though 60 years old, wished to marry the same young lady, but Cléante solved the difficulty thus: He dug up a casket of gold from the garden, hidden under a tree by the miser, and while Harpagon was raving about the loss of his gold, Cléante told him he might take his choice between Mariane and the gold. The miser preferred the casket, which was restored to him, and Cléante married Mariane.—Molière, *L'Avare* (1667).

Cléante (2 syl.), the lover of Angelique daughter of Argan the *malade imaginaire*. As Argan had promised Angelique in marriage to Thomas Diafoirus a young surgeon, Cléante carries on his love as a music-master, and though Argan is present, the lovers sing to each other their plans under the guise of an interlude called "Tircis and Philis." Ultimately, Argan assents to the marriage of his daughter with Cléante.—Molière, *Le Malade Imaginaire* (1673).

Cleanthe (2 syl.), sister of Siphax of Paphos.—Braumont and Fletcher, *The Mad Lover* (1617).

Cleanthe (3 syl.), the lady beloved by Ion.—Talfourd, *Ion* (1835).

Cleanthes (3 syl.), son of Leon'idés and husband of Hippolita, noted for his filial piety. The duke of Epire made a law that all men who had attained the age of 80 should be put to death as useless incumbrances of the commonwealth. Simonidés, a young libertine, admired the law, but Cleanthes looked on it with horror, and determined to save his father from its operation. Accordingly, he gave out that his father was dead, and an ostentatious funeral took place; but Cleanthes retired to a wood, where he concealed Leon'idés, while he and his wife waited on him and administered to his wants.—*The Old Law* (a comedy of Philip Massinger, T. Middleton, and W. Rowley, 1620).

Clegg (*Holdfast*), a puritan millwright.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Cleishbotham (*Sgheath*), schoolmaster and parish clerk of Ganderaleuch,

who employed his assistant teacher to arrange and edit the tales told by the landlord of the Wallace inn of the same parish. These tales the editor disposed in three series, called by the general title of *The Tales of My Landlord* (q.v.). (See introduction of *The Black Dwarf*.) Of course the real author is sir Walter Scott (1771-1832).

Mrs. Dorothea Cleishbotham, wife of the schoolmaster, a perfect Xantippe, and "sworn sister of the Eumenidés."

Clelia or **Clœlia**, a Roman maiden, one of the hostages given to Porcina. She made her escape from the Etruscan camp by swimming across the Tiber. Being sent back by the Romans, Porcina not only set her at liberty for her gallant deed, but allowed her to take with her a part of the hostages. Mdle. Scudéri has a novel on the subject, entitled *Clélie, Histoire Romaine*.

Our statues—not of those that men desire—
black odalliques [Turkish slaves]. . . but
The Carian Artemisia . . . [See ARTEMISIA.]
Clœlia, Cornelia . . . and the Roman brows
Of Agrippina.

Tennyson, *The Princess*, li.

Clœlia, a vain, frivolous female butterfly, with a smattering of everything. In youth she was a coquette; and when youth was passed, tried sundry means to earn a living, but without success.—Crabbe, *Borough* (1810).

Clélie (2 syl.), the heroine of a novel so called by Mdle. Scudéri. (See CLELIA.)

Clement, one of the attendants of sir Reginald Front de Bauf (a follower of prince John).—Sir W. Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Richard I.).

Clem'ent (*Justice*), a man quite able to discern between fun and crime. Although he had the weakness "of justices' justice," he had not the weakness of ignorant vulgarity.

"Nowell. They say he will commit a man for taking the wall of his horse."

Wellbred. Ay, or for wearing his cloak on one shoulder, or serving God. Anything, indeed, if it comes in the way of his humour.—E. Jonson, *Every Man in His Humour*, iii. 2 (1609).

Clementina (*The lady*), an amiable, delicate, beautiful, accomplished, but unfortunate woman, deeply in love with sir Charles Grandison. Sir Charles married Harriet Biron.—S. Richardson, *The History of Sir Charles Grandison* (1758).

Those scenes relating to the history of Clementina contain passages of deep pathos.—Bryce, *Brit. Art.* "Fielding."

She appears himself has scarcely drawn a more affecting or harrowing picture of high-souled suffering and

blighting calamity than the madness of Clementina.—*Chambers, English Literature*, ii. 161.

Cleofas (*Don*), the hero of a novel by Losage, entitled *Le Diable Boiteux* (*The Devil on Two Sticks*). A fiery young Spaniard, proud, high-spirited, and revengeful; noted for gallantry, but not without generous sentiments. Amodeus (4 syl.) shows him what is going on in private families by unroofing the houses (1707).

Cleom'brutus or **Ambracio's** of **Ambracia** (in Ipirus). Having read Plato's book on the soul's immortality and happiness in another life, he was so ravished with the description that he leaped into the sea that he might die and enjoy Plato's elysum.

He wien to enuy
Plato's elysum leyd into the sea,
Cleom'brutus
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, vi. 471, etc. (1667).

Cleom'enes (4 syl.), the hero and title of a drama by Dryden (1692).

As Dryden came out of the theatre a young fellow of fashion said to him, "If I had been left alone with a young beauty, I would not have spent my time like your Spartan hero." "Perhaps not," said the poet, "but I am not my hero."—*W. C. Ross*, *My Regrets at the Theatre*.

Cleom'enes (4 syl.). "The Venus of Cleom'enes" is now called "The Venus di Medici."

Such a mere mortal lump was once . . . the Venus of Cleom'enes.—*Quella, Art and the*, i.

Cle'on, governor of Larus, burnt to death with his wife Dionysia by the enraged citizens, to revenge the supposed murder of Mari'na, daughter of Priocles prince of Tyre.—Shakespeare, *Pericles Prince of Tyre* (1604).

Cle'on, the personification of glory.—Spenser, *Faery Queen*.

Cleop'atra, queen of Egypt, wife of Ptolemy Dionysius her brother. She was driven from her throne, but re-established by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 47. Antony, captivated by her, repudiated his wife, Octavia, to live with the fascinating Egyptian. After the loss of the battle of Actium, Cleopatra killed herself by an asp.

E. Jodelle wrote in French a tragedy called *Cleopâtre Captive* (1550); Jean Mairet one called *Cleopâtre* (1630); Isaac de Benserade (1670), J. F. Mar-montel (1750), and Mde. de Girardin (1847) wrote tragedies in French on the same subject. S. Daniel (1600) wrote a tragedy in English called *Cleopatra*; Shakespeare one called *Antony and Cleopatra* (1608); and Dryden one on the

same subject, called *All for Love* or *The World Well Lost* (1682).

* * Mrs. Oldfield (1683-1780) and Peg [Margaret] Woffington (1718-1760] were unrivalled in this character.

Cleopatra and the Pearl. The tale is that Cleopatra made a sumptuous banquet, which excited the surprise of Antony; whereupon the queen took a pearl ear-drop, dissolved it in a strong acid, and drank the liquor to the health of the triumvir, saying, "My draught to Antony shall exceed in value the whole banquet."

* * When queen Elizabeth visited the Exchange, sir Thomas Gresham pledged her health in a cup of wine containing a precious stone crushed to atoms, and worth £15,000.

Here £15,000 at one clasp goes
Instead of sugar, Gresham drinks the pearl
Unto his queen and mistress—Pledge it, lords.
Th. Heywood, *If You Know Not Me, You Know Nobody*.

Cleopatra in Had's. Cleopatra, says Rabelais, is "a crer of onions" in the shades below. The Latin for a pearl and onion is *unio*, and the pun refers to Cleopatra giving her pearl (or onion) to Antony in a draught of wine, or, as some say, drinking it herself in toasting her lover.—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, ii. 80 (1533).

Cleop'ra, queen of Syria, daughter of Ptolemy Philometer king of Egypt. She first married Alexander Bala, the usurper (B.C. 149); next Demetrius Nicator. Demetrius, being taken prisoner by the Parthians, married Rodogune (3 syl.), daughter of Phraates (3 syl.) the Parthian king, and Cleopatra married Antiochus Sidetes, brother of Demetrius. She slew her son Seleucus (by Demetrius) for treason, and as this produced a revolt, abdicated in favour of her second son, Antiochus VIII., who compelled her to drink poison which she had prepared for himself. P. Corneille has made this the subject of his tragedy called *Rodogune* (1646).

* * This is not the Cleopatra of Shakespeare and Dryden's tragedies.

Cleremont (2 syl.), a merry gentleman, the friend of Dinant.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Little French Lawyer* (1647).

Clerimond, niece of the Green Knight, sister of Ferriagus the giant, and bride of Valentine the brave.—*Valentine and Orson*.

Clerks (*St. Nicholas's*). thieves, also

alled "St. Nicholas's Clergymen," in allusion to the tradition of "St. Nicholas and the thieves." Probably a play on the words *Nich-olas* and *Old Nick* may be designed.—See Shakespeare, *1 Henry IV.* act ii. sc. 1 (1597).

Clessammor, son of Thaddu and mother of Moina (Fingal's mother). He married Moina, daughter of Reutha'mir the principal man of Balclutha, on the Clyde). It so happened that Moina was beloved by a Briton named Reuda, who came with an army to carry her off. Reuda was slain by Clessammor; but Clessammor, being closely pressed by the Britons, fled, and never again saw his bride. In due time a son was born, called Carthon; but the mother died. While Carthon was still an infant, Fingal's father attacked Balclutha, and slew Reuthama (Carthon's grandfather). When the boy grew to manhood, he determined on vengeance; accordingly he invaded Morven, the kingdom of Fingal, where Clessammor, not knowing who he was, engaged him in single combat, and slew him. When he discovered that it was his son, three days he mourned for him, and on the fourth he died.—Ossian, *Carthon*.

Cleveland (*Barbara Villiers, duchess of*), one of the mistresses of Charles II., introduced by sir W. Scott in *Peveril of the Peak*.

Cleveland (*Captain Clement*), alias VAUGHAN [*Faen*], "the pirate," son of Norma of the Fittful Heath. He is in love with Minna Troil (daughter of Magnus Troil, the udaller of Zetland).—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III.).

Clover, the man-servant of Hero Sutton "the city maiden." When Hero assumed the guise of a quaker, Clover called himself Obadiah, and pretended to be a rigid quaker also. His constant exclamation was "Umph!"—S. Knowles, *Woman's Wit*, etc. (1838).

Clifford (*Sir Thomas*), betrothed to Julia (daughter of Master Walter "the hunchback"). He is wise, honest, truthful, and well-favoured, kind, valiant, and prudent.—S. Knowles, *The Hunchback* (1831).

Clifford (*Mr.*), the heir of sir William Charlton in right of his mother, and in love with lady Emily Gayville. The scrivener Alscrip had fraudulently got possession of the deeds of the Charlton estates, which he had given to his

daughter called "the heiress," and which amounted to £2000 a year; but Rightly, the lawyer, discovered the fraud, and "the heiress" was compelled to relinquish this part of her fortune. Clifford then proposed to lady Emily, and was accepted.—General Burgoyne, *The Heiress* (1781).

Clifford (*Paul*), a highwayman, reformed by the power of love.—Lord Lytton, *Paul Clifford* (1830).

Clifford (*Rosamond*), usually called "The Fair Rosamond," the favourite mistress of Henry II.; daughter of Walter lord Clifford. She is introduced by sir W. Scott in two novels, *The Talisman* and *Woodstock*. Dryden says:

*Jana Clifford was her name, as books aver,
"Fair Rosamond" was but her name de guerre.
Ejusque to Henry II.*

Clifford (*Henry lord*), a general in the English army.—Sir W. Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I.).

Clifford Street (London), so named from Elizabeth Clifford, daughter of the last earl of Cumberland, who married Richard Boyle, earl of Burlington. (See SAVILE ROW.)

Clifton (*Harry*), lieutenant of H.M. ship *Tiger*. A daring, dashing, care-for-nobody young English sailor, delighting in adventure, and loving a good-scrape. He and his companion Mat Mizen take the side of El Hyder, and help to re-establish the Chereddin, prince of Delhi, who had been dethroned by Hamet Abdulerim.—Barrymore, *El Hyder, Chief of the Ghaut Mountains*.

Clim of the Clough. (See CLYM.)

Clink (*Jem*), the turnkey at Newgate.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Clinker (*Humphry*), a poor work-house lad, put out by the parish as apprentice to a blacksmith, and afterwards employed as an ostler's assistant and extra postilion. Being dismissed from the stables, he enters the service of Mr. Bramble, a fretful, grumpy, but kind-hearted and generous old gentleman, greatly troubled with gout. Hero he falls in love with Winifred Jenkins, Miss Tabitha Bramble's maid, and turns out to be a natural son of Mr. Bramble.—T. Smollett, *The Expedition of Humphry Clinker* (1771).

(Probably this novel suggested to C. Dickens his *Adventures of Oliver Twist*.)

Clio, an anagram of C[helsea], L[ondon], I[slington], O[ffice], the places from which Addison despatched his papers for the *Spectator*. The papers signed by any of these letters are by Addison; hence called "Clio."

When painting virtue her last efforts made,
You brought your Clio to the virgin's aid
Somerville.

Clip/purse (*Lawyer*), the lawyer employed by sir Everard Waverley to make his will.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Clivot [*Klee'-to*], a nickname given by *Punch* to Frederick William IV. of Prussia, from his love of champagne of the "Clivot brand" (1793, 1840-1861).

Clitandre, a wealthy bourgeois, in love with Henriette, "the thorough woman," by whom he is beloved with fervent affection. Her elder sister Armande (2 syl.) also loves him, but her love is of the Platonic hue, and Clitandre prefers in a wife the warmth of woman's love to the marble of philosophic idealty.—Molière, *Les Femmes Savantes* (1672).

Cloacina, the presiding personification of city sewers. (Latin, *cloaca*, "a sewer.")

... Cloacina, goddess of the tide,
Whose sab' streams beneath the city glide.
Gay, *Trivia*, l. (1712).

Clod'dipole (3 syl.), "the wisest lout of all the neighbouring plam." Appointed to decide the contention between Cuddy and Lobbin Clout.

From Cloddipole we learn to read the skies,
To know when hail will fall, or winds arise;
He taught us ere the hither tail to view,
When struck aloft that showers would straight ensue.
He first that useful secret did explain,
That pricking corns foretell the watering rain,
When swallows fleet so high and sport in air,
He told us that the wain would be clear
(Gay, *Pastoral*, l. (1714).

(Cloddipole is the "Palæmon" of Virgil's *Ecl.* iii.)

Clodio (*Count*), governor. A dishonourable pursuer of Zeno'cia, the chaste troth-plight wife of Arnaldo.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Custom of the Country* (1647).

Clodio, the younger son of don Antonio, a coxcomb and braggart. Always boasting of his great acquaintances, his conquests, and his duels. His snuff-box he thinks more of than his lady-love, he interrupts his speech with French, and exclaims "Split me!" by way of oath. Clodio was to have married Angelina, but she preferred his elder brother

Carlos, a bookworm, and Clodio engaged himself to Elvira of Lisbon.—G. Cibber, *Love Makes a Man* (1694).

Clo'e, in love with the shepherd Thenot, but Thenot rejects her suit out of admiration of the constancy of Clorinda for her dead lover. She is wanton, coarse, and immodest, the very reverse of Clorinda, who is a virtuous, chaste, and faithful shepherdess. ("Thenot," the final 's' is sounded.)—John Fletcher, *The Faithful Shepherdess* (1610). (See *CHLOR.*)

Clo'ra, sister to Fabritio the merry soldier, and the sprightly companion of Frances (sister to Frederick).—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Captain* (1613).

Clorinda, a humble Moorish youth, who joined Medoro in seeking the body of king Dardinello to bury it. Medoro being wounded, Clorinda rushed madly into the ranks of the enemy and was slain.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Clorinda, daughter of Senapus of Ethiopia (a Christian). Being born white, her mother changed her for a black child. The eunuch Aisettes (3 syl.) was entrusted with the infant Clorinda, and as he was going through a forest, saw a tiger, dropped the child, and sought safety in a tree. The tiger took the babe and suckled it, after which the eunuch carried the child to Egypt. In the siege of Jerusalem by the crusaders, Clorinda was a leader of the pagan forces. Tancered fell in love with her, but slew her unknowingly in a night attack. Before she expired, she received Christian baptism at the hands of Tancered, who greatly mourned her death.—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered*, xii. (1675).

(The story of Clorinda is borrowed from the *Theophrastus* and *Charicle'a* of Heliodorus bishop of Trikka.)

Clorinda, "the faithful shepherdess," called "The Virgin of the Grove," faithful to her buried love. From this beautiful character, Milton has drawn his "lady" in *Comus*. Compare the words of the "First Brother" about chastity, in Milton's *Comus*, with these lines of Clorinda:

Yet I have heard (my mother told me),
And now I do believe it, if I keep
My virgin flower unscorpt, pure, chaste, and free,
No goblin, wood-rod, fairy, elf, or fiend,
Batter, or other power that haunts the grove
Shall hurt my body, or by vain illusion
Draw me to wander after idle fies,
Or voices calling me in dead of night
To make me follow, and so take me on
Through thirs and standing pools, go find my ruin
... Sure there's a power

In that great name of Virgin that binds fast
All rude, ungentle bloods. . . . Then strong Chastity,
Be thou my strongest guard!

J. Fletcher, *The Faithful Shepherdess* (1610).

Cloris, the damsel beloved by prince Prettyman.—Duke of Buckingham, *The Rehearsal* (1671).

Clotaire (2 *syll.*). The king of France exclaimed on his death-bed, "Oh how great must be the King of Heaven, if He can kill so mighty a monarch as I am!"
—Gregory of Tours, iv. 21.

Cloten or **Cloton**, king of Cornwall, one of the five kings of Britain after the extinction of the line of Brute (1 *syll.*).—Geoffrey, *British History*, ii. 17 (1142).

Cloten, a vindictive lout, son of the second wife of Cymbeline by a former husband. He is noted for "his unmeaning frown, his shuffling gait, his burst of voice, his bustling insignificance, his fever-and-ague fits of valour, his froward tetchiness, his unprincipled malice, and occasional gleams of good sense." Cloten is the rejected lover of Imogen (the daughter of his father-in-law by his first wife), and is slain in a duel by Guiderius.
—Shakespeare, *Cymbeline* (1605).

Clotharius or **CLOTHAIRE**, leader of the Franks after the death of Hugo. He is shot with an arrow by Clorinda.—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered*, xi. (1675).

Cloud. A dark spot on the forehead of a horse between the eyes is so called. It gives the creature a sour look indicative of ill-temper, and is therefore regarded as a blemish.

Antony. He (*Antony*) has a cloud in his face
Enobarbus. He wore the worms for that were he a horse.

Shakespeare, *Antony and Cleopatra*, act III. sc. 2 (1608).

Cloud (*St.*), patron saint of nail-smiths. A play on the French word *clou* ("a nail").

Cloudestley (*William of*), a famous North-country archer, the companion of Adam Bell and Clym of the Clough. Their feats of robbery were chiefly carried on in Englewood Forest, near Carlisle. William was taken prisoner at Carlisle, and was about to be hanged, but was rescued by his two companions. The three then went to London to ask pardon of the king, which at the queen's intercession was granted. The king begged to see specimens of their skill in archery, and was so delighted therewith, that he made William a "gentleman of the fa." and the other two "yemen of his chambre."

The feat of William was very similar to that of William Tell (*q.v.*).—Percy, *Reliques*, I. ii. 1.

Clout (*Colin*), a shepherd loved by Marian "the parson's maid," but for whom Colin (who loved Cicely) felt no affection. (See **COLIN CLOUT**.)

Young Colin Clout, a lad of pearles meed,
Full well could dance, and deftly tune the reed;
In every wood his carols sweet were known,
At every wake his nimble feats were shown.

Gay, *Pastoral*, II. (1714).

Clout (*Lobbin*), a shepherd, in love with Blouzelinda. He challenged Cuddy to a contest of song in praise of their respective sweethearts, and Cloddipole was appointed umpire. Cloddipole was unable to award the prize, for each merited "an oaken staff for his pains." "Have done, however, for the herds are weary of the songs, and so am I."—Gay, *Pastoral*, I. (1714).

(An imitation of Virgil's *Ecl.* iii.)

Club-Bearer (*The*), Periphetes, the robber of Argolis, who murdered his victims with an iron club.—*Greek Fable*.

Clumsy (*Sir Tunbelly*), father of Miss Lloyd. A mean, ill-mannered squire and justice of the peace, living near Scarborough. Most cringing to the aristocracy, whom he toadies and courts. Sir Tunbelly promised to give his daughter in marriage to lord Foppington, but Tom Fashion, his lordship's younger brother, pretends to be lord Foppington, gains admission to the family, and marries her. When the real lord Foppington arrives, he is treated as an impostor, but Tom confesses the ruse. His lordship treats the knight with such ineffable contempt, that Sir Tunbelly's temper is aroused, and Tom is received into high favour.—Sheridan, *A Trip to Scarborough* (1777).

* * * This character appears in Vanbrugh's *Relapse*, of which comedy the *Trip to Scarborough* is an abridgment and adaptation.

Chunsey, the name of Belgrade's dog.

Clu'ricane (3 *syll.*), an Irish elf of evil disposition, especially noted for his knowledge of hid treasure. He generally assumes the appearance of a wrinkled old man.

Clu'tha, the Clyde.

I came in my bounding ship to Belchatha's walls of towers,
The winds had roared behind my sails, and
Clyde's streams received my dark-hewn'd ship.—Gordon.
Gordon.

Clutterbuck (Captain), the hypothetical editor of some of Sir Walter Scott's novels, as *The Monastery* and *The Fortunes of Nigel*. Captain Clutterbuck is a retired officer, who employs himself in antiquarian researches and literary idleness. *The Abbot* is dedicated by the "author of *Waverley*" to "Captain Clutterbuck," late of his majesty's infantry regiment.

Clym of the Clough ("Clement of the Cliff"), a noted outlaw, associated with Adam Bell and William of Cloudesley, in Englewood Forest, near Carlisle. When William was taken prisoner at Carlisle, and was about to be hanged, Adam and Clym shot the magistrates, and rescued their companion. The mayor with his posse went out against them, but they shot the mayor, as they had done the sheriff, and fought their way out of the town. They then hastened to London to beg pardon of the king, which was granted them at the queen's intercession. The king, wishing to see a specimen of their shooting, was so delighted at their skill that he made William a "gentleman of fe," and the other two "yemen of his chambre."—Percy, *Reliques* ("Adam Bell," etc., I. ii. 1).

Clytie, a water-nymph, in love with Apollo. Meeting with no return, she was changed into a sunflower, or rather a *turnesol*, which still turns to the sun, following him through his daily course.

The sunflower does not turn to the sun. On the same stem may be seen flowers in every direction, and not one of them lifts the direction in which it has first opened. T. Moore (1814) says:

The sunflower turns on her god, when he sets,
The same look which she shrouns when he rose

This may do in poetry, but it is not correct. The sunflower is so called simply because the flower resembles a picture sun.

Lord Thurlow (1821) adopted Tom Moore's error, and enlarged it:

Behold, my dear, this lofty flower
That now the golden sun receives;
No other deity has power,
But only Phoebus, on her leaves;
As he in radiant glory burns,
From east to west her visage turns.

The Sunflower.

Clytus, an old officer in the army of Philip of Macedon, and subsequently in that of Alexander. At a banquet, when both were heated with wine, Clytus said to Alexander, "Philip fought men, but Alexander women," and after some other insults, Alexander in his rage stabbed

the old soldier; but instantly repented and said:

What has my vengeance done?
Who is it thou hast slain? Clytus? What was he
The faithfullest subject, worthiest counsellor,
The bravest soldier. He who saved my life,
Fighting bare-headed at the river Granic.
For a rash word, spoke in the heat of wine
The power, the honest Clytus thou hast slain.—
Clytus, thy friend, thy guardian, thy preserver!
N. Lee, *Alexander the Great*, iv. 2 (1878).

Cne'us, the Roman officer in command of the guard set to watch the tomb of Jesus, lest the disciples should steal the body, and then declare that it had risen from the dead.—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, xiii. (1771).

Coaches, says Stow, in his *Chronicle*, were introduced by Fitz-Allen, earl of Arundel, in 1580.

Before the costly coach and silken stock came in.
Drayton, *Polygraphon*, xvi. (1613).

Coals. To carry coals, to put up with affronts. The boy says in *Henry V.* (act iii. sc. 2), "I knew . . . the men would carry coals." So in *Romeo and Juliet* (act i. sc. 1), "Gregory, o' my word, we'll not carry coals." Ben Jonson, in *Every Man out of His Humour*, says "Here comes one that will carry coal, ergo, will hold my dog."

The time hath been when I would have scorned to carry coal.—L. Troubadour of *Queen Elizabeth* (1639).

(To carry corn, is to bear wealth, to be rich. He does not carry corn well, "He does not deport himself well in his prosperity.")

Co'an (*The*), Hippocrates, the "Father of Medicine" (n.c. 460-357).

. . . the great Coan, him whom Nature made
To serve the coldest creature of her tribe [man].
Bacon, *Purpurgatory*, xxix. (1606).

Co'anocot'zin (5 syl.), king of the Aztecas. Slain in battle by Madoc.—Southey, *Madoc* (1805).

Co'atel, daughter of Acul'hus, a priest of the Aztecas, and wife of Lincoya. Lincoya, being doomed for sacrifice, fled for refuge to Madoc, the Welsh prince, who had recently landed on the North American coast, and was kindly entreated by him. This gave Coatel a sympathetic interest in the White strangers, and she was not backward in showing it. Thus, when young Hoel was kidnapped, and confined in a cavern to starve to death, Coatel visited him and took him food. Again, when prince Madoc was entrapped, she contrived to release him, and assisted the prince to carry off young Hoel. After the defeat

of the Aztecas by the White strangers, the chief priest declared that some one had proved a traitor, and resolved to discover who it was by handing round a cup, which he said would be harmless to the innocent, but death to the guilty. When it was handed to Coatel, she was so frightened that she dropped down dead. Her father stabbed himself, and "fell upon his child," and when Lincoya heard thereof, he flung himself down from a steep precipice on to the rocks below.—Southey, *Madoc* (1805).

Cobb (*Ephraim*), in Cromwell's troop.—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Cobbler-Poet (*The*), Hans Sachs of Nuremberg. (See TWELVE WISE MASTERS.)

Cobham (*Eleanor*), wife of Humphrey duke of Gloucester, and aunt of king Henry VI., compelled to do penance bare-foot in a sheet in London, and after that to live in the Isle of Man in banishment, for "sorcery." In 2 *Henry VI.*, Shakespeare makes queen Margaret "box her ears," but this could not be, as Eleanor was banished three years before Margaret came to England.

Stand forth, dams Eleanor Cobham, Gloster's wife . . .
You, madam . . . despoiled of your honour . . .
Halt, after three days' open penance done,
Live in your country here in banishment,
With Sir John Stanley, in the Isle of Man.
Shakespeare, 2 Henry VI. act II. sc. 3 (1591).

Cocagne (*The Land of*), a poem full of life and animation, by Hans Sachs, the cobbler, called "The prince of meister-singers" (1494-1571).

Cook and Pie. Douce explains thus:

In the days of chivalry it was the practice to make seven vows for the performance of any considerable enterprise. This was usually done at some festival, when a roasted parrot, being served up in a dish of gold or silver, was presented to the knight, who then made his vow with great solemnity.

Cook of Westminster (*The*). Castell, a shoemaker, was so called from his very early hours. He was one of the benefactors of Christ's Hospital (London).

Cockade.

The Black Cockade. Badge of the house of Hanover, worn at first only by the servants of the royal household, the diplomatic corps, the army, and navy; but now worn by the servants of justices, deputy-lieutenants, and officers both of the militia and volunteers.

The White Cockade. (1) Badge of the Stuarts, and hence of the Jacobites. (2) Badge of the Bourbons, and hence of the royalists of France.

The White and Green Cockade. Badge worn by the French in the "Seven Years' War" (1756).

The Blue and Red Cockade. Badge of the city of Paris from 1789.

The Tricolour was the union of the white Bourbon and blue and red of the city of Paris. It was adopted by Louis XVI. at the Hôtel de Ville, July 17, 1789, and has ever since been recognized as the national symbol, except during the brief "restoration," when the Bourbon white was for the time restored.

Royal Cockades are large and circular, half the disc projects above the top of the hat.

Naval Cockades have no fan-shaped appendage, and do not project above the top of the hat.

(All other cockades worn for livery are fan-shaped.)

Cockaigne (*The Land of*), an imaginary land of pleasure, wealth, luxury, and idleness. London is so called. Boileau applies the word to Paris. *The Land of Cockayne* is the subject of a burlesque, which, Warton says, "was evidently written soon after the Conquest, at least before the reign of Henry II."—*History of English Poetry*, i. 12.

The houses were made of barley sugar and cakes, the streets were paved with pastry, and the shops supplied goods without requiring money in payment.—*The Land of Cockaigne* (an old French poem, thirteenth century).

(This satirical poem is printed at length by Ellis, in his *Specimens of Early English Poets*, i. 83-95.)

Cocker (*Edvard*) published a useful treatise on arithmetic in the reign of Charles II., which had a prodigious success, and has given rise to the proverb, "According to Cocker" (1632-1675).

Cockle (*Sir John*), the miller of Mansfield, and keeper of Sherwood Forest. Hearing a gun fired one night, he went into the forest, expecting to find poachers, and seized the king (Henry VIII.), who had been hunting and had got separated from his courtiers. When the miller discovered that his captive was not a poacher, he offered him a night's lodging. Next day the courtiers were brought to Cockle's house by under-keepers, to be examined as poachers, and it was then discovered that the miller's guest was the king. The "merry monarch" knighted the miller, and settled on him 1000 marks a year.—R. Dodsley, *The King and the Miller of Mansfield* (1757).

Cockle of Rebellion (*The*), that is the weed called the cockle, not the crustacean.

We nourish 'gainst our senate
The cockle of rebellion
Shakespeare, *Coriolanus*, act III. sc. 1 (1608).

Cockney (*Nicholas*), a rich city grocer, friend of Barnacle. Priscilla Tombov, of the West Indies, is placed under his charge for her education.

Writer Cockney, son of the grocer, in the shop. A conceited young prig, not yet out of the quarrelsome age. He makes hov-love to Priscilla Tombov and Miss La Blond; but says he will "tell papa" if they cross him.

Penelope Cockney, sister of Walter.—*The Rump* (altered from Bickerstaff's *Love in the City*).

Cockpit of Europe. Belgium is so called because it has been the site of more European battles than any other. e.g. Oudenarde, Ramillies, Fontenoy, Fleurus, Jemmapes, Ligny, Quatre Bras, Waterloo, etc.

Cocytus, one of the five rivers of hell. The word means the "river of weeping" (Greek, *κόκυος*, "lament"), because "into this river fall the tears of the wicked." The other four rivers are Styx, Ach'eron, Ph'leg'ethon, and Le'th'ē. (See *SRXX*.)

Cocytus, named of lamentation loud,
Heard on the rueful stream
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, l. 579 (1633).

Cœlebs' Wife, a bachelor's rival of a model wife. Cœlebs is the hero of a novel by Mrs. Hannah More, entitled *Cœlebs in Search of a Wife* (1803).

In short she was a walking calculation,
Miss Edgeworth's novel supping from their covers,
Or Mrs. T. immerse books on education
Or "Cœlebs' wife" set out 'in quest of lovers
Byron, *Don Juan*, l. 16 (1819)

Coffin (*Long Tom*), the best sailor character ever drawn. He is introduced in *The Pilot*, a novel by J. Fenimore Cooper, of New York. Cooper's novel has been dramatized by E. Fitzball, under the same name, and Long Tom Coffin preceives in the burletta his reckless daring, his unswerving fidelity, his simple-minded affection, and his love for the sea.

Cogia Houssain, the captain of forty thieves, outwitted by Morgiana, the slave. When, in the guise of a merchant, he was entertained by Ali Baba, and refused to eat any salt, the suspicions of Morgiana were aroused, and she soon detected him to be the captain of the forty thieves. After supper she amused her

master and his guest with dancing; then playing with Cogia's dagger for a time, she plunged it suddenly into his heart and killed him.—*Arabian Nights* ("Ali Baba or the Forty Thieves").

Col'la (2 *syl.*), Kyle, in Ayryshire. So called from Col'ius, a Pictish monarch. Sometimes all Scotland is so called, as:

I arewell, old Col'la's hills and dales,
Her heathy moors and winding vales.
Burns.

Col'da, the sword taken by the Cid from Ramon Ber'enger, count of Barcelona. This sword had two hilts of solid gold.

Col'ax, Flattery personified in *The Purple Island* (1633), by Phineas Fletcher. Col'ax "all his words with sugar spices . . . lets his tongue to sin, and takes rest of shame . . . His art [was] to hide and not to heal a sore." Fully described in canto viii. (Greek, *κόλαξ*, "a flatterer or fawner.")

Colbrand or **Colebrond** (2 *syl.*), the Dan'sh giant, slain in the presence of king Athelstan, by sir Guy of Warwick, just returned from a pilgrimage, still "in homely russet clad," and in his hand "a hermit's staff." The combat is described at length by Drayton, in his *Polyolbon*, xiii.

One could scarcely bear his axe . . .
Whose . . . axes were laid with plates, and riveted with steel,
And armed down along with pikes, whose hammered points
had power to tear the joints
Of Juncus or of mail.
Drayton, *Polyolbon*, xli. (1633).

Colchos, part of Asiatic Scythia, now called Mingrelia. The region to which the Argonauts directed their course.

Cold Harbour House, the original Herald's College, founded by Richard II., in Poultney Lane. Henry VII. turned the heralds out, and gave the house to bishop Tunstal.

Coldstream (*Sir Charles*), the chief character in Charles Mathew's play called *Used Up*. He is wholly *amused*, sees nothing to admire in anything; but is a living personification of mental inanity and physical imbecility.

Cole (1 *syl.*), a legendary British king, described as "a merry old soul," fond of his pipe, fond of his glass, and fond of his "fiddlers three." There were two kings so called—Cole (or Cofi I.) was the predecessor of Porrex; but Cofi II.

was succeeded by Lucius, "the first British king who embraced the Christian religion." Which of these two mythical kings the song refers to is not evident.

Cole (Mrs.). This character is designed for Mother Douglas, who kept a "gentlemen's magazine of frail beauties" in a superbly furnished house at the north-east corner of Covent Garden. She died 1761.—S. Foote, *The Minor* (1760).

Colein (2 syl.), the great dragon slain by sir Bevis of Southampton.—Dryden, *Polyolbion*, ii. (1612).

Colemira (3 syl.), a poetical name for a cook. The word is compounded of *coal* and *mirre*.

"Could I," he cried, "express how bright a grace
Adorns thy morning hands and well-washed face,
Thou wouldst, Colemira, grant what I implore,
And yield me love, or wash thy face no more."
Shenstone, *Colemira* (an eclogue).

Cole'popper (*Captain*) or CAPTAIN PEPPER-CULL, the Alsatian bully.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Colin, or in Scotch Gaelic, *Green Colin*, the laird of Dunstaffnage, so called from the green colour which prevailed in his tartan.

Colin and Rosalinde. In *The Shepherde's Calendar* (1579), by Edm. Spenser, Rosalinde is the maiden vainly beloved by Colin Clout, as her choice was already fixed on the shepherd Menalcas. Rosalinde is an anagram of "Rose Danil," a lady beloved by Spenser (*Colin Clout*), but Rose Danil had already fixed her affections on John Florio the Resolute, whom she subsequently married.

And I to thee will be as kind
As Colin was to Rosalinde,
Of course the flower,
M. Dryden, *Don Quixote* (1685).

Colin Clout, the pastoral name assumed by the poet Spenser, in *The Shepherde's Calendar*, *The Ruins of Time*, *Daphnaida*, and in the pastoral poem called *Colin Clout's Come Home Again* (from his visit to sir Walter Raleigh). Ecl. i. and xii. are soliloquies of Colin, being lamentations that Rosalinde will not return his love. Ecl. vi. is a dialogue between Hobbinol and Colin, in which the former tries to comfort the disappointed lover. Ecl. xi. is a dialogue between Thenot and Colin. Thenot begs Colin to sing some joyous lay; but Colin pleads grief for the death of the shepherdess Dido, and then sings a *monody* on the great shep-

herdess deceased. In ecl. vi. we are told that Rosalinde has betrothed herself to the shepherd Menalcas (1579).

In the last book of the *Faëry Queen*, we have a reference to "Colin and his lassie" (Spenser and his wife) supposed to be Elizabeth, and elsewhere called "Mirabella." (See *Clout*, etc.)

Witness our Colin, whom tho' all the Graces
And all the Muses nursed . . .
Yet all his hopes were crossed, all suits denied;
Discouraged, scorned, his writings vilified,
Poorly, poor man, he lived; poorly, poor man, he died.
Ph. Fletcher, *The Purple Island*, l. 1 (1633).

Colin Clout and his Lassie, referred to in the last book of the *Faëry Queen*, are Spenser and his wife Elizabeth, elsewhere called "Mirabella" (1596).

Colin Clout's Come Home Again. "Colin Clout" is Spenser, who had been to London on a visit to "the Shepherd of the Ocean" (sir Walter Raleigh), in 1589; on his return to Kilkenny, in Ireland, he wrote this poem. "Hobbinol" his friend (Gabriel Harvey, LL.D.) tells him how all the shepherds had missed him, and begs him to relate to him and them his adventures while abroad. The pastoral contains a eulogy of British contemporary poets, and of the court beauties of queen Elizabeth (1591). (See *COLIN*.)

Colin Tampon, the nickname of a Swiss, as John Bull means an Englishman, etc.

Colkitto (*Young*), or "Vich Alister More," or "Alister M'Donnell," a Highland chief in the army of Montrose.—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.).

Colleen (*May*), the heroine of a Scotch ballad, which relates how "fause sir John" carried her to a rock for the purpose of throwing her down into the sea; but May outwitted him, and subjected him to the same fate as he had designed for her.

Colleen, i.e. "girl;" Colleen bawn ("the blond girl"); Colleen rhue ("the red-haired girl"), etc.

*. Dion Boucicault has a drama entitled *The Colleen Bawn*.

Collier (*Jem*), a smuggler.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Collingbourne's Rhyme. The rhyme for which Collingbourne was executed was :

A cat, a rat, and Lovel the dog,
Rule all England under the log.

For where I meant the king [Richard III.] by name of
hog,

I only alluded to the hedge he bore [a boar],
To Level a name I added more—our dog—
Because most dogs have borne that name of yore.
These metaphors I used with other more.
As cat and rat, the half names [Catspaw, Ratcatcher] of
the rest.

To hide the sense that they so wrongly wrore.

Th. Swinburne. *A Mirror for Magistrates*
(Compliment of Collingbourne)

Collingwood and the Acorns.
Collingwood never saw a vacant place in
his estate, but he took an acorn out of his
pocket and popped it in.—*Blackcray*,
County Fair (1816).

Colmal, daughter of Dunthulmo
lord of Teutha (*the Fied*). Her father,
having murdered Rathmor in his hall,
brought up the two young sons of the latter,
Calthon and Colmar, in his own house,
but when grown to manhood he thought he
detected a suspicious look at them,
and he shut them up in two separate cells
on the banks of the Iwerd, intending to
kill them. Colmal, who was in love
with Calthon, set him free, and the two
made good their escape to the court of
Ingall. Ingall sent Ossian with 30
men to liberate Colmar, but when Dunthulmo
heard thereof, he murdered the
prisoner. Calthon, being taken captive
was bound to an oak, but was liberated
by Ossian, and joined in marriage to
Colmal, with whom he lived lovingly in the
halls of Teutha.—Ossian, *Calthon and*
Colmal.

Colmar, brother of Calthon. When
quite young their father was murdered
by Dunthulmo, who came against him
by night, and killed him in his banquet
hall, but moved by pity, he brought up
the two boys in his own house. When
grown to manhood, he thought he ob-
served mischief in their looks, and
therefore shut them up in two separate
cells on the banks of the Iwerd. Colmal,
the daughter of Dunthulmo, who was in
love with Calthon, liberated him from
his bonds, and they fled to Ingall to
crave aid on behalf of Colmar, but
before succour could arrive, Dunthulmo
had Colmar brought before him, "bound
with a thousand thongs," and slew him
with his spear.—Ossian, *Calthon and*
Colmal.

Colmes-kill, now called Icolmkill,
the famous Iona, one of the *Western*
islands. It is I-colm-kill; "I" = *island*,
"col" = *Columb* (*St.*), and "kill" =
burying-place ("the burying-ground in
St. Columb's Isle").

Rosie. Where is Duncan's body?
Wooduff. Carried to Colmes-kill.
The sacred stone house of his predecessors,
And an udian of their bones.
Blackspare, *Macbeth*, act ii. sc. 4 (1808)

Colna-Dona ("love of heroes"),
daughter of king Carul. Fingal sent
Ossian and Tovar to raise a memorial
on the banks of the Crona, to perpetuate
the memory of a victory he had obtained
there. Carul invited the two young
men to his hall, and Oscar fell in love
with Colna-Dona. The passion being
mutual, the father consented to their
espousals.—Ossian, *Colna-Dona*.

Cologne (*The three kings of*), the
three Magi, called Gaspar, Melchior, and
Balthazar. Gaspar means "the white
one," Melchior, "king of light;"
Balthazar, "lord of treasures." Klop-
stock, in *The Messiah*, says there were
six Magi, whom he calls Hadad, Sel'ima,
Zimri, Miri, Baled, and Smith.

"The 'three' Magi are variously
named, thus one tradition gives them
as Apollus, Amerus, and Damascus;
another calls them Magalath, Galgalath,
and Sarisin; a third says they were
Ater, Sator, and Peratoras. They are
furthermore said to be descendants of
Baham the Mesopotamian prophet.

Colon, one of the rabble leaders in
Buddha is meant for Noel Peryan or
Ned Perry, an ostler. He was a rigid
punter in "of low morals," and very fond
of beer-basting.

Colonna (*The marquis of*), a high-
minded, incorruptible noble of Naples.
He tells the young king bluntly that his
only courtiers are vipers who would suck
his life's blood, and that Ludovico, his
chief minister and favourite, is a traitor.
Of course he is not believed, and Ludo-
vico marks him out for vengeance. His
scheme is to get Colonna, of his own
free will, to murder his sister's lover and
the king. With this view he artfully
persuades Vicentio, the lover, that
Evadne (the sister of Colonna) is the
king's wanton. Vicentio indignantly
discards Evadne, is challenged to fight
by Colonna, and is supposed to be killed.
Colonna, to revenge his wrongs on the
king, invites him to a banquet with
intent to murder him, when the whole
scheme of villainy is exposed: Ludovico
is slain, and Vicentio marries Evadne.—
Shiel, *Evadne or the Statue* (1820).

Colonna, the most southern slope of
Attica. Falconer makes it the site of his

"shipwreck" (canto iii.); and Byron says the isles of Greece,

... seen from far Colonna's height,
Make glad the heart that bolls the sight,
And lend to loneliness delight.

Byron, *The Glaver* (1813).

Col'ophon, the end clause of a book containing the names of the printer and publisher, and the place where the book was printed; in former times the date and the edition were added also. Colophon was a city of Iona, the inhabitants of which were such excellent horsemen that they could turn the scale of battle; hence the Greek proverb to *add a colophon* meant to "put a finishing stroke to an affair."

Colossos (Latin, *Colossus*), a gigantic brazen statue 126 feet high, executed by Charis for the Rhodians. Blaise de Vignereux says it was a striding figure, but compte de Caylus proves that it was not so, and did not even stand at the mouth of the Rhodian port. Philo tells us that it stood on a block of white marble, and Lucius Ampellius asserts that it stood in a car. Tickell makes out the statue to be so enormous in size, that—

While at one foot the thronging millions ride
A whole hour's sail was scarce had to the fourth side;
Betwixt the brazen thighs in long array,
In a thousand streamers, on the tumbling play
Tickell, *on the Ruins of Rome*.

Col'thred (*Reynard*) or "Little Runje," a spy employed by Nixon (Edward Redgauntlet's agent). Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Columb (*St.*) or *St. Columba* was of the family of the kings of Ulster; and with twelve followers founded amongst the Picts and Scots 300 Christian establishments of presbyterian character; that in Io'na was founded in 563.

The Pictish men by St. Columba taught.
Campbell, *Ballads*

Columbus. His three ships were the *Santa Maria*, the *Pinta*, and the *Nina*.—Washington Irving, *History of the Life, etc., of Columbus*, 183.

Colyn Clout (*The Bole of*), a rhyming six-syllable tirade against the clergy, by John Skelton, poet-laureate (1480-1529).

Comal and Galbi'na. Comal was the son of Albion, "chief of a hundred hills." He loved Galbi'na (daughter of Conlech), who was beloved by Grunzal also. One day, tired out by the chase, Comal and Galbi'na rested in the cave of

Ronan; but ere long a deer appeared, and Comal went forth to shoot it. During his absence, Galbi'na dressed herself in armour "to try his love," and "strode from the cave." Comal thought it was Grunzal, let fly an arrow, and she fell. The chief too late discovered his mistake, rushed to battle, and was slain.—Ossian, *Fingal*, ii.

Com'ala, daughter of Sarno king of Inistore (*the Orkneys*). She fell in love with Fingal at a feast to which Sarno had invited him after his return from Denmark or Lochlin (*Fingal*, iii.). Disguised as a youth, Comala followed him, and begged to be employed in his wars; but was detected by Hidallan, son of Lamor, whose love she had slighted. Fingal was about to marry her, when he was called to oppose Caracul, who had invaded Caledonia. Comala witnessed the battle from a hill, thought she saw Fingal slain, and though he returned victorious, the shock on her nerves was so great that she died.—Ossian, *Comala*.

Coman'ches (3 syl.), an Indian tribe of the Texas. (See CAMANCHES.)

Comb (*Reynard's Wonderful*), said to be made of Panther's bone, the perfume of which was so fragrant that no one could resist following it; and the wearer of the comb was always of a merry heart. This comb existed only in the brain of Master Fox.—*Reynard the Fox*, xii. (1198).

Co'me (*St.*), a physician, and patron saint of medical practitioners.

"By St. Come!" said the surgeon, "here's a pretty adventure."—Lodge, *Old Days*, vii. 1 (1736).

Come and Take Them. The reply of Leonidas, king of Sparta, to the messengers of Xerxes, when commanded by the invader to deliver up his arms.

Com'edy (*The Father of*). Aristophanes the Athenian (B.C. 444-380).

Comedy (*Prince of Ancient*), Aristophanes (B.C. 411-380).

Comedy (*Prince of New*), Menander (B.C. 342-291).

Comedy of Errors, by Shakespeare (1593). Emilia wife of Aegeon had two sons at a birth, and named both of them Antipholus. When grown to manhood, each of these sons had a slave named Dromio, also twin-brothers. The brothers Antipholus had been shipwrecked in

infancy, and being picked up by different vessels, were carried one to Syracuse and the other to Ephesus. The play supposes that Antipholus of Syracuse goes in search of his brother, and coming to Ephesus with his slave Dromio, a series of mistakes arises from the extraordinary likeness of the two brothers and their two slaves. Andriana, the wife of the Ephesian, mistakes the Syracusan for her husband; but he behaves so strangely that her jealousy is aroused, and when her true husband arrives he is arrested as a mad man. Soon after the Syracusan brother being seen, the wife, supposing it to be her mad husband broken loose, sends to capture him; but he flees into a convent. Andriana now lays her complaint before the duke, and the lady abbess comes into court. So both brothers face each other, the mistakes are explained, and the abbess turns out to be Emilia the mother of the twin-brothers. Now, it so happened that Ægeon, searching for his son, also came to Ephesus, and was condemned to pay a fine or suffer death, because he, a Syracusan, had set foot in Ephesus. The duke, however, hearing the story, pardoned him. Thus Ægeon found his wife in the abbess, the parents their twin son, and each son his long-lost brother.

* The plot of this comedy is copied from the *Menæchmi* of Plautus.

Comhal or **Combai**, son of Tra-thal, and father of kingal. His queen was Morna, daughter of Thaddu. Comhal was slain in battle, fighting against the tribe of Morni, the very day that Fingal was born.—Ossian.

Fingal said to Aldo, "I was born in the midst of battle."—Ossian, *The Battle of Lora*.

Comines [*Cüm'in*]. Philip des Comines, the favourite minister of Charles "the Bold," duke of Burgundy, is introduced by sir W. Scott in *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

Coming Events.

And coming events cast their shadows before
Campbell, Lockhart's Warning.

Comleach (2 syl.), a mountain in Ulster. The Lubar flows between Comleach and Cromal.—Ossian.

Commander of the Faithful (*Emir al Muninin*), a title assumed by Omar I., and retained by his successors in the caliphate (561, 634-644).

Commandment (*The Eleventh*), Thou shalt not be found out.

After all, that Eleventh Commandment is the only one that it is vitally important to keep in them, says.—B. H. Dutton, *Jonas of the Prince's Ill*, 214.

Commings (2 syl.) (*Count de*), the hero of a novel so called by Mde. de Tencin (1681-1749).

Committee (*The*), a comedy by the Hon. sir L. Howard. Mr. Day, a Cromwellite, is the head of a Committee of Sequestration, and is a dishonest, canting rascal, under the thumb of his wife. He gets into his hands the deeds of two heiresses, Anne and Arbella. The former he calls Ruth, and passes her off as his own daughter; the latter he wants to marry to his booby son Abel. Ruth falls in love with colonel Careless, and Arbella with colonel Blunt. Ruth contrives to get into her hands the deeds, which she delivers over to the two colonels, and when Mr. Day arrives, quiets him by reminding him that she knows of certain deeds which would prove his ruin if divulged (1670).

T. Knight reproduced this comedy as a farce under the title of *The Honest Thieves*.

Common (*Dul*), an ally of Subtle the alchemist.—Ben Jonson, *The Alchemist* (1616).

Commoner (*The Great*), sir John Barrard, who in 1737 proposed to reduce the interest of the national debt from 4 per cent. to 3 per cent., any creditor being at liberty to receive his principal in full if he preferred it. William Pitt, the statesman, is so called also (1759-1806).

Comnenus (*Alcinius*), emperor of Greece, introduced by sir W. Scott in *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Anna Comnena, the historian, daughter of Alexius Comnenus, emperor of Greece.—Same novel.

Compeyson, a would-be gentleman and a forger. He duped Abel Magwitch and ruined him, keeping him completely under his influence. He also jilted Miss Havisham.—C. Dickens, *Great Expectations* (1860).

Comrade (2 syl.), the horse given by a fairy to Fortunio.

He has many rare qualities . . . first he eats but once in eight days; and then he knows what's past, present, and to come (and speaks with the voice of a man).—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Fortunio," 1683).

Comus, the god of revelry, is

Milton's "masque" so called, the "lady" is lady Alice Egerton, the younger brother is Mr. Thomas Egerton, and the elder brother is lord viscount Brackley (eldest son of John earl of Bridgewater, president of Wales). The lady, weary with long walking, is left in a wood by her two brothers, while they go to gather "cooling fruit" for her. She sings to let them know her whereabouts, and Comas, coming up, promises to conduct her to a cottage till her brothers could be found. The brothers, hearing a noise of revelry, become alarmed about their sister, when her guardian spirit informs them that she has fallen into the hands of Comas. They run to her rescue, and arrive just as the god is offering his captive a potion; the brothers seize the cup and dash it on the ground, while the spirit invokes Sabrina, who breaks the spell and releases the lady (1684).

Co'na or **Cox**, a river in Scotland, falling into Lochleven. It is distinguished for the sublimity of its scenery. Glen-coe is the glen held by the M'Donalds (the chief of the clan being called MacIan). In "Ossian," the bard Ossian (son of Fingal) is called "The voice of Co'na."—Ossian, *Songs of Selma*.

They praised the voice of Co'na, first among a thousand bards.

Ossian, *Songs of Selma*.

Conach'ar, the Highland apprentice of Simon Glover, the old glover of Perth. Conachar is in love with his master's daughter, Catharine, called "the fair maid of Perth," but Catharine loves and ultimately marries Henry Smith, the armourer. Conachar is at a later period Ian Echin [*Hector*] M'Ian, chief of the clan Quhele.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Conar, son of Trenmor, and first "king of Ireland." When the Fir-bolg (or Belgæ from Britain settled in the south of Ireland) had reduced the Caol (or colony of Caledonians settled in the north of Ireland) to the last extremity by war, the Caol sent to Scotland for aid. Trathel (grandfather of Fingal) accordingly sent over Conar with an army to their aid; and Conar, having reduced the Fir-bolg to submission, assumed the title of "king of Ireland." Conar was succeeded by his son Cormac I.; Cormac I. by his son Cairbre; Cairbre by his son Artho; Artho by his son Cormac II. (a minor); and Cormac (after

a slight interregnum) by Ferad-Artho (restored by Fingal).—Ossian.

Con-Cathlin (means "mild beam of the wave"), the pole-star.

While yet my locks were young, I marked Con-Cathlin on high, from ocean's mighty wave.—Ossian, *Comus-Morui*.

Confessio Amantis, by Gower (1393), above 30,000 verses. It is a dialogue between a lover and his confessor, a priest of Venus named Genius. As every vice is *unamiable*, a lover must be free from vice in order to be amiable, i.e. beloved; consequently, Genius examines the lover on every vice before he will grant him absolution. Tale after tale is introduced by the confessor, to show the evil effects of particular vices, and the lover is taught science, and "the Aristotelian philosophy," the better to equip him to win the love of his choice. The end is very strange: The lover does not complain that the lady is odourate or faithless, but that he himself has grown old.

Gower is indebted a good deal to Eusebius's Greek romance of *Ismenê* and *Ismenas*, translated by Viterbo. Shakespeare drew his *Pericles Prince of Tyre* from the same romance.

Confession. The emperor Wenceslas ordered John of Nepomuc to be cast from the Moldau bridge, for refusing to reveal the confession of the empress. The martyr was canonized as St. John Nepomucen, and his day is May 14 (1330-1388).

Confusion worse Confounded.

With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout,
Confusion worse confounded.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, li. 906 (1668).

Congreve (*The Modern*), R. B. Sheridan (1751-1816).

The *School for Scandal* crowned the reputation of the modern Congreve in 1777.—Crabbe, *Literature and Learning in England*, v. 7.

• **Conkey Chickweed**, the man who robbed himself of 327 guineas, in order to make his fortune by exciting the sympathy of his neighbours and others. The tale is told by detective Blathers.—C. Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837).

Con'lath, youngest son of Morni, and brother of the famous Gaul (a man's name). Con'lath was betrothed to Cuthona, daughter of Ruma, but before the espousals Toscar came from Ireland to Mora, and was hospitably received by Morni. Seeing Cuthona out hunting, Toscar carried her off in his skiff by force, and being overtaken by Con'lath

they both fell in fight. Three days afterwards Cuthona died of grief.—*Ossian, Conlath and Cuthona.*

Connal, son of Colgar petty king of Togorma, and intimate friend of Cuthullin general of the Irish tribes. He is a kind of Ulysses, who counsels and comforts Cuthullin in his distress, and is the very opposite of the rash, presumptuous, though generous Calmar.—*Ossian, I in jul.*

Connell (*Father*), an aged catholic priest, full of gentle affectionate feelings. He is the patron of a poor vagrant boy called Neddy Fennel, whose adventures furnish the incidents of Bunim's novel called *Father Connell* (1812).

Father Connell is not unworthy its relation with the protestant *Isaac of Walshead*—*Isaac of Walshead* is a novel by the author of *Isaac of Walshead*.

Coningsby, a novel by B. Disraeli. The characters are meant for portraits, thus: "Ragby" represents Croker, "Menmouth," lord Hertford; "Laskdale," Lowther; "Ormsby," Irving; "Lucretia," Mde. Zachy, "countess Colonna," lady Strachan, "Sidonia," baron A. de Rothschild, "Henry Sidney," lord John Manners, "Belvoir" (duke of Rutland, second son of Beaumont), Lord Palmerston.—*Notes and Queries*, March 6, 1875.

Conqueror (*The*). Alexander the Great, *The Conqueror of the World* (B.C. 356, 336-323). Alfonso of Portugal (1094, 1137-1155). Aurungrabe the Great, called *Alampur* (1619, 1629-1767). James of Aragon (1213, 1213-1276). Othman or Osman I., founder of the Turkish empire (1259, 1299-1326). Francisco Pizarro, called *Conquistador*, because he conquered Peru (1475-1511). William duke of Normandy, who obtained England by conquest (1027, 1066-1187).

Conrad (*Lord*), the corsair, afterwards called Lara. A proud, ascetic but successful pirate. Hearing that the sultan Seyd [Said] was about to attack the pirates, he entered the palace in the disguise of a dervise, but being found out was seized and imprisoned. He was released by Gulnare (2 syl.), the sultan's favourite concubine, and fled with her to the Pirates' Isle, but finding his Medora dead, he left the island with Gulnare, returned to his native land, headed a rebellion, and was shot.—Lord Byron, *The Corsair*, continued in *Lara* (1814).

Conrade (2 syl.), a follower of don John (bawd brother of don Pedro prince of Aragon).—Shakespeare, *Much Ado About Nothing* (1600).

Conrade (2 syl.), marquis of Montseirat, who with the Grand-Master of the Templars conspired against Richard Cœur de Lion. He was unhorsed in combat, and murdered in his tent by the Templar.—Sir W. Scott, *The Tuhman* (time, Richard I.).

Consenting Stars, stars forming certain configurations for good or evil. Thus we read in the book of *Judges* v. 20, "The stars in their courses fought against Sisera," i.e. formed configurations which were unlucky or malignant.

Scourge the bad revolting stars,
That have conspired unto Henry's death!
King Henry the Fifth too famous to live long!
Shakespeare, *1 Henry VI* act II. 1 (1606).

Constance, mother of prince Arthur and widow of Geoffrey Plantagenet.—Shakespeare, *King John* (1598).

Mrs. Bartley's lady M. is both "Constance," and queen Katherine (Henry VIII.) were powerful emblems in the past as if they have ever since been so finely tried (1653-1875) — J. Adolphus, *Recollections*.

Constance, daughter of sir William Fendlove, and courted by Wildrake, a country squire, fond of field sports. "Her beauty rich, richer her grace, her mind yet in her still, though richest all." She was "the mould express of woman, stature, figure, body, limb;" she danced well, sang well, harped well. Wildrake was her childhood's playmate, and became her husband.—S. Knowles, *The Love Chase* (1857).

Constance, daughter of Bertulphe provost of Bruges, and bride of Bouchard, a knight of Flanders. She had "beauty to shame young love's most fervent dream, virtue to form a saint, with just enough of earth to keep her woman." By an absurd law of Charles "the Good," earl of Flanders, made in 1127, this young lady, brought up in the lap of luxury, was reduced to servitude, because her grandfather was a serf; her aristocratic husband was also a serf because he married her (a serf). She went mad at the reverse of fortune, and died.—S. Knowles, *The Provost of Bruges* (1856).

Constans, a mythical king of Britain. He was the eldest of the three sons of Constantine, his two brothers being Aurelius Ambrosius and Uther Pendragon. Constans was a monk, but at the death of his father he laid aside the

cowl for the crown. Vortigern caused him to be assassinated, and usurped the crown. Aurelius Ambrosius succeeded Vortigern, and was himself succeeded by his younger brother, Uther Pendragon, father of king Arthur. Hence it will appear that Constans was Arthur's uncle.

Constant (*Ned*), the former lover of lady Brute, with whom he intrigued after her marriage with the surly knight.—Vanbrugh, *The Provoked Wife* (1697).

Constant (*Sir Bashful*), a younger brother of middle life, who tumbles into an estate and title by the death of his elder brother. He marries a woman of quality, but finding it *comme il faut* not to let his love be known, treats her with indifference and politeness, and though he dotes on her, tries to make her believe he loves her not. He is very soft, carried away by the opinions of others, and is an example of the truth of what Dr. Young has said, "What is mere good nature but a fool?"

Lady Constant, wife of sir Bashful, a woman of spirit, taste, sense, wit, and beauty. She loves her husband, and repels with scorn an attempt to shake her fidelity because he treats her with cold indifference.—A. Murphy, *The Way to keep Him* (1760).

Constan'tia, sister of Petruccio governor of Bologna, and mistress of the duke of Ferrara.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Chances* (1620).

Constantin, a prototype of lady McSy-cophant. An amiable girl, in love with Egerton McSy-cophant, by whom her love is amply returned.—C. Macklin, *The Man of the World* (1764).

Con'stantine (8 syl.), a king of Scotland, who (in 987) joined Anlaf (a Danish king) against Athelstan. The allied kings were defeated at Brunan-burh, in Northumberland, and Constantine was made prisoner.

Our English Athelstan . . .
Made all the Isle his own . . .
And Constantine, the king, a prisoner hither brought,
Dryton, *Polyolbion*, all. 3 (1613).

Constantinople (*Little*). Kertch was so called by the Genoese from its extent and its prosperity. Demosthenes calls it "the granary of Athens."

Consuelo (4 syl.), the impersonation of moral purity in the midst of temptations. Consuelo is the heroine of a novel so called by George Sand (i.e. Mde. Dudevant).

Consul Bib'ulus (A), a cipher in office, one joined with others in office but without the slightest influence. Bibulus was joint consul with Julius Cæsar, but so insignificant that the wits of Rome called it the consulship of Julius and Cæsar, not of Bibulus and Cæsar (n.c. 59).

Contemporaneous Discoverers. Goethe and Vicq d'Azyrs discovered at the same time the intermaxillary bone. Goethe and Von Baer discovered at the same time Morphology. Goethe and Oken discovered at the same time the vertebral system. *The Penny Cyclo-pædia* and *Chambers's Journal* were started nearly at the same time. The invention of printing is claimed by several contemporaries. The processes called Talbotype and Daguerreotype were nearly simultaneous discoveries. Leverrier and Adams discovered at the same time the planet Neptune.

. This list may be extended to a very great length.

Contest (*Sir Adam*). Having lost his first wife by shipwreck, he married again after the lapse of some twelve or fourteen years. His second wife was a girl of 18, to whom he held up his first wife as a pattern and the very paragon of women. On the wedding day this first wife made her appearance. She had been saved from the wreck; but sir Adam wished her in heaven most sincerely.

Lady Contest, the bride of sir Adam, "young, extremely lively, and prodigiously beautiful." She had been brought up in the country, and treated as a child, so her *naïveté* was quite captivating. When she quitted the bridegroom's house, she said, "Good-bye, sir Adam, good-bye. I did love you a little, upon my word, and should be really unhappy if I did not know that your happiness will be infinitely greater with your first wife."

Mr. Contest, the grown-up son of sir Adam, by his first wife.—Mrs. Inchbald, *The Wedding Day* (1790).

Continence.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT having gained the battle of Issus (B.C. 333), the family of king Darius fell into his hands; but he treated the ladies as queens, and observed the greatest decorum towards them. A eunuch, having escaped, told Darius that his wife remained unspotted, for Alexander had shown himself the most continent and

generous of men.—*Arrian, Anabasis of Alexander*, iv. 20.

Scorio Arnicanus, after the conquest of Spain, refused to touch a beautiful princess who had fallen into his hands, "lest he should be tempted to forget his principles." It is, moreover, said that he sent her back to her parents with presents, that she might marry the man to whom she was betrothed. A silver shield, on which this incident was depicted, was found in the river Rhone by some fishermen in the seventeenth century.

*Een Scipio, or a victor yet more codd,
Might have forgot his virtue at her sight
N. Rowe, Tamerlane, iii. 3 (1702)*

Anson, when he took the *Smhora Theresa de Jesus*, refused even to see the three Spanish ladies who formed part of the prize, because he was resolved to prevent private scandal. The three ladies consisted of a mother and her two daughters, the younger of whom was "of surpassing beauty."

Contractions. The following is probably the most remarkable:—"Utacumund" is by the English called Ooty (India). "Cholmondeley," contracted into Chumly, is another remarkable example.

Conventual Friars are those who live in convents, contrary to the rule of St. Francis, who enjoined absolute poverty, without land, books, chapel, or house. Those who conform to the rule of the founder are called "Observant Friars."

Conversation Sharp, Richard Sharp, the critic (1759-1835).

Cook who Killed Himself (*The*). Vatel killed himself in 1671, because the lobster for his turbot sauce did not arrive in time to be served up at the banquet at Chantilly, given by the prince de Condé to the king.

Cooks (*Wages received by*). In Rome as much as £800 a year was given to a *chef de cuisine*; but Carême received £1000 a year.

Cooks of Modern Times. Vatel, cook of the great Condé; Carême, the "Regenerator of Cookery" (1784-1833); Ude, the most learned of all cooks; Francatelli, who succeeded Ude at Crookford's (1805-1878); Gouffé; Alexis Soyer, whose epitaph is "Soyer tranquille, died 1858. (See TRIMALCHI.)

Cookery (*Regenerator of*), Carême (1784-1833).

(Ude, Gouffé, and Soyer were also regenerators of this art.)

Cooper (*Anthony Ashly*), earl of Shaftesbury, introduced by sir W. Scott in *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Cooper (*Do you want a?*)? that is, "Do you want to taste the wines?" This question is addressed to those who have an order to visit the London docks. The "cooper" bores the casks, and gives the visitor the wine to taste.

Cophet'ua or Copet'hua, a mythical king of Africa, of great wealth, who fell in love with a beggar-girl, and married her. Her name was Penel'ophon, but Shakespeare writes it Zenel'ophon in *Love's Labour's Lost*, act iv. sc. 1. Tennyson has versified the tale in *The Beggar-Maid*.—Percy, *Reliques*, i. ii. 6.

Cop'ley (*Sir Thomas*), in attendance on the earl of Leicester at Woodstock.—Sir W. Scott, *Kentworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Copper Captain (*A*), Michael Perez, a captain without money, but with a plentiful stock of pretence, who seeks to make a market of his person and commission by marrying an heiress. He is caught in his own trap, for he marries Estifania, a woman of intrigue, fancying her to be the heiress Margaritta. The captain gives the lady "pearls," but they are only whittings' eyes. His wife says to him:

Here's a goodly jewel . . .
Did you not win this at Cleotina, captain? . . .
See how it sparkles like an old lady's eye . . .
And here's a chain of whittings' eyes for pearls . . .
Your clothes are parallels to these, all counterfeits;
Put these and them on, you're a man of copper,
A copper . . . copper captain
Bonmouth and Fletcher, *Rule a Wife and Have a Wife* (1840)

(W. Lewis (1748-1811) was famous in this character; but Robert Wilks (1670-1782) was wholly unrivalled.)

The old stage critics delighted in the "Copper Captain," it was the test for every comedian. It could be worked on like a picture, and new readings given. None is more admitted that Wilks had no rival.—*Fitzgibbon*.

Copperfield (*David*), the hero of a novel so called, by C. Dickens. David is Dickens himself, and Micawber is Dickens's father. According to the tale, David's mother was nursery governess in a family where Mr. Copperfield visited. At the death of Mr. Copperfield, the widow married Edward Murdstone, a

hard, tyrannical man, who made the home of David a dread and terror to the boy. When his mother died, Murdstone sent David to lodge with the Micawbers, and bound him apprentice to Messrs. Murdstone and Grinby, by whom he was put into the warehouse, and set to paste labels upon wine and spirit bottles. David soon became tired of this dreary work, and ran away to Dover, where he was kindly received by his [great]-aunt Betsey Trotwood, who clothed him, and sent him as day-boy to Dr. Strong, but placed him to board with Mr. Wickfield, a lawyer, father of Agnes, between whom and David a mutual attachment sprang up. David's first wife was Dora Spenlow, but at the death of this pretty little "child-wife," he married Agnes Wickfield.—C. Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849).

Copperheads, members of a faction in the north, during the civil war in the United States. The copperhead is a poisonous serpent, that gives no warning of its approach, and hence is a type of a concealed or secret foe. (The *Trigonocephalus contortrix*.)

Coppernose (3 syl.). Henry VIII. was so called, because he mixed so much copper with the silver coin that it showed after a little wear in the parts most pronounced, as the nose. Hence the sobriquets "Coppernosed Harry," "Old Coppernose," etc.

Copple, the hen killed by Reynard, in the beast-epic called *Reynard the Fox* (1498).

Cora, the gentle, loving wife of Alonzo, and the kind friend of Rolla general of the Peruvian army.—Sheridan, *Pizarro* (altered from Kotzebue, 1799).

Corah, in Dryden's satire of *Abraham and Achitophel*, is meant for Dr. Titus Oates. As Corah was the political calumniator of Moses and Aaron, so Titus Oates was the political calumniator of the pope and English papists. As Corah was punished by "going down alive into the pit," so Oates was "condemned to imprisonment for life," after being publicly whipped and exposed in the pillory. North describes Titus Oates as a very short man, and says, "if his mouth were taken for the centre of a circle, his chin, forehead, and cheekbones would fall in the circumference."

*Smile were his eyes, his voice was harsh and loud,
None signs he neither choleric was, nor proud;*

*His long chin proved his wit; his saint-like grace,
A Church vernacular, and a Moor's face;
His memory miraculously great
Could pity, exceeding man's belief, repeat.
Dryden, *Abraham and Achitophel*, l. 1081.*

Corbaccio (*Signior*), the dupe of Mosca the knavish confederate of Volpone (2 syl.). He is an old man, with "seeing and hearing faint, and understanding dulled to childishness," yet he wishes to live on, and

*Feels not his gout nor palsy; feigns himself
Younger by scores of years; flatters his age
With confident belying it; hopes he may
With charms, like Eson, have his youth restored.
Ben Jonson, *Volpone or the Fox* (1606).*

Benjamin Johnson (1665-1742) . . . seemed to be proud to wear the poet's double name, and was particularly great in all that author's plays that were usually performed, viz., "Wasp," in *Bartholomew Fair*; "Corbaccio" in "Moorish" in *The Silent Woman*; and "Ananias" in *The Alchemist*.—Chetwood.

C. Dibdin says none who ever saw W. Parsons (1736-1795) in "Corbaccio" could forget his effective mode of exclaiming: "Has he made his will? What has he given me?" but Parsons himself says: "Ah! to see 'Corbaccio' acted to perfection, you should have seen Shuter. The public are pleased to think that I act that part well, but his acting was as far superior to mine as mount Vesuvius is to a rushlight."

Corbant, the rook, in the beast-epic of *Reynard the Fox* (1498). (French *corbeau*, "a rook.")

Corbrech'tan or **Corybrechtan**, a whirlpool on the west coast of Scotland, near the isle of Jura. Its name signifies "Whirlpool of the prince of Denmark," from the tradition that a Danish prince once wagered to cast anchor in it, but perished in his foolhardiness. In calm weather the sound of the vortex is like that of innumerable chariots driven with speed.

The distant tales that hear the loud Corbrechtan roar
Campbell, *Gertrude of Wyoming*, l. 5 (1808).

• **Corce'ca** (3 syl.), mother of Abessa. The word means "blindness of heart," or Romanism. Una sought shelter under her hut, but Corceca shut the door against her; whereupon the lion which accompanied Una broke down the door. The "lion" means *England*, "Corceca" *popery*, "Una" *protestantism*, and "breaking down the door" *the Reformation*.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, l. 8 (1590).

Corde'lia, youngest daughter of king Lear. She was disinherited by her royal father, because her protestations of love were less violent than those of her sisters. Cordelia married the king of France, and

when her two elder sisters refused to entertain the old king with his suite, she brought an army over to dethrone them. She was, however, taken captive, thrown into prison, and died there.

Her voice was ever soft,
Gentle, and low; an excellent thing in woman
Shakespeare, *King Lear*, act v. sc. 3 (1606).

Corflam'bo, the personification of sensuality, a giant killed by Arthur. Corflambo had a daughter named Pæa'na, who married Placidus, and proved a good wife to him.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iv. 8 (1596).

Coriat (*Thomas*), died 1617, author of a book called *Crudities*.

Besides, 'tis known he could speak Greek,
As naturally as pigs do squeak.
Lionel Cranfield, *Panegyric Verses on T. Coriat*
But if the meaning were as far to seek
As Coriat's horse was of his master's Greek
When in that tongue he made a speech at length,
To show the beast the greatness of his strength
G. Wither, *Abuses Stript and Hild* (1613).

Cor'in, "the faithful shepherdess," who having lost her true love by death, retired from the busy world, remained a virgin for the rest of her life, and was called "The Virgin of the Grove." The shepherd Thenot (final *t* pronounced) fell in love with her for her "fidelity," and to cure him of his attachment she pretended to love him in return. This broke the charm, and Thenot no longer felt that reverence of love he before entertained. Corin was skilled "in the dark, hidden virtuous use of herbs," and says:

Of all green wounds I know the remedies
In men and cattle, be they stung by snakes,
Or charmed with powerful words of wicked art,
Or be they love sick
John Fletcher, *The Faithful Shepherdess*, l. 1 (1610)

Cor'in, **Corin'eus** (3 syl.), or **Corin'eus** (4 syl.), "strongest of mortal men," and one of the suite of Brute (the first mythical king of Britain). (See **CORINEUS**.)

From Corin came it first! [Is the Cornish hug in wrestling].

M. Drayton, *Polyolbion*, l. (1612).

Corineus (3 syl.). Southey throws the accent on the first syllable, and Spenser on the second. One of the suite of Brute. He overthrew the giant Gorm'agot, for which achievement he was rewarded with the whole western horn of England, hence called Corin'ea, and the inhabitants Corin'eans. (See **CORIN**.)

Corineus challenged the giant to wrestle with him. At the beginning of the encounter, Corineus and the giant standing front to front held each other strongly in their arms, and panted aloud for breath; but Gorm'agot presently grasping Corineus with all his might broke three of his ribs, two on his right side and one on his left. At which Corineus, highly enraged, roused up his whole strength, and smothering up the giant, ran with him on

his shoulders to the neighbouring shore, and getting on to the top of a high rock, hurled the monster into the sea. . . . The place where he fell is called Lam Gormagot or Gormagot's Leap to this day.—Geoffrey, *British History*, l. 16 (1142).

When father Brute and Corineus set foot
On the White Island firm,
Southey, *Judas*, vl. (1805).

Corineus had that province utmost west
To him assigned.
Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, ll. 10 (1596).

Drayton makes the name a word of four syllables, and throws the accent on the last but one.

Which to their general then great Corineus had,
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, l. (1612).

Corinna, a Greek poetess of Boeotia, who gained a victory over Pindar at the public games (fl. n.c. 490).

. . . they raised
A tent of satin, elaborately wrought
With fair Corinna's triumph.
Tennyson, *The Princess*, III.

Corinna, daughter of Gripe the scrivener. She marries Dick Amlet.—Sir John Vanbrugh, *The Confederacy* (1695).

See lively Pope advance in jig and trip
"Corinna," "Cherry," "Honeycomb," and "Snip";
Not without art, but yet to nature true,
She charms the town with humour just yet new
Churchill, *Academy* (1761).

Corinne' (2 syl.), the heroine and title of a novel by Mde. de Staël. Her lover proved false, and the maiden gradually pined away.

Corinth. 'Tis not every one who can afford to go to Corinth, "tis not every one who can afford to indulge in very expensive licentiousness." Aristophanes speaks of the unheard-of sums (amounting to £200 or more) demanded by the harlots of Corinth.—Plutarch, *Parallel Lives*, i. 2.

Non culvis hominum corinthiis adire Corinthum.
Horace, *Epist.*, l. xvii. 36.

A Corinthian, a rake, a "fast man." Prince Henry says in *Henry IV.* act ii. sc. 4, " [They] tell me I am no proud Jack, like Falstaff, but a Corinthian, a lad of mettle."

Corinthianism, harlotry.

To Corinthianise, to live an idle dissipated life.

Corinthian (*To act the*), to become a *fille publique*. Corinth was called the nursery of harlots, in consequence of the temple of Venus, which was a vast and magnificent brothel. Strabo says (*Geog.* viii.): "There were no fewer than a thousand harlots in Corinth."

Corinthian Brass, a mixture of gold, silver, and brass, which forms the best of all mixed metals. When Mummius set fire to Corinth, the heat of the

conflagration was so great that it melted the metal, which ran down the streets in streams. The three mentioned above ran together, and obtained the name of "Corinthian brass."

I think it may be of "Corinthian brass,"
Which was a mixture of all metals, but
The brasses uppermost.

Byron, *Don Juan*, vi. 56 (1821).

Corinthian Tom, "a fast man," the sporting rake in Pierce Egan's *Life in London*.

Coriolanus (*Caius Marcius*), called Coriolanus from his victory at Cori'oli. His mother was Vetur'ia (not *Volumnia*), and his wife Volumnia (not *Virgilia*). Shakespeare has a drama so called. La Harpe has also a drama entitled *Coriolan*, produced in 1781.—Livy, *Annals*, ii. 40.

I remember her (*Mrs. Siddons*) coming down the stage in the triumphal entry of her son Coriolanus, when her dumb show drew plaudits that shook the house. She came alone, marching and beating time to the music, ruling . . . from side to side, swelling with the triumph of her son. Such was the intoxication of joy which flashed from her eye and lit up her whole face, that the effect was irresistible.—G. M. Young.

Corita'ni, the people of Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Northamptonshire. Drayton refers to them in his *Polydion*, xvi. (1613).

Cork Street (London). So called from the Boyles, earls of Burlington and Cork. (See CLIFFORD STREET.)

Cormac I., son of Conar, a Gael, who succeeded his father as "king of Ireland," and reigned many years. In the latter part of his reign the Fir-bolg (or Belgæ settled in the south of Ireland), who had been subjugated by Conar, rebelled, and Cormac was reduced to such extremities that he sent to Fingal for aid. Fingal went with a large army, utterly defeated Colcuilla "lord of Atha," and re-established Cormac in the sole possession of Ireland. For this service Cormac gave Fingal his daughter Roscar'na for wife, and Ossian was their first son. Cormac I. was succeeded by his son Cairbre; Cairbre by his son Artho; Artho by his son Cormac II. (a minor); and Cormac II. after a short interregnum by Ferad-Artho.—Ossian.

Cormac II. (a minor), king of Ireland. On his succeeding his father Artho on the throne, Swaran king of Lochlin [*Scandinavia*] invaded Ireland, and defeated the army under the command of Cuthullin. Fingal's arrival turned the tide of events, for next day Swaran was

routed and returned to Lochlin. In the third year of his reign Torlath rebelled, but was utterly discomfited at lake Lego by Cuthullin, who, however, was himself mortally wounded by a random arrow during the pursuit. Not long after this Cairbar rose in insurrection, murdered the young king, and usurped the government. His success, however, was only of short duration, for having invited Oscar to a feast, he treacherously slew him, and was himself slain at the same time. His brother Cathmor succeeded for a few days, when he also was slain in battle by Fingal, and the Conar dynasty restored. Conar (first king of Ireland, a Caledonian) was succeeded by his son Cormac I.; Cormac I. was succeeded by his son Cairbre; Cairbre by his son Artho; Artho by his son Cormac II.; and Cormac II. (after a short interregnum) by his cousin Ferad-Artho.—Ossian, *Fingal*, *Dar-Thula*, and *Tenora*.

Cor'mack (*Donald*), a Highland robber-chief.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Cor'malo, a "chief of ten thousand spears," who lived near the waters of Lano (a Scandinavian lake). He went to Inis-Thona (an island of Scandinavia), to the court of king Annir, and "sought the honour of the spear" (i.e. a tournament). Argon, the elder son of Annir, tilted with him and overthrew him. This vexed Cor'malo greatly, and during a hunting expedition he drew his bow in secret and shot both Argon and his brother Ruro. Their father wondered they did not return, when their dog Runa came bounding into the hall, howling so as to attract attention. Annir followed the hound, and found his sons both dead. In the mean time his daughter was carried off by Cor'malo. When Oscar, son of Ossian, heard thereof, he vowed vengeance, went with an army to Lano, encountered Cor'malo, and slew him. Then rescuing the daughter, he took her back to Inis-Thona, and delivered her to her father.—Ossian, *The War of Inis-Thona*.

Cor'moran (*The Giant*), a Cornish giant slain by Jack the Giant-killer. This was his first exploit, accomplished when he was a mere boy. Jack dug a deep pit, and so artfully flung it over atop, that the giant fell into it, whereupon Jack knocked him on the head and killed him.

The Persian trick of "Ameeb and the Ghoul" recurs

In the Scandinavian visit of Thor to Loki, which has come down to Germany in *The Brave Little Tailor*, and to us in *Jack the Giant-Killer*.—Young.

This is the valiant Cornish man
Who killed the giant Cornorran
Jack the Giant-Killer (nursery tale).

Cornavil, the inhabitants of Cheshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire. Drayton refers to them in his *Polyolbion*, xvi. (1618).

Cornelia, wife of Titus Sempronius Gracchus, and mother of the two tribunes Tiberius and Caius. She was almost idolized by the Romans, who erected a statue in her honour, with this inscription: CORNELIA, MOTHER OF THE GRACCHI.

Clelia, Cornelia, . . . and the Roman laws
Of Agrippina.

Tennyson, *The Princess*, ii.

Corner (*The*). So Tattersall's used to be called.

I saw advertised a splendid park hack, and . . . immediately proceeded to the Corner.—Lord W. Tennyson, *Cerberus*, etc., ii. 15.

Cornet, a waiting-woman on lady Fanciful. She caused great offence because she did not flatter her ladyship. She actually said to her, "Your ladyship looks very ill this morning," which the French waiting-woman contradicted by saying, "My opinion be, madam, dat your ladyship never look so well in all your life." Lady Fanciful said to Cornet, "Get out of the room, I can't endure you;" and then turning to Middle, she added, "This wench is infernally ugly. . . . Oh, by-the-by, Middle, you can take these two pair of gloves. The French are certainly well-mannered, and never flatter."—Vanbrugh, *The Provoked Wife* (1697).

* * This is of a piece with the archbishop of Granada and his secretary Gil Blas.

Corney (*Mrs.*), matron of the workhouse where Oliver Twist was born. She is a well-to-do widow, who marries Bumble, and reduces the pompous beadle to a hen-pecked husband.—C. Dickens, *Oliver Twist*, xxxvii. (1837).

Cornflower (*Henry*), a farmer, who "beneath a rough outside, possessed a heart which would have done honour to a prince."

Mrs. Cornflower (by birth Emma Belton), the farmer's wife, abducted by sir Charles Courtly.—Dibdin, *The Farmer's Wife* (1780).

Corniole (4 syl.), the cognomen given to Giovanni Bernardi, the great

cornelian engraver, in the time of Lorenzo di Medici. He was called "Giovanni delle Corniole" (1495-1556).

Corn-Law Rhymers (*The*), Ebenezer Elliot (1781-1849).

Cornu'bia, Cornwall. The rivers of Cornwall are more or less tinged with the metals which abound in those parts.

Then from the largest stream unto the lesser brook . . .
They run their ivory fronts . . . and brood each courage . . .
As drew down many a nymph (river) from the Cornubian shore,
That paint their goodly breasts [water] with sundry sorts
Of ore.

M. Drayton, *Polyolbion*, iv. (1612).

Cornu'bian Shore (*The*), Cornwall, famous for its tin mines. Merchants of ancient Tyre and Sidon used to export from Cornwall its tin in large quantities.

. . . from the bleak Cornubian shore,
Thence the mineral treasure, which of old
Babylonian pilots sought.

Alexander, *Hymn to the Fœtids*.

Cornwall (*Barry*), an imperfect anagram of Bryan Waller Proctor, author of *English Songs* (1788-1874).

Corombona (*Vittoria*), the White Devil, the chief character in a drama by John Webster, entitled *The White Devil* or *Vittoria Corombona* (1612).

Coro'nis, daughter of Phoroneus (3 syl.) king of Pho'cis, metamorphosed by Minerva into a crow.

Corporal (*The Little*). General Bonaparte was so called after the battle of Lodi (1796).

Corrector (*Alexander the*), Alexander Cruden, author of the *Concordance to the Bible*, for many years a corrector of the press, in London. He believed himself to be divinely inspired to correct the morals and manners of the world (1701-1770).

Corri'rockin, an intermittent whirlpool in the Southern Hebrides, so called from a Danish prince of that name, who perished there.

Corrouge (2 syl.), the sword of sir Otuel, a presumptuous Saracen, nephew of Farracute (3 syl.). Otuel was in the end converted to Christianity.

Corsair (*The*), lord Conrad, afterwards called Lara. Hearing that the sultan Seyd [Seed] was about to attack the pirates, he assumed the disguise of a dervise and entered the palace, while his crew set fire to the sultan's fleet. Conrad was apprehended and cast into a dungeon,

but being released by Guinare (queen of the harem), he fled with her to the Pirates' Isle. Here he found that Medora (his heart's darling) had died during his absence, so he left the island with Guinare, returned to his native land, headed a rebellion, and was shot.—Byron, *The Corsair*, continued in *Lara* (1814).

(This tale is based on the adventures of Lafitte, the notorious buccaner. Lafitte was pardoned by general Jackson for services rendered to the States in 1815, during the attack of the British on New Orleans.)

Cor'sand, a magistrate at the examination of Dirk Hatteraick at Kippletringan.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Cor'sican General (*The*). Napoleon I., who was born in Corsica (1769-1821).

Cor'sina, wife of the corsair who found Fairstar and Chery in the boat as it drifted on the sea. Being made very rich by her foster-children, Cor'sina brought them up as princes.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("The Princess Fairstar," 1682).

Corte'jo, a cavalier servente, who as Byron says in *Beppo*:

Check, servants, gauds, must go to call,
And carries fan and tippet, gloves and shawl.
Was it for this that no cortejo ere
I yet have chosen from the youth of Ver'ille?
Byron, *Don Juan*, l. 148 (1819).

Corti'na (a cauldron). It stood on three feet. The tripod of the Pythones was so called, because she sat in a kind of basin standing on three feet. When not in use, it was covered with a lid, and the basin then looked like a large metal call.

Cor'via or **Corvi'na**, a valuable stone, which will cause the possessor to be both rich and honoured. It is obtained thus: Take the eggs from a crow's nest, and boil them hard, then replace them in the nest, and the mother will go in search of the stone, in order to revivify her eggs.—*Mirror of Stones*.

Corvi'no (*Signior*), a Venetian merchant, duped by Mosca into believing that he is Volpone's heir.—Ben Jonson, *Volpone or the Fox* (1605).

Coryate's Crudities, a book of travels by Thomas Coryate, who called himself the "Odcumbian Legatretcher." He was the son of the rector of Odcombe (1577-1617). e

Coryc'ian Cave (*The*), on mount Parnassus, so called from the nymph Coryc'ia. Sometimes the Muses are called *Coryc'ides* (4 syl.).

The immortal Muse
To your calm habitation, to the cave
Corycian, or the Delphic mount, will guide
His footsteps.

Akenside, *Hymn to the Muses*.

Corycian Nymphs (*The*), the Muses, so called from the cave of Corycia on Lycor'ia, one of the two chief summits of mount Parnassus, in Greece.

Cor'ydon, a common name for a shepherd. It occurs in the *Idylls* of Theocritus; the *Eclogues* of Virgil; *The Cantata*, v., of Hughes, etc.

Cor'ydon, the shepherd who languished for the fair Pastorella (canto 9). Sir Calidore, the successful rival, treated him most courteously, and when he married the fair shepherdess, gave Corydon both flocks and herds to mitigate his disappointment (canto 11).—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, vi. (1596).

Cor'ydon, the shoemaker, a citizen.—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Coryphæus of German Literature (*The*), Goethe.

The Polish poet called upon . . . the great Coryphæus of German literature.—W. B. Morrell, *Notes and Queries*, April 7, 1878.

Coryphe'us (4 syl.), a model man or leader, from the Koruphaos or leader of the chorus in the Greek drama. Aristarchos is called *The Corypheus of Grammaticians*.

I was in love with honour, and reflected with pleasure
that I should pass for the Corypheus of all domestic.—
Leasing, *Old Man*, iv. 7 (1794).

Cosme (*St.*), patron of surgeons, born in Arabia. He practised medicine in Cilicia with his brother St. Damien, and both suffered martyrdom under Diocletian in 303 or 310. Their fête day is December 27. In the twelfth century there was a medical society called *Saint Cosme*.

Cos'miol (3 syl.), the genus of the world. He gave to Theodidartus a boat of asbestos, in which he sailed to the sun and planets.—Kircher, *Ecstatic Journey to Heaven*.

Cosmos, the personification of "the world" as the enemy of man. Phineas Fletcher calls him "the first son to the Dragon rod" (*the devil*). "Mistake," he says, "points all his darts;" or, as the

Preacher says, "Vanity, vanity, all is vanity." Fully described in *The Purple Island*, viii. (1633). (Greek, *kosmos*, "the world.")

Cos'tard, a clown who apes the court wits of queen Elizabeth's time. He uses the word "honorificabilitudinitatibus," and some of his blunders are very ridiculous, as "ad dunghill, at the fingers' ends, as they say" (act v. 1).—Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost* (1591).

Costin (Lord), disguised as a beggar, in *The Beggar's Bush*, a drama by Beaumont and Fletcher (1622).

Cote Male-tailé (Sr), meaning the "knight with the villainous coat," the nickname given by sir Key the senechal of king Arthur to sir Brewnor le Noyre, a young knight who wore his father's coat with all its sword-cuts, to keep him in remembrance of the vengeance due to his father. His first achievement was to kill a lion that "had broken loose from a tower, and came hurling after the queen." He married a damsel called Maledisaunt (3 syl.), who loved him, but always chided him. After her marriage she was called Beauvinant. — Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, ii. 42-50 (1470).

Cotyt'to, goddess of the Edöni of Thrace. Her orgies resembled those of the Thracian Cyb'elê (3 syl.).

Hell, goddess of nocturnal sport.
Dark-veiled Cotyt'to, to whom the secret flame
Of midnight torches burns
Milton, *Comus*, 139, etc. (1634).

Cougar, the American tiger.

Nor foeman then, nor cougar's crouch I feared,
For I was strong as mountain catarract
Campbell, *Centrude of Wyoming*, il. 11 (1839)

Coulin, a British giant pursued by Debon till he came to a chasm 132 feet across which he leaped; but slipping on the opposite side, he fell backwards into the pit and was killed.

And eke that ample pit yet far renowned
For the great leap which Debon did compell
Coulin to make, being eight lugs of grownd,
Into the which returning back he fell
Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, il. 10 (1590).

Councils (Ecumenical). Of the thirty-two only six are recognized by the Church of England, viz.: (1) Nice, 325; (2) Constantinople, 381; (3) Ephesus, 431; (4) Chalcedon, 451; (5) Constantinople, 553; (6) ditto, 680.

Count not your Chickens before they are Hatched. See *Æsop's fable*.

The Milkmaid and her Pail, with Lafontaine's version *The Milkmaid Perrett*. But the substance of this fable is very old. For example:—

In A.D. 550 Barzûyeh translated for the king of Persia a collection of Indian fables called the *Punta Tantra* ("five books"), and one of the stories is that of a Brahmin who collected rice by begging; but it occurred to him there might be a famine, in which case he could sell his rice for 100 rupees, and buy two goats. The goats would multiply, and he would then buy cows; the cows would calve, and he would buy a farm; with the savings of his farm he would buy a mansion; then marry some one with a rich dowry; there would be a son in due time, who should be named Somo Sala, whom he would dandle on his knees. If the child ran into danger he would cry to the mother, "Take up the baby! take up the baby!" In his excitement the castle-dreamer kicked over his packet of rice, and all his swans took wing. From this fable the Persians say of a castle-dreamer, "He is like the father of Somo Sala."

Another version of the story is given in "The History of the Barber's Fifth Brother," whose name was Alnaschar (q.v.).—*Arabian Nights' Entertainments*.

Rabelais has introduced a similar story called "The Shoemaker and a Ha'p'orth of Milk," told by Echephron, in *Pantagruel*. (See ECHEPHRON.)

Count of Narbonne, a tragedy by Robert Jephson (1782). His father, count Raymond, having poisoned Alphonso, forged a will barring Godfrey's right, and naming Raymond as successor. Theodore fell in love with Adelaide, the count's daughter, but was reduced to this dilemma: if he married Adelaide he could not challenge the count and obtain the possessions he had a right to as grandson of Alphonso; if, on the other hand, he obtained his rights and killed the count in combat, he could not expect that Adelaide would marry him. At the end the count killed Adelaide, and then himself. This drama is copied from Walpole's *Castle of Otranto*.

Count Robert of Paris, a novel by sir W. Scott, after the wreck of his fortune and repeated strokes of paralysis (1831). The critic can afford to be indulgent, and those who read this story must remember that the sun of the great wizard was hastening to its set. The time of the novel is the reign of Rufus.

Counties. "The clownish blazon of each county" (from Drayton's *Polyolbion*, xxiii., towards the close).

BERKSHIRE: Malchiorus.

BESSEMER: Let's talk, and lose the ball.

BESWICK (to the Ouse): Sumble, spur, and spear.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE:

Bread and boot.

Where if you beat the bush, 'tis odds you start a thief.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE: Hold note, and let us win.

CHESHIRE: Chief of men.

CHEXWALL: " } We'll wrestle for a fall.

DEVONSHIRE: Wool and lead.

DERBYSHIRE: Wool and lead.

DORSETSHIRE: Downers.

DUMFRIES: Calves and stiles.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: Weigh thy wood.

HANTS: Hampshire hops.

HEREFORDSHIRE: Give me wool and warp.

HANTS:

The club and clouted shoon,

I'll rise betimes, and sleep again at noon.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE: With stile we'll stalk through thick and thin.

KENT: Long tails and liberty.

LANCASHIRE: Witches or fair maids.

LINCOLNSHIRE: Bean-bellies.

LIVOLINGSHIRE: Bags and bagpipes.

MIDDLESEX:

Up to London let us go,

And when our market's done, let's have a pot or two.

NORFOLK: Many wiles.

NORTHANTS: Love below the girdle, but little else above.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: Ale and bread.

OXFORDSHIRE:

The scholars have been here.

And little though they said, yet have they had good cheer.

RETTLANDSHIRE: Radcliffean.

SHROPSHIRE:

Shine he ever sharp;

Let wood upon the fire, reach hither me the harp.

And whilst the black bowd walks, we merrily will carp.

SOMERSETSHIRE: Set the band on the bull.

STAFFORDSHIRE:

May, and I will meet [sic] the fire,

And nothing will I ask but goodwill for my hire.

SUFFOLK: Maids and milk.

SURREY: } Then let us lend home logs.

WARWICKSHIRE: I'll bind the sturdy bear.

WILTSHIRE: Get home and say for all.

WOMERSHIRE: And I will squirt the pear.

YORKSHIRE: I see Yorkshire and Stings.

Country (Father of his). Cicero was so called by the Roman senate (B.C. 106-43). Julius Cæsar was so called after quelling the insurrection in Spain (B.C. 100-48). Augustus Cæsar was called *Pater atque Princeps* (B.C. 63, 31-14). Cosmo de Medici (1389-1464). G. Washington, defender and paternal counsellor of the American States (1732-1799). Andrea Doria is so called on the base of his statue in Gen'oa (1468-1560). Andronicus Palæologus II. assumed the title (1260-1332). See 1 *Chron.* iv. 14.

Country Girl (The), a comedy by Garrick, altered from Wycherly. The "country girl" is Peggy Thrift, the orphan daughter of sir Thomas Thrift, and ward of Moody, who brings her up in the country in perfect seduction. When Moody is 50 and Peggy is 19, he wants to marry her, but she outwits him and

marries Belville, a young man of suitable age and position.

Country Wife (The), a comedy by William Wycherly (1675).

Pope was proud to receive notice from the author of *The Country Wife*.—R. Chambers, *English Literature*, i. 303.

Coupee, the dancing-master, who says "if it were not for dancing-masters, men might as well walk on their heads as heels." He courts Lucy by promising to teach her dancing.—Fielding, *The Virgin Unmasked*.

Courland Weather, wintry weather with pitiless snow-storms. So called from the Russian province of that name.

Court Holy Water, flummery; the meaningless compliments of politesse, called in French *Eau benite de cour*.

To flatter, to claw, to give one court holie water.—Florio, *Italian Dictionary*, Art. "Mantellizare."

Courtain, one of the swords of Ogier the Dane, made by Muniean. His other sword was Sauvagine.

But Ogier gazed upon it [the sea] doubtfully
One moment, and then, shrieking Courtain, mid,
"What tales are these?"
W. Morris, *The Earthly Paradise* ("August").

Courtall, a fop and consummate libertine, for ever boasting of his love-conquests over ladies of the *haut monde*. He tries to corrupt lady Frances Touchwood, but is foiled by Saville.—Mrs. Cowley, *The Belle's Stratagem* (1780).

Courtly (Sir Charles), a young libertine, who abducted the beautiful wife of Farmer Cornflower.—Dibdin, *The Farmer's Wife* (1780).

Cousin Michel or **MICHAEL**, the nickname of a German, as John Bull is of an Englishman, Brother Jonathan of an American, Colin Tampon a Swiss, John Chinaman a Chinese, etc.

Couvade' (2 syl.), a man who takes the place of his wife when she is in child-bed. In these cases the man lies a-bed, and the woman does the household duties. The people called "Gold Tooth," in the confines of Burmah, are *couvades*. M. Francisque Michel tells us the custom still exists in Biscay; and colonel Yule assures us that it is common in Yunnan and among the Miris in Upper Assam. Mr. Tylor has observed the same custom among the Caribs of the West Indies, the Abipones of Central South America, the aborigines of California, in Guiana, in West Africa, and in the Indian Archipelago. Diodorus speaks of it as

existing at one time in Corsica; Strabo says the custom prevailed in the north of Spain; and Apollonius Rhodius that the Tabarenæ on the Euxine Sea observed the same:

In the Tabarenian land
When some good woman bears her lord a babe,
'Tis Ae is smothered and growling put to bed,
While she arrins, tends his bath and versis
Nice poems for her husband in the straw
Apollonius Rhodius, *Argonautica* lxxv

Coventry, a corruption of *Cune-tre* ("the town on the Cune").

Cune, whence Coventry her name doth take
Dryton, *Polyolbion*, xlii. (1611)

Coventry Mysteries, certain miracle-plays acted at Coventry till 1591. They were published in 1841 for the Shakespeare Society, under the care of J. O. Halliwell. (See **CHRISTIAN MYSTERIES**.)

Coverley (*Sir Roger de*), a member of an hypothetical club, noted for his modesty, generosity, hospitality, and eccentric whims; most courteous to his neighbours, most affectionate to his family, most amiable to his domestics. Sir Roger, who figures in thirty papers of the *Spectator*, is the very beau-ideal of an amiable country gentleman of queen Anne's time.

What would sir Roger de Coverley be without his follies and his charming little brain-ricks? If the good knight did not call out to the people sleeping in church, and say 'Amen' with such delightful pomposity, if he did not mistake 'Vale Do! Tearsheet' for a lady of quality in Temple Garden, if he were wiser than he is, of what worth were he to us? We love him for his vanities as much as for his virtues.—Thackeray

Covert-baron, a wife, so called because she is under the covert or protection of her baron or lord.

Cow and Calf, Lewesdon Hill and Pillesdon Pen, in Dorsetshire.

Cowards and BULLIES. In Shakespeare we have Parollés and Pistol; in Ben Jonson, Bob'adil; in Beaumont and Fletcher, Bessus and Mons. Lapet, the very prince of cowards; in the French drama, Le Capitain, Metamorc, and Scaramouch. (See also **BASTIUSCO**, **CAPTAIN NOLL BLUFF**, **BOROUGHCLIFF**, **CAPTAIN BRAZEN**, **SIR PLINCOLN FLASH**, **SACRIFANT**, **VINCENT DE LA ROSE**, etc.)

Cowper, called "Author of *The Task*," from his principal poem (1731-1800).

Coxcomb, an empty-headed, conceited fop, like an ancient jester, who wore on the top of his cap a piece of red cloth resembling a cock's comb.

The Prince of Coxcombs, Charles Joseph prince de Ligne (1585-1614).

Richard II. of England (1368, 1377-1400).

Henri III. of France, *Le Mignon* (1551, 1574-1589).

Coxe (*Captain*), one of the masques at Kenilworth.—Sir W. Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Crabshaw (*Timothy*), the servant of sir Launcelot Greaves's squire.—Smollett, *Adventures of Sir Launcelot Greaves* (1760).

Crabtree, in Smollett's novel called *The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle* (1751).

Crabtree, uncle of sir Harry Bumber, in Sheridan's comedy, *The School for Scandal* (1777).

Crabtree, a gardener at Fairport.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Crac (*M. de*), the French baron Munchausen; hero of a French operetta.

Craca, one of the Shetland Isles.—Ossian, *Fingal*.

Crack'enthorp (*Father*), a publican. *Dolly Crack'enthorp*, daughter of the publican.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Crackit (*Flash Toby*), one of the villains in the attempted burglary in which Bill Sikes and his associates were concerned.—C. Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837).

Cra'dlemont, king of Wales, subdued by Arthur, fighting for Leodogran king of Cam'elard (3 syl.).—Tennyson, *Coming of Arthur*.

Craddock (*Sir*), the only knight who could carve the boar's head which no cuckold could cut; or drink from a bowl which no cuckold could quaff without spilling the liquor. His lady was the only one in king Arthur's court who could wear the mantle of chastity brought thither by a boy during Christmas-tide.—Percy, *Reliques*, etc., III. iii. 18.

Craigdallie (*Adam*), the senior baillie of Perth.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Craig'engelt (*Captain*), an adventurer and companion of Bucklaw.—Sir W. Scott, *Brude of Lammermoor* (time, William III.).

Cramp (*Corporal*), under captain Thornton.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

Cranbourne (*Sir Jasper*), a friend of sir Geoffrey Peveril.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Crane (*Dame Alison*), mistress of the Crane inn, at Marlborough.

Gaffer Crane, the dame's husband.—Sir W. Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Crane (*Ishabod*), a credulous Yankee schoolmaster. He is described as "tall, exceedingly lank, and narrow-shouldered; his arms, legs, and neck unusually long; his hands dangle a mile out of his sleeves, his feet might serve for shovels; and his whole frame is very loosely hung together."

The head of Ishabod Crane was small and fat at top, with large ears, large green glassy eyes, and a long snipe nose, so that it looked like a weather-cock perched upon his upstake neck to tell which way the wind blew.—W. Irving, *Sketch-Book* ("Legend of Sleepy Hollow").

Cranes (1 syl.). Milton, referring to the wars of the pygmies and the cranes, calls the former

That small infantry
Warred on by cranes.
Paradise Lost, l. 575 (1665).

Cranion, queen Mab's charioteer.

Four stumbe graze the horses were,
Their harnesses of gossamere,
Fly Cranion, her charioteer.
M. Drayton, *Nymphidia* (1583-1631).

Crank (*Dame*), the papist laundress at Marlborough.—Sir W. Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Crapaud (*Johnnie*), a Frenchman, as John Bull is an Englishman, Cousin Michael a German, Colin Tampon a Swiss, Brother Jonathan a North American, etc. Called Crapaud from the device of the ancient kings of France, "three toads erect, saltant." Nostradamus, in the sixteenth century, called the French *crapauds* in the well-known line:

Les anciens crapauds prendront Sara.

("Sara" is Aras backwards, a city taken from the Spaniards under Louis XIV.)

Cratchit (*Bob* or *Robert*), clerk of Ebenezer Scrooge, stock-broker. Though Bob Cratchit has to maintain nine persons on 15s. a week, he has a happier home and spends a merrier Christmas than his master, with all his wealth and selfishness.

Tiny Tim Cratchit, the little lame son of Bob Cratchit, the Benjamin of the family, the most helpless and most beloved of all. Tim does not die, but Ebenezer Scrooge after his change of

character, makes him his special care.—C. Dickens, *A Christmas Carol* (in five staves, 1845).

Crawford (*Lindsay earl of*), the young earl-marshal of Scotland.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Crawford (*Lord*), captain of the Scottish guard at Plessis les Tours, in the pay of Louis XI.—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

Crawley (*Sir Pitt*), of Great Gaunt Street, and of Queen's Crawley, Hants. A sharp, miserly, litigious, vulgar, ignorant baronet, very rich, desperately mean, "a philosopher with a taste for low life," and intoxicated every night. Becky Sharp was engaged by him to teach his two daughters. On the death of his second wife, sir Pitt asked her to become lady Crawley, but Becky had already married his son, captain Rawdon Crawley. This "aristocrat" spoke of "brass fardens," and was unable to spell the simplest words, as the following specimen will show:—"Sir Pitt Crawley begs Miss Sharp and baggage may be heard on Tuesday, as I leaf . . . to-morrow erly." "The whole baronetage, peerage, and commonage of England did not contain a more cunning, mean, foolish, disreputable old rogue than sir Pitt Crawley." He died at the age of fourscore, "lamented and beloved, regretted and honoured," if we can believe his monumental tablet.

Lady Crawley. Sir Pitt's first wife was "a confounded, quarrelsome, high-bred jade." So he chose for his second wife the daughter of Mr. Dawson, ironmonger, of Mudbury, who gave up her sweetheart, Peter Butt, for the gilded vanity of Crawleyism. This ironmonger's daughter had "pink cheeks and a white skin, but no distinctive character, no opinions, no occupation, no amusements, no vigour of mind, no temper; she was a mere female machine." Being a "blonde, she wore draggled sea-green or slatternly sky-blue dresses," went about slipshod and in curl-papers all day till dinner-time. She died and left sir Pitt for the second time a widower, "to-morrow to fresh woods and pastures new."

Mr. Pitt Crawley, eldest son of sir Pitt, and at the death of his father inheritor of the title and estates. Mr. Pitt was a most proper gentleman. He would rather starve than dine without a dress-coat and white neckcloth. The whole house bowed

down to him; even sir Pitt himself threw off his muddy gaiters in his son's presence. Mr. Pitt always addressed his mother-in-law with "most powerful respect," and strongly impressed her with his high aristocratic breeding. At Eton he was called "Miss Crawley." His religious opinions were offensively aggressive and of the "evangelical type." He even built a meeting-house close by his uncle's church. Mr. Pitt Crawley came into the large fortune of his aunt, Miss Crawley, married lady Jane Sheepshanks, daughter of the countess of Southdown, became an M.P., grew money-loving and mean, but less and less "evangelical" as he grew great and wealthy.

Captain Rawdon Crawley, younger brother of Mr. Pitt Crawley. He was in the Dragoon Guards, a "blood about town," and an adept in boxing, rat-hunting, the fives-court, and four-hand driving. He was a young dandy, six feet high, with a great voice, but few brains. He could swear a great deal, but could not spell. He ordered about the servants, who nevertheless adored him; was generous, but did not pay his tradesmen; a lothario, free and easy. His style of talk was, "Aw. aw; Jave-aw; Gad-aw; it's a confounded fine segaw-aw—confounded as I ever smoked. Gad-aw." This military exquisite was the adopted heir of Miss Crawley, but as he chose to marry Becky Sharp, was set aside for his brother Pitt. For a time Becky enabled him to live in splendour "upon nothing a year," but a great scandal got wind of gross improprieties between lord Steyne and Becky, so that Rawdon separated from his wife, and was given the governorship of Coventry Isle by lord Steyne. "His excellency colonel Rawdon Crawley died in his island of yellow fever, most deeply beloved and deplored," and his son Rawdon inherited his uncle's title and the family estates.

The Rev. Bute Crawley, brother of sir Pitt. He was a "tall, stately, jolly, shovel-hatted rector." "He pulled stroke-oar in the Christ Church boat, and had thrashed the best bruisers of the town. The Rev. Bute loved boxing-matches, races, hunting, coursing, balls, elections, regattas, and good dinners; had a fine singing voice, and was very popular." His wife wrote his sermons for him.

Mrs. Bute Crawley, the rector's wife, was a smart little lady, domestic, politic, but apt to overdo her "policy." She gave her husband full liberty to do as he

liked; was prudent and thrifty.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair* (1848).

Crayon (*Le Sieur de*), one of the officers of Charles "the Bold," duke of Burgundy.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Crayon (*Geoffrey, Esq.*, Washington Irving, author of *The Sketch-Book* (1820).

Creakle, a hard, vulgar schoolmaster, to whose charge David Copperfield was entrusted, and where he first made the acquaintance of Steerforth.

The circumstance about him which impressed me most was that he had no voice, but spoke in a whisper.—C. Dickens, *David Copperfield*, vi. (1849).

Crebillon of Romance (*The*), A. François Prevost d'Exiles (1697-1763).

Credat Judæus Apella, non ego (Horace, *Sat.* I. v. 100). Or "Apella" nothing whatever is known. In general the name is omitted, and the word "Judæus" stands for any Jew. "A disbelieving Jew would give credit to the statement sooner than I should."

Cre'kenpit, a fictitious river near Ilustrie, according to the hypothetical geography of Master Reynard, who calls on the hare to attest the fact.—*Reynard the Fox* (1498).

Crescent City, New Orleans [*Orleans*], in Louisiana, U.S.

Cres'sida, in Chaucer *Cressida* (2 syl.), a beautiful, sparkling, and accomplished woman, who has become a by-word for infidelity. She was the daughter of Calchas, a Trojan priest, who took part with the Greeks. *Cressida* is not a character of classic story, but a mediæval creation. Pope says her story was the invention of Lollius the Lombard, historiographer of Urbino, in Italy. *Cressida* betroths herself to Troilus, a son of Priam, and vows eternal fidelity. Troilus gives the maiden a *sleeve*, and she gives her Adonis a *glove*, as a love-knot. Soon after this betrothal an exchange of prisoners is made, when *Cressida* falls to the lot of Diomed, to whom she very soon yields her love, and even gives him the very sleeve which Troilus had given her as a love-token.

As false
As air, as water, wind, or smoky earth
You, let [me] say to stick the heart of falsehood.
As false as Cressid.
Shakespeare, *Troilus and Cressida*, act III. sc. 2 (1609).

Cresswell (*Madame*), a woman of infamous character, who bequeathed £10 for a funeral sermon, in which nothing

ill should be said of her. The duke of Buckingham wrote the sermon, which was as follows:—"All I shall say of her is this: she was born *well*, she married *well*, lived *well*, and died *well*; for she was born at Shad-well, married Cress-well, lived at Clerken-well, and died in Bride-well."

Crete (*Hound of*), a blood-hound.—See *Midsummer Night's Dream*, act iii. sc. 2.

Coups de gorge, that's the word; I thee defy again,
O hound of Crete!
Shakespeare, *Henry V.* act ii. sc. 1 (1599).

Crete (*The Infamy of*), the Minotaur.

[*There*] lay stretched
The infamy of Crete, detested brood
Of the feigned halber.
Dante, *Hell*, xii. (1300, Cary's translation).

Crèvecoeur (2 *syl.*). The count Philip de Crèvecoeur is the envoy sent by Charles "the Bold," duke of Burgundy, with a defiance to Louis XI. king of France.

The countess of Crèvecoeur, wife of the count.—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

Crib (*Tom*), Thomas Moore, author of *Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress* (1819).

Crillon. The following story is told of this brave but simple-minded officer. Henri IV., after the battle of Arques, wrote to him thus:

Prends-toi, leave Crillon, nous avons vaincu à Arques, et tu y fais pat.

The first and last part of this letter have become proverbial in France.

When Crillon heard the story of the Crucifixion read at church, he grew so excited that he cried out in an audible voice, *Où étais tu, Crillon?* ("What were you about, Crillon, to permit of such atrocity?")

* * * When Clovis was told of the Crucifixion, he exclaimed, "Had I and my Franks been by, we would have avenged the wrong, I warrant."

Crime—Blunder. Talleyrand said of the execution of the duc d'Enghien by Napoleon I., that it was "not merely a crime, it was a blunder." The words have been attributed to Fouché also.

Crimora and Connal. Crimora, daughter of Rinal, was in love with Connal of the race of Fingal, who was defied by Dargo. He begs his "sweetening" to lend him her father's shield, but she says it is ill-fated, for her father fell by the spear of Gormar. Connal went

against his foe, and Crimora, disguised in armour, went also, but unknown to him. She saw her lover in fight with Dargo, and discharged an arrow at the foe, but it missed its aim and shot Connal. She ran in agony to his succour. It was too late. He died, Crimora died also, and both were buried in one grave.—Ossian, *Carric-Thura*.

Crim-Tartary, now called the Crime'a.

Crispin (*St.*). Crispinus and Crispianus were two brothers, born at Rome, from which place they travelled to Soissons, in France (about A.D. 303), to propagate the gospel, and worked as shoemakers, that they might not be chargeable to any one. The governor of the town ordered them to be beheaded the very year of their arrival, and they were made the tutelary saints of the "gentle craft." St. Crispin's Day is October 25.

This day is call'd the feast of Crispian . . .
And Crispian Crispian shall ne'er go by,
From this day to the ending of the world,
But we in it shall be remembered.

Shakespeare, *Henry V.* act iv. sc. 3 (1599).

Critic (*A Bossu*), one who criticizes the "getting up" of a book more than its literary worth; a captious, carping critic. Réne le Bossu was a French critic (1631-1680).

The epic poem your lordship bade me look at, upon taking the length, breadth, and depth of it, and trying them at home upon an exact scale of 27-in's, has out, my lord, in every one of its dimensions. Admirable connoisseur!—Sterne.

(Probably the scale referred to was that of Bossut the mathematician, and that either Bossu and Bossut have been confounded, or else that a pun is intended.)

Critic (*The*), by R. B. Sheridan, suggested by *The Rehearsal* (1779).

* * * *The Rehearsal* is by the duke of Buckingham (1671).

* **Critics** (*The Prince of*), Aristarchos of Byzantium, who compiled, in the second century B.C., the rhapsodies of Homer.

Croaker, guardian to Miss Richland. Never so happy as when he imagines himself a martyr. He loves a funeral better than a festival, and delights to think that the world is going to rack and ruin. His favourite phrase is "May be not."

A poor, fretful soul, that has a new distress for every hour of the four and twenty.—Act i. 1.

Mrs. Croaker, the very reverse of her grumbling, atrabilious husband. She is

mirthful, light-hearted, and cheerful as a lark.

The very reverse of each other. She all laugh and no John, he always complaining and never sorrowful.—Act I. l.

Leontine Croaker, son of Mr. Croaker. Being sent to Paris to fetch his sister, he falls in love with Olivia Woodville, whom he brings home instead, introduces her to Croaker as his daughter, and ultimately marries her.—Goldsmith, *The Good-natured Man* (1768).

Crocodile (Ain). The people of Isna, in Upper Egypt, affirm that there is a king crocodile as there is a queen bee. The king crocodile has ears but no tail, and has no power of doing harm. Southey says that though the king crocodile has no tail, he has teeth to devour his people with.—Browne, *Travels*.

Crocodile (Lady Kitty), meant for the duchess of Kingston.—Sam. Foote, *A Trip to Calais*.

Crocodile's Tears, deceitful show of grief; hypocritical sorrow.

It is written that the crocodile will weep over a man's head when he hath devoured the body, and then he will eat up the head too. Wherefore in Latin there is a proverb: *Crocodilus lacrymans* (crocodile weeps), to signify such tears as are false and spent only with intent to deceive or do harm.—Bullough, *English Expositor* (1616).

Cesar will weep, the crocodile will weep
Dryden, *All for Love* (1692).

Crocus, a young man enamoured of the nymph Smilax, who did not return his love. The gods changed him into the crocus flower, to signify *unrequited love*.

Croesus, king of Lydia, deceived by an oracle, was conquered by Cyrus king of Persia. Cyrus commanded a huge funeral pile to be erected, upon which Croesus and fourteen Lydian youths were to be chained and burnt alive. When this was done, the discredited king called on the name of Solon, and Cyrus asked why he did so. "Because he told me to call no one happy till death." Cyrus, struck with the remark, ordered the fire of the pile to be put out, but this could not be done. Croesus then called on Apollo, who sent a shower which extinguished the flames, and he with his Lydians came from the pile unharmed.

* * The resemblance of this legend to the Bible account of the Jewish youths condemned by Nebuchadnezzar to be cast into the fiery furnace, from which they came forth uninjured, will recur to the reader.—*Daniel* iii.

Croesus's Dream. Croesus dreamt that his son Atys would be slain by an iron instrument, and used every precaution to prevent it, but to no purpose; for one day Atys went to chase the wild boar, and Adrastus, his friend, threw a dart at the boar to rescue Atys from danger; the dart, however, struck the prince and killed him. The tale is told by William Morris in his *Earthly Paradise* ("July").

Croftangry (Mr. Chrystal), a gentleman fallen to decay, cousin of Mrs. Martha Bethune Balfour, to whom, at death, he left the MS. of two novels, one *The Highland Widow*, and the other *The Fair Maid of Perth*, called the *First and Second Series* of the "Chronicles of Canongate" (q.v.). The history of Mr. Chrystal Croftangry is given in the introductory chapters of *The Highland Widow*, and continued in the introduction of *The Fair Maid of Perth*.

Lockhart tells us that Mr. Croftangry is meant for sir Walter Scott's father, and that "the fretful patient at the death-bed" is a living picture.

Crofts (Master), the person killed in a duel by sir Geoffrey Hudson, the famous dwarf.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Croker's Mare. In the proverb *As coy as Croker's mare*. This means "as chary as a mare that carries crockery."

She was to them as coy as a croker's mare.
J. Heywood, *Dialogue*, ii. 1 (1664).

Crokers. Potatoes are so called, because they were first planted in Croker's field, at Youghal, in Ireland.—J. R. Planché, *Recollections*, etc., ii. 119.

Croma, Ulster, in Ireland.—Ossian.

Cromla, a hill in the neighbourhood of the castle Tura, in Ulster.—Ossian, *Fingal*.

Crommal, a mountain in Ulster; the Lubar flows between Crommal and Cromleach.—Ossian.

Crom'well (Oliver), introduced by sir W. Scott in *Woodstock*.

Cromwell's daughter Elizabeth, who married John Claypole. Seeing her father greatly agitated by a portrait of Charles I., she gently and lovingly led him away out of the room.—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Cromwell is called by the preacher Barroughs "the archangel who did battle with the devils."

Cromwell's Lucky Day, *The 2nd Sep-*

tamber was considered by Oliver Cromwell to be his red-letter day. On 3rd September, 1650, he won the battle of Dunbar; on 3rd September, 1651, he won the battle of Worcester; and on 8rd September, 1658, he died. It is not, however, true that he was born on 8rd September, as many affirm, for his birthday was 25th April, 1599.

Cromwell's Dead Body Insulted. Cromwell's dead body was, by the sanction if not by the express order of Charles II., taken from its grave, exposed on a gibbet, and finally buried under the gallows.

*Similarly, the tomb of Amasis king of Egypt was broken open by Cambyses, the body was then scourged and insulted in various ways, and finally burnt, which was abhorrent to the Egyptians, who used every possible method to preserve dead bodies in their integrity.

The dead body of admiral Coligny [Coligny] was similarly insulted by Charles IX., Catherine de Medicis, and all the court of France, who spattered blood and dirt on the half-burnt blackened mass. The king had the bad taste to say over it:

Fragrance sweeter than a rose
Kisses from our slaughtered foes.

It will be remembered that Coligny was the guest of Charles, his only crime being that he was a huguenot.

Crona ("murmuring"), a small stream running into the Carron.—Ossian.

Cronian Sea (*The*), the Arctic Ocean. Pliny (in his *Nat. Hist.* iv. 16) says: "A Thulé unius diei navigatione mare concretum a nonnullis cronium appellatur."

As when two polar winds blowing adverse
Upon the Cronian sea.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, l. 290 (1665).

Crook-fingered Jack, one of Macheath's gang of thieves. In eighteen months' service he brought to the general stock four fine gold watches and seven silver ones, sixteen snuff-boxes (five of which were gold), six dozen handkerchiefs, four silver-hilted swords, six shirts, three periwigs, and a "piece" of broadcloth. Peacum calls him "a mighty clean-handed fellow," and adds:

"Considering these are only the fruits of his labour
brought, I don't know a prettier fellow, for no man alive
has't a more engaging presence of mind upon the road."—
Gai, *The Beggar's Opera*, l. 1 (1727).

Crop (*George*), an honest, hearty farmer, who has married a second wife, named Dorothy, between whom there are endless quarrels. Two especially are

noteworthy. Crop tells his wife he hopes that better times are coming, and when the law-suit is over "we will have roast pork for dinner every Sunday." The wife replies, "It shall be lamb." "But I say it shall be pork." "I hate pork, I'll have lamb." "Pork, I tell you." "I say lamb." "It shan't be lamb, I will have pork." The other quarrel arises from Crop's having left the door open, which he asks his wife civilly to shut. She refuses, he commands; she turns obstinate, he turns angry; at length they agree that the person who first speaks shall shut the door. Dorothy speaks first, and Crop gains the victory.—P. Hoare, *No Song no Supper* (1754-1834).

Cropland (*Sir Charles*), an extravagant, heartless libertine and man of fashion, who hates the country except for hunting, and looks on his estates and tenants only as the means of supplying money for his personal indulgence. Knowing that Emily Worthington was the daughter of a "poor gentleman," he offers her "a house in town, the run of his estate in the country, a chariot, two footmen, and £600 a year;" but the lieutenant's daughter rejects with scorn such "splendid infamy." At the end Sir Charles is made to see his own baseness, and offers the most ample apologies to all whom he has offended.—G. Colman, *The Poor Gentleman* (1802).

Croquemitaine [*Croak.mit.tain*], the bogie raised by fear. Somewhere near Saragossa was a terrible castle called Fear Fortress, which appeared quite impregnable; but as the bold approached it, the difficulties of access gradually gave way and even the fortress itself vanished into thin air.

Croquemitaine is a romance in three parts: the first part is a tournament between the knights of Marsillus, a Moorish king, and the paladins of Charlemagne; the second part is the siege of Saragossa by Charlemagne; and the third part is the allegory of Fear Fortress. Mitaine is the godchild of Charlemagne, who goes in search of Fear Fortress.

Croquis (*Alfred*), Daniel Maclise, R.A. This pseudonym was attached to a series of character-portraits in *Fraser's Magazine* between the years 1830 and 1838. Maclise was born 1811, and died 1870. ♀

Crosbie (*William*), provost of Dum-

fries, a friend of Mr. Fairford the lawyer.

Mrs. Crosbie, wife of the provost, and a cousin of Redgauntlet.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Crosb'te (2 syl.), a barrister.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Cross. A favourite legend used to be that the Cross was made of three different trees, and that these trees sprang from three seeds taken from the "Tree of Life" and planted in Adam's mouth at death. They were given to Adam's son Seth by the angel who guarded paradise, and the angel told Seth that when these seeds became trees, Adam would be free from the power of death.

(This is rather an allegory than a legend. For other legends and traditions see *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*.)

Cross-legged Host (*Doing with our*), going without dinner. Lawyers at one time gave interviews to their clients in the Round Church, famous for its effigies of knights lying cross-legged.

Or walk the Round (*Chancel*) with knights on the posts.
About the cross-legged knights, then to be
S Butler, *Hudibras*, vi. 3 (1670).

Cross Purposes, a farce by O'Brien. There are three brothers named Bevil—Francis an M.P., Harry a lawyer, and George in the Guards. They all, unknown to each other, wish to marry Emily Grub, the handsome daughter of a rich stock-broker. Francis pays court to the father, and obtains his consent; Harry to the mother, and obtains her consent; and George to the daughter, whose consent he obtains, and the two older brothers retire from the field. The fun of the farce is the contention of the Grubs about a suitable husband, their joy at finding they have all selected Mr. Bevil, and their amazement at discovering that there are three of the same name.*

Cross Questions and Crooked Answers. An Irish recruit about to be inspected by Frederick the Great, was told he would be asked these questions: (1) How old are you? (2) How long have you been in the service? (3) Are you content with your pay and rations? So he prepared his answers accordingly. But it so happened that the king began with the second question: "How long have you been in the service?" Paddy glibly replied, "Twenty years." "Why," said the king, "how old are you?" "Six months." "Six months!" rejoined the

king; "surely either you or I must be mad!" "Yes, both, your majesty."

Some Highlanders, coming to England for employ, conceived they would be asked (1) Who are you? (2) Why do you come here? and that the questioner might then say, "No, I don't want your service." Scarcely had they crossed the border than they came to the body of a man who had been murdered. They stopped to look at it, when a constable came up and said, "Who did this?" "We three Highlanders," was the prepared answer. "Why did you do it?" said the constable. "For the money and the silver," was the answer they had prepared. "You scoundrels," said the constable, "I shall hang you for this." "If you don't, another will," said the men, and were preparing to go away, when they were marched off to jail.

Crossmyloof, a lawyer.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Crothar, "lord of Atha," in Connaught (then called Ainec'ma). He was the first and most powerful chief of the Fir-bolg ("bowmen") or Belgae from Britain who colonized the southern parts of Ireland. Crothar carried off Conla'ma, daughter of Cuthmin a chief of the Cael or Caledonians who had colonized the northern parts of Ireland and held their court in Ulster. As Conla'ma was betrothed to Turloch a Cael, he made an irruption into Connaught, slew Cormul, but was himself slain by Crothar, Cormul's brother. The feud now became general, "Blood poured on blood, and Erin's clouds were hung with ghosts." The Cael being reduced to the last extremity, Trathel (the grandfather of Fingal) sent Conar (son of Trenmor) to their relief. Conar, on his arrival in Ulster, was chosen king, and the Fir-bolg being subdued, he called himself "the king of Ireland."—Ossian, *Temora*, ii.

Crothar, vassal king of Croma (in Ireland), held under Agcho over-lord of all Ireland. Crothar, being blind with age, was attacked by Rothmar chief of Tromlo, who resolved to annex Croma to his own dominion. Crothar sent to Fingal for aid, and Fingal sent his son Ossian with an army; but before he could arrive Fovar-Gormo, a son of Crothar, attacked the invader, but was defeated and slain. When Ossian reached Ulster, he attacked the victorious

Rothmar, and both routed the army and slew the chief.—*Ossian, Cromo.*

Croto'na's Sage, Pythagoras, so called because his first and chief school of philosophy was established at Crotona (B. S.O. 540).

Crouchmas, from the invention of the Cross to St. Helen's Day, i.e. from May 8 to August 18. Halliwell, in his *Archaic Dictionary*, says it means "Christmas," but this is wholly impossible, as Tusser, in his "May Remembrances," says: "From bull cow fast, till Crouchmas be past, i.e. St. Helen's Day." The word means "Cross-mas."

Crow. As the crow flies, that is, straight from the point of starting to the point to be reached, without being turned from the path by houses, rivers, hills, or other obstacles, which do not divert the crow from its flight. The Americans call it "The Bee-line."

Crowde'ro, one of the rattle leaders encountered by Hudibras at a bear-baiting. The academy figure of this character was Jackson or Jephson, a milliner in the New Exchange, Strand, London. He lost a leg in the service of the mounthead, and was reduced to the necessity of earning a living by playing on the crowd or crouch from ale-house to ale-house.—S. Butler, *Hudibras*, i. 2 (1661).

(The crouch was a long box-shaped instrument, with six or more strings, supported by a bridge. It was played with a bow. The last noted performer on this instrument was John Morgan, a Welshman, who died 1720.)

Crowe (Captain), the attendant of sir Launcelot Graves (1 syl.), in his peregrinations to reform society. Sir Launcelot is a modern don Quixote, and captain Crowe is his Sancho Panza.

(This Crowe had commanded a merchant ship in the Mediterranean trade for many years, and saved some money by dint of frugality and traffic. He was an excellent sampan, lively, active, friendly in his way and circumlocutively honest, but as little acquainted with the sea as a sucking child; whimsical, impatient and so morose that he could not help breaking in upon the conversation, whatever it might be, with repeated interruptions. When he himself attempted to speak, he never finished his period.—T. Smollett, *The Adventures of Sir Launcelot Graves* (1740).

Crowfield (Christopher), a pseudonym of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe 1814-).

Crown. Godfrey, when made the ver-lord of Jerusalem, or "Baron of the holy Sepulchre," refused to wear a crown

of gold where his Saviour had only worn a crown of thorns.

Canute, after the rebuke he gave to his flatterers, refused to wear thenceforth any symbol of royalty at all.

Canute (truth worthy to be known)
From that time forth did for his brows disown
The ostentatious symbol of a crown,
Esteeming earthly royalty
Presumptuous and vain.

Crown of the East, Antioch, also called "Anuoch the Beautiful."

Crown of Ionia, Smyrna, the largest city of Asia Minor.

Crowns. Byron, in *Don Juan*, says the sultan is "master of thirty kingdoms" (canto vi. 90). The czar of Russia is proclaimed as sovereign of seventeen crowns.

* * Of course the sultan is no longer master of thirty kingdoms, 1878.

Crowned after Death. Inez de Castro was exhumed six years after her assassination, and crowned queen of Portugal by her husband, don Pedro. (See INEZ DE CASTRO.)

Crowquill (Alfred). Alfred Henry Forrester, author of *Leaves from my Memory-book* (1859), one of the artists of *Punch* (1806-1872).

Croye (Isabelle countess of), a ward of Charles "the Bold," duke of Burgundy. She first appears at the turret window in *Pleissis les Tours*, disguised as Jacqueline; and her marriage with Quentin Durward concludes the novel.

The countess Helene of Croye, aunt to countess Isabelle. First disguised as Dame Perotte (2 syl.) at Pleissis les Tours; afterwards married to William de la Marek.—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

Croye (Monsieur de la), an officer of Charles "the Bold," duke of Burgundy.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Croysa'do (The Great), general lord Fairfax (1611-1671).—S. Butler, *Hudibras*.

Crucifixion (The). When Clodio was told the story of the Crucifixion, he exclaimed, "Had I and my Franks been there, we would soon have avenged the wrong."

When Crillon "the Brave" heard the tale, he grew so excited that he could no contain himself, and starting up in the

church, he cried aloud, *Où états tu, Crillon?* ("What were you about, Crillon, to allow of such deeds as these?")

Crudor (*Sir*), the knight who told Briana he would not marry her till she brought him enough hair, consisting of ladies' locks and the beards of knights, to purdle his cloak with. In order to obtain this love-gift, the lady established a toll, by which every lady who passed her castle had to give the hair of her head, and every knight his beard, as "passing pay," or else fight for their lives. Sir Crudor being overthrown by sir Calidore, Briana was compelled to abolish this toll.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v. 1 (1596).

Cruel (*The*), Pedro king of Castile (1834, 1850-1869).

Cruik'shanks (*Ebenezer*), landlord of the Golden Candlestick inn.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Crum'mles (*Mr. Vincent*), the eccentric but kind-hearted manager of the Portsmouth Theatre.

It was necessary that the writer should, like Mr. Crum'mles, dramatist, construct his piece in the interest of "the pump and washing tubs."—P. Fitzgerald.

Mrs. Crum'mles, wife of Mr. Vincent Crum'mles, a stout, ponderous, tragedy-queen sort of a lady. She walks or rather stalks like lady Macbeth, and always speaks theatrically. Like her husband, she is full of kindness, and always willing to help the needy.

Miss Ninetta Crum'mles, daughter of the manager, and called in the play-bills "the infant phenomenon."—C. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838).

Crumthormo, one of the Orkney or Shetland Islands.—Ossian, *Cath-Loda*.

Cruncher (*Jerry*), an odd-job man in Tellson's bank. His wife was continually saying her prayers, which Jerry termed "flopping." He was a "resurrection man."—C. Dickens, *A Tale of Two Cities* (1859).

Crupp (*Mrs.*), a typical humbug, who let chambers in Buckingham Street for young gentlemen. David Copperfield lodged with her.—C. Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849).

Crushed by Ornaments. Tarpeia, daughter of the governor of the Roman citadel on the Saturnian Hill, was tempted by the gold on the Sabine breastplates and collars to open a gate of the fortress to the besiegers, on condition

that they would give her the ornaments which they wore on their arms. Tarpeia opened the gate, and the Sabines as they passed threw on her their shields, saying, "These are the ornaments worn by the Sabines on their arms," and the maid was crushed to death. G. Gilfillan, alluding to Longfellow, has this erroneous allusion:

His ornaments, unlike those of the Sabine [sic] maid, have not crushed him.—*Introductory Essay to Longfellow*.

Crusoe (*Robinson*), the hero and title of a novel by Daniel Defoe. Robinson Crusoe is a shipwrecked sailor, who leads a solitary life for many years on a desert island, and relieves the tedium of life by ingenious contrivances (1710).

(The story is based on the adventures of Alexander Selkirk, a Scotch sailor, who in 1704 was left by captain Straddling on the uninhabited island of Juan Fernandez. Here he remained for four years and four months, when he was rescued by captain Woods Rogers and brought to England.)

Was there ever anything written by mere men, that the reader wished longer except *Robinson Crusoe*, *Don Quixote*, and *The Pilgrim's Progress*?—Dr. Johnson.

Cruth-Loda, the war-god of the ancient Gaels.

On thy top, U-thormo, dwells the misty Loda; the house of the spirits of men. In the end of his cloudy hall bends forward Cruth-Loda of swords. His form is dimly seen amid the wavy mists, his right hand is on his shield.—Ossian, *Cath Loda*.

Crystal'line (*The*). According to the theory of Ptolemy, the crystalline sphere comes after and beyond the firmament or sphere of the fixed stars. It has a shimmering motion, which somewhat interferes with that of the stars.

They pass the planets seven, and pass the "fixed," And that crystalline sphere whose balance weighs The trepidation talked of.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, III. (1667).

Cuckold King (*The*), sir Mark of Cornwall, whose wife Ysolde [*E. adold*] intrigued with sir Tristram (his nephew), one of the knights of the Round Table.

Cuckoo. Pliny (*Nat. Hist.* x. 9) says: "Cuckoos lay always in other birds' nests."

But, since the cuckoo builds not for himself, Remain in 't as thou mayst.
Shakespeare, *Antony and Cleopatra*, act II. sc. 2 (1608).

(The Bohemians say the festivals of the Virgin used to be held sacred even by dumb animals, and that on those sacred days all the birds of the air ceased building their nests except the cuckoo, which was therefore doomed to wander without having a nest of its own.)

Cud'die or CUTHBERT HEADRIGG, a ploughman, in the service of lady Bellenden of the Tower of Tillietudlem.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

Cuddy, a herdsman, in Spenser's *Shepherd's Calendar*, in three eclogues of which Cuddy is introduced:

Ecl. ii. is a dialogue between Thenot and Cuddy, in which Cuddy is a lad who complains of the cold, and Thenot laments the degeneracy of pastoral life. At one time shepherds and herdsmen were hardy, frugal, and contented; but nowadays, he says, "they are effeminate, luxurious, and ambitious." He then tells Cuddy the fable of "The Oak and the Bramble." (See THENOT.)

Ecl. viii. Cuddy is a full-grown man, appointed umpire to decide a contention in song between the two shepherds, Willy and Perigot. He pronounced each to be worthy of the prize, and then sings to them the "Lament of Colin for Rosalind."

Ecl. x. is between Piers and Cuddy, the subject being "divine poetry." Cuddy declares no poet would be equal to Colin if his mind were not unhappily unbinged by disappointed love.—Spenser, *The Shepherd's Calendar* (1579).

Cuddy, a shepherd, who boasts that the charms of his Buxo'ma far exceed those of Blouzelinda. Lobbin, who is Blouzelinda's swain, repels the boast, and the two shepherds agree to sing the praises of their respective shepherdesses, and to make Clod'dipole arbiter of their contention. Cloddipole listens to their alternate verses, pronounces that "both merit an oaken staff," but, says he, "the herds are weary of the songs, and so am I."—Gay, *Pastoral*, i. (1714).

(This eclogue is in imitation of Virgil's *Ecl. iii.*)

Cui Bono? "Of what practical use is it?"—See Cicero, *Pro Milone*, xii. 32.

Cato, that great and grave philosopher, did commonly demand, when any new project was propounded unto him, "Cui bono?" What good would come in case the same were effected?—Th. Fuller, *Worthies* ("The Design, etc.", i.).

Culdees (i.e. *sequestered persons*), the primitive clergy of presbyterian character, established in Io'na or Icolmkill [*I-columb-kill*] by St. Colum and twelve of his followers in 563. They also founded similar church establishments at Abarneathy, Dunkeld, Kirkcaldy [*Kirk-Culdee*], etc., and at Lindes-

farne, in England. Some say as many as 300 churches were founded by them. Augustine, a bishop of Waterford, began against them in 1176 a war of extermination, when those who could escape sought refuge in Iona, the original cradle of the sect, and were not driven thence till 1203.

Fence to their shades! the pure Culdees
Were Albyn's [Scotland's] earliest priests of God,
Ere yet an island of her sons
By foot of Saxon monk was trod.

Campbell, *Zealure*.

Culloch (*Sawney*), a pedlar.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Cumberland (*John of*). "The devil and John of Cumberland" is a blunder for "The devil and John-a-Cumber." John-a-Cumber was a famous Scotch magician.

He posts to Scotland for brave John-a-Cumber,
The only man renowned for magic skill.
Oft have I heard he once begun like the devil.

A. Munday, *John-a-Kent and John-a-Cumber* (1806).

Cumberland (*William Augustus duke of*), commander-in-chief of the army of George II., whose son he was. The duke was especially celebrated for his victory of Cullo'den (1746); but he was called "The Butcher" from the great severity with which he stamped out the clan system of the Scottish Highlanders. He was wounded in the leg at the battle of Dettingen (1743). Sir W. Scott has introduced him in *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Proud Cumberland prances, insulting the slain,
And their hoof-beaten banners are trod to the plain.
Campbell, *Lochie's Warning*.

Cumberland Poet (*The*), William Wordsworth, born at Cockermouth (1770–1850).

Cum'bria. It included Cumberland, Dumbarton, Renfrew, Ayr, Lanark, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, and Dumfries.

Cumnor Hall, a ballad by Mickel, the lament of Amy Robsart, who had been won and thrown away by the earl of Leicester. She says if roses and lilies grow in courts, why did he pluck the primrose of the field, which some country swain might have won and valued? Thus sore and sad the lady grieved in Cumnor Hall, and ere dawn the death bell rang, and never more was that countess seen.

* * Sir W. Scott took this for the groundwork of his *Kenneth*, which he called *Cumnor Hall*, but Constable, his

publisher, requested him to change the name.

Cunégonde [*Ku'na.gond*], the mistress of *Candide* (2 syl.), in Voltaire's novel called *Candide*. Sterne spells it "Cunegund."

Cun'ningham (*Archie*), one of the archers of the Scotch guards at Plessis les Tours, in the pay of Louis XI.—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

Cu'no, the ranger, father of Agatha.—Weber, *Der Freischütz* (1822).

Cuno'beline, a king of the Sil'urés, son of Tasciovanus and father of Caractacus. Coins still exist bearing the name of "Cunobeline," and the word "Camalodunum" [*Colchester*], the capital of his kingdom. The Roman general between A.D. 13 and 47 was Aulus Plautius, but in 47 Ostorius Scapula took Caractacus prisoner.

Some think Cunobeline is Shakespeare's "Cymbeline," who reigned from B.C. 8 to A.D. 27; but Cymbeline's father was Tenantius or Tenuantius, his sons Guide'rius and Arvir'agus, and the Roman general was Caius Lucius.

... the courageous sons of our Cunobelin
Sank under Plautus' sword
Dryton, *Fainton*, viii. (1812).

Cunstance or Constance. (See CUNSTANCE.)

Cupar Justice, hang first, and try afterwards. (Same as "Jedbury Justice.")

Cupid and Psyche [*Siv'ky*], an episode in *The Golden Ass* of Apuleius. The allegory represents Cupid in love with Psyche. He visited her every evening, and left at sunrise, but strictly enjoined her not to attempt to discover who he was. One night curiosity overcame her prudence, and going to look upon her lover a drop of hot oil fell on his shoulder, awoke him, and he fled. Psyche now wandered in search of the lost one, but was persecuted by Venus with relentless cruelty. Having suffered almost to the death, Cupid at length married her, and she became immortal. Mrs. Tighe has a poem on the subject; Wm. Morris has poetized the same in his *Earthly Paradise* ("May"); Lafontaine has a poem called *Psyche*, in imitation of the episode of Apuleius; and Molière has dramatized the subject.

* * * Woman's ideal of love must not be subjected to too strong a light, or it will flee away, and the woman will suffer

long years of torment. At length truth will correct her exaggerated notions, and love will reside with her for the rest of her life.

Cupid's Jack-o'-Lantern, the object of an affair of gallantry. Bob Acres says:

"Sir, I have followed Cupid's Jack-o'-lantern, and find myself in a quagmire at last."—Sheridan, *The Rivals*, iii. 4 (1775).

Cu'pidon (*Jeans*). Count d'Orsay was so called by lord Byron (1798-1852). The count's father was styled *Le Beau d'Orsay*.

Cur'an, a courtier in Shakespeare's tragedy of *King Lear* (1605).

Curé de Meudon, Rabelais, who was first a monk, then a leech, then prebendary of St. Maur, and lastly curé of Meudon (1483-1553).

Cu'rio, a gentleman attending on the duke of Illyria.—Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night* (1614).

Curio. So Akenside calls Mr. Pulteney, and styles him "the betrayer of his country," alluding to the great statesman's change of politics. Curio was a young Roman senator, at one time the avowed enemy of Caesar, but subsequently of Caesar's party, and one of the victims of the civil war.

Is this the man in freedom's cause approved,
The man so great, so honoured, so beloved . . .
This Curio, hated now and scorned by all,
Who fell himself to work his country's fall?
Akenside, *Epistle to Curio*.

Curious Impertinent (*The*), a tale introduced by Cervantès in his *Don Quixote*. The "impertinent" is an Italian gentleman who is silly enough to make trial of his wife's fidelity by persuading a friend to storm it if he can. Of course his friend "takes the fort," and the fool is left to bewail his own folly.—Pt. I. iv. 5 (1605).

Currer Bell, the *nom de plume* of Charlotte Brontë, author of *Jane Eyre* [*Avr*] (1816-1855).

Curtain Painted. Parrhasios painted a curtain so wonderfully well that even Zeuxis, the rival artist, thought it was real, and bade him draw his drapery aside and show his picture. The painting of Zeuxis was a bunch of grapes so true to nature that the birds came to peck at the fruit. The "curtain," however, gained the prize; for though the grapes deceived the birds, the curtain deceived Zeuxis.

Curta'na, the sword of Edward the Confessor, which had no point, and was therefore the emblem of mercy. Till the reign of Henry III. the royal sword of England was so called.

*But when Curtana will not do the deed,
You lay the pointless clergy-weapon by,
And to the laws, your sword of justice, fly*
Dryden, *The Hind and the Panther*, II. (1687).

Curta'na or Courtain, the sword of Ogier the Dane.

He [Ogier] drew Courtain his sword out of its sheath.
W. Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, 634.

Curt-Hose (2 syl.), Robert II. duc de Normandie (1087-1134).

Curt-Mantle, Henry II. of England (1183, 1154-1189). So called because he wore the Anjou mantle, which was shorter than the robe worn by his predecessors.

Curtis, one of Petruchio's servants. —Shakespeare, *Taming of the Shrew* (1591).

Cur'zon Street (London). So named after the ground-landlord, George Augustus Curzon, third viscount Howe.

Cushla Machree (Irish), "My heart's delight."

Custance, daughter of the emperor of Rome, affianced to the sultan of Syria, who abjured his faith and consented to be baptized in order to marry her. His mother hated this apostasy, and at the wedding breakfast slew all the apostates except the bride. Her she embarked in a ship, which was set adrift, and in due time reached the British shores, where Custance was rescued by the lord-constable of Northumberland, who took her home, and placed her under the care of his wife Hermegild. Custance converted both the constable and his wife. A young knight wished to marry her, but she declined his suit, whereupon he murdered Hermegild, and then laid the bloody knife beside Custance, to make her suspected of the crime. King Alla examined the case, and soon discovered the real facts, whereupon the knight was executed, and the king married Custance. The queen-mother highly disapproved of the match, and during the absence of her son in Scotland embarked Custance and her infant boy in a ship, which was turned adrift. After floating about for five years, it was taken in tow by a Roman fleet on its return from Syria, and Custance with her son Maurice became the guests of a Roman senator. It so

happened that Alla at this same time was at Rome on a pilgrimage, and encountered his wife, who returned with him to Northumberland and lived in peace and happiness the rest of her life.—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Man of Law's Tale," 1388).

Custance, a gay and rich widow, whom Ralph Roister Doister wishes to marry, but he is wholly baffled in his scheme.—Nicholas Udall, *Ralph Roister Doister* (first English comedy, 1534).

Cute (*Alderman*), a "practical philosopher," resolved to put down everything. In his opinion "everything must be put down." Starvation must be put down, and so must suicide, sick mothers, babies, and poverty.—C. Dickens, *The Chimes* (1814).

Cuthal, same as Uthal, one of the Orkneys.

Cuthbert (*St.*), a Scotch monk of the sixth century.

St. Cuthbert's Beads, joints of the articulated stems of encrinites, used for rosaries. So called from the legend that St. Cuthbert sits at night on the rock in Holy Island, forging these "beads." The opposite rock serves him for anvil.

On a rock of Lindisfarne
St. Cuthbert sits, and toils to frame
The sea-born beads that bear his name.
Sir W. Scott, *Marion* (1806).

St. Cuthbert's Stane, a granite rock in Cumberland.

St. Cuthbert's Well, a spring of water close by St. Cuthbert's Stane.

Cuthbert Bede, the Rev. Edw. Bradley, author of *Verdant Green* (1857).

Cuthona, daughter of Rumar, was betrothed to Conlath, youngest son of Morni, of Mora. Not long before the espousals were to be celebrated, Toscar came from Ireland, and was hospitably entertained by Morni. On the fourth day, he saw Cuthona out hunting, and carried her off by force. Being pursued by Conlath, a fight ensued, in which both the young men fell, and Cuthona, after languishing for three days, died also.—Ossian, *Conlath and Cuthona*.

Cuthullin, son of Semo, commander of the Irish army, and regent during the minority of Cormac. His wife was Brag'ca, daughter of Sorgan. In the poem called *Emgal*, Cuthullin was defeated by Swaran king of Lochlin [*Scandinavia*], and being ashamed to

meet Fingal, retired from the field gloomy and sad. Fingal, having utterly defeated Swaran, invited Cuthullin to the banquet, and partially restored his depressed spirits. In the third year of Cormac's reign, Torlath, son of Can'tela, rebelled. Cuthullin gained a complete victory over him at the lake Lego, but was mortally wounded in the pursuit by a random arrow. Cuthullin was succeeded by Nathos, but the young king was soon dethroned by the rebel Cairbar, and murdered.—Ossian, *Fingal* and *The Death of Cuthullin*.

Cutler (*Sir John*), a royalist, who died 1639, reduced to the utmost poverty.

Cutler saw tenants break, and houses fall,
For very want he could not build a wall.
His only daughter in a stranger's power,
For very want he could not pay a dower.
A few grey hairs his reverend temples crowned,
Twas very want that add them for two pound. . . .
Cutler and Britus dying, both exclaim,
"Virtue and Wealth, what are ye but a name?"
Pope, *Moral Essays*, III (1709).

Cutpurse (*Moll*), Mary Frith, the heroine of Middleton's comedy called *The Roaring Girl* (1611). She was a woman of masculine vigour, who not unfrequently assumed man's attire. This notorious cut-purse once attacked general Fairfax on Hounslow Heath, but was arrested and sent to Newgate; she escaped, however, by bribing the turnkey, and died of dropsy at the age of 75. Nathaniel Field introduces her in his drama called *Amerlus fur Ladus* (1618).

Cuttle (*Captain Edward*), a great friend of Solomon Gills, ship's instrument maker. Captain Cuttle had been a skipper, had a hook instead of a right hand, and always wore a very hard, glazed hat. He was in the habit of quoting, and desiring those to whom he spoke "to overhaul the catechism till they found it;" but, he added, "when found, make a note on." The kind-hearted seaman was very fond of Florence Dombey, and of Walter Gay, whom he called "Wal'r." When Florence left her father's roof, captain Cuttle sheltered her at the Wooden Midshipman. One of his favourite sentiments was "May we never want a friend, or a bottle to give him."—C. Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846).

("When found, make a note of" is the motto of *Notes and Queries*.)

Cyan'ean Rocks, the Symple'gades (which see), so called from their deep greenish-blue colour.

Here are those hard rocks of trap of a greenish-blue

coloured with copper, and hence called the Cyan'ean.—Olivier.

Cyc'lades (3 syl.), some twenty islands, so called from the classic legend that they circled round Dêlos when that island was rendered stationary by the birth of Diana and Apollo.

Cyclic Poets, a series of epic poets, who wrote continuations or additions to Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*; they were called "Cyclic" because they confined themselves to the cycle of the Trojan war.

AG'IAS wrote an epic on "the return of the Greeks from Troy" (B.C. 740).

ARCTI'NOS wrote a continuation of the *Iliad*, describing the taking of Troy by the "Wooden Horse," and its conflagration. Virgil has copied from this poet (B.C. 776).

EU'GAMON wrote a continuation of the *Odyssey*. It contains the adventures of Teleg'onos in search of his father Ulysses. When he reached Ith'aca, Ulysses and Telemachos went against him, and Teleg'onos killed Ulysses with a spear which his mother Circe had given him (B.C. 568).

LES'CHÊS, author of the *Little Iliad*, in four books, containing the fate of Ajax, the exploits of Philoctêtês, Neoptol'emos, and Ulysses, and the final capture of Troy (B.C. 708).

STASI'NOS, "son-in-law" of Homer. (He wrote an introduction to the *Iliad*.)

Cyclops. Their names are Brontês, Steropês, and Argês. (See *SINDBAD*, voy. 8.)

Cyclops (*The Iliad*). So Dryden, in the *Masque of Albion and Albanus*, calls Richard Rumbold, an Englishman, the chief conspirator in the "Ryehouse Plot." He had lost one eye, and was executed.

Cy'dip'se (3 syl.), a lady courted by Acontius of Cea, but being unable to obtain her, he wrote on an apple, "I swear by Diana that Acontius shall be my husband." This apple was presented to the maiden, and being persuaded that she had written the words, though inadvertently, she consented to marry Acontius for "the oath's sake."

Cy'dippe by a letter was betrayed,
Wrote on an apple to the unwary maid.
Ovid, *Art of Love*, I.

Cyllaros, the horse of Pollux according to Virgil (*Georg.* III. 80), but of Castor according to Ovid (*Metam.* xii. 408). It was coal-black, with white legs and tail.

Cylle'nus, Mercury; so called from mount Cyllênê, in Arcadia, where he was born.

Cymbeline (8 syl.), mythical king of Britain for thirty-five years. He began to reign in the nineteenth year of Augustus Caesar. His father was Tenuantius, who refused to pay the tribute to the Romans exacted of Cassibelan after his defeat by Julius Caesar. Cymbeline married twice. By his first wife he had a daughter named Imogen, who married Posthumus Leonatus. His second wife had a son named Cloten by a former husband—Shakespeare, *Cymbeline* (1605).

Cymochles [*Str.môk'less*], brother of Pyroch'lês, son of Acratês, and husband of Acras'ia the enchantress. He sets out against sir Guyon, but being ferried over Idle Lake, abandons himself to self-indulgence, and is slain by king Arthur (canto 8).—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, ii. 5, etc. (1590).

Cymod'oce (4 syl.). The mother of Marinel is so called in bk. iv. 12 of the *Fairy Queen*, but in bk. iii. 4 she is spoken of as Cymo'ent "daughter of Nerens" (2 syl.) by an earth-born father, "the famous Dumarin."

Cymoent. (See CYMODOCE.)

Cym'ry, the Welsh.

The Welsh always called themselves "Cymry," the literal meaning of which is "aborigines." . . . It is the same word as "Cimbri." . . . They call their language "Cymraeg," i.e. "the primitive tongue."—E. Williams.

Cyneg'iros, brother of the poet Æschylos. When the Persians, after the battle of Marathon, were pushing off from shore, Cyneg'iros seized one of their ships with his right hand, which being lopped off, he grasped it with his left hand; this being cut off, he seized it with his teeth, and lost his life.

ADMIRAL BENBOW, in an engagement with the French, near St. Martha, in 1701, had his legs and thighs shivered into splinters by chain-shot; but (supported on a wooden frame) he remained on deck till Du Casse sheered off.

ALMEYDA, the Portuguese governor of India, had his legs and thighs shattered in a similar way, and caused himself to be bound to the ship's mast, that he might wave his sword to cheer on the combatants.

JAAFER, at the battle of Muta, carried the sacred banner of the prophet. One hand being lopped off, he held it with the other; this also being cut off, he

held it with his two stumps, and when at last his head was cut off, he contrived to fall dead on the banner, which was thus detained till Abdallah had time to rescue it and hand it to Khaled.

Cyne'tha (8 syl.), eldest son of Cadwallon (king of North Wales). He was an orphan, brought up by his uncle Owen. During his minority, Owen and Cyne'tha loved each other dearly; but when the orphan came of age and claimed his inheritance, his uncle burnt his eyes out by exposing them to plates of hot brass. Cyne'tha and his son Cadwallon accompanied Madoc to North America, where the blind old man died while Madoc was in Wales preparing for his second voyage.—Southey, *Madoc*, i. 3 (1805).

*Cadwallonis erat primævus juve Cyntha:
Proh pudor! hunc oculis patruis privavit Oenus.
The Penturethia.*

Cynic Tub (*The*), Diog'enês, who lived in a tub, and was a cynic philosopher.

[*They*] fetch their doctrines from the Cynic tub.
Milton, *Comus*, 708 (1634).

Cynosure (3 syl.), the pole-star. The word means "the dog's tail," and is used to signify a guiding genius, or the observed of all observers. Cynosu'ra was an Idæan nymph, one of the nurses of Zeus (1 syl.).

Some gentle taper,
Tho' a rush candle, from the wicker hole
Of some clay habitation, visit us
With thy long levelled rule of streaming light,
And thou shalt be our star of Arctus,
Or Lyran cynosure.

Milton, *Comus* (1634).

Where perhaps some Beauty lies,
The cynosure of neighbouring eyes.
Milton, *L'Allegro* (1633).

Cyn'thia, the moon or Diana, who was born on mount Cynthus, in Dêlos. Apollo is called "Cynthius."

. . . watching, in the night,
Beneath pale Cynthis melancholy light.
Faircenter, *The Shipwreck*, iii. 3 (1760).

Cyn'thia. So Spenser, in *Colin Clout's Come Home Again*, calls queen Elizabeth, "whose angel's eye" was his life's sole bliss, his heart's eternal treasure. Ph. Fletcher, in *The Purple Island*, iii., also calls queen Elizabeth "Cynthia."

Her words were like a stream of honey flowing . . .
Her deeds were like great clusters of ripe grapes . . .
Her looks were like beams of the morning sun
Forth looking thro' the windows of the east . . .
Her thoughts were like the fumes of frankincense
Which from a golden censer forth doth rise.
Spenser, *Colin Clout's Come Home Again* (1591).

Cyn'tia, daughter of sir Paul Pliant, and daughter-in-law of lady Pliant. She is in love with Mellefont (2 syl.). Sir

Paul calls her "Thy."—W. Congreve, *The Double Dealer* (1694).

Cyprian (A), a woman of loose morals; so called from the island Cyprus, a chief seat of the worship of Venus or Cypris.

Cyprian (Brother), a Dominican monk at the monastery of Holyrood.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Cyrenaic Shell (*The*), the lyre or strain of Callimachos, a Greek poet of Alexandria, in Egypt. Six of his hymns in hexameter verse are still extant.

For you the Cyrenaic shell
Behold I touch revering.
Akenaide, *Hymn to the Naiads*.

Cyric (*St.*), the saint to whom sailors address themselves. The St. Elmo of the Welsh.

The weary mariners
Called on St. Cyric's aid
Southey, *Madoc*, l. 1 (1805).

Cyrus and Tom'yris. Cyrus, after subduing the eastern parts of Asia, was defeated by Tom'yris queen of the Massagetae, in Scythia. Tom'yris cut off his head, and threw it into a vessel filled with human blood, saying, as she did so, "There, drink thy fill." Dante refers to this incident in his *Purgatory*, xii.

Consider Cyrus . . .
He whose huge power no man might overthrow,
Tom'yris queen with great de-pu-ble slaw,
His head dismembered from his nangled wags
Herself she cast into a vessel fraught
With clotted blood of them that felt her fure,
And with those words a just reward she taught—
"Dryake now thy fill of this deured draught."
T. Sackville, *A Mirror for Magistrates*
("The Complaynt," 1567).

Cythere'a, Venus; so called from Cytherea (now *Cerigo*), a mountainous island of Laconia, noted for the worship of Aphrodite (or Venus). The tale is that Venus and Mars, having formed an illicit affection for each other, were caught in a delicate net made by Vulcan, and exposed to the ridicule of the court of Olympus.

He the fate [may sing]
Of naked Mars with Cytherea chained.
Akenaide, *Hymn to the Naiads*.

Cyze'nis, the infamous daughter of Diomed, who killed every one that fell into her clutches, and compelled fathers to eat their own children.

Czar (Cæsar), a title first assumed in Russia by Ivan III., who, in 1472, married a princess of the imperial Byzantine line. He also introduced the double-headed black eagle of Byzantium as the national symbol. The official style of the Russian autocrat is *Samoderjetz*.

D.

D'Acunha (*Teresa*), waiting-woman to the countess of Glenallan.—Sir W. Scott, *Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Daffodil. When Persephone, the daughter of Demeter, was a little maiden, she wandered about the meadows of Enna, in Sicily, to gather white daffodils to wreath into her hair, and being tired she fell asleep. Pluto, the god of the infernal regions, carried her off to become his wife, and his touch turned the white flowers to a golden yellow. Some remained in her tresses till she reached the meadows of Acheron, and falling off there grew into the asphodel, with which the meadows thenceforth abounded.

She stepped upon Sicilian grass,
Demeter's daughter, fresh and fair,
A child of light, a radiant lass,
And gamesome as the morning air
The daffodils were fair to see,
They nodded lightly on the sea;
Persephone! Persephone!
Jean Ingelow, *Persephone*.

Dagon, sixth in order of the hierarchy of hell: (1) Satan, (2) Beelzebub, (3) Moloch, (4) Chemos, (5) Thammuz, (6) Dagon. Dagon was half man and half fish. He was worshipped in Ashdod, Gath, Ascalon, Ekron, and Gaza (the five chief cities of the Philistines). When the "ark" was placed in his temple, Dagon fell, and the palms of his hands were broken off.

Next came . . .
Dagon . . . wh-monster, upward man
And downward fish.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, l. 437, etc. (1666).

Dagonet (Sir), king Arthur's fool. One day sir Dagonet, with two squires, came to Cornwall, and as they drew near a well sir Tristram soused them all three in, and dripping wet made them mount their horses and ride off, amid the jeers of the spectators (pt. ii. 60).

King Arthur loved sir Dagonet passing well, and made him knight with his own hands; and at every tournament he made King Arthur laugh.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, ll. 97 (1470).

Justice Shallow brags that he once personated sir Dagonet, while he was a student at Clement's Inn.—Shakespeare, *2 Henry IV.* act ii. sc. 2 (1598).

"Tennyson deviates in this, as he does in so many other instances, from the old romance. The *History* says that king Arthur made Dagonet knight "with his own hands," because he "loved him

passing well;" but Tennyson says that sir Gawain made him "a mock-knight of the Round Table."—*The Last Tournament*, 1.

Dal'dah, Mahomet's favourite white mule.

Dalga, a Lombard harlot, who tries to seduce young Goltso, but Goltso is saved by his friend Ulfmore.—Sir W. Davenant, *Gondibert* (died 1668).

Dalgarno (*Lord Malcolm* of), a profligate young nobleman, son of the earl of Huntinglen (an old Scotch noble family). Nigel strikes Dalgarno with his sword, and is obliged to seek refuge in "Alsatia." Lord Dalgarno's villainy to the lady Hermioné excites the displeasure of king James, and he would have been banished if he had not married her. After this, lord Dalgarno carries off the wife of John Christie, the ship-owner, and is shot by captain Colepepper, the Alsatian bully.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Dalgetty (*Dugald*), of Drumthwacket, the union of the soldado with the pedantic student of Mareschal College. As a soldier of fortune, he is retained in the service of the earl of Monteth. The marquis of Argyll (leader of the parliamentary army) tried to tamper with him in prison, but Dugald seized him, threw him down, and then made his escape, locking the marquis in the dungeon. After the battle, captain Dalgetty was knighted. This "Rittmaster" is a pedant, very conceited, full of vulgar assurance, with a good stock of worldly knowledge, a student of divinity, and a soldier who lets his sword out to the highest bidder. The character is original and well drawn.—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.).

It was an odd fortune, but is now reduced to the dimensions of a "sconce" that would have delighted the strategic soul of Dugald Dalgetty, of Drumthwacket.—*Tales, Collections, etc.*, 48.

* * The original of this character was Munro, who wrote an account of the campaigns of that band of Scotch and English auxiliaries in the island of Swinemünde, in 1680. Munro was himself one of the band. Dugald Dalgetty is one of the best of Scott's characters.

Dalton (*Mrs.*), housekeeper to the Rev. Mr. Staunton, of Willingham Rectory.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Muldoon* (time, George II.).

Dalton (*Reginald*), the hero of a novel so called, by J. G. Lockhart (1832).

Dalsell (*General Thomas*), in the royal army of Charles II.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (1816).

Damascus of the North. Bosna-Seraï, capital of Bosnia, is so called from its garden-like aspect, trees being everywhere mingled with the houses.

Dame du Lac, Vivienne le Fay. The lake was "en la marche de la petite Bretagne;" "en ce lieu . . . avoit la dame moult de belles maisons et moult riches."

Dame du Lac, Seville (2 syl.). Her castle was surrounded by a river on which rested so thick a fog that no eye could see across it. Alexander the Great abode a fortnight with this fay, to be cured of his wounds, and king Arthur was the result of their amour. (This is not in accordance with the general legends of this noted hero. See ARTHUR.)—*Perceforest*, i. 42.

Dam'ian, a squire attending on the Grand-Master of the Knights Templars.—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Damiot'ti (*Dr. Bytisti*), a Paduan quack, who exhibits "the enchanted mirror" to lady Forester and lady Bothwell. They see therein the clandestine marriage and infidelity of sir Philip Forester.—Sir W. Scott, *Aunt Margaret's Mirror* (time, William III.).

Damis [*Püh.me*], son of Orgon and Elmire (2 syl.), impetuous and self-willed.—Molière, *Tartuffe* (1661).

Damn with Faint Praise.

Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer,
And without sneering teach the wit to sneer.
Pope, *Prologue to the Satires*, 201 (1734).

Damno'nii, the people of Damno'nium, that is, Cornwall, Devon, Dorsetshire, and part of Somersetshire. This region, says Richard of Cirencester (*Hist.* vi. 18) was much frequented by the Phœnician, Greek, and Gallic merchant, for the metals with which it abounded, and particularly for its tin.

Wherein our Devonshire now and farthest Cornwall are,
The old Damnoni [sic] dwelt.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xvi. (1613).

Dam'ocles (3 syl.), a sycophant, in the court of Dionysius the Elder, of Syracuse. After extolling the felicity of princes, Dionysius told him he would give him experimental proof thereof. Accordingly he had the courtier arrayed in royal robes and seated at a sumptuous banquet, but overhead was a sword suspended by a

single horsehair, and Damocles was afraid to stir, lest the hair should break and the sword fall on him. Dionysius thus intimated that the lives of kings are threatened every hour of the day.—Cicero.

Let us who have not our names in the Red Book console ourselves by thinking comfortably how miserable our betters may be, and that Damocles, who sits on such cushions, and is served on gold plates, has an awful sword hanging over his head, in the shape of a bailiff, or hereditary debtor, or family secret.—Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, xiv. (1848).

Damoc'tas, a herdsman. Theocritus and Virgil use the name in their pastorals.

And old Damoc'tas loved to hear our song
Milton, *Lyones* (1638).

Da'mon, a goat-herd in Virgil's third *Eclogue*. Walsh introduces the same name in his *Eclogues* also. Any rustic, swain, or herdsman.

Damon and De'lia. Damon asks Delia why she looks so coldly on him. She replies because of his attentions to Belvidera. He says he paid these attentions at her own request, "to hide the secret of their mutual love." Delia confesses that his prudence is commendable, but his acting is too earnest. To this he rejoins that she alone holds his heart; and Delia replies:

Tho' well I might your truth mistrust,
My foolish heart believes you just,
Reason's faith may disapprove,
But I believe, because I love.

Lord Lyttleton.

Damon and Musidora, two lovers who misunderstood each other. Musidora was coy, and Damon thought her shyness indicated indifference; but one day he saw her bathing, and his delicacy on the occasion so charmed the maiden that she at once accepted his proffered love.—Tomson, *The Seasons* ("Summer," 1727).

Da'mon and Pythias. Damon, a senator of Syracuse, was by nature hottempled, but was schooled by Pythagorean philosophy into a Stoic coldness and slowness of speech. He was a fast friend of the republic, and when Dionysius was made "king" by a vote of the senate, Damon upbraided the betrayers of his country, and pronounced Dionysius a "tyrant." For this he was seized, and as he tried to stab Dionysius, he was condemned to instant death. Damon now craved respite for four hours to bid farewell to his wife and child, but the request was denied him. On his way to execution, his friend Pythias encountered him, and obtained permission of Dionysius to become his surety, and

to die in his stead, if within four hours Damon did not return. Dionysius not only accepted the bail, but extended the leave to six hours. When Damon reached his country villa, Lucullus killed his horse to prevent his return; but Damon, seizing the horse of a chance traveller, reached Syracuse just as the executioner was preparing to put Pythias to death. Dionysius so admired this proof of friendship, that he forgave Damon, and requested to be taken into his friendship.

This subject was dramatized in 1571 by Richard Edwards, and again in 1825 by John Banim.

(The classic name of *Pythias* is "Phintias.") (See *Gesta Romanorum*, Tale cviii.)

Damsel or **Damoiseau** (in Italian, *donzel*; in Latin, *domicellus*), one of the gallant youths domiciled in the *maison du roi*. These youths were always sons of the greater vassals. Louis VII. (*le Jeune*) was called "The Royal Damsel;" and at one time the royal body-guard was called "The King's Damsels."

Damsel of Brittany, Eleanor, daughter of Geoffrey (second son of Henry II. of England). After the death of Arthur, his sister Eleanor was next in succession to the crown, but John, who had caused Arthur's death, confined Eleanor in Bristol Castle, where she remained till her death, in 1241.

D'Amville (3 syl.), "the atheist," with the assistance of Borachio, murdered Montferrers, his brother, for his estates.—Cyril Tournier, *The Atheist's Tragedy* (seventeenth century).

Dam'yan (3 syl.), the lover of May (the youthful bride of January a Lombard knight, 60 years of age).—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Merchant's Tale," 1388).

Dan of the Howlet Hirst, the dragon of the revels at Kennaquhair Abbey.—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot and The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth).

Dan'ae (3 syl.), an Argive princess, visited by Zeus [Jupiter] in the form of a shower of gold, while she was confined in an inaccessible tower.

Danaid (3 syl.). Danaus had fifty daughters, called the Danaïds or Danaïdes. These fifty women married the fifty sons of Egyptus, and (with one exception) murdered their husbands on the night of their espousals. For this

crime they were doomed in hadès to pour water everlastingly into sieves.

Let not your prudence, dearest, drowse, or prove
The Danald of a leaky vase.

Tennyson, *The Princess*, II.

* * The one who spared her husband was Hypermnestra, whose husband's name was Lynceus [*Linc'suse*].

Dan'aw, the German word for the Dan'ube, used by Milton in his *Paradise Lost*, l. 853 (1665).

Dancing Chancellor (*The*), sir Christopher Hatton, who attracted the attention of queen Elizabeth by his graceful dancin'g at a masque. She took him into favour, and made him both chancellor and knight of the Garter (died 1591).

* * Mons. de Lauzun, the favourite of Louis XIV., owed his fortune to his grace in dancing in the king's quadrille.

Many more than one nobleman owed the favour he enjoyed at court to the way he polished his toe or moved his leg.—A. Dumas, *Taking the Bastille*.

Dancing Water (*The*), from the Burning Forest. This water had the power of imparting youthful beauty to those who used it. Prince Chery, aided by a dove, obtained it for Fairstar.

The dancing water is the eighth wonder of the world. It beautifies ladies, makes them young again, and enriches them.—Comtesse d'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Princesse Faustin," 1693).

Dandies (*The prince of*), Beau Brummel (1778-1840).

Dandin (*George*), a rich French tradesman, who marries Ang'elique, the daughter of Mons. le baron de Sotenville, and has the "privilege" of paying off the family debts, maintaining his wife's noble parents, and being snubbed on all occasions to his heart's content. He constantly said to himself, in self-rebuke, *Vous l'avez voulu, vous l'avez voulu, George Dandin!* ("You have no one to blame but yourself! you brought it on yourself, George Dandin!")

Vous l'avez voulu, vous l'avez voulu, George Dandin! vous l'avez voulu! . . . vous avez justement ce que vous méritez.—Molière, *George Dandin*, l. 9 (1668).

"Well, tu l'as voulu, George Dandin," she said, with a smile, "you were determined on it, and must bear the consequences."—Fanny Fitzgerald, *The Partisan Family*, l. 362.

* * There is no such phrase in the comedy as *Tu l'as voulu*, it is always *Vous l'avez voulu*.

Dan'dolo (*Signor*), a friend to Fazio in prosperity, but who turns from him when in disgrace. He says:

Signor, I am paramount
In all matters of boot and spur and bow;

In matters of the robe and cap supreme;
In ruff disputes, my lord, there's no appeal
From my irresistibility.

Dean Milman, *Piccolino*, ll. 1 (1818).

Dane'lagh (2 syl.), the fifteen counties in which the Danes settled in England, viz., Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Herts, Cambs., Hants, Lincoln, Notts., Derby, Northampton, Leicestershire, Bucks., Beds., and the vast territory called Northumbria.—*Bromton Chronicle* (printed 1652).

Dangeau (*Jouer à la*), to play as good a hand at cards as Philippe de Courcillon, marquis de Dangeau (1638-1720).

Dan'gerfield (*Captain*), a hired witness in the "Popish Plot."—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Dangle, a gentleman bitten with the theatrical mania, who annoys a manager with impertinent flattery and advice. It is said that Thomas Vaughan, a playwright of small reputation, was the original of this character.—Sheridan, *The Critic* (see act i. 1), (1779).

The latter portion of the sentence is intelligible . . . but the rest reminds us of Mr. Dangle's remark, that the interpreter appears the harder to be understood of the two.—*Encyc. Brit. Art.* "Romance."

Dan'hasch, one of the genii who did not "acknowledge the great Solomon." When the princess Badoura in her sleep was carried to the bed of prince Camaralzaman that she might see him, Danhasch changed himself into a flea, and bit her lip, at which Badoura awoke, saw the prince sleeping by her side, and afterwards became his wife.—*Arabian Nights* ("Camaralzaman and Badoura").

Daniel, son of Widow Sackitt; a wealthy Indian planter. A noodle of the softest mould, whom Lucy Weldon marries for his money.—Thomas Southern, *Oroonoko* (1696).

Dan'nischemend, the Persian sorcerer, mentioned in Donnerhugel's narrative.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geirstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Dante and Beatrice. Some say that Beatrice, in Dante's *Divina Commedia*, merely personifies faith; others think it a real character, and say she was the daughter of an illustrious family of Portinari, for whom the poet entertained a purely platonic affection. She meets the poet after he has been dragged through the river Lethè (*Purgatory*, xxxi.), and conducts him through para-

dise. Beatrice Portinari married Simon de Bardi, and died at the age of 24; Dante was a few months older.

Some persons say that Dante meant Theology
By Beatrice, and not a mistress; i. e. . . .
Deem this a commentator's phantasy.
Byron, *Don Juan*, ill. 11 (1820).

* * The poet married Gemma, of the powerful house of Donati. (See Lovks.)
Dante's Beard. All the pictures of Dante which I have seen represent him without any beard or hair on his face at all; but in *Purgatory*, xxxi., Beatrice says to him, "Raise thou thy beard, and lo! what sight shall do," i. e. lift up your face and look about you; and he adds, "No sooner lifted I mine aspect up . . . than mine eyes [encountered] Beatrice."

Danton of the Covenues. Pierre Seguiet, prophet and preacher of Magistavols, in France. He was a leader amongst the Camisards.

Danvers (*Charles*), an embryo bar-rister of the Middle Temple.—C. Selby, *The Unfinished Gentleman*.

Daph'ne (2 syl.), daughter of Sileno and Mysis, and sister of Nysa. The favourite of Apollo while sojourning on earth in the character of a shepherd lad named "Pol."—Kane O'Hara, *Midas* (a burlesque, 1764).

(In classic mythology Daphnê fled from the amorous god, and escaped by being changed into a laurel.)

Daph'nis, a beautiful Sicilian shepherd, the inventor of bucolic poetry. He was a son of Mercury, and friend both of Pan and of Apollo.

Daph'ni, the modest shepherd.

That is that modest shepherd, he
That only dare salute, but never could be
Brought to kiss any, hold discourse, or sing,
Whisper, or boldly ask.

John Fletcher, *The Faithful Shepherdess*, l. 3 (1610).

Daph'nis and Chloë, a prose-pastoral love story in Greek, by Longos (a Byzantine), not unlike the tale of *The Gentle Shepherd*, by Allan Ramsay. Gessner has also imitated the Greek romances in his idyll called *Daphnis*. In this love story Longos says he was hunting in Lesbos, and saw in a grove consecrated to the nymphs a beautiful picture of children exposed, lovers plighting their faith, and the incursions of pirates, which he now expresses and dedicates to Pan, Cupid, and the nymphs. *Daphnis*, of course, is the lover of Chloë. (Probably this Greek pastoral story

suggested to St. Pierre his story of *Paul and Virginia*. Gay has a poem entitled *Daphnis and Chloë*.)

Dapper, a lawyer's clerk, who went to Subtle "the alchemist," to be supplied with "a familiar" to make him win in horse-racing, cards, and all games of chance. Dapper is told to prepare himself for an interview with the fairy queen by taking "three drops of vinegar in at the nose, two at the mouth, and one at either ear," "to cry *hum thrice* and *buzz* as often."—Ben Jonson, *The Alchemist* (1610).

Dapple, the donkey ridden by Sancho Panza, in Cervantes' romance of *Don Quixote* (1605-1615).

Darby and Joan. This ballad, called *The Happy Old Couple*, is printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, v. 153 (March, 1735). It is also in Plumptre's *Collection of Songs*, 152 (Camb. 1805), with the music. The words are sometimes attributed to Prior, and the first line favours the notion: "Dear Chloë, while thus beyond measure;" only Prior always spells *Chloë* without "h."

Darby and Joan are an old-fashioned, loving couple, wholly averse to change of any sort. It is generally said that Henry Woodfall was the author of the ballad, and that the originals were John Darby (printer, of Bartholomew Close, who died 1730) and his wife Joan. Woodfall served his apprenticeship with John Darby.

"You may be a Darby [*Mr. Hardcastle*], but I'll be no Joan. I promise you."—Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer*, l. 1 (1773).

Dardu-Le'na, the daughter of Földath general of the Fir-bolg or Belgæ settled in the south of Ireland. When Földath fell in battle,

His soul rushed to the vale of Mona, to Dardu-Lena's dream, by Dalrutha's stream, where she slept, returning from the chase of hinds. Her bow is near the maid, unstrung. . . . Clothed in the beauty of youth, the love of heroes lay Dark bending from . . . the wood her wounded father seemed to come. He appeared at times, then hid himself in mist. Bursting into tears, she arose. She knew that the chief was low. . . . Thus wast the best of his race, O blue-eyed Dardu-Lena!—Ossian, *Temora*, v.

Dare. *Humani nihil a me alienum esse puto.*—Terence.

I dare do all that may become a man,
Who dares do more is none.
Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, act l. sc. 7 (1606).

Dargo, the spear of Ossian son of Fingal.—Ossian, *Cuthon and Colmal*.

Dar'gonet "the Tall" son of As-

tolpho, and brother of Paradine. In the fight provoked by Oswald against duke Gondibert, which was decided by four combatants against four, Dargonet was slain by Hugo the Little. Dargonet and his brother were rivals for the love of Laura.—Sir Wm. Davenant, *Gondibert*, i. (died 1668).

Darius and His Horse. The seven candidates for the throne of Persia agreed that he should be king whose horse neighed first. As the horse of Darius was the first to neigh, Darius was proclaimed king.

That brave Scythian,
Who found more sweetness in his horse's neighing
Than all the Phrygian, Dulian, Lydian playing
Lord Brooke.

(All the south of Russia and west of Asia was called Scythia.)

Darlemont, guardian and maternal uncle of Julio Harancour; formerly a merchant. He takes possession of the inheritance of his ward by foul means, but is proud as Lucifer, suspicious, exacting, and tyrannical. Every one fears him; no one loves him.—Thom. Holcroft, *Deaf and Dumb* (1785).

Darling (*Grace*), daughter of William Darling, lighthouse-keeper on Longstone, one of the Farne Islands. On the morning of September 7, 1838, Grace and her father saved nine of the crew of the *Forfarshire* steamer, wrecked among the Farne Islands opposite Bamborough Castle (1815-1842).

Darnay (*Charles*), the lover and afterwards the husband of Lucie Manette. He bore a strong likeness to Sydney Carton, and was a noble character, worthy of Lucie. His real name was Evre'monde.—C. Dickens, *A Tale of Two Cities* (1859).

Darnel (*Aurelia*), a character in Smollett's novel entitled *The Adventures of Sir Launcelot Greaves* (1760).

Darnley, the *amant* of Charlotte [Lambert], in *The Hypocrite*, by Isaac Bickerstaff. In Molière's comedy of *Tartuffe*, Charlotte is called "Mariane," and Darnley is "Valere."

Dar-Thula, daughter of Colla, and "fairest of Erin's maidens." She fell in love with Nathos, one of the three sons of Usmoth lord of Etha (in Argyllshire). Cairbar, the rebel, was also in love with her, but his suit was rejected. Nathos was made commander of king Cormac's

army at the death of Cuthullin, and for a time upheld the tottering throne. But the rebel grew stronger and stronger, and at length found means to murder the young king; whereupon the army under Nathos deserted. Nathos was now obliged to quit Ireland, and Dar-Thula fled with him. A storm drove the vessel back to Ulster, where Cairbar was encamped, and Nathos, with his two brothers, being overpowered by numbers, fell. Dar-Thula was arrayed as a young warrior; but when her lover was slain "her shield fell from her arm; her breast of snow appeared, but it was stained with blood. An arrow was fixed in her side," and her dying blood was mingled with that of the three brothers.—Ossian, *Dar-Thula* (founded on the story of "Deirdri," i. *Trans. of the Gaelic Soc.*).

Dartle (*Rosa*), companion of Mrs. Steerforth. She loved Mrs. Steerforth's son, but her love was not reciprocated. Miss Dartle is a vindictive woman, noted for a scar on her lip, which told tales when her temper was aroused. This scar was from a wound given by young Steerforth, who struck her on the lip when a boy.—C. Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849).

Darwin's Missing Link, the link between the monkey and man. According to Darwin, the present host of animal life began from a few elemental forms, which developed, and by natural selection propagated certain types of animals, while others less suited to the battle of life died out. Thus, beginning with the larvæ of ascidians (a marine mollusc), we get by development to fish lowly organized (as the lancelet), thence to ganoids and other fish, then to amphibians. From amphibians we get to birds and reptiles, and thence to mammals, among which comes the monkey, between which and man is a MISSING LINK.

Dashall (*The Hon. Tom*), cousin of Tally-ho. The rambles and adventures of these two blades are related by Pierce Egan (1821-1822).

D'Asumar (*Count*), an old Nestor, who fancied nothing was so good as when he was a young man.

"Alas! I see no men nowadays comparable to those I knew heretofore; and the tournaments are not performed with half the magnificence as when I was a young man. . . . Seeing some fine peaches served up, he observed, 'In my time, the peaches were much larger than they are at present; nature degenerates every day.'

"At that rate," said his companion, smiling, "the pouches of Adam's line must have been wonderfully large."—*Lancelotti, Old Blas*, iv. 7 (1724).

Daughter (*The*), a drama by S. Knowles (1836). Marian, "daughter" of Robert, once a wrecker, was betrothed to Edward, a sailor, who went on his last voyage, and intended then to marry her. During his absence a storm at sea arose, a body was washed ashore, and Robert went down to plunder it. Marian went to look for her father and prevent his robbing those washed ashore by the waves, when she saw in the dusk some one stab a wrecked body. It was Black Norris, but she thought it was her father. Robert being taken up, Marian gave witness against him, and he was condemned to death. Norris said he would save her father if she would marry him, and to this she consented; but on the wedding day Edward returned. Norris was taken up for murder, and Marian was saved.

Daughter with Her Murdered Father's Head. Margaret Roper, daughter of sir Thomas More, obtained privately the head of her father, which had been exposed on London Bridge, enclosed it in a casket, and at death was buried with the casket in her arms. Tennyson says—

Morn broadened on the borders of the dark,
Ere I saw her who clasped in her last trance
Her murdered father's head.

The head of the young earl of Derwent-water was exposed on Temple Bar in 1716. His wife drove in a cart under the arch, and a man, hired for the purpose, threw the young earl's head into the cart, that it might be decently buried.—Sir Bernard Burke.

Mlle. de Sombreuil, daughter of the comte de Sombreuil, insisted on sharing her father's prison during the "Reign of Terror," and in accompanying him to the guillotine.

Dauphin (*Le Grand*), Louis duc de Bourgogne, eldest son of Louis XIV., for whom was published the *Delphin Classics* (1661-1711).

Dauphin (*Le Petit*), son of the "Grand Dauphin" (1682-1712).

Daura, daughter of Armin. She was betrothed to Armar, son of Armart, Erath a rival lover having been rejected by her. One day, disguised as an old grey-beard, Erath told Daura that he was sent to conduct her to Armar, who

was waiting for her. Without the slightest suspicion, she followed her guide, who took her to a rock in the midst of the sea, and there left her. Her brother Arindal, returning from the chase, saw Erath on the shore, and bound him to an oak; then pushing off the boat, went to fetch back his sister. At this crisis Armar came up, and discharged his arrow at Erath; but the arrow struck Arindal, and killed him. "The boat broke in twain," and Armar plunged into the sea to rescue his betrothed; but a "sudden blast from the hills struck him, and he sank to rise no more." Daura was rescued by her father, but she haunted the shore all night in a drenching rain. Next day "her voice grew very feeble; it died away; and, spent with grief, she expired."—*Ossian, Songs of Selma*.

Davenant (*Lord*), a bigamist. One wife was Marianne Dormer, whom he forsook in three months. It was given out that he was dead, and Marianne in time married lord Davenant's son. His other wife was Louisa Travers, who was engaged to captain Dormer, but was told that the captain was faithless and had married another. When the villainy of his lordship could be no longer concealed, he destroyed himself.

Lady Davenant, one of the two wives of lord Davenant. She was "a faultless wife," with beauty to attract affection, and every womanly grace.

Charles Davenant, a son of lord Davenant, who married Marianne Dormer, his father's wife.—Cumberland, *The Mysterious Husband* (1783).

Davenant (*Will*), a supposed descendant from Shakespeare, and Wildrake's friend.—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, the Commonwealth).

David, in Dryden's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, is meant for Charles II. As David's beloved son Absalom rebelled against him, so the duke of Monmouth rebelled against his father Charles II. As Achitophel was a traitorous counsellor to David, so was the earl of Shaftesbury to Charles II. As Hushai outwitted Achitophel, so Hyde (duke of Rochester) outwitted the earl of Shaftesbury, etc., etc.

Auspicious prince,
Thy longing country's darling and desire,
Thy cloudy pillar, and their guardian see . . .
The people's prayer, the glad diviner's theme,
The young man's vision, and the old man's dream.
Dryden, *Absalom and Achitophel*, l. 1661.

David, king of North Wales, eldest son of Owen, by his second wife. Owen died in 1169. David married Emma Plantagenet, a Saxon princess. He slew his brother Hoel and his half-brother Yorwerth (son of Owen by his first wife), who had been set aside from the succession in consequence of a blemish in the face. He also imprisoned his brother Rodri, and drove others into exile. Madoc, one of his brothers, went to America, and established there a Welsh colony.—*Southey, Madoc* (1805).

David (*St.*), son of Xantus prince of Cereticu (*Cardiganshire*) and the nun Maelaria. He was the uncle of king Arthur. St. David first embraced the ascetic life in the Isle of Wight, but subsequently removed to Menevia, in Pembrokeshire, where he founded twelve convents. In 577 the archbishop of Caerleon resigned his see to him, and St. David removed the seat of it to Menevia, which was subsequently called St. David's, and became the metropolis of Wales. He died at the age of 146, in the year 642. The waters of Bath "owe their warmth and salutary qualities to the benediction of this saint." Drayton says he lived in the valley of Ewias (2 *syl.*), between the hills of Hatterill, in Monmouthshire.

Here, in an aged cell with moss and ivy grown,
In which not to this day the sun hath ever shone,
That reverend British saint in zealous ages past,
To contemplation lived.

Polyolbion, iv. (1612).

St. David's Day, March 1. The leek worn by Welshmen on this day is in memory of a complete victory obtained by them over the Saxons (March 1, 640). This victory is ascribed "to the prayers of St. David," and his judicious adoption of a leek in the cap, that the Britons might readily recognize each other. The Saxons, having no badge not unfrequently turned their swords against their own supporters.

David and Jonathan, inseparable friends. The allusion is to David the psalmist and Jonathan the son of Saul. David's lamentation at the death of Jonathan was never surpassed in pathos and beauty.—2 *Samuel* i. 19-27.

David Debet, debt.

So oft thy neighbours banquet in thy hall,
Thou David Debet in thy parter stand.
And bidst the(e) welcome to thine own decay.
d. Gascoigne, *Allegorical Feast*, etc. (died 1775).

David of Stenhouse, a friend of Hobbie Elliott.—Sir W. Scott, *The Black Dwarf* (time, Anne).

Davies (*John*), an old fisherman employed by Joshua Geddes the quaker.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Davus, a plain, uncouth servitor; a common name for a slave in Greek and Roman plays, as in the *Andria* of Terence.

— His face made of brass, like a vice in a game,
His gesture like Davus, whom Terence doth name.
T. Tumor, *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*, liv. (1687).

Davus sum, non Œdipus. I am a homely man, and do not understand hints, innuendoes, and riddles, like Œdipus. Œdipus was the Theban who expounded the riddle of the Sphinx, that puzzled all his countrymen. Davus was the stock name of a servant or slave in Latin comedies. The proverb is used by Terence, *Andria*, 1, 2, 23.

Davy, the varlet of justice Shallow, who so identifies himself with his master that he considers himself half host half varlet. Thus when he seats Bardolph and Page at table, he tells them they must take "his" good will for their assurance of welcome.—Shakespeare, 2 *Henry IV.* (1598).

Daw (*Sir David*), a rich, dunder-headed baronet of Monmouthshire, without wit, words, or worth, but believing himself somebody, and fancying himself a sharp fellow, because his servants laugh at his good sayings, and his mother calls him a wag. Sir David pays his suit to Miss [Emily] Tempest; but as the affections of the young lady are fixed on Henry Woodville, the baron goes to the wall.—Cumberland, *The Wheel of Fortune* (1779).

Dawfyd, "the one-eyed" freebooter chief.—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

Dawkins (*Jack*), known by the sobriquet of the "Artful Dodger." He is one of Fagin's tools. Jack Dawkins is a young scamp of unmitigated villainy, and full of artifices, but of a cheery, buoyant temper.—C. Dickens, *Oliver Twist*, viii. (1837).

Dawson (*Bully*), a London sharper, bully, and debauchee of the seventeenth century.—See *Spectator*, No. 2.

Bully Dawson kicked by half the town, and half the town kicked by Bully Dawson.—Charles Lamb.

Dabson (*Jemmy*). Captain James Dawson was one of the eight officers belonging to the Manchester volunteers in the

service of Charles Edward, the young pretender. He was a very amiable young man, engaged to a young lady of family and fortune, who went in her carriage to witness his execution for treason. When the body was drawn, *i.e.* embowelled, and the heart thrown into the fire, she exclaimed, "James Dawson!" and expired. Shenstone has made this the subject of a tragic ballad.

Young Dawson was a gallant youth,
A brighter heart and the plian,
And well he loved one charming maid,
And dearly was he loved again.
Shenstone, *James Dawson*.

Dawson (Phoebe), "the pride of Lammass Fair," courted by all the smartest young men of the village, but caught "by the sparkling eyes" and ardent words of a tailor. Phoebe had by him a child before marriage, and after marriage he turned a "captious tyrant and a noisy sot." Poor Phoebe drooped, "pinched were her looks, as one who pined for bread," and in want and sickness she sank into an early tomb.

This sketch is one of the best in Crabbe's *Parish Register* (1807).

Day (Justice), a pitiable hen-pecked husband, who always addresses his wife as "duck" or "duckie."

Mrs. Day, wife of the "justice," full of vulgar dignity, overbearing, and loud. She was formerly the kitchen-maid of her husband's father; but being raised from the kitchen to the parlour, became my lady paramour.

In the comedy from which this farce is taken, "Mrs. Day" was the kitchen-maid in the family of colonel Careless, and went by the name of Gillian. In her exalted state she insisted on being addressed as "Your honour" or "Your ladyship."

Margaret Woffington [1718-1760], in "Mrs. Day," made no scruple to disguise her beautiful face by drawing on it the lines of deformity, and to put on the tawdry habiliments and vulgar manners of an old hypocritical city wizen.—Thomas Davies.

Abel Day, a puritanical prig, who can do nothing without Obadiah. This "downright ass" (act i. 1) aspires to the hand of the heiress Arabella.—T. Knight, *The Honest Thieves*.

This farce is a mere *réchauffé* of *The Committee*, a comedy by the Hon. sir R. Howard (1670). The names of "Day," "Obadiah," and "Arabella" are the same.

Day (Ferquhard), the absentee from the clan Chattan ranks at the conflict.—

Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Day of the Barricades, May 12, 1588, when Henri de Guise returned to Paris in defiance of the king's order. The king sent for his Swiss guards, and the Parisians tore up the pavements, threw chains across the streets, and piled up barrels filled with earth and stones, behind which they shot down the Swiss as they paraded the streets. The king begged the duke to put an end to the conflict, and fled.

Another *Journée des Barricades* was August 27, 1688, the commencement of the Fronde war.

Another was June 27, 1830, the first day of the *grand semaine* which drove Charles X. from the throne.

Another was February 24, 1848, when Afre, archbishop of Paris, was shot in his attempt to quell the insurrection.

Another was December 2, 1851, the day of the *coup d'état*, when Louis Napoleon made his appeal to the people for re-election to the presidency for ten years.

Day of the Cornsacks (Journée des Farines), January 3, 1591, when some of the partizans of Henri IV., disguised as millers, attempted to get possession of the barrier de St. Honoré (Paris), with the view of making themselves masters of the city. In this they failed.

Day of the Dupes, November 11, 1630. The dupes were Marie de Medicis, Anne of Austria, and Gaston duc d'Orléans, who were outwitted by cardinal Richelieu. The plotters had induced Louis XIII. to dismiss his obnoxious minister, whereupon the cardinal went at once to resign the seals of office; the king repented, re-established the cardinal, and he became more powerful than ever.

Days Recurrent in the Lives of Great Men.

BECKET. Tuesday was Becket's day. He was born on a Tuesday, and on a Tuesday was assassinated. He was baptized on a Tuesday, took his flight from Northampton on a Tuesday, withdrew to France on a Tuesday, had his vision of martyrdom on a Tuesday, returned to England on a Tuesday, his body was removed from the crypt to the shrine on a Tuesday, and on Tuesday (April 18, 1875) cardinal Manning consecrated the new church dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket.

CROMWELL's day was September 3. On September 3, 1650, he won the battle of Dunbar; on September 3, 1651, he won the battle of Worcester; on September 3, 1658, he died.

HAROLD's day was October 14. It was his birthday, and also the day of his death. William the Conqueror was born on the same day, and, on October 14, 1066, won England by conquest.

NAPOLEON's day was August 15, his birthday; but his "lucky" day, like that of his nephew, Napoleon III., was the 2nd of the month. He was made consul for life on August 2, 1802; was crowned, December 2, 1804; won his greatest battle, that of Austerlitz, for which he obtained the title of "Great," December 2, 1805; married the arch-duchess of Austria April 2, 1810; etc.

NAPOLEON III. The *coup d'état* was December 2, 1851. Louis Napoleon was made emperor December 2, 1852; he opened, at Saarbrück, the Franco-German war August 2, 1870; and surrendered his sword to William of Prussia, September 2, 1870.

Dazzle, in *London Assurance*, by D. Boucicault.

"Dazzle" and "Indy Gay Spanker" "act themselves," and will never be dropped out of the list of acting plays. — Percy Fitzgerald.

De Bourgo (*William*), brother of the earl of Ulster and commander of the English forces that defeated Felim O'Connor (1315) at Athunree, in Connaught.

Why tho' fallen her brothers kerne [*Irish infantry*]
Beneath De Bourgo's battle stern.
Campbell, O'Connor's Child.

De Courcy, in a romance called *Women*, by the Rev. C. R. Maturin. An Irishman, made up of contradictions and improbabilities. He is in love with Zaira, a brilliant Italian, and also with her unknown daughter, called Eva Wentworth, a model of purity. Both women are blighted by his inconstancy. Eva dies, but Zaira lives to see De Courcy perish of remorse (1822).

De Gard, a noble, staid gentleman, newly lighted from his travels; brother of Oriana, who "chases" Mi'rabel "the wild goose," and catches him. — Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Wild-goose Chase* (1652).

De L'Epée (*Abbé*). Seeing a deaf and dumb lad abandoned in the streets of Paris, he rescues him, and brings him up under the name of Theodore. The found-

ling turns out to be Julio count of Harancour.

"In your opinion who is the greatest genius that France has ever produced?" "Science would decide for D'Alembert, and Nature [would] say Buffon; Wit and Taste [would] present Voltaire; and Sentiment plead for Rousseau; but Genius and Humanity cry out for De l'Epée, and him I call the best and greatest of human creatures." — Th. Holcroft, *The Deaf and Dumb*, III. 2 (1785).

De Profundis ("out of the depths . . ."), the first two words of Psalm cxxx. in the Roman Catholic Liturgy, sung when the dead are committed to the grave.

At eve, instead of bridal verse,
The *De Profundis* filled the air.
Longfellow, *The Blind Girl*.

De Valmont (*Count*), father of Florian and uncle of Geraldine. During his absence in the wars, he left his kinsman, the baron Longueville, guardian of his castle; but under the hope of coming into the property, the baron set fire to the castle, intending thereby to kill the wife and her infant boy. When De Valmont returned and knew his losses, he became a wayward recluse, querulous, despondent, frantic at times, and at times most melancholy. He adopted an infant "found in a forest," who turned out to be his son. His wife was ultimately found, and the villainy of Longueville was brought to light. — W. Dimond, *The Foundling of the Forest*.

Many "De Valmonts" I have witnessed in fifty-four years, but have never seen the equal of George Holman [1764-1817] — Donaldson.

Deaf and Dumb (*The*), a "comedy by Thomas Holcroft. "The deaf and dumb" boy is Julio count of Harancour, a ward of M. Darlemont, who, in order to get possession of his ward's property, abandons him when very young in the streets of Paris. Here he is rescued by the abbé De l'Epée, who brings him up under the name of Theodore. The boy being recognized by his old nurse and others, Darlemont confesses his crime, and Julio is restored to his rank and inheritance. — Th. Holcroft, *The Deaf and Dumb* (1785).

Dean of St. Patrick (*The*), Jonathan Swift, who was appointed to the deanery in 1713, and retained it till his death (1667-1745).

Deans (*Douce Davie*), the cowherd at Edinburgh, noted for his religious peculiarities, his magnanimity in affection, and his eccentricities.

Mistress Rebecca Deans, Douce Davie's second wife.

Jeanie Deans, daughter of Douce Davie Deans, by his first wife. She marries

Reuben Butler, the presbyterian minister. Jeanie Deans is a model of good sense, strong affection, resolution, and disinterestedness. Her journey from Edinburgh to London is as interesting as that of *Elizabeth* from Siberia to Moscow, or of Bunyan's pilgrim.

Effie [*Euphemia*] Deans, daughter of Douce Davie Deans, by his second wife. She is betrayed by George [afterwards sir George] Staunton (called *Geordie Robertson*), and imprisoned for child murder. Jeanie goes to the queen and sues for pardon, which is vouchsafed to her, and Staunton does what he can to repair the mischief he has done by marrying Effie, who thus becomes lady Staunton. Soon after this sir George is shot by a gipsy boy, who proves to be his own son, and Effie retires to a convent on the Continent.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

* * J. E. Millais has a picture of Effie Deans keeping tryst with George Staunton.

* * The prototype of Jeanie Deans was Helen Walker, to whose memory sir W. Scott erected a tombstone in Irongray Churchyard (Kirkcudbright).

Death or Mors. So Tennyson calls sir Ironside the Red Knight of the Red Lands, who kept Lyonors (or Lionés) captive in Castle Perilous. The name "Mors," which is Latin, is very inconsistent with a purely British tale, and of course does not appear in the original story.—Tennyson, *Idylls* ("Gareth and Lynette"); sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 134-137 (1470).

Death (*The Ferry of*). The ferry of the Irish, leading to Siberia, is so called because it leads the Russian exile to political and almost certain physical death. To be "laid on the shelf" is to cross the ferry of the Irish.

Death from Strange Causes.

ESCHYLUS was killed by the fall of a tortoise on his head from the claws of an eagle in the air.—Pliny, *Hist.* vii. 7.

AGATH'OCLES (4 syl.), tyrant of Sicily, was killed by a tooth-pick, at the age of 95.

ANACREON was choked by a grape-stone.—Pliny, *Hist.* vii. 7.

BASSUS (Q. *Lecanius*) died from the prick of a fine needle in his left thumb.

CHALCHAS, the soothsayer, died of laughter at the thought of his having outlived the time predicted for his death.

CHARLES VIII., conducting his queen into a tennis-court, struck his head against the lintel, and it caused his death.

FABIUS, the Roman prætor, was choked by a single goat-hair in the milk which he was drinking.—Pliny, *Hist.* vii. 7.

FREDERICK LEWIS, prince of Wales, died from the blow of a cricket-ball.

ITADACH died of thirst in the harvest-field, because (in observance of the rule of St. Patrick) he refused to drink a drop of anything.

LOUIS VI. met with his death from a pig running under his horse, and causing it to stumble.

MARGUTT died of laughter on seeing a monkey trying to pull on a pair of his boots.

PHILOMENES (4 syl.) died of laughter at seeing an ass eating the figs provided for his own dessert.—Valerius Maximus.

PLACUT (*Phillipot*) dropped down dead while in the act of paying a bill.—Bacchery the elder.

QUENELAUT, a Norman physician of Montpellier, died from the slight wound made in his hand in the extraction of a splinter.

SAUFFIUS (*Spurius*) was choked supping up the albumen of a soft-boiled egg.

ZEUXIS, the painter, died of laughter at sight of a hag which he had just depicted.

Death Proof of Guilt. When combats and ordeals were appealed to in proof of guilt, in the belief that "God would defend the right," the death of the combatant was his sentence of guilt also.

Take hence that traitor from our sight.

For, by his death, we do perceive his guilt.

Shakespeare, 2 *Henry VI.* act II. sc. 3 (1891).

Death Ride (*The*), the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, October 25, 1854. In this action 600 English horsemen, under the command of the earl of Cardigan, charged a Russian force of 5000 cavalry and six battalions of infantry. They galloped through the battery of thirty guns, cutting down the artillerymen, and through the cavalry, but then discovered the battalions, and cut their way back again. Of the 670 who advanced to this daring charge, not 200 returned. This reckless exploit was the result of some misunderstanding in an order from the commander-in-chief. Tennyson has a poem on the subject, called *The Charge of the Light Brigade*.

For chivalrous devotion and daring, "the Death Ride" of the Light Brigade will not easily be paralleled.—Sir Edw. Creasy, *The Fifteen Decisive Battles* (preface).

Debatable Land (*The*), a tract of land between the Esk and the Sark. It seems properly to belong to Scotland, but having been claimed by both crowns was

styled *The Debatable Land*, Sir Richard Graham bought of James I. of England a lease of this tract, and got it united to the county of Cumberland. As James ruled over both kingdoms, he was supremely indifferent to which the plot was annexed.

Deb'on, one of the companions of Brute. According to British fable, Devonshire is a corruption of "Debon's-share," or the share of country assigned to Debon.

Deborah Debbitch, governante at lady Peveril's.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Dec'adi, plu. *dec'adis*, the holiday every tenth day, in substitution of the Sunday or sabbath, in the first French Revolution.

All *decadi* he labours in the corner of the Augustin cloister, and he calls that his holiday.—*The Atelier du Lys*, II.

Decem Scriptores, a collection of ten ancient chronicles on English history, edited by Twysden and John Seldén. The names of the chroniclers are Simeon of Durham, John of Hexham, Richard of Hexham, Ailred of Rievall, Ralph de Diceto, John Brompton of Jorral, Gervase of Canterbury, Thomas Stubbs, William Thorn of Canterbury, and Henry Knighton of Leicester.

De'cius, friend of Antin'ous (4 syl.).—Beaumont and Fletcher, *Laws of Candy* (1647).

Decree of Fontainebleau, an edict of Napoleon I., ordering the destruction by fire of all English goods (dated October 18, 1810, from Fontainebleau).

Decuman Gate, one of the four gates in a Roman camp. It was the gate opposite the prætorian, and furthest from the enemy. Called *decuman* because the tenth legion was always posted near it. The other two gates (the *porta principalis dextra* and the *porta principalis sinistra*) were on the other sides of the square. If the *prætorian gate* was at the top of this page, the *decuman gate* would be at the bottom, the *porta dextra* on the right hand, and the *porta sinistra* on the left.

Dedlock (*Sir Leicester*), bart., who has a general opinion that the world might get on without hills, but would be "totally done up" without Dedlocks. He loves lady Dedlock, and believes in her implicitly. Sir Leicester is honourable and truthful, but intensely prejudiced, immovably obstinate, and proud as "county" can make a man; but his

pride has a most dreadful fall when the guilt of lady Dedlock becomes known.

Lady Dedlock, wife of sir Leicester, beautiful, cold, and apparently heartless; but she is weighed down with this terrible secret, that before marriage she had had a daughter by captain Hawdon. This daughter's name is Esther [Summerson] the heroine of the novel.

Volumnia Dedlock, cousin of sir Leicester. A "young" lady of 60, given to rouge, pearl-powder, and cosmetics. She has a habit of prying into the concerns of others.—C. Dickens, *Bleak House* (1853).

Dee's Spec'ulum, a mirror, which Dr. John Dee asserted was brought to him by the angels Raphael and Gabriel. At the death of the doctor it passed into the possession of the earl of Peterborough, at Drayton; then to lady Betty Germaine, by whom it was given to John last duke of Argyll. The duke's grandson (lord Frederic Campbell) gave it to Horace Walpole; and in 1842 it was sold, at the dispersion of the curiosities of Strawberry Hill, and bought by Mr. Smythe Pigott. At the sale of Mr. Pigott's library, in 1853, it passed into the possession of the late lord Lonsborough. A writer in *Notes and Queries* (p. 376, November 7, 1874) says, it "has now been for many years in the British Museum," where he saw it "some eighteen years ago."

This magic speculum is a flat polished mineral, like cannel coal, of a circular form, fitted with a handle.

Deerslayer (*The*), the title of a novel by J. F. Cooper, and the nickname of its hero (Natty Bumppo), a model uncivilized man, honourable, truthful, and brave, pure of heart and without reproach. He is introduced in five of Cooper's novels: *The Deerslayer*, *The Pathfinder*, *The Last of the Mohicans*, *The Pioneers*, and *The Prairie*. He is called "Hawk-eye" in *The Last of the Mohicans*; "Leather-stocking" in *The Pioneers*; and "The Trapper" in *The Prairie*, in which he dies.

Defarge (*Mons.*), keeper of a wine shop in the Faubourge St. Antoine, in Paris. He is a bull-necked, good-humoured, but implacable-looking man.

Mde. Defarge, his wife, a dangerous woman, with great force of character; everlastingly knitting.

Mde. Defarge had a watchful eye, that seldom seemed to look at anything.—C. Dickens, *A Tale of Two Cities* I. 5 (1859).

Defender of the Faith, the title first given to Henry VIII. by pope Leo X., for a volume against Luther, in defence of pardons, the papacy, and the seven sacraments. The original volume is in the Vatican, and contains this inscription in the king's handwriting: *Anglorum rex Henricus, Leoni X. mittit hoc opus et fidei testem et amicitia*; whereupon the pope (in the twelfth year of his reign) conferred upon Henry, by bull, the title "Fidei Defensor," and commanded all Christians so to address him. The original bull was preserved by sir Robert Cotton, and is signed by the pope, four bishop-cardinals, fifteen priest-cardinals, and eight deacon-cardinals. A complete copy of the bull, with its seals and signatures, may be seen in Selden's *Titles of Honour*, v. 53-57 (1672).

Defensætas, Devonshire.

Defoe writes *The History of the Plague of London* as if he had been a personal spectator, but he was only three years old at the time (1663-1731).

Deggial, antichrist. The Moham-medan writers say he has but one eye and one eyebrow, and on his forehead is written CAFER ("infidel").

Chilled with terror, we concluded that the Deggial, with his exterminating angels, had set forth their plagues on the earth — W. Beckford, *Fathead* (1794).

Degree. "Fine by degrees and beautifully less."—Prior.

Deheubarth, South Wales.—Spenser, *Fuëry Queen*, iii. 2 (1590).

Deird'ri, an ancient Irish story similar to the *Dur-Thula* of Ossian. Conor, king of Ulster, puts to death by treachery the three sons of Usnach. This leads to the desolating war against Ulster, which terminates in the total destruction of Eman. This is one of the three tragic stories of the Irish, which are: (1) The death of the children of Touran (regarding Tuatha de Danans); (2) the death of the children of Lear or Lir, turned into swans by Aoife; (3) the death of the children of Usnach (a "Milesian" story).

Dei'ri (3 syl.), separated from Bernicia by Soemil, the sixth in descent from Woden. Deiri and Bernicia together constituted Northumbria.

Diers [sic] beareth thro' the spacious Yorkish bounds, From Durham down along to the Lancastrian sounds . . . And did the greater part of Cumberland contain.

Drayton, *Polydoron*, xvii (1613).

Del'abrist, a Decembrist, from *Dekeber*, the Russian for December. It

denotes those persons who suffered death or captivity for the part they took in the military conspiracy which broke out at St. Petersburg in December, 1825, on the accession of czar Nicholas to the throne.

Dela'da, the tooth of Buddha, preserved in the Malegawa temple at Kandy. The natives guard it with the greatest jealousy, from a belief that whoever possesses it acquires the right to govern Ceylon. When the English (in 1815) obtained possession of this palladium, the natives submitted without resistance.

Delasserre (*Captain Philip*), a friend of Harry Bertram.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Delectable Mountains, a range of hills from the summits of which the Celestial City could be seen. These mountains were beautiful with woods, vineyards, fruits of all sorts, flowers, springs and fountains, etc.

Now there were on the tops of these mountains shepherds feeding their flocks. The pilgrims, therefore, went to them, and leaning on their staffs . . . they asked, "Whose delectable mountains are these, and whose be the sheep that feed upon them?" The shepherds answered, "These mountains are Emmanuel's land . . . and the sheep are his, and he laid down his life for them."—Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, I. (1678).

De'lia, Diana; so called from the island Delos, where she was born. Similarly, Apollo was called *Delius*. Milton says that Eve e'en

Della's self

In gall surprised and goddess-like deport,
Though not as she with bow and quiver armed.
Paradise Lost, ix. 338, etc. (1666).

De'lia, any female sweetheart. One of Virgil's shepherdesses. The lady-love of Tibullus. The Delia of Pope's *Satires* (i. 81) is the second lady Doloraine.

Delia, the lady-love of James Hammond's elegies, was Miss Dashwood, who died in 1779. She rejected his suit, and died unmarried. In one of the elegies the poet imagines himself married to her, and that they were living happily together till death, when pitying maids would tell of their wondrous loves.

Delian King (*The*). Apollo or the sun is so called in the Orphic hymn.

Of as the Delian king with Sirius holds
The central heavens.

Akenside, *Hymn to the Muses* (1767).

Delight of Mankind (*The*). Titus the Roman emperor (A.D. 40, 79-81.)

Titus indeed gave one short evening gleam,
More cordial felt, as in the midst it spread,
Of storm and horror: "The Delight of Men."
Thomson, *Liberty*, iii. (1788).

Della Crusca School, originally

applied in 1582 to a society in Florence, established to purify the national language and sift from it all its impurities; but applied in England to a brotherhood of poets (at the close of the last century) under the leadership of Mrs. Piozzi. This school was conspicuous for affectation and high-flown panegyrics on each other. It was stamped out by Giffard, in *The Baviad*, in 1794, and *The Maviad*, in 1796. Robert Merry, who signed himself *Nella Crusca*, James Cobb a farce-writer, James Boswell (biographer of Dr. Johnson), O'Keefe, Morton, Reynolds, Holcroft, Sheridan, Colman the younger, Mrs. H. Cowley, and Mrs. Robinson were its best exponents.

Delphin Classics (*The*), a set of Latin classics edited in France for the use of the grand dauphin (son of Louis XIV.). Huet was chief editor, assisted by Montausier and Bossuet. They had thirty-nine scholars working under them. The indexes of these classics are very valuable.

Delphine (2 syl.), the heroine and title of a novel by Mde. de Staël. Delphine is a charming character, who has a faithless lover, and dies of a broken heart. This novel, like *Corinne*, was written during her banishment from France by Napoleon I., when she travelled in Switzerland and Italy. It is generally thought that "Delphine" was meant for the authoress herself (1802).

Delta [Δ] of *Blackwood* is D. M. Moir (1798-1851).

Del'ville (2 syl.), one of the guardians of Cecilia. He is a man of wealth and great ostentation, with a haughty humility and condescending pride, especially in his intercourse with his social inferiors. —Miss Burney, *Cecilia* (1782).

Demands. In full of all demands, as his lordship says. His "lordship" is the marquis of Blandford; and the allusion is to Mr. Benson, the jeweller, who sent in a claim to the marquis for interest to a bill which had run more than twelve months. His lordship sent a cheque for the bill itself, and wrote on it, "In full of all demands." Mr. Benson accepted the bill, and sued for the interest, but was non-suited (1871).

Deme'tia, South Wales; the inhabitants are called Deme'tians.

Deme'tor, the seat of the Deme'tian king.
Dryton, *Polycrion*, v. (1612).

Deme'trius, a young Athenian, to whom Egëus (3 syl.) promised his daughter Hermia in marriage. As Hermia loved Lysander, she refused to marry Demetrius, and fled from Athens with Lysander. Demetrius went in quest of her, and was followed by Hel'ena, who 'doted on him. All four fell asleep, and "dreamed a dream" about the fairies. On waking, Demetrius became more reasonable. He saw that Hermia disliked him, but that Helena loved him sincerely, so he consented to forego the one and take to wife the other. When Egëus, the father of Hermia, found out how the case stood, he consented to the union of his daughter with Lysander. —Shakespeare, *Midsummer Night's Dream* (1592).

Deme'trius, in *The Poetaster*, by Ben Jonson, is meant for John Marston (died 1633).

Deme'trius (4 syl.), son of king Antig'onus, in love with Celia, *alias* Enan'thë. —Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Humorous Lieutenant* (1647).

Deme'trius, a citizen of Greece during the reign of Alexius Comnëus. —Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Demiurgus, that mysterious agent which, according to Plato, made the world and all that it contains. The Logos or "Word" of St. John's Gospel (ch. i. 1) is the demiurgus of platonizing Christians.

Democ'ritos (in Latin *Democritus*), the laughing or scoffing philosopher, the friar Bacon of his age. To "dine with Democritos" is to go without dinner, the same as "dining with duke Humphrey," or "dining with the cross-legged knights."

People think that we [authors] often dine with Democritos, but there they are mistaken. There is not one of the fraternity who is not welcome to some good table. —*Lesage, Gil Blas*, xii. 7 (1736).

Democritus Junior, Robert Burton, author of *The Anatomy of Melancholy* (1576-1640).

Demod'ocös (in Latin *Demodocus*), bard of Alcino'us (4 syl.) king of the Phæ'cians.

Such as the wise Demodocus once told
In solemn songs at king Alcinoüs' feast,
While and Ulysses' soul and all the rest
Are held, with his melodious harmony,
In willing chains and sweet captivity.
Milton, *Poems*, *Paradise Lost* (1627).

Dem'ogor'gon, tyrant of the elves

and says, whose very name inspired terror; hence Milton speaks of "the dreaded name of Demogorgon" (*Paradise Lost*, ii. 965). Spenser says he "dwells in the deep abyss where the three fatal sisters dwell" (*Fairy Queen*, iv. 2); but Ariosto says he inhabited a splendid palace on the Himalaya Mountains. Mentioned by Statius in the *Thebaid*, iv. 516. Shelley so calls eternity in *Prometheus Unbound*.

He's the first-begotten of Beelzebub, with a face as terrible as Demogorgon.—Dryden, *The Spanish Fryar*, v. 2 (1690).

Demoph'oön (4 syl.) was brought up by Demêter, who anointed him with ambrosia and plunged him every night into the fire. One day, his mother, out of curiosity, watched the proceeding, and was horror-struck; whereupon Demêter told her that her foolish curiosity had robbed her son of immortal youth.

* * This story is also told of Isis.—Plutarch, *De Isid. et Osirid.*, xvi. 357.

* * A similar story is told of Achillês. His mother Thetis was taking similar precautions to render him immortal, when his father Peleus (2 syl.) interfered.—Apollonius Rhodius, *Argonautic Exp.*, iv. 866.

Demos'thenes of the Pulpit. Dr. Thomas Rennell, dean of Westminster, was so called by William Pitt (1753-1840).

Dendin (*Peter*), an old man, who had settled more disputes than all the magistrates of Poitiers, though he was no judge. His plan was to wait till the litigants were thoroughly sick of their contention, and longed to end their disputes; then would he interpose, and his judgment could not fail to be acceptable.

Tenot Dendin, son of the above, but, unlike his father, he always tried to crush quarrels in the bud; consequently, he never succeeded in settling a single dispute submitted to his judgment.—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, iii. 41 (1545).

(Racine has introduced the same name in his comedy called *Les Plaideurs* (1669), and Lafontaine in his *Fables*, 1668.)

Dennet (*Father*), an old peasant at the Lists of St. George.—Sir W. Scott, *Archives* (time, Richard I.).

Dennis the hazzman, one of the ringleaders of the "No Popery riots;" the other two were Hugh servant of the Maypole inn, and the half-witted Barnaby Rudge. Dennis was cheerful enough when he "turned off" others, but when

he himself ascended the gibbet he showed a most grovelling and craven spirit.—C. Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge* (1841).

Dennis (*John*), "the best abused man in English literature." Swift lampooned him; Pope assailed him in the *Essay on Criticism*; and finally he was "damned to everlasting fame" in the *Dunciad*. He is called "Zotilus" (1657-1739).

Dennison (*Jenny*), attendant on Miss Edith Bellenden. She marries Cuddie Headrigg.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

Dent de Lait (*Une*), a prejudice. After M. Béralde has been running down Dr. Purgon as a humbug, Argan replies, "C'est que vous avez, mon frère, une dent de lait contre lui."—Molière, *Le Malade Imaginaire*, iii. 3 (1678).

D'Eon de Beaumont (*Le chevalier*), a person notorious for the ambiguity of his sex; said to be the son of an advocate. His face was pretty, without beard, moustache, or whiskers. Louis XV. sent him as a woman to Russia on a secret mission, and he presented himself to the czarina as a woman (1756). In the Seven Years' War he was appointed captain of dragoons. In 1777 he assumed the dress of a woman again, which he maintained till death (1728-1810).

Derbend (*The Iron Gates of*), called the "Albanica Portæ," or the "Caspian's Gate." Iron gates, which closed the defile of Derbend. There is still *débris* of a great wall, which once ran from the Black Sea to the Caspian. It is said that Alexander founded Derbend on the west coast of the Caspian, and that Khosru the Great fortified it. Haroun-al-Raschid often resided there. Its ancient name was Albana, and hence the province Schirvan was called Albania.

* * The gates called *Albanica Pylæ* were not the "Caspian's Gate," but "Trajan's Gate" or "Kopula Derbend."

Derby (*Earl of*); third son of the earl of Lancaster, and near kinsman of Edward III. His name was Henry Plantagenet, and he died 1362. Henry Plantagenet, earl of Derby, was sent to protect Guienne, and was noted for his humanity no less than for his bravery. He defeated the comte de Plais at Bergerac, reduced Périgord, took the castle of Auberghe, in Gascony, overthrew 10,000 French with only 1000, taking prisoners nine earls and nearly all

the barons, knights, and squires (1845): Next year he took the fortresses of Monsegur, Monsepat, Villefranche, Miremont, Tennins, Damassen, Aiguillon, and Reole.

That most deserving earl of Derby, we prefer
Henry's third valiant son, the earl of Lancaster,
That only Mats of men.
Dryden, *Polyolbion*, xviii. (1613).

Derby (Countess of), Charlotte de la Tremouille, countess of Derby and queen of Man.

Philip earl of Derby, king of Man, son of the countess.—Sir W. Scott, *Peperil of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Der'fick, hangman in the first half of the seventeenth century. The crane for hoisting goods is called a derrick, from this hangman.

Derrick (Tom), quarter-master of the pirate's vessel.—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III.).

Derry-Down Triangle (The), lord Castlereagh; afterwards marquis of Londonderry; so called by William Hone. The first word is a pun on the title, the second refers to his lordship's oratory, a triangle being the most feeble, monotonous, and unmusical of all musical instruments. Tom Moore compares the oratory of lord Castlereagh to "water spouting from a pump."

Q. Why is a pump like Viscount Castlereagh?

A. Because it is a slender thing of wood.

That up and down its awkward arm doth sway,
And spoutly spout, and spout, and spout away,
In one weak, washy, everlasting flood.

T. Moore.

Dervise ("a poor man"), a sort of religious friar or mendicant among the Mohammedans.

Desborough (Colonel), one of the parliamentary commissioners.—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Desdemona, daughter of Brabantio a Venetian senator, in love with Othello the Moor (general of the Venetian army). The Moor loves her intensely, and marries her; but Iago, by artful villainy, induces him to believe that she loves Cassio too well. After a violent conflict between love and jealousy, Othello smothers her with a bolster, and then stabs himself.—Shakespeare, *Othello* (1611).

The soft simplicity of Desdemona, confident of merit and conscious of innocence, her artless perseverance in her suit, and her slowness to suspect that she can be suspected, are proofs of Shakespeare's skill in human nature.—Dr. Johnson.

Desert Fairy (The). This fairy was guarded by two lions, which could

be pacified only by a cake made of millet, sugar candy, and crocodiles' eggs. The Desert Fairy said to Allfair, "I swear by my coif you shall marry the Yellow Dwarf, or I will burn my crutch."—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("The Yellow Dwarf," 1682).

Deserted Daughter (The), a comedy by Holcroft. Joanna was the daughter of Mordent, but her mother died, and Mordent married lady Anne. In order to do so he ignored his daughter and had her brought up by strangers, intending to apprentice her to some trade. Item, a money-lender, acting on the advice of Mordent, lodges the girl with Mrs. Enfield, a crimp, where Lennox is introduced to her, and obtains Mordent's consent to run away with her. In the interim Cheveril sees her, falls in love with her, and determines to marry her. Mordent repents, takes the girl home, acknowledges her to be his daughter, and she becomes the wife of the gallant young Cheveril (1784).

* * * This comedy has been recast, and called *The Steward*.

Deserted Village (The). The poet has his eye chiefly on Lissoy, its landscapes and characters. Here his father was pastor. He calls the village Auburn, but tells us it was the seat of his youth, every spot of which was dear and familiar to him. He describes the pastor, the schoolmaster, the ale-house; then tells us that luxury has killed all the simple pleasures of village life, but asks the friends of truth to judge how wide the limits "between a splendid and a happy land." Now the man of wealth and pride

Takes up a space that many poor supplied;
Space for his lake, his park's extended bounds,
Space for his horses, equipage, and hounds.

G. Goldsmith (1770).

Some think Springfield, Essex, is the place referred to.

A traveller, whom Washington Irving accepts as an authority, identified Lissoy's ale-house, with the sign of the Three Pigeons swinging over the door-way, as "that house where nutbrown draughts inspired, and where once the signpost caught the passing eye."—G. Rodway, *Notes and Queries*, October 12, 1878.

Dr. Goldsmith composed his *Deserted Village* whilst residing at a farm-house nearly opposite the church here (i.e. Springfield). Joseph Grout, the engraver and antiquary, was born here in 1749, and died 1802.—Lewis, *Topographical Dictionary of England*, Art. "Springfield" (1831).

Deserter (The), a musical drama by Dibdin (1770). Henry, a soldier, is engaged to Louisa, but during his absence some rumours of gallantry to his disad-

vantage reach the village, and to test his love, Louisa in pretence goes with Simkin as if to be married. Henry sees the procession, is told it is Louisa's wedding day, and in a fit of desperation gives himself up as a deserter, and is condemned to death. Louisa goes to the king, explains the whole affair, and returns with his pardon as the muffled drums begin to beat.

Desmas. The repentant thief is so called in *The Story of Joseph of Arimathea*; but Dismas in the apocryphal *Gospel of Nicodemus*. Longfellow, in *The Golden Legend*, calls him Dumachus. The impenitent thief is called Gestas, but Longfellow calls him Titus.

Imparibus meritis pendent tria corpora ramis :
Dismas et Gernas, media est Divina Potestas ;
Alta petit Dismas, infelix infima Gernas ;
Nos et res nostras conservet Summa Potestas.

Of differing merits from three trees incline
Dismas and Gernus and the Power Divine ;
Dismas repents, Gernus no pardon craves,
The Power Divine by death the sinner saves.

Desmonds of Kilmallock (Limerick). The legend is that the last powerful head of this family, who perished in the reign of queen Elizabeth, still keeps his state under the waters of lough Gur, that every seventh year he re-appears fully armed, rides round the lake early in the morning, and will ultimately return in the flesh to claim his own again. (See BARBAROSSA.)—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel*.

Despair (Giant) lived in Doubting Castle. He took Christian and Hopeful captives for sleeping on his grounds, and locked them in a dark dungeon from Wednesday to Saturday, without "one bit of bread, or drop of drink, or ray of light." By the advice of his wife, Diffidence, the giant beat them soundly "with a crab-tree cudgel." On Saturday night Christian remembered he had a key in his bosom, called "Promise," which would open any lock in Doubting Castle. So he opened the dungeon door, and they both made their escape with speed.—John Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, i. (1678).

Deucal'idon, the sea which washes the north coast of Scotland.

Till thro' the sleepy main to Thule I have gone,
And seen the frozen isles, the cold Deucalion.
M. Drayton, *Polyolbion*, l. (1612).

Deucalidon'ian Ocean, the sea which washes the northern side of Ireland.—Richard of Cirencester, *Hist.*, i. 8 (1762).

Deuce is in Him (The), a farce by

George Colman, senior. The person referred to is colonel Tamper, under which name the plot of the farce is given (1762).

Deuga'ta, says Ossian, "was covered with the light of beauty, but her heart was the house of pride."

Devo'ta, plu. DEVETAS, inferior or secondary deities in Hindû mythology.

Devil (The). Olivier Ledain, the tool of Louis XI., and once the king's barber, was called *Le Diable*, because he was as much feared, was as fond of making mischief, and was far more disliked than the prince of evil. Olivier was executed in 1484.

Devil (The). The noted public-house so called was No. 2, Fleet Street. In 1788, it was purchased by the bank firm and formed part of "Child's Place." The original "Apollo" (of the Apollo Club, held here under the presidency of Ben Jonson), is still preserved in Child's bank.

When the lawyers in the neighbourhood went to dinner, they hung a notice on their doors, "Gone to the Devil," that those who wanted them might know where to find them.

Dined to-day with Dr. Garth and Mr. Addison at the Devil tavern, near Temple Bar, and Garth treated.—Swift, *Letter to Stella*.

Devil (The French), Jean Bart, an intrepid French sailor, born at Dunkirk (1650-1702).

Devil (The White). George Castriot, surnamed "Scanderbeg," was called by the Turks "The White Devil of Wallachia" (1404-1467).

Devil (The Printer's). Aldus Manutius, a printer in Venice to the holy Church and the doge, employed a negro boy to help him in his office. This little black boy was believed to be an imp of Satan, and went by the name of the "printer's devil." In order to protect him from persecution, and confute a foolish superstition, Manutius made a public exhibition of the boy, and announced that "any one who doubted him to be flesh and blood might come forward and pinch him."

Devil (Robert the), of Normandy; so called because his father was said to have been an incubus or fiend in the disguise of a knight (1028-1035).

* * Robert François Damiens is also called *Robert le Diable*, for his attempt to assassinate Louis XV. (1714-1757).

Devil (Son of the), Ezzeli'no, chief of the Gibelins, governor of Vicenza. He was so called for his infamous cruelties (1215-1259).

Devil Dick, Richard Porson, the critic (1759-1808).

Devil on Two Sticks (The), that is *Le Diable Boiteux*, by Lesage (1707). The plot of this humorous satirical tale is borrowed from the Spanish, *El Diabolo Cojuelo*, by Gueva'ra (1635). Asmode'us (*le diable boiteux*) perches don Cle'ofas on the steeple of St. Salva'dor, and stretching out his hand the roofs of all the houses open, and expose to him what is being done privately in every dwelling.

Devil on Two Sticks (The), a farce by S. Foote; a satire on the medical profession.

Devil to Pay (The), a farce by C. Coffey. Sir John Loverule has a termagant wife, and Zackel Jobson a patient grissel. Two spirits named Nadir and Ab'ishog transform these two wives for a time, so that the termagant is given to Jobson, and the patient wife to sir John. When my lady tries her tricks on Jobson, he takes his strap to her and soon reduces her to obedience. After she is well reformed, the two are restored to their original husbands, and the shrew becomes an obedient, modest wife (died 1745).

The Devil to Pay was long a favourite, chiefly for the character of "Nell" [*the cobbler's wife*], which made the fortunes of several actresses.—Chambers, *English Literature*, ii. 151.

Devil's Age (The). A wealthy man once promised to give a poor gentleman and his wife a large sum of money if at a given time they could tell him the devil's age. When the time came, the gentleman, at his wife's suggestion, plunged first into a barrel of honey and then into a barrel of feathers, and walked on all fours. Presently, up came his Satanic majesty, and said, "*X and x years have I lived*," naming the exact number, "yet never saw I an animal like this." The gentleman had heard enough, and was able to answer the question without difficulty.—Rev. W. Webster, *Basque Legends*, 58 (1877).

Devil's Arrows, three remarkable "druidical" stones, near Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire. Probably these stones simply mark the boundary of some property or jurisdiction.

Devil's Bridge (The), mentioned by Longfellow, in the *Golden Legend*, is the

bridge over the falls of the Reuss, in the canton of the Uri, in Switzerland.

Devil's Chalice (The). A wealthy man gave a poor farmer a large sum of money on this condition: at the end of a twelvemonth he was either to say "of what the devil made his chalice," or else give his head to the devil. The poor farmer, as the time came round, hid himself in the cross-roads, and presently the witches assembled from all sides. Said one witch to another, "You know that Farmer So-and-so has sold his head to the devil, for he will never know of what the devil makes his chalice. In fact, I don't know myself." "Don't you?" said the other; "why, of the parings of finger-nails trimmed on Sundays." The farmer was overjoyed, and when the time came round was quite ready with his answer.—Rev. W. Webster, *Basque Legends*, 71 (1877).

Devil's Current (The). Part of the current of the Bosphorus is so called from its great rapidity.

Devil's Den, a cromlech in Preschute, near Marlborough.

Devil's Dyke (The), otherwise called Grim's Dyke. This dyke ran from Newmarket into Lincolnshire, and was designed to separate Mercia from the East Angles. Part of the southern boundary of Mercia (from Hampshire to the mouth of the Severn) was called "Woden's Dyke," the present Wan's Dyke.

Because my depth and breadth so strangely doth exceed
Men's low and wretched thoughts, they constantly decree
That by the devil's help I needs must raised be.
Wherefore the "Devil's Ditch" they basely nam'd me
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xxi. (1622).

Devil's Dyke, Brighton (The). One day, as St. Cuthman was walking over the South Downs, and thinking to himself how completely he had rescued the whole country from paganism, he was accosted by his sable majesty in person. "Ha, ha!" said the prince of darkness; "so you think by these churches and convents to put me and mine to your ban; do you? Poor fool! why, this very night will I swamp the whole land with the sea." "Forewarned is forearmed," thought St. Cuthman, and hies him to sister Cecilia, superior of a convent which then stood on the spot of the present Dyke House. "Sister," said the saint, "I love you well. This night, for the grace of God, keep lights burning at the convent windows from midnight to day-

break, and let masses be said by the holy sisterhood." At sundown came the devil with pickaxe and spade, mattock and shovel, and set to work in right good earnest to dig a dyke which should let the waters of the sea into the downs. "Fire and brimstone!"—he exclaimed, as a sound of voices rose and fell in sacred song—"Fire and brimstone! What's the matter with me?" Shoulders, feet, wrists, loins, all seemed paralyzed. Down went mattock and spade, pickaxe and shovel, and just at that moment the lights at the convent windows burst forth, and the cock, mistaking the blaze for daybreak, began to crow most lustily. Off flew the devil, and never again returned to complete his work. The small digging he effected still remains in witness of the truth of this legend of the "Devil's Dyke."

Devil's Frying-Pan (*The*), a Cornish mine worked by the ancient Romans. According to a very primitive notion, precious stones are produced from condensed dew hardened by the sun. This mine was the frying-pan where dew was thus converted and hardened.

Devil's Parliament (*The*), the parliament assembled by Henry VI. at Coventry, in 1459. So called because it passed attendants on the duke of York and his chief supporters.

Devil's Throat (*The*). Cromer Bay is so called, because it is so dangerous to navigation.

Devil's Wall (*The*), the wall separating England from Scotland. So called from its great durability.

Devonshire, according to historic fable, is a corruption of "Debon's-share." This Debon was one of the companions of Brute, the descendant of Æneās. He chased the giant Coulin till he came to a pit eight leagues across. Trying to leap this chasm, the giant fell backwards and lost his life.

... that ample pit, yet far renowned
For the great leap which Debon did compel
Coulin to make, being eight leagues of ground,
Into the which retourning back he fell . . .
And Debon's share was that is Devonshire.
Spenser, Faery Queen, li. 10 (1590).

De'vorgoil (*Lady Jane*), a friend of the Hazelwood family.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.)

Dewlap (*Dick*), an anecdote teller, whose success depended more upon his

physiognomy than his wit. His chin and his paunch were his most telling points.

I found that the merit of his wit was founded upon the shaking of a fat paunch, and the tossing up of a pair of rosy jowls.—Richard Steele.

Dhu (*Evan*), of Lochiel, a Highland chief, in the army of Montrose.

Mhic-Comel Dhu, or M'ilduy, a Highland chief, in the army of Montrose.—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.).

Dhul'dul, the famous horse of Ali, son-in-law of Mahomet.

Dhu'l Karnein ("the two-horned"), a true believer according to the Mohammedan notion, who built the wall to prevent the incursions of Gog and Magog.—*Al Korán*, xviii.

Commentators say the wall was built in this manner: The workmen dug till they found water; and having laid the foundation of stone and melted brass, they built the superstructure of large pieces of iron, between which they packed wood and coal, till the whole equalled the height of the mountains (*of Armenia*). Then setting fire to the combustibles, and by the use of bellows, they made the iron red hot, and poured molten brass over to fill up the interstices.—*Al Beldáwi*.

Dhu'nun, the surname of Jonah; so called because he was swallowed by a fish.

Remember Dhu'nun, when he departed in wrath, and thought that we could not exercise our power over him.—*Al Korán*, xli.

Diafoirus (*Thomas*), son of Dr. Diafoirus. He is a young medical milkop, to whom Argan has promised his daughter Angelique in marriage. Diafoirus pays his compliments in cut-and-dried speeches, and on one occasion, being interrupted in his remarks, says, "Madame, vous m'avez interrompu dans le milieu de ma période, et cela m'a troublé la mémoire." His father says, "Thomas, réservez cela pour une autre fois." Angelique loves Cléante (2 *syts.*), and Thomas Diafoirus goes to the wall.

Il n'a jamais eu l'imagination bien vive, ni ce feu d'esprit qu'on remarque dans quelques uns. . . . Lorsqu'il était petit, il n'a jamais été ce qu'on appelle maître et éveillé; on le voyait toujours doux, paisible, et taciturne, ne disant jamais mot, et ne jouant jamais à tous ces petits jeux que l'on nomme enfantine.—Molière, *Le Malade Imaginaire*, li. 5 (1673).

Di'amond, one of three brothers, sons of the fairy Agapè. Though very strong, he was slain in single fight by Cam'balo. His brothers were Pri'amond and Tri'amond.—Spenser, *Faery Queen*, iv. (1596).

Diamond Jousts, nine jousts instituted by Arthur, and so called because a diamond was the prize. These nine diamonds were all won by sir Lancelot, who presented them to the queen, but

Guinevere, in a tiff, flung them into the river which ran by the palace.—Tennyson, *Idylls of the King* ("Elaine").

Diamond Sword, a magic sword given by the god Syren to the king of the Gold Mines.

She gave him a sword made of one entire diamond, that gave as great lustre as the sun.—Comte de D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("The Yellow Dwarf," 1892).

Diamonds. The largest in the world:

Carats (uncut). Out.	Name.	Possessor.
1680	Braganza	King of Portugal
— 367	—	Rajah of Mattan (Borneo)
— 254	Star of the South	—
— 194	Orloff	Czar of Russia
— 139½	Florentina	Emp. of Austria
— 138½	—	King of Portugal
410 136½	Pitt	King of Prussia
793½ 106½	Koh-i-noor	Queen of England
— 86	Shah	Czar of Russia
— 82½	Pigott	Messrs. Rundell and Bridge
— 78	Nassac	Lord Westminster
112 67½	Blue	—
— 53	Sancy	Czar of Russia
88½ 44½	Dudley	Earl of Dudley
— 40	Pacha of Egypt	Khedive of Egypt

. For particulars, see each under its name. (See STEWART DIAMOND.)

Diana, heroine and title of a pastoral by Montemayor, imitated from the *Daphnis and Chloë* of Longos (fourth century).

Dian'a, daughter of the widow of Florence with whom Helena lodged on her way to the shrine of St. Jacques le Grand. Count Bertram wantonly loved Diana, but the modest girl made this attachment the means of bringing about a reconciliation between Bertram and his wife Helena.—Shakespeare, *All's Well that Ends Well* (1598).

Dian'a de Lascours, daughter of Ralph and Louise de Lascours, and sister of Martha, alias Ogari'la. Diana was betrothed to Horace de Brienne, whom he resigns to Martha.—E. Stirling, *The Orphan of the Frozen Sea* (1856).

Dian's the Inexorable. (1) She slew Orion with one of her arrows, for ailing to make love to her. (2) She hanged Actæon into a stag and set her wu dogs on him to worry him to death, because he chanced to look upon her while bathing. (3) She shot with her crows the six sons and six daughters of Iobab, because the fond mother said she as happier than Latona, who had only ro children.

Diana non movenda summa.
Horace, *Epodæ*, vii.

Diana the Second of Salmantin, a pastoral romance by Gil Polo.

"We will preserve that book," said the curé, "as carefully as if Apollo himself had been its author."—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. i. 6 (1608).

Diana's Power and Functions.

Terrat, Iustrat, agit, Proserpina, Luna, Diana, Ima, Suprema, ferax, acceptro, fulgore, sagitta.

Diana of the Stage, Mrs. Anne Bracegirdle (1663-1748).

Dian'a's Foresters, "minions of the moon," "Diana's knights," etc., highwaymen.

Marry, then, sweet wag, when thou art king, let not us that are "squires of the night's body" be called thieves. . . let us be "Diana's foresters."—Gentlemen of the shade, "minions of the moon."—Shakespeare, *1 Henry IV*, act i. sc. 2 (1597).

Diana's Livery (*To wear*), to be a virgin.

One twelve-moons more she'll wear Diana's livery; . . . This . . . hath she vowed.
Shakespeare, *Pericles Prince of Tyre*, act II. sc. 5 (1608).

Diano'ra, wife of Gilberto of Friuli, but amorously loved by Ansaldo. In order to rid herself of his importunities, she vowed never to yield to his suit till he could "make her garden at midwinter as gay with flowers as it was in summer" (meaning never). Ansaldo, by the aid of a magician, accomplished the appointed task; but when the lady told him her husband insisted on her keeping her promise, Ansaldo, not to be outdone in generosity, declined to take advantage of his claim, and from that day forth was the firm and honourable friend of Gilberto.—Boccaccio, *Decameron*, x. 5.

The *Franklin's Tale* of Chaucer is substantially the same story. (See DORIGEN.)

Diarmaid, noted for his "beauty spot," which he covered up with his cap; for if any woman chanced to see it, she would instantly fall in love with him.—Campbell, *Tales of the West Highlands* ("Diarmaid and Grainne").

Diav'olo (*Fra*), Michele Porza, insurgent of Calabria (1760-1806).—Auber, *Fra Diavolo* (libretto by Scribe, 1836).

Dibble (*Davis*), gardener at Monk-barns.—Sir W. Scott, *Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Dibutades (4 syl.), a potter of Sicyon, whose daughter traced on the wall her lover's shadow, cast there by the light of a lamp. This, it is said, is the origin of portrait painting. The father applied the same process to his

pottery, and this, it is said, is the origin of sculpture in relief.

Will the arts ever have a lovelier origin than that fair daughter of Dibutades tracing the beloved shadow on the wall?—Ovid, *Ariadne*, l. 8.

Dice's, daughter of Jove, the "accusing angel" of classic mythology.

Forth stepped the just Dicea, full of rage.
Phineas Fletcher, *The Purple Island*, vl. (1633).

Diccon the Bedlamite, a half-mad mendicant, both knave and thief. A specimen of the metre will be seen by part of Diccon's speech:

Many a myle have I walked, divers and sundry wabs,
And many a good man's house have I bin at in my dals:
Many a gossip's cup in my tyne have I tasted,
And many a broche and spyt have I both turned and
beasted.
When I saw it booted nlt, out at doores I hyed mee,
And caught a slyp of bacon when I saw none spyed mee,
Which I intend not far hence, unless my purpose fayle,
Shall serve for a shing home to draw on two pots of ale.
Diccon the Bedlamite (1532).

Dicilla, one of Logistilla's hand-maids, noted for her chastity.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Dick, ostler at the Seven Stars inn, York.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Dick, called "The Devil's Dick of Hellgarth;" a falconer and follower of the earl of Douglas.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Dick (Mr.), an amiable, half-witted man, devoted to David's "aunt," Miss Betsey Trotwood, who thinks him a prodigious genius. Mr. Dick is especially mad on the subject of Charles I.—C. Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849).

Dick Amlet, the son of Mrs. Amlet, a rich, vulgar tradeswoman. Dick assumes the airs of a fine gentleman, and calls himself colonel Shapely, in which character he gets introduced to Corinna, the daughter of Gripe, a rich scrivener. Just as he is about to elope, his mother makes her appearance, and the deceit is laid bare; but Mrs. Amlet promises to give her son £10,000, and so the wedding is adjusted. Dick is a regular scamp, and wholly without principle; but being a dashing young blade, with a handsome person, he is admired by the ladies.—Sir John Vanbrugh, *The Confederacy* (1695).

John Palmer was the "Dick Amlet," and John Bannister the roguish servant, "Brum."—James Smith (1790).

Dick Shakebag, a highwayman in the gang of captain Colepepper (the Alsatian bully).—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Dickson (Thomas), farmer at Douglasdale.

Charles Dickson, son of the above killed in the church.—Sir W. Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I.).

Dictator of Letters, François Marie Arouet de Voltaire, called the "Great Pan" (1694-1778).

Dictionary (*A Living*). Wilhelm Leibnitz (1646-1716) was so called by George I.

* * Longinus was called "The Living Cyclopædia" (213-273).

* * Daniel Huet, chief editor of the *Delphine Classics*, was called a *Porcus Literarum* for his unlimited knowledge (1630-1721).

Diddler (Jeremy), an artful swindler; a clever, seedy vagabond, who borrows money or obtains credit by his songs, witticisms, or other expedients.—Kenney, *Rising the Wind*.

Diderick, the German form of Theodorick, king of the Goths. As Arthur is the centre of British romance and Charlemagne of French romance, so Diderick is the central figure of the German minnesingers.

Didier (Henri), the lover of Julie Lesurques (2 syl.); a gentleman in feeling and conduct, who remains loyal to his fiancée through all her troubles.—Ed. Stirling, *The Courier of Lyons* (1852).

Die. "Ah, surely nothing dies but something mourns!"—Byron, *Don Juan*, iii. 108 (1820).

Die Young (*Whom the Gods love*).—Byron, *Don Juan*, iv. 12 (1824).

ὅν οἱ θεοὶ φιλοῦσιν ἀποθνήσκει νεός.

Menander, *Fragmenta*, 43 ("Meineke").

And what excelleth but what dieth young?
Drummond (1595-1649).

Die'go, the sexton to Lopez the "Spanish curate."—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Spanish Curate* (1622).

Die'go (Don), a man of 60, who saw a country maiden named Leonora, whom he liked, and intended to marry if her temper was as amiable as her face was pretty. He obtained leave of her parents to bring her home and place her under a duenna for three months, and then either return her to them spotless, or to make her his wife. At the expiration of the time, he went to settle the marriage contract; and, to make all things sure, locked up the house, giving the keys to Ursula, but to the outer-door he attached

a huge padlock, and put the key in his pocket. Leander, being in love with Leonora, laughed at locksmiths and duennas, and Diego (2 syl.) found them about to elope. Being a wise man, he not only consented to their union, but gave Leonora a handsome marriage portion.—I. Bickerstaff, *The Padlock*.

Diet of Performers.

BRAMHAM sang on bottled porter.

CATLEY (Miss) took linseed tea and madeira.

COOKE (G. F.) drank everything.

HENDERSON, gum arabic and sherry.

INCLEDON sang on madeira.

JORDAN (Mrs.) drank calves'-foot jelly and sherry.

KEAN (C.) took beef-tea for breakfast, and preferred a rump-steak for dinner.

KEAN (Edm.), EMERY, and REEVE drank cold brandy-and-water.

KEMBLE (John) took opium.

LEWIS, mulled wine and oysters.

MACREADY used to eat the lean of mutton-chops when he acted, and subsequently lived almost wholly on a vegetable diet.

OXBERRY drank tea.

RUSSELL (Henry) took a boiled egg.

SMITH (W.) drank coffee.

WOOD (Mrs.) sang on draught porter.

WRENCH and HARTLEY took no refreshment during a performance.—W. C. Russell, *Representative Actors*, 272.

Die'trich (2 syl.). So Theodoric the Great is called by the German minnesingers. In the terrible broil stirred up by queen Kriemhild in the banquet hall of Etzel, Dietrich interfered, and succeeded in capturing Hagan and the Burgundian king Gunther. These he handed over to the queen, praying her to set them free; but she cut off both their heads with her own hands.—*The Nibelungen Lied* (thirteenth century).

Dietrich (John), a labourer's son of Pomerania. He spent twelve years under ground, where he met Elizabeth Krabbin, daughter of the minister of his own village, Ramin. One day, walking together, they heard a cock crow, and an irresistible desire came over both of them to visit the upper earth. John so frightened the elves by a toad, that they yielded to his wish, and gave him hoards of wealth, with part of which he bought half the island of Rügen. He married Elizabeth, and became the founder of a very powerful family.—Keightley, *Fairy Mythology*. (See TANNHAUSER.)

Dieu et Mon Droit, the parole of Richard I. at the battle of Gisors (1198).

Diggery, one of the house-servants at Strawberry Hall. Being stage-struck, he inoculates his fellow-servants (Cymon and Wat) with the same taste. In the same house is an heiress named Kitty Sprightly (a ward of sir Gilbert Pumpkin), also stage-struck. Diggery's favourite character was "Alexander the Great," the son of "Almon." One day, playing *Romeo and Juliet*, he turned the oven into the balcony, but, being rung for, the girl acting "Juliet" was nearly roasted alive. (See DIGGORY.)—J. Jackson, *All the World's a Stage*.

Diggs (Miss Maria), a friend of lady Penfeather; a visitor at the Spa.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.).

Diggon [Davie], a shepherd in the *Shepherd's Calendar*, by Spenser. He tells Hobbinol that he drove his sheep into foreign lands, hoping to find better pasture; but he was amazed at the luxury and profligacy of the shepherds whom he saw there, and the wretched condition of the flocks. He refers to the Roman Catholic clergy, and their abandoned mode of life. Diggon also tells Hobbinol a long story about Roffin (the bishop of Rochester) and his watchful dog Lauder catching a wolf in sheep's clothing in the fold.—*Ecl.* ix. (September, 1572 or 1578).

Diggory, a barn labourer, employed on state occasions for butler and footman by Mr. and Mrs. Hardcastle. He is both awkward and familiar, laughs at his master's jokes and talks to his master's guests while serving. (See DIGGORY.)—Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer* (1773).

Diggory (Father), one of the monks of St. Botolph's Priory.—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Dill or **Ane'thum**. The seeds are warm, strong-smelling, and aromatic.

The wonder-working dill he gets . . .
Which curious women use in many a nice disease.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xlii. (1612).

Dimanche (Mons.), a dun. Mons. Dimanche, a tradesman, applies to don Juan for money. Don Juan treats him with all imaginable courtesy, but every time he attempts to revert to business interrupts him with some such question as, *Comment se porte madame Dimanche?*

or *Et votre petite fille Claudine, comment se porte-t-elle ?* or *Le petit Colin, fait-il toujours bien du bruit avec son tambour ?* or *Et votre petit chien Brusquet, gronde-t-il toujours aussi fort . . . ?* and, after a time, he says he is very sorry, but he must say good-bye for the present, and he leaves Mons. without his once stating the object of his call. (See SHUFFLETON.)—Molière, *Don Juan*, etc. (1665).

Din (*The*), the practical part of Islam, containing the ritual and moral laws.

Dinah [*Friendly*], daughter of sir Thomas Friendly. She loves Edward Blushington, "the bashful man," and becomes engaged to him.—W. T. Moncrieff, *The Bashful Man*.

Dinah, daughter of Sandie Lawson, landlord of the Spa hotel.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.).

Dinah (*Aunt*) leaves Mr. Walter Shandy £1000. This sum of money, in Walter's eye, will suffice to carry out all the wild schemes and extravagant fancies that enter into his head.—Sterne, *Tristram Shandy* (1759).

Dinant, a gentleman who once loved and still pretends to love Lamira, the wife of Champenel.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Little French Lawyer* (1647).

Dinazade (4 w.), sister of Scheherazade sultana of Persia. Dinazade was instructed by her sister to wake her every morning an hour before daybreak, and say, "Sister, relate to me one of those delightful stories you know," or "Finish before daybreak the story you began yesterday." The sultan got interested in these tales, and revoked the cruel determination he had made of strangling at daybreak the wife he had married the preceding night. (See SCHEHERAZADE.)

Dinas Emrys or "Fort of Ambrose" (i.e. Merlin), on the Brith, a part of Snowdon. When Vortigern built this fort, whatever was constructed during the day was swallowed up in the earth during the night. Merlin (then called Ambrose or Embres-Guletic) discovered the cause to be "two serpents at the bottom of a pool below the foundation of the works." These serpents were incessantly struggling with each other; one was white, and the other red. The white serpent at first prevailed, but

ultimately the red one chased the other out of the pool. The red serpent, he said, meant the Britons, and the white one the Saxons. At first the Saxons (or *white serpent*) prevailed, but in the end "our people" (*the red serpent*) "shall chase the Saxon race beyond the sea."—Nennius, *History of the Britons* (842).

And from the top of Brith, so high and wondrous steep
Where Dinas Emrys stood, showed where the serpents
fought
The white that tore the red, for whence the prophet
taught
The Britons' sad decay.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, x. (1619).

Dine with Democritus (*To*), to be choused out of your dinner.

A "Barmecide feast" is no feast at all. The allusion is to Barmecide, who invited Schachabac to dine with him, and set before him only empty plates and dishes, pretending that the "viands" were most excellent. (See BARMECIDE.)

Dine with duke Humphrey (*To*), to have no dinner to go to. The duke referred to was the son of Henry IV., murdered at St. Edmundsbury, and buried at St. Alban's. It was generally thought that he was buried in the nave of St. Paul's Cathedral; but the monument supposed to be erected to the duke was in reality that of John Beauchamp. Loungeurs, who were asked if they were not going home to dinner, and those who tarried in St. Paul's after the general crowd had left, were supposed to be so busy looking for the duke's monument that they disregarded the dinner hour.

Dine with Mahomet (*To*), to die. Similar to the classic phrase, "To sup with Pluto."

Dine (or Sup) with sir Thomas Gresham, to have no dinner or supper to go to. At one time the Royal Exchange was the common lounging-place of idlers and vagabonds.

Tho' little coin thy purses pockets line,
Yet with great company thou'rt taken up;
For often with duke Humphrey thou dost dine.
And often with sir Thomas Gresham sup.
Hayman, *Epigram on a Loaf* (1688).

Dine with the Cross-Legged Knights (*To*), to have no dinner to go to. Lawyers at one time made appointments with their clients at the Round Church, and here a host of dinnerless vagabonds loitered about all day, in the hope of picking up a few pence for little services.

Diner-Out of the First Water,

the Rev. Sidney Smith; so called by the *Quarterly Review* (1789-1845).

Dinevawr (8 syl.) or DINAS VAWR ("great palace"), the residence of the king of South Wales, built by Rhodri Mawr.

I was the guest of Rhy's at Dinevawr,
And there the tidings found me, that our sire
Was gathered to his fathers.
Southey, *Madoc*, l. 3 (1805).

Dingle (Old Dick of the), friend of Hobbie Elliott of the Heugh-foot farm.—Sir W. Scott, *The Black Dwarf* (time, Anne).

Dingwall (Davie), the attorney at Wolds Hope village.—Sir W. Scott, *Wife of Lammermoor* (time, William III.).

Dinias and Dercyllis (*The Wanderings, Adventures, and Loves of*), an old Greek novel, the basis of the romance of Antonius Diogenes in twenty-four books and entitled *Incredible Things beyond Thule* [*Ta Huper Thoulén Apistá*], a store-house from which subsequent writers have borrowed largely. The work is not extant, but Photius gives an outline of its contents.

Dinmont (Dandy, i.e. Andrew), an eccentric and humorous store farmer at Charlie's Hope. He is called "The Fighting Dinmont of Liddesdale."

Adie Dinmont, wife of Dandy Dinmont.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

* * This novel has been dramatized by Daniel Terry.

Dinner Bell. Burke was so called from his custom of speaking so long as to interfere with the dinner of the members (1729-1797).

Dinnerless (*The*) are said to sit at a "Barnecide feast;" to "dine with duke Humphrey;" to "dine with sir Thomas Gresham;" to "dine with Democritos." Their hosts are said to be the cross-legged knights.

Diocletian, the king and father of Erastus, who was placed under the charge of the "seven wise masters" (*Italian version*).

In the *French* version, the father is called "Dolop'athos."

Diogenes (4 syl.), the negro slave of the cynic philosopher Michael Agastès (4 syl.).—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Diomedes (8 syl.) fed his horses on

human flesh, and he was himself eaten by his horse, being thrown to it by Heracles.

Dion (*Lord*), father of Euphrasia. Euphrasia is in love with Philaster, heir to the crown of Messina. Disguised as a page, Euphrasia assumes the name of Bellario and enters the service of Philaster.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *Philaster or Love Lies a-bleeding* (1638).

(There is considerable resemblance between "Euphrasia" and "Viola" in Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*, 1614.)

Dionæ'an Cæsar, Julius Cæsar, who claimed descent from Venus, called Dionæ from her mother. Æneas was son of Venus and Anchisæus.

Ecco, Dionæi processit Cæsaris astrum.
Virgil, *Eclogues*, iv. 47.

Dionæ (3 syl.), mother of Aphroditè (*Venus*), Zeus or Jove being the father. Venus herself is sometimes called Dionæ.

Oh bear . . . thy treasures to the green recess,
Where young Dionæ strays; with sweetest airs
Entice her forth to lend her angel form
For Beauty's honoured image.
Akenaide, *Pleasures of Imagination*, l. (1744).

Dionysia, wife of Cleon governor of Tarsus. Periclés prince of Tyre commits to her charge his infant daughter Mari'na, supposed to be motherless. When 14 years old, Dionysia, out of jealousy, employs a man to murder her foster-child, and the people of Tarsus, hearing thereof, set fire to her house, and both Dionysia and Cleon are burnt to death in the flames.—Shakespeare, *Pericles Prince of Tyre* (1608).

Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, dethroned Evander, and imprisoned him in a dungeon deep in a huge rock, intending to starve him to death. But Euphrasia, having gained access to him, fed him from her own breast. Timoleon invaded Syracuse, and Dionysius, seeking safety in a tomb, saw there Evander the deposed king, and was about to kill him, when Euphrasia rushed forward, struck the tyrant to the heart, and he fell dead at her feet.—A. Murphy, *The Grecian Daughter* (1772).

* * In this tragedy there are several gross historical errors. In act i. the author tells us it was Dionysius the Elder who was dethroned, and went in exile to Corinth; but the elder Dionysius died in Syracuse, at the age of 63, and it was the younger Dionysius who was dethroned by Timoleon, and went to

Corinth. In act v. he makes Euphrasia kill the tyrant in Syracuse, whereas he was allowed to leave Sicily, and retired to Corinth, where he spent his time in riotous living, etc.

Dionysius [THE ELDER] was appointed sole general of the Syracusan army, and then king by the voice of the senate. Damon "the Pythagorean" opposed the appointment, and even tried to stab "the tyrant," but was arrested and condemned to death. The incidents whereby he was saved are to be found under the article *DA'MON* (q.v.).

Damon and Pythias, a drama by R. Edwards (1571), and another by John Banim, in 1825.

Dionysius [THE YOUNGER], being banished from Syracuse, went to Corinth and turned schoolmaster.

Corinth's pedagogue hath now
Transferred his byword [tyrant] to thy brow.
Byron, *Uda to Napoleon*.

Dionysius the Areopagite was one of the judges of the Areopagite when St. Paul appeared before this tribunal. Certain writings, fabricated by the neo-platonicians in the fifth century, were falsely ascribed to him. The *Isodorian Decretals* is a somewhat similar forgery by Mentz, who lived in the ninth century, or three hundred years after Isidore.

The error of those doctrines so vicious
Of the old Areopagite Dionysius.
Longfellow, *The Golden Legend*.

Dionysius's Ear, a cave in a rock, 72 feet high, 27 feet broad, and 219 feet deep, the entrance of which "resembled the shape of an ear." It was used as a guard-room or prison, and the sentinel could hear the slightest whisper of the prisoners within.

Dioscu'ri (sons of Zeus), Castor and Pollux. Generally, but incorrectly, accented on the second syllable.

Dioti'ma, the priestess of Mantinea in Plato's *Symposium*, the teacher of Socrâtes. Her opinions on life, its nature, origin, end, and aim, form the nucleus of the dialogue. Socrâtes died of hemlock.

Beneath an emerald plane
Sits Diotima, teaching him that died
Of hemlock.

Tennyson, *The Princess*, III.

Diplomatists (*Prince of*), Charles Maurice Talleyrand de Périgord (1754-1838).

Dipsas, a serpent, so called because those bitten by it suffered from intolerable thirst. (Greek, *dipsa*, "thirst.") Milton refers to it in *Paradise Lost*, x. 526 (1665).

Dipsodes (2 syl.), the people of Dipsody, ruled over by king Anarchus, and subjugated by prince Pantagruel (bk. ii. 28). Pantagruel afterwards colonized their country with nine thousand million men from Utopia (or to speak more exactly, 9,876,543,210 men), besides women, children, workmen, professors, and peasant labourers (bk. iii. 1).—Rabelais, *Pantagruel* (1545).

Dip'sody, the country of the Dipsodes (2 syl.), q.v.

Dircæan Swan, Pindar; so called from Dircæ, a fountain in the neighbourhood of Thebes, the poet's birthplace (B.C. 518-442).

Dirlos or D'Yrlos (*Count*), a paladin, the embodiment of valour, generosity, and truth. He was sent by Charlemagne to the East, where he conquered Aliar'dé, a Moorish prince. On his return, he found his young wife betrothed to Celi'nos (another of Charlemagne's peers). The matter was put right by the king, who gave a grand feast on the occasion.

Dirty Lane, now called Abingdon Street, Westminster.

Dirty Linen. Napoleon I. said, "Il faut laver sa linge en famille."

Disastrous Peace (*The*), the peace signed at Cateau-Cambrésis, by which Henri II. renounced all claim to Gen'oa, Naples, Mil'an, and Corsica (1559).

Dis'mas, the penitent thief; Gesmas the impenitent one.

Imparibus meritis pendunt tria corpora ramis:
Damas et Gesmas, media est Divina Potestas;
Alta petit Dama, infelix infima Gesmas;
Nos et res nostras conservet Summa Potestas,
Hos verius dicas, ne tu furto tua perdas.

A Latin Charm.

Disney Professor, a chair in the University of Cambridge, founded by John Disney, Esq., of The Hyde, Ingatstone, for Archæology (1851).

Distaffi'na, the troth-plight wife of general Bombastés; but Artaxaminous, king of Utopia, promised her "half a crown" if she would forsake the general for himself—a temptation too great to be resisted. When the general found himself jilted, he retired from the world, hung

up his boots on the branch of a tree, and dared any one to remove them. The king cut the boots down, and the general cut the king down. Fusbos, coming up at this crisis, laid the general prostrate. At the close of the burlesque all the dead men jump up and join the dance, promising "to die again to-morrow," if the audience desires it.—W. B. Rhodes, *Bombastes Furioso* (1790).

Falling on one knee, he put both hands on his heart and rolled up his eyes, much after the manner of *Bombastes Furioso* making love to *Distaffina*.—E. Sargent.

Distaff's Day (*St.*), January 7; so called because the Christmas festivities terminate on "Twelfth Day," and on the day following the women used to return to their distaffs or daily occupations.

*. Also called *Rock Day*, because "rock" is another name for a distaff.

Distance. "Tis distance lends enchantment to the view."—Campbell, *Pleasures of Hope*, i. (1799).

Distressed Mother (*The*), a tragedy by Ambrose Philips (1712). The "distressed mother" is Andromachê, the widow of Hector. At the fall of Troy she and her son Astyanax fell to the lot of Pyrrhus king of Epirus. Pyrrhus fell in love with her and wished to marry her, but she refused him. At length an embassy from Greece, headed by Orestês, son of Agamemnon, was sent to Epirus to demand the death of Astyanax, lest in manhood he might seek to avenge his father's death. Pyrrhus told Andromachê he would protect her son, and defy all Greece, if she would consent to marry him; and she yielded. While the marriage rites were going on, the Greek ambassadors fell on Pyrrhus and murdered him. As he fell he placed the crown on the head of Andromachê, who thus became queen of Epirus, and the Greeks hastened to their ships in flight. This play is an English adaptation of Racine's *Andromaque* (1667).

Ditohley (*Gaffer*), one of the miners employed by sir Geoffrey Peveril.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Dithyrambic Poetry (*Kather of*), *Aion* of Lesbos (fl. B.C. 625).

Ditton (*Thomas*), footman of the Rev. Mr. Staunton, of Willingham Rectory.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Divan (*The*), the supreme council and

court of justice of the caliphs. The abbassides always sat in person in this court to aid in the redress of wrongs. It was called "a divan" from the benches covered with cushions on which the members sat.—D'Herbelot, *Bibliothèque Orientale*, 298.

Dive [*deev*], a demon in Persian mythology. In the mogul's palace at Lahore, there used to be several pictures of these dives (1 syl.), with long horns, staring eyes, shaggy hair, great fangs, ugly paws, long tails, and other horrible deformities. I remember seeing them exhibited at King's College in one of the *soirées* given there after the Indian Mutiny.

Diver (*Colonel*), editor of the *New York Roudy Journal*, in America. His air was that of a man oppressed by a sense of his own greatness, and his physiognomy was a map of cunning and conceit.—C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1814).

Dives (2 syl.), the name popularly given to the "rich man" in our Lord's parable of the rich man and Lazarus; in Latin, *Dives et Lazarus*.—*Luke xvi.*

Divide and Govern, a maxim of Machiavelli of Florence (1469–1527).

Divi'na Comme'dia, the first poem of note ever written in the Italian language. It is an epic by Dante Alighie'ri, and is divided into three parts: Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise. Dante called it a *comedy*, because the ending is happy; and his countrymen added the word *divine* from admiration of the poem. The poet depicts a vision, in which he is conducted, first by Virgil (*human reason*) through hell and purgatory; and then by Beatrice (*revelation*) and finally by St. Bernard through the several heavens, where he beholds the Triune God.

"Hell" is represented as a funnel-shaped hollow, formed of gradually contracting circles, the lowest and smallest of which is the earth's centre. (See *INFERN*, 1300.)

"Purgatory" is a mountain rising solitarily from the ocean on that side of the earth which is opposite to us. It is divided into terraces, and its top is the terrestrial paradise. (See *PURGATORY*, 1308.)

From this "top" the poet ascends through the seven planetary heavens, the fixed stars, and the "primum mobile,"

to the empyrean or seat of God. (See *PARADISE*, 1811.)

Divine (*The*), St. John the evangelist, called "John the Divine."

Raphael, the painter, was called *Il Divino* (1483-1520).

Luis Morálès, a Spanish painter, was called *El Divino* (1509-1586).

Ferdinand de Herre'ra, a Spanish poet (1516-1595).

Divine Doctor (*The*), Jean de Ruysbroek, the mystic (1291-1381).

Divine Speaker (*The*). Tyr'tamos, usually known as Theophrastos ("divine speaker"), was so called by Aristotle (B.C. 370-287).

Divine Right of Kings. The dogma that *kings can do no wrong* is based on a dictum of Hincmar archbishop of Rheims, viz., that "kings are subject to no man so long as they rule by God's law."—*Hincmar's Works*, i. 693.

Divining Rod, a forked branch of hazel, suspended between the balls of the thumbs. The inclination of this rod indicates the presence of water-springs and precious metals.

Now to t'wul-tis from the mountains
Point the rods of fortune & lies.

Longfellow, *Drinking Song*.

* * Jacques Aymar of Crôle was the most famous of all diviners. He lived in the latter half of the seventeenth century and the beginning of the eighteenth. His marvellous faculty attracted the attention of Europe. M. Chauvin, M.D., and M. Garnier, M.D., published carefully written accounts of his wonderful powers, and both were eye-witnesses thereof.—See S. Baring-Gould, *Myths of the Middle Ages*.

Divinity. There are four professors of divinity at Cambridge, and three at Oxford. Those at *Cambridge* are the Hui'sean, the Margaret, the Norrisian, and the Regius. Those at *Oxford* are the Margaret, the Regius, and one for Ecclesiastical History.

Divi'no Lodov'ico, Ariosto, author of *Orlando Furioso* (1474-1533).

Dixie's Land, the land of milk and honey to American niggers. Dixie was a slave-holder of Manhattan Island, who removed his slaves to the Southern States, where they had to work harder and fare worse; so that they were always sighing for their old home, which they

called "Dixie's Land." Imagination and distance soon advanced this island into a sort of Delectable Country or land of Beulah.

Dixon, servant to Mr. Richard Vere (1 syl.).—Sir W. Scott, *The Black Dwarf* (time, Anne).

Dizzy, a nickname of Benjamin Disraeli, earl of Beaconsfield (1806-).

Dja'bal, son of Youssof, a sheikh, and saved by Ma's'ni in the great massacre of the sheikhs by the Knights Hospitallers in the Spo'radès. He resolves to avenge this massacre, and gives out that he is Hakcem', the incarnate god, the founder, returned to earth to avenge their wrongs and lead them back to Syria. His imposture being discovered, he kills himself, but Loys [Lo'iss], a young Breton count, leads the exiles back to Lebanon.

Djabal is Hakcem, the incarnate Dread,
The phantasm khelif, king of Prodiges,
Robert Browning, *The Return of the Druses*, l.

Djin'nestan', the realm of the djinn or geni of Oriental mythology.

Dobbin (*Captain* afterwards *Colonel*), son of sir William Dobbin, a London tradesman. Uncouth, awkward, and tall, with huge feet; but faithful and loving, with a large heart and most delicate appreciation. He is a prince of a fellow, is proud, fond of captain George Osborne from boyhood to death, and adores Amelia, George's wife. When she has been a widow for some ten years, he marries her.—Thackeray, *Vanity Fair* (1848).

Dobbins (*Humphrey*), the confidential servant of sir Robert Bramble of Blackberry Hall, in the county of Kent. A blunt old retainer, most devoted to his master. Under a rough exterior he concealed a heart brimful of kindness, and so tender that a word would melt it.—(George Colman, *The Poor Gentleman* (1802)).

Dobu'ni, called *Bodu'ni* by Djo; the people of Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire. Drayton refers to them in his *Polyolbion*, xvi. (1613).

Doctor (*The*), a romance by Sonther. The doctor's name is Dove, and his horse "Nobbs."

Doctor (*The Admirable*), Roger Bacon (1214-1292).

The Angelo Doctor, Thomas Aquinas (1224-1274), "fifth doctor of the Church."

The Authentic Doctor, Gregory of Rimini (*-1857).

The Divine Doctor, Jean Ruysbroek (1294-1381).

The Dulcificus Doctor, Antonio Andreas (*-1320).

The Ecstatic Doctor, Jean Ruysbroek (1294-1381).

The Eloquent Doctor, Peter Aureolus, archbishop of Aix (fourteenth century).

The Evangelical Doctor, J. Wycliffe (1324-1384).

The Illuminated Doctor, Raymond Lully (1235-1315), or *Most Enlightened Doctor*.

The Invincible Doctor, William Occam (1276-1347).

The Irrefragable Doctor, Alexander Hales (*-1245).

The Mellifluous Doctor, St. Bernard (1091-1153).

The Most Christian Doctor, Jean de Gerson (1363-1429).

The Most Methodical Doctor, John Bassol (*-1847).

The Most Profound Doctor, Ægidius de Colonna (1247-1316).

The Most Resolute Doctor, Durand de St. Pourcain (1267-1332).

The Perspicuous Doctor, Walter Burley (fourteenth century).

The Profound Doctor, Thomas Bradwardine (*-1349).

The Scholastic Doctor, Anselm of Laon (1050-1117).

The Seraphic Doctor, St. Bonaventura (1221-1274).

The Singular Doctor, William Occam (1276-1347).

The Solemn Doctor, Henry Goethals (1227-1293).

The Solid Doctor, Richard Middleton (*-1304).

The Subtle Doctor, Duns Scotus (1265-1308), or *Most Subtle Doctor*.

The Thorough Doctor, William Varro (thirteenth century).

The Universal Doctor, Alain de Lille (1114-1208); Thomas Aquinas (1224-1274).

The Venerable Doctor, William de Champeaux (*-1126).

The Well-founded Doctor, Ægidius Romanns (1247-1316).

The Wise Doctor, John Herman Wessel (1409-1489).

The Wonderful Doctor, Roger Bacon (1214-1292).

Doctors of the Church. The Greek Church recognizes four doctors, viz., St. Athanasius, St. Basil, St. Gregory of Nyssa, and St. John Chrysostom. The Latin Church recognizes St. Augustine, St. Jerome, St. Ambrose, and St. Gregory the Great.

(For all other doctors, see under the proper name or nickname.)

Doctor's Tale (*The*), in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, is the Roman story of Virginus given by Livy. This story is told in French in the *Roman de la Rose*, ii. 74, and by Gower in his *Confessio Amantis*, vii. It has furnished the subject of a host of tragedies: for example, in French, Mairét (1628); Leclerc (1646); Campestron (1683); Chabanon (1769); Laharpe (1786); Leblanc de Guillet (1786); Guiraud (1827); Latour St. Ybars (1845). In Italian, Alfieri (1784); in German, Lessing (1775); and in English, Knowles (1829).

Doctor's Wife (*The*), a novel by Miss Braddon, adapted from *Madame Bovary*, a French novel.

Dodger (*The Artful*), the sobriquet of Jack Dawkins, an artful, thievish young scamp, in the boy crew of Fagin the Jew villain.—C. Dickens, *Oliver Twist*, viii. (1837).

Dodgington, whom Thomson invokes in his *Summer*, is George Bubb Dodgington, Lord Melcomb-Regis, a British statesman. Churchill and Pope ridiculed him, while Hogarth introduced him in his picture called the "Orders of Periwigs."

Dod'ipoll (*Dr.*), any man of weak intellect, a dotard. Hence the proverb, *Wise as Dr. Dodipoll*, meaning "not wise at all."

Dodman or **Doddiman**. A snail is so called in the eastern counties.

"I'm a regular dodman, I am," said Mr. Peggoty—to by which he meant "snail."—C. Dickens, *David Copperfield*, vii. (1849).

Doddman, doddman, put out your horns,
For here comes a thief to steal your corns.
Common Popular Rhyme in Norfolk.

Dodon or rather **Dodoens** (*Rembert*), a Dutch botanist (1517-1585), physician to the emperors Maximilian II. and Rodolph II. His works are *Fruentorum et Leguminum Historia*; *Florum Historia*; *Purgantium Radicum et Herbarum Historia*; *Stirpium Historia*; all included under the general title of "The History of Plants."

Of these most helpful herbs yet tell we but a few,
To those unnumbered sorts, of simples here that grew,
Which justly to set down e'en Dodon short doth fail.
Drayton, Polygraphon, xlii. (1613).

Dodo'na (in Epiros), famous for the most ancient oracle in Greece. The responses were made by an old woman called a *pigeon*, because the Greek word

pelice means either "old women" or "pigeons." According to fable, Zeus gave his daughter Thêbê two black pigeons endowed with the gift of human speech: one flew into Libya, and gave the responses in the temple of Ammon; the other into Epiros, where it gave the responses in Dodona.

We are told that the priestess of Dodona derived her answers from the cooing of the sacred doves, the rustling of the sacred trees, the bubbling of the sacred fountain, and the tinkling of bells or pieces of metal suspended among the branches of the trees.

And Dodona's oak swung lonely
Henceforth to the tempest only.
Mrs. Browning, *Dead Pan*, 17.

Dods (*Meg*), landlady of the Clachan or Mowbery Arms inn at St. Roman's Old Town. The inn was once the manse, and Meg Dods reigned there despotically; but her wines were good and her cuisine excellent. This is one of the best low comic characters in the whole range of fiction.

She had hair of a brindled colour, betwixt black and grey, which was apt to escape in elf-locks from under her mutch when she was thrown into violent agitation; long skinny hands terminated by stout telons, grey eyes, thin lips, a robust person, a broad though fat chest, capital wind, and a voice that could match a choir of fishwomen.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Roman's Well*, i. (time, George III.).

(So good a housewife was this eccentric landlady, that a cookery-book has been published bearing her name; the authoress is Mrs. Johnstone, a Scotchwoman.)

Dodson, a young farmer, called upon by Death on his wedding day. Death told him he must quit his Susan, and go with him. "With you!" the hapless husband cried; "young as I am, and unprepared?" Death then told him he would not disturb him yet, but would call again after giving him three warnings. When he was 80 years of age, Death called again. "So soon returned?" old Dodson cried. "You know you promised me three warnings." Death then told him that as he was "lame and deaf and blind," he had received his three warnings.—Mrs. Thrale (Piozzi), *The Three Warnings*.

Dodson and Fogg (*Messrs.*), two unprincipled lawyers, who undertake on their own speculation to bring an action against Mr. Pickwick for "breach of promise," and file accordingly the famous suit of "*Bardell v. Pickwick*."—C. Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836).

Doe (*John*) and **Richard Roe**, substitutional names for plaintiff and defendant in an action of ejectment, Abolished in 1852.

Doeg, Saul's herdsman, who told him that the priest Abimelech had supplied David with food; whereupon the king sent him to kill Abimelech, and Doeg slew priests to the number of four score and five (1 *Samuel* xxii. 18). In pt. ii. of the satire called *Abalom and Achitophel*, Elkanah Settle is called Doeg, because he "fell upon" Dryden with his pen, but was only a "herdsman or driver of asses."

Doeg, tho' without knowing how or why,
Made still a blundering kind of melody . . .
Let him roll on . . .
But if he jumbles to one line of sense,
Indict him of a capital offence.
Tate, *Abalom and Achitophel*, li. (1682).

Dog (*Agrippa's*). Cornelius Agrippa had a dog which was generally suspected of being a spirit incarnate.

Arthur's Dog, "Cavall."

Dog of Belgrade, the camp-suttler, was named "Clumsey."

Lord Byron's Dog, "Boatswain." It was buried in the garden of Newstead Abbey.

Dog of Catherine de Medicis, "Phœbé," a lap-dog.

Cuthullin's Dog was named "Luath," a swift-footed hound.

Dora's Dog, "Jip."—C. Dickens, *David Copperfield*.

Douglas's Dog, "Luffra."—*Lady of the Lake*.

Erigoné's Dog was "Mœra." Erigoné is the constellation *Virgo*, and Mœra the star called *Canis*.

Eurytion's Dog (herdsman of Geryon), "Orthros." It had two heads.

Fingal's Dog was named "Bran."

Geryon's Dogs. One was "Gargittos" and the other "Orthros." The latter was brother of Cerbēros, but it had only two heads. Herculēs killed both of Geryon's dogs.

Landseer's Dog, "Brutus." Introduced by the great animal painter in his picture called "The Invader of the Larder."

Eleweellyn's Dog was named "Gelert;" it was a greyhound. (See GELERT.)

Lord Lurgan's Dog was named "Master M'Grath," from an orphan boy who reared it. This dog won three Waterloo cups, and was presented at court by the express desire of queen Victoria, the very year it died. It was a sporting greyhound (born 1866, died Christmas Day, 1871).

Maria's Dog, "Silvio."—Sterne, *Sentimental Journey*.

Dog of Montargis. This was a dog named "Dragon," belonging to Aubri de Montdidier, a captain in the French

army. Aubri was murdered in the forest of Bondy by his friend, lieutenant Macaire, in the same regiment. After its master's death, the dog showed such a strange aversion to Macaire, that suspicion was aroused against him. Some say he was pitted against the dog, and confessed the crime. Others say a sash was found on him, and the sword-knot was recognized by Ursula as her own work and gift to Aubri. This Macaire then confessed the crime, and his accomplice, lieutenant Landry, trying to escape, was seized by the dog and bitten to death. This story was dramatized in French by Pixérécourt (1814), and rendered into English.

Orion's Dogs; one was named "Arc-toph'onos" and the other "Pto-o-phagos."

Punch's Dog, "Toby."

Sir W. Scott's Dogs. His deer-hound was "Maida." His jet-black greyhound was "Hamlet." He had also two Dandy Dinmont terriers.

Dog of the Seven Sleepers, "Katmit." It spoke with a human voice.

In *Sleary's circus*, the performing dog is called "Merryleys."—C. Dickens, *Hard Times*.

(For Actæon's fifty dogs, see *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*, 234.)

Dog. The famous mount *St. Bernard* dog which saved forty human beings, was named "Barry." The stuffed skin of this noble creature is preserved in the museum at Berne.

Dog (The), Diogenēs the cynic (B.C. 412-323). When Alexander encountered him, the young Macedonian king introduced himself with the words, "I am Alexander, surnamed 'the Great.'" To which the philosopher replied, "And I am Diogenēs, surnamed 'the Dog.'" The Athenians raised to his memory a pillar of Parian marble, surmounted with a dog, and bearing the following inscription:—

"Say, dog, what guard you in that tomb?"

A dog. "His name?" Diogenēs. "From far?"

Sinopē. "He who made a tub his home?"

The same; now dead, among the stars a star. E.C.R.

Dog (The Thracian), Zo'flus the grammarian; so called for his snarling, captious criticisms on Homer, Plato, and Isocrates. He was contemporary with Philip of Macedon.

Dog's Nose, gin and beer.

Cold as a dog's nose.

There sprung a leak in Noah's ark,
Which made the dog begin to bark;
Noah took his nose to stop the hole,
And hence his nose is always cold.

Notes and Queries, February 4, 1871.

Dogs were supposed by the ancient Gaels to be sensible of their masters' death, however far they might be separated.

The mother of Culmin remains in the hall . . . his dogs are howling in their place. . . "Art thou fallen, my fair-haired son, in Erin's dismal war?"—Ossian, *Temora*, v.

Dogs. The two sisters of Zobeidē (3 syl.) were turned into little black dogs for casting Zobeidē and "the prince" into the sea. (See ZOBÉIDÉ.)

Dogs of War, Famine, Sword, and Fire.

Then should the warlike Harry, like himself,
Assume the port of Mars; and at his heels,
Leashed in like hounds, should Famine, sword, and Fire
Crouch for employment.

Shakespeare, *King Henry V.* 1 chorus (1599).

Dog-headed Tribes (of India), mentioned in the Italian romance of *Gucchi's Meschi'no*.

Dog-rose (Greek, *kuno-rodon*). So called because it was supposed to cure the bite of mad dogs.

A morsu vero [i.e. of a mad dog] unicum remedium oraculo quodam super repertum, radix sylvestris rose que [franc] cynorhodon appellatur.—Pliny, *Hist. Nat.*, viii. 63; see also xxv. 6.

Dogberry and Verges, two ignorant conceited constables, who greatly mutilate their words. Dogberry calls "assembly" *dissembly*; "treason" he calls *perjury*; "calumny" he calls *burglary*; "condemnation," *redemption*; "respect," *suspect*. When Conrade says, "Away! you are an ass;" Dogberry tells the town clerk to write him down "an ass." "Masters," he says to the officials, "remember I am an ass." "Oh that I had been writ down an ass!" (act iv. sc. 2).—Shakespeare, *Much Ado about Nothing* (1600).

Dogget, wardour at the castle of Garde Doloureuse.—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

Dogget's Coat and Badge, the great prize in the Thames rowing-match, given on the 1st of August every year. So called from Thomas Dogget, an actor of Drury Lane, who signalized the accession of George I. to the throne by giving annually a waterman's coat and badge to the winner of the race. The Fishmongers' Company add a guinea to the prize.

Doiley (Abraham), a citizen and retired sloop-seller. He was a charity boy, wholly without education, but made £80,000 in trade, and is determined to have "a larned skollard for his son-in-law."

He speaks of *jomtry* [geometry], *joklate*, *jogrify*, *Al Mater*, *pinny-forty*, and *anti-hary doctors*; talks of *Scratchi* [Gracchi], *Horsi* [Horatii], a study of horses, and so on. Being resolved to judge between the rival scholarship of an Oxford pedant and a captain in the army, he gets both to speak Greek before him. Gradus, the scholar, quotes two lines of Greek, in which the word *panta* occurs four times. "Pantry!" cries the old sloop-seller; "you can't impose upon me. I know *pantry* is not Greek." The captain tries English fustian, and when Gradus maintains that the words are English, "Out upon you for a jackanapes," cries the old man; "as if I din't know my own mother tongue!" and gives his verdict in favour of the captain.

Elizabeth Doiley, daughter of the old sloop-seller, in love with captain Granger. She and her cousin Charlotte induce the Oxford scholar to dress like a *beau* to please the ladies. By so doing he disgusts the old man, who exclaims, "Oh that I should ever have been such a dolt as to take thee for a man of larnen!" So the captain wins the race at a canter.—Mrs. Cowley, *Who's the Dupe?*

Doll Common, a young woman in league with Subtle the alchemist and Face his ally.—B. Jonson, *The Alchemist* (1610).

Mrs. Pritchard (1711-1788) could pass from "Indy Macbeth" to "Doll Common."—Leigh Hunt.

Doll Tearsheet, a "bona-roba." This virago is cast into prison with Dame Quickly (hostess of a tavern in Eastcheap), for the death of a man that they and Pistol had beaten.—Shakespeare, *2 Henry IV.* (1598).

Dollallolla (*Queen*), wife of king Arthur, very fond of stiff punch, but scorning "vulgar sips of brandy, gin, and rum." She is the enemy of Tom Thumb, and opposes his marriage with her daughter Huncamunca; but when Noodle announces that the red cow has devoured the pigmy giant-queller, she kills the messenger for his ill tidings, and is herself killed by Frizaletta. *Queen Dollallolla* is jealous of the giantess Glundalca, at whom his majesty casts "sheep's eyes."—*Tom Thumb*, by Fielding the novelist (1780), altered by O'Hara, author of *Midas* (1778).

Dolla Murray, a character in *Crabbe's Borough*, who died playing cards.

"A vole! a vole!" she cried; "tis fairly won." This said, she gently with a single sigh Died.

Crabbe, *Borough* (1810).

Dolly of the Chop-house (*Queen's Head Passage, Paternoster Row and Newgate Street, London*). Her celebrity arose from the excellency of her provisions, attendance, accommodation, and service. The name is that of the old cook of the establishment.

The broth reviving, and the bread was fair,
The small beer grateful and as pepper strong.
The beef-steaks tender, and the pot-herbs young.

Dolly Trull. Captain Macheath says she was "so taken up with stealing hearts, she left herself no time to steal anything else."—Gay, *The Beggar's Opera*, ii. 1 (1727).

Dolly Varden, daughter of Gabriel Varden, locksmith. She was loved to distraction by Joe Willet, Hugh of the Maypole inn, and Simon Tappertit. Dolly dressed in the Watteau style, and was lively, pretty, and bewitching.—C. Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge* (1841).

Dolman, a light-blue loose-fitting jacket, braided across the front with black silk frogs, and embroidered from the cuffs almost to the shoulders with gold lace of three rows interwoven. It is used as the summer jacket of the Algerian native troops. The winter jacket is called a "pelisse."

Dol'on, "a man of subtle wit and wicked mind," father of Guizor (groom of Pollenté the Saracen, lord of "Parlous Bridge"). Sir Artegal, with scant ceremony, knocks the life out of Guizor, for demanding of him "passage-penny" for crossing the bridge. Soon afterwards, Britomart and Talus rest in Dolon's castle for the night, and Dolon, mistaking Britomart for sir Artegal, sets upon her in the middle of the night, but is overmastered. He now runs with his two surviving sons to the bridge, to prevent the passage of Britomart and Talus; but Britomart runs one of them through with her spear, and knocks the other into the river.—Spenser, *Faery Queen*, v. 6 (1596).

Dol'on and Ulysses. Dolon undertook to enter the Greek camp and bring word back to Hector an exact account of everything. Accordingly he put on a wolf's skin and prowled about the camp on all fours. Ulysses saw through the disguise, and said to Diomed, "Yonder man is from the host. . . . We'll let him pass a few paces, and then pounce on him unexpectedly." They soon caught the

fellow, and having "pumped" out of him all about the Trojan plans, and the arrival of Rhesus, Diomed smote him with his falchion on the mid-neck and slew him. This is the subject of bk. x. of the *Iliad*, and therefore this book is called "Dolon" ("the deeds of Dolon") or "Dolophon'ia" ("Dolon's murder").

Full of cunning, like Ulysses' whistle

When he allured poor Dolon.

Byron, *Don Juan*, xlii. 105 (1823).

Dolopat'es, the Sicilian king, who placed his son Lucien under the charge of "seven wise masters." When grown to man's estate, Lucien's step-mother made improper advances to him, which he repulsed, and she accused him to the king of insulting her. By astrology the prince discovered that if he could tide over seven days his life would be saved; so the wise masters amused the king with seven tales, and the king relented. The prince himself then told a tale which embodied his own history; the eyes of the king were opened, and the queen was condemned to death.—*Sandabar's Parables* (French version).

Dombey (Mr.), a purse-proud, self-contained London merchant, living in Portland Place, Bryanstone Square, with offices in the City. His god was wealth; and his one ambition was to have a son, that the firm might be known as "Dombey and Son." When Paul was born, his ambition was attained, his whole heart was in the boy, and the loss of the mother was but a small matter. The boy's death turned his heart to stone, and he treated his daughter Florence not only with utter indifference, but as an actual interloper. Mr. Dombey married a second time, but his wife eloped with his manager, James Carker, and the proud spirit of the merchant was brought low.

Paul Dombey, son of Mr. Dombey; a delicate, sensitive little boy, quite unequal to the great things expected of him. He was sent to Dr. Blimber's school, but soon gave way under the strain of school discipline. In his short life he won the love of all who knew him, and his sister Florence was especially attached to him. His death is beautifully told. During his last days he was haunted by the sea, and was always wondering what the wild waves were saying.

Florence Dombey, Mr. Dombey's daughter; a pretty, amiable, motherless child, who incurred her father's hatred because she lived and thrived

while her younger brother Paul dwindled and died. Florence hungered to be loved, but her father had no love to bestow on her. She married Walter Gay, and when Mr. Dombey was broken in spirit by the elopement of his second wife, his grandchildren were the solace of his old age.—C. Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846).

Dom-Daniel originally meant a public school for magic, established at Tunis; but what is generally understood by the word is that immense establishment, near Tunis, under the "roots of the ocean," established by Hal-il-Mauf-graby, and completed by his son. There were four entrances to it, each of which had a staircase of 4000 steps; and magicians, gnomes, and sorcerers of every sort were expected to do homage there at least once a year to Zatanai [Satan]. Dom-Daniel was utterly destroyed by prince Habad-il-Rouman, son of the caliph of Syria.—*Continuation of the Arabian Nights* ("History of Maugraby").

Southey has made the destruction of Dom-Daniel the subject of his *Thalaba*—in fact, *Thalaba* takes the office of Habad-il-Rouman; but the general incidents of the two tales have no other resemblance to each other.

Domestic Poultry, in Dryden's *Hind and Panther*, mean the Roman Catholic clergy; so called from an establishment of priests in the private chapel of Whitehall. The nuns are termed "sister partlet with the hooded head" (1687).

Dominick, the "Spanish fryar," a kind of ecclesiastical Falstaff. A most immoral, licentious dominican, who for money would prostitute even the Church and Holy Scriptures. Dominick helped Lorenzo in his amour with Elvi'ra the wife of Gomez.

He is a huge, fat, religious gentleman . . . big enough to be a pope. His gills are as red as a turkey-cock's. His big belly walks in state before him, like a barbing; and his gouty legs come limping after it. Never was such a turn of devotion seen.—Dryden, *The Spanish Fryar*, ii. 3 (1680).

Dom'ine Stekan (corruption of *Dominus tecum*, "the Lord be with thee"). A witch, being asked how she contrived to kill all the children of a certain family in infancy, replied, "Easily enough. When the infant sneezes, nobody says 'Domine stekan,' and then I become mistress of the child."—Rev. W. Webster, *Basque Legends*, 78 (1877).

Dominie Sampson; his Christian name is Abel. He is the tutor at Ellan-

gowan House, very poor, very modest, and crammed with Latin quotations. His constant exclamation is "Prodigious!"

Domitius Sampson is a poor, modest, humble scholar, who had won his way through the classics, but fallen to the leeward in the voyage of life.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Rannering* (time, George II.).

Dom'inique (3 syl.), the gossiping old footman of the Franvals, who fancies himself quite fit to keep a secret. He is, however, a really faithful retainer of the family.—Th. Holcroft, *The Deaf and Dumb* (1785).

Domitian a Marksman. The emperor Domitian was so cunning a marksman, that if a boy at a good distance off held up his hand and stretched his fingers abroad, he could shoot through the spaces without touching the boy's hand or any one of his fingers. (See TELL, for many similar marksmen).—Peacham, *Complete Gentleman* (1627).

Domizia, a noble lady of Florence, greatly embittered against the republic for its base ingratitude to her two brothers, Porzio and Berto, whose death she hoped to revenge.

I am a daughter of the Traversari,
Sister of Porzio and Berto both . . .
I knew that Florence, that could doubt their faith,
Must needs mistrust a stranger's; holding back
Reward from them, must hold back his reward.
Robt. Browning, *Luria*, III.

Don Alphonso, son of a rich banker. In love with Victoria, the daughter of don Scipio; but Victoria marries don Fernando. Lorenza, who went by the name of Victoria for a time, and is the person don Alphonso meant to marry, espouses don Caesar.—O'Keefe, *Castle of Andalusia*.

*. For other dons, see under the surname.

Donacha dhu na Dunaigh, the Highland robber near Roseneath.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Donald, the Scotch steward of Mr. Mordent. Honest, plain-spoken, faithful, and unflinching in his duty.—Holcroft, *The Deserted Daughter* (altered into *The Steward*).

Donald, an old domestic of MacAulay, the Highland chief.—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.).

Donald of the Hammer, son of the laird of Invernahyle of the West Highlands of Scotland. When Green Colin assassinated the laird and his household, the infant Donald was saved by his

foster-nurse, and afterwards brought up by her husband, a blacksmith. He became so strong that he could work for hours with two fore-hammers, one in each hand, and was therefore called *Donnil nan Ord*. When he was 21 he marched with a few adherents against Green Colin, and slew him, by which means he recovered his paternal inheritance.

Donald of the smithy, the "son of the hammer,"
Filled the banks of Lochawe with mourning and clamour.
Quoted by Sir Walter Scott in *Tales of a Grandfather*, I. 39.

Donar, same as Thor, the god of thunder among the ancient Teutons.

Donation of Pepin. When Pepin conquered Ataulf (Adolphus), the ex-archate of Ravenna fell into his hands. Pepin gave the pope both the ex-archate and the republic of Rome; and this munificent gift is the world-famous "Donation of Pepin," on which rested the whole fabric of the temporal power of the popes (A.D. 755). Victor Emmanuel, king of Italy, dispossessed the pope of his temporal sovereignty, and added the papal states to the united kingdom of Italy, over which he reigned (1870).

Dondasch', an Oriental giant, contemporary with Seth, to whose service he was attached. He needed no weapons, because he could destroy anything by his muscular force.

Don'egild (3 syl.), the wicked mother of Alla king of Northumberland. Hating Custance because she was a Christian, Donegild set her adrift with her infant son. When Alla returned from Scotland, and discovered this act of cruelty, he put his mother to death; then going to Rome on a pilgrimage, met his wife and child, who had been brought there a little time previously.—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Man of Law's Tale," 1388).

Don'et, the first grammar put into the hands of scholars. It was that of Dona'tus the grammarian, who taught in Rome in the fourth century, and was the preceptor of St. Jerome. When "Graunde Amour" was sent to study under lady Gramer, she taught him, as he says:

First my donet, and then my accendence.
S. Hawes, *The Pastime of Pleasure*, v. (time, Henry VII.).

Doni'ca, only child of the lord of Ar'kinlow (an elderly man). Young Eb'erhard loved her, and the Finnish maiden was betrothed to him. Walking one evening by the lake, Donica heard

the sound of the death-spectre, and fell lifeless in the arms of her lover. Presently the dead maiden received a supernatural vitality, but her cheeks were wan, her lips livid, her eyes lustreless, and her lap-dog howled when it saw her. Eberhard still resolved to marry her, and to church they went; but when he took Donica's hand into his own it was cold and clammy, the demon fled from her, and the body dropped a corpse at the feet of the bridegroom.—R. Southey, *Donica* (a Finnish ballad).

Donnerhugel (*Rudolph*), one of the Swiss deputies to Charles "the Bold," duke of Burgundy. He is cousin of the sons of Arnold Biederman the landamman of Unterwalden (alias count Arnold of Geierstein).

Theodore Donnerhugel, uncle of Rudolph. He was page to the former baron of Arnheim [*Arnheim*].—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Do'ny, Florimel's dwarf.—Spenser, *Færy Queen*, iii. 5 and iv. 2 (1590, 1596).

Donzel del Fe'bo (*El*), the knight of the sun, a Spanish romance in *The Mirror of Knighthood*. He was "most excellently fair," and a "great wanderer;" hence he is alluded to as "that wandering knight so fair."

Doo'lin of Mayence (2 *syl.*), the hero and title of an old French romance of chivalry. He was ancestor of Ogier the Dane. His sword was called *Marceilleuse* ("wonderful").

Doomsday Sedgwick, William Sedgwick, a fanatical "prophet" during the Commonwealth. He pretended that the time of doomsday had been revealed to him in a vision; and, going into the garden of sir Francis Russell, he denounced a party of gentlemen playing at bowls, and bade them prepare for the day of doom, which was at hand.

Doorm, an earl who tried to make Enid his handmaid, and "smote her on the cheek" because she would not welcome him. Whereupon her husband, count Geraint, started up and slew the "russet-bearded earl."—Tennyson, *Idylls of the King* ("Enid").

Door-Opener (*The*), Cratæa, the Theban; so called because he used to go round Athens early of a morning, and rebuke the people for their late rising.

Dora [*Spenlow*], a pretty, warm-

hearted little doll of a woman, with no practical views of the duties of life or the value of money. She was the "child-wife" of David Copperfield, and loved to sit by him and hold his pens while he wrote. She died, and David then married Agnes Wickfield. Dora's great pet was a dog called "Jip," which died at the same time as its mistress.—C. Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849).

Dora'do (*El*), a land of exhaustless wealth; a golden illusion. Orellana, lieutenant of Pizarro, asserted that he had discovered a "gold country" between the Orinoco and the Amazon, in South America. Sir Walter Raleigh twice visited Guiana as the spot indicated, and published highly coloured accounts of its enormous wealth.

Doralice (4 *syl.*), a lady beloved by Rodomont, but who married Mandricardo.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Dor'alis, the lady-love of Rodomont king of Sarza or Algiers. She eloped with Mandricardo king of Tartary.—Bojardo, *Orlando Innamorato* (1495); and Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Dorante (2 *syl.*), a name introduced into three of Molière's comedies. In *Les Fâcheux* he is a courtier devoted to the chase (1661). In *La Critique l'école des Femmes* he is a chevalier (1662). In *Le Bourgeois gentilhomme* he is a count in love with the marchioness Dorimène (1670).

Dorastus and Faunia, the hero and heroine of a popular romance by Robert Greene, published in 1588, under the title of *Pandosto and the Triumph of Time*. On this "history" Shakespeare founded his *Winter's Tale*.

Why, sir William, it is a romance, a novel, a pleasanter history by half than the loves of Dorastus and Faunia.—B. Bickerstaff, *Love in a Village*, III. 1.

Dorax, the assumed name of don Alonzo of Alcazar, when he deserted Sebastian king of Portugal, turned renegade, and joined the emperor of Barbary. The cause of his desertion was that Sebastian gave to Henri'quez the lady betrothed to Alonzo. Her name was Violante (4 *syl.*). The quarrel between Sebastian and Dorax is a masterly copy of the quarrel and reconciliation between Brutus and Cassius in Shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar*.

Like "Dorax" in the play, I submitted, "tho' with a swelling heart."—Sir W. Scott.

This quotation is not exact. It occurs in the "quarrel." Sebastian says to

Dorax, "Confess, proud spirit, that better he [*Henriquez*] deserved my love than thou." To this Dorax replies:

I must grant,
Yes, I must grant, but with a swelling soul,
Henriquez had your love with more desert;
For you he fought and died; I fought against you.
Dayton, *Don Sebastian* (1690).

Dorcas, servant to squire Ingoldsby.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Dorcas, an old domestic at Cummore Place.—*Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Dorcas Society, a society for supplying the poor with clothing; so called from Dorcas, who "made clothes for the poor," mentioned in *Acts* ix. 39.

Doria D'Istria, a pseudonym of the princess Koltzoff-Massalsky, a Walachian authoress (1829-).

Doric Land, Greece, of which Doris was a part.

Thro' all the bounds
Of Doric land,
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, l. 519 (1665).

Doric Reed, pastoral poetry, simple and unornamented poetry; so called because everything Doric was remarkable for its chaste simplicity.

Doricourt, the *fiancee* of Letitia Hardy. A man of the world and the rage of the London season, he is, however, both a gentleman and a man of honour. He had made the "grand tour," and considered English beauties insipid.—Mrs. Cowley, *The Belle's Stratagem* (1780).

Montague Talbot [1778-1831].
He reigns o'er comedy supreme . . .
None show for light and airy sport,
So exquisite a Doricourt.

Crofton Croker.

Dor'idon, a lovely swain, nature's "chiefest work," more beautiful than Narcissus, Ganymede, or Adonis.—Wm. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals* (1618).

Dor'igen, a lady of high family, who married Arviragus out of pity for his love and meekness. Aurelius sought to entice her away, but she said she would never listen to his suit till on the British coast "there n'is no stone y-seen." Aurelius by magic caused all the stones to disappear, and when Dorigen went and said that her husband insisted on her keeping her word, Aurelius, seeing her dejection, replied, he would sooner die than injure so true a wife and noble a gentleman.—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Franklin's Tale," 1888).

(This is substantially the same as Boccaccio's tale of *Dianora* and *Gilberto*, x. 6. See *DIANORA*.)

Dor'imant, a genteel, witty libertine. The original of this character was the earl of Rochester.—G. Etherege, *The Man of Mode or Sir Fopling Flutter* (1676).

The Dorimants and the lady Touchwoods, in their own sphere, do not offend my moral sense; in fact, they do not appeal to it at all.—C. Lamb.

(The "lady Touchwood" in Congreve's *Double Dealer*, not the "lady Francis Touchwood" in Mrs. Cowley's *Belle's Stratagem*, which is quite another character.)

Dor'imène (3 syl.), daughter of Alcantor, beloved by Sganarelle (3 syl.) and Lycaste (2 syl.). She loved "le jeu, les visites, les assemblés, les cadeaux, et les promenades, en un mot toutes les choses de plaisir," and wished to marry to get free from the trammels of her home. She says to Sganarelle (a man of 63), whom she promises to marry, "Nous n'aurons jamais aucun démêlé ensemble; et je ne vous contraindrai point dans vos actions, comme j'espère que vous ne me contraindrez point dans les miennes."—Molière, *Le Mariage Forcé* (1664).

(She had been introduced previously as the wife of Sganarelle, in the comedy of *Le Cocu Imaginaire*, 1660.)

Dorimène, the marchioness, in the *Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, by Molière (1679).

Dorinda, the charming daughter of lady Bountiful; in love with Aimwell. She was sprightly and light-hearted, but good and virtuous also.—George Farquhar, *The Beaux' Stratagem* (1707).

Dorine (2 syl.), attendant of Mariane (daughter of Orgon). She ridicules the folly of the family, but serves it faithfully.—Molière, *Le Tartuffe* (1664).

D'Orme'o, prime minister of Victor Amadeus (4 syl.), and also of his son and successor Charles Emmanuel king of Sardinia. He took his colour from the king he served: hence under the tortuous, deceitful Victor, his policy was marked with crude rascality and duplicity; but, under the truthful, single-minded Charles Emmanuel, he became straightforward and honest.—R. Browning, *King Victor and King Charles*, etc.

Dormer (*Captain*), benevolent, truthful, and courageous, candid and warm-hearted. He was engaged to Louise Travers; but the lady was told that he

was false and had married another, so she gave her hand to lord Davenant.

Marianne Dormer, sister of the captain. She married lord Davenant, who called himself Mr. Brooke; but he forsook her in three months, giving out that he was dead. Marianne, supposing herself to be a widow, married his lordship's son.—Cumberland, *The Mysterious Husband* (1788).

Dormer (Caroline), the orphan daughter of a London merchant, who was once very wealthy, but became bankrupt and died, leaving his daughter £200 a year. This annuity, however, she loses through the knavery of her man of business. When reduced to penury, her old lover, Henry Morland (supposed to have perished at sea), makes his appearance and marries her, by which she becomes the lady Duherly.—G. Colman, *The Heir-at-Law* (1797).

Dornton (Mr.), a great banker, who adores his son Harry. He tries to be stern with him when he sees him going the road to ruin, but is melted by a kind word.

Joseph Munden [1733-1832] was the original representative of "Old Dornton" and a host of other characters.—*Memor* (1832).

Harry Dornton, son of the above. A noble-hearted fellow, spoilt by over-indulgence. He becomes a regular rake, loses money at Newmarket, and goes post-speed the road to ruin, led on by Jack Milford. So great is his extravagance, that his father becomes a bankrupt; but Sulky (his partner in the bank) comes to the rescue. Harry marries Sophia Freelove, and both father and son are saved from ruin.—Holcroft, *The Road to Ruin* (1792).

Dorober'nia, Canterbury.

Dorothe'a, of Andalusia, daughter of Cleonardo (an opulent vassal of the duke Ricardo). She was married to don Fernando, the duke's younger son, who deserted her for Lucinda (the daughter of an opulent gentleman), engaged to Cardenio, her equal in rank and fortune. When the wedding day arrived, Lucinda fell into a swoon, a letter informed the bridegroom that she was already married to Cardenio, and next day she took refuge in a convent. Dorothea also left her home, dressed in boy's clothes, and concealed herself in the Sierra Morena or Brown Mountain. Now, it so happened that Dorothea, Cardenio, and don Quixote's party happened to be staying at the Cres-

cent inn, and don Fernando, who had abducted Lucinda from the convent, halted at the same place. Here he found his wife Dorothea, and Lucinda her husband Cardenio. All these misfortunes thus came to an end, and the parties mated with their respective spouses.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. iv. (1605).

Dorothe'a, sister of Mons. Thomas.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *Mons. Thomas* (1619).

Dorothe'a, the "virgin martyr," attended by Angelo, an angel in the semblance of a page, first presented to Dorothea as a beggar-boy, to whom she gave alms.—Philip Massinger, *The Virgin Martyr* (1622).

Dorothe'a, the heroine of Goethe's poem entitled *Hermann and Dorothea* (1797).

Dorotheus (3 syl.), the man who spent all his life in endeavouring to elucidate the meaning of one single word in Homer.

Dorothea (Old), the housekeeper of Simon Glover and his daughter "the fair maid of Perth."—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Dorothea, charwoman of Old Trapbois the miser and his daughter Martha.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Dorrillon (Sir William), a rich Indian merchant and a widower. He had one daughter, placed under the care of Mr. and Miss Norberry. When this daughter (Maria) was grown to womanhood, sir William returned to England, and wishing to learn the character of Maria, presented himself under the assumed name of Mr. Mandred. He found his daughter a fashionable young lady, fond of pleasure, dress, and play, but affectionate and good-hearted. He was enabled to extricate her from some money difficulties, won her heart, revealed himself as her father, and reclaimed her.

Miss [Maria] Dorrillon, daughter of sir William; gay, fashionable, light-hearted, highly accomplished, and very beautiful. "Brought up without a mother's care or father's caution," she had some excuse for her waywardness and frivolity. Sir George Evelyn was her admirer, whom for a time she teased to the very top of her bent; then she married, loved, and reformed.—Mrs. Inchbald, *Wives as they Were and Maids as they Are* (1797).

D'Osborn (*Count*), governor of the Giant's Mount Fortress. The countess Marie consented to marry him, because he promised to obtain the acquittal of Ernest de Fridberg ("the State prisoner"); but he never kept his promise. It was by this man's treachery that Ernest was a prisoner, for he kept back the evidence of general Bavois, declaring him innocent. He next employed persons to strangle him, but his attempt was thwarted. His villainy being brought to light, he was ordered by the king to execution.—E. Stirling, *The State Prisoner* (1847).

Do'son, a promise-maker and promise-breaker. Antigonos (grandson of Demetrios the beuger) was so called.

Dot. (See PELRYBINGLE.)

Dotheboys Hall, a Yorkshire school, where boys were taken-in and done-for by Mr. Squeers, an arrogant, conceited, puffing, overbearing, and ignorant schoolmaster, who fleeced, beat, and starved the boys, but taught them nothing.—C. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1858).

The original of Dotheboys Hall is still in existence at Fowes, some five miles from Barnard Castle. The King's Head Inn at Barnard Castle is spoken of in *Nicholas Nickleby* by Newman Noggs.—*Notes and Queries*, April 2, 1873.

Doto, Nysé, and Neri'né, the three nereids who guarded the fleet of Vasco da Gama. When the treacherous pilot had run the ship in which Vasco was sailing on a sunken rock, these sea-nymphs lifted up the prow and turned it round.—Camoens, *Lusad*, ii. (1569).

Douban, the physician, cured a Greek king of leprosy by some drug concealed in a racket handle. The king gave Douban such great rewards that the envy of his nobles was excited, and his vizier suggested that a man like Douban was very dangerous to be near the throne. The fears of the weak king being aroused, he ordered Douban to be put to death. When the physician saw there was no remedy, he gave the king a book, saying, "On the sixth leaf the king will find something affecting his life." The king, finding the leaves stick, moistened his finger with his mouth, and by so doing poisoned himself. "Tyrant!" exclaimed Douban, "those who abuse their power merit death."—*Arabian Nights* ("The Greek King and the Physician").

Douban, physician of the emperor Alexius.—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Double Dealer (*The*). "The double dealer" is Maskwell, who pretends love to lady Touchwood and friendship to Mellefont (2 syl.), in order to betray them both. The other characters of the comedy also deal doubly: Thus lady Froth pretends to love her husband, but coquets with Mr. Brisk; and lady Pliant pretends to be chaste as Diana, but has a liaison with Careless. On the other hand, Brisk pretends to entertain friendship for lord Froth, but makes love to his wife; and Ned Careless pretends to respect and honour lord Pliant, but bamboozles him in a similar way.—W. Congreve (1700).

Double-headed Mount (*The*), Parnassus, in Greece; so called from its two chief summits, Tithorée and Lycorée.

Double Lines (in Lloyd's books), a technical word for losses and accidents.

One morning the subscribers were reading this "double line," and among the losses was the total wreck of this identical ship.—*Old and New London*, i. 613.

Doublefee (*Old Jacob*), a money-lender, who accommodates the duke of Buckingham with loans.—Sir W. Scott, *Perver of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Doubting Castle, the castle of giant Despair, into which Christian and Hopeful were thrust, but from which they escaped by means of the key called "Promise."—Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, i. (1678).

Dougal, turnkey at Glasgow Tolbooth. He is an adherent of Rob Roy.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

Douglas, divided into *The Black Douglas* and *The Red Douglas*.

1. **THE BLACK DOUGLASSES** (or senior branch). Each of these is called "The Black Douglas."

The Hardy, William de Douglas, defender of Berwick (died 1302).

The Good sir James, eldest son of "The Hardy." Friend of Bruce. Killed by the Moors in Spain, 1330.

England's Scurge and Scotland's Bulwark, William Douglas, knight of Liddesdale. Taken at Neville's Cross, and killed by William first earl of Douglas, in 1353.

The Flower of Chivalry, William de Douglas, natural son of "The Good sir James" (died 1384).

James second earl of Douglas overthrew Hotspur. Died at Otterburn, 1388. This is the Douglas of the old ballad of *Chevy Chase*.

Archibald the Grim, Archibald Douglas, natural son of "The Good sir James" (died *).

The Black Douglas, William lord of Nithsdale (murdered by the earl of Clifford, 1390).

Tineman (the loser), Archibald fourth earl, who lost the battles of Homildon, Shrewsbury, and Verneuil, in the last of which he was killed (1424).

William Douglas, eighth earl, stabbed by James II., and then despatched with a battle-axe by sir Patrick Gray, at Stirling, February 13, 1452. Sir Walter Scott alludes to this in *The Lady of the Lake*.

James Douglas, ninth and last earl (died 1488). With him the senior branch closes.

II. THE RED DOUGLASES, a collateral branch.

Bell-the-Cat, the great earl of Angus. He is introduced by Scott in *Marmion*. His two sons fell in the battle of Flodden Field. He died in a monastery, 1511.

Archibald Douglas, sixth earl of Angus, and grandson of "Bell-the-Cat." James Bothwell, one of the family, forms the most interesting part of Scott's *Lady of the Lake*. He was the grandfather of Darnley, husband of Mary queen of Scots. He died 1560.

James Douglas, earl of Morton, younger brother of the seventh earl of Angus. He took part in the murder of Rizzio, and was executed by the instrument called "the maiden" (1530-1581).

The "Black Douglas," introduced by sir W. Scott in *Castle Dangerous*, is "The Gudschyr James." This was also the Douglas which was such a terror to the English that the women used to frighten their unruly children by saying they would "make the Black Douglas take them." He first appears in *Castle Dangerous* as "Knight of the Tomb." The following nursery rhyme refers to him :—

Hush ye, hush ye, little pet ye;
Hush ye, hush ye, do not fret ye;
The Black Douglas shall not get thee,
Sir W. Scott, *Tales of a Grandfather*, l. 6.

Douglas, a tragedy by J. Home (1757). Young Norval, having saved the life of lord Randolph, is given a commission in the army. Lady Randolph hears of the exploit, and discovers that the youth is her own son by her first husband, lord Douglas. Glenalvon, who hates the new favourite, persuades lord Randolph that his wife is too intimate with the young upstart, and the two surprise them in familiar intercourse in a wood. The

youth, being attacked, slays Glenalvon; but is in turn slain by lord Randolph, who then learns that the young man was lady Randolph's son. Lady Randolph, in distraction, rushes up a precipice and throws herself down headlong, and lord Randolph goes to the war then raging between Scotland and Denmark.

Douglas (Archibald earl of), father-in-law of prince Robert, eldest son of Robert III. of Scotland.

Margery of Douglas, the earl's daughter, and wife of prince Robert duke of Rothsay. The duke was betrothed to Elizabeth daughter of the earl of March, but the engagement was broken off by intrigue.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Douglas (George), nephew of the regent Murray of Scotland, and grandson of the lady of Lochleven. George Douglas was devoted to Mary queen of Scots.—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth).

Douglas and the Bloody Heart. The heart of Bruce was entrusted to Douglas to carry to Jerusalem. Landing in Spain, he stopped to aid the Castilians against the Moors, and in the heat of battle cast the "heart," enshrined in a golden coffer, into the very thickest of the foe, saying, "The heart or death!" On he dashed, fearless of danger, to regain the coffer, but perished in the attempt. The family thenceforth adopted the "bloody heart" as their armorial device.

Douglas Larder (*The*). When the "Good sir James" Douglas, in 1306, took his castle by a *coup de main* from the English, he caused all the barrels containing flour, meal, wheat, and malt to be knocked in pieces and their contents to be thrown on the floor; he then staved in all the hogsheds of wine and ale upon this mass. To this he flung the dead bodies slain and some dead horses. The English called this disgusting mess "The Douglas Larder." He then set fire to the castle and took refuge in the hills, for he said "he loved far better to hear the lark sing than the mouse cheep."

* * *Wallace's Larder* is a similar phrase. It is the dungeon of Ardrossan, in Ayrshire, where Wallace had the dead bodies of the garrison thrown, surprised by him in the reign of Edward I.

Douloureuse Garde (*La*), a castle in Berwick-upon-Tweed, won by sir

Launcelot du Lac, in one of the most terrific adventures related in romance. In memory of this event, the name of the castle was changed into *La Joyeuse Garde* or *La Garde Joyeuse*.

Dousterswivel (*Harmen*), a German schemer, who obtains money under the promise of finding hidden wealth by a divining rod.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.)

The intent of looking for treasure in the church is copied from one which I have not as yet seen with David Lindsay's, which I will insert in the next issue. See *Old and New London* 113.

Dove (*Dr.*), the hero of Southey's novel called *The Doctor* (1831).

Dove (*Sir Benjamin*), of Cropley Castle, Cornwall. A little, peaking, jolting creature desperately humiliated by a second wife, but with an over-riding mark, and the knight was roused to resist and maintain the mastery.

That very clever character appeared in Sir Fenimore's and his well in the first of this profession.—*London*.

La ly Dove, twice married, first to Mr. Searcher, king's messenger and next to Sir Benjamin Dove. She had a tendency for Mr. Pater's Lady Dove was a terrible termagant, and when scolding failed used to lament for "poor dear dead Searcher, who—, etc., etc." She pulled her brow somewhat too tight, and Sir Benjamin asserted his independence.

Sophia Dove, daughter of Sir Benjamin. She loved Robert Belknap, but was engaged to marry the elder brother Andrew. When, however, the wedding day arrived, Andrew was found to be a married man, and the younger brother became the bridegroom.—R. Cumberland, *The Brothers* (1769).

Dowlas (*Daniel*), a chandler of Gosport, who trades in "coals, cloth, herrings, linen, candles, eggs, sugar, treacle, tea, and brickdust." This vulgar and illiterate petty shopkeeper is raised to the peerage under the title of "The Right Hon. Daniel Dowlas, baron Duberly." But scarcely has he entered on his honours, when the "heir-at-law," supposed to have been lost at sea, makes his appearance in the person of Henry Morland. The "heir" settles on Daniel Dowlas an annuity.

Deborah Dowlas, wife of Daniel, and for a short time lady Duberly. She assumes quite the airs and tone of gentility, and tells her husband "as he is a peer, he ought to behave as such."

Dick Dowlas, the son, apprenticed to an attorney at Castleton. A wild young scamp, who can "shoot wild ducks, fling a bar, play at cricket, make punch, catch gudgeons, and dance." His mother says, "he is the sweetest-tempered youth when he has everything his own way." Dick Dowlas falls in love with Creely Home-spun, and marries her.—G. Colman, *Heir-at-law* (1797).

Mrs. Pope asked me about the dress. I answered, "It should be black bombazeen." I proved to her that not only Deborah Dowlas but all the rest of the dramatic persons ought to be in mourning. The three Dowlasses as relatives of the deceased lord Duberly. Henry Morland as the heir at law. Dr. Pangloss as a clergyman. Caroline Dornier for the loss of her father, and Kenrick as a servant of the Dornier family.—James Smith.

Dowlas (*Old Dame*), housekeeper to the duke of Buckingham.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Dowling (*Captain*), a great drunkard, who dies in his cups.—Crabbe, *Borouj*, vii (1810).

Downer (*Billy*), an occasional porter and shoeblack, a diffuser of knowledge, a philosopher, a citizen of the world, and an "unmishled gentleman."—C. Selby, *The Unfinished Gentleman*.

Downing Professor, in the University of Cambridge. So called from Sir George Downing, bart. who founded the law professorship in 1600.

Dowsabel, daughter of Cassemere (1391) a knight of Arden, a ballad by M. Drayton (1593).

Old Chaucer doth of Topas tell,
Maid Rabelais of Pantagruel,
A later third of Dowsabel.

M. Drayton *Nymphidia*.

Drac, a sort of fairy in human form, whose abode is the caverns of rivers. Sometimes these dracs will float like golden cups along a stream to entice bathers, but when the bather attempts to catch at them, the drac draws him under water.—*South of France Mythology*.

Drachenfels ("dragon rocks"), so called from the dragon killed there by Siegfried, the hero of the *Nibelungen Lied*.

Dragon (*A*), the device on the royal banner of the old British kings. The leader was called the *penitagon*. Geoffrey of Monmouth says "When Aurelius was king, there appeared a star at Winchester of wonderful magnitude and brightness, darting forth a ray, at the end of which was a flame in form of a dragon." Uther ordered two golden

dragons to be made, one of which he presented to Winchester, and the other he carried with him as a royal standard. Tennyson says that Arthur's helmet had for crest a golden dragon.

... they saw
The dragon of the great pendragonship,
That crowned the state pavilion of the king
Tennyson, *Guinevere*.

Dragon (The), one of the masques at Kennaquhair Abbey.—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth).

Dragon (The Red), the personification of "the devil," as the enemy of man.—Phineas Fletcher, *The Purple Island*, ix. (1633).

Dragon of Wantley (*i.e.* Warn-cliff, in Yorkshire), a skit on the old metrical romances, especially on the old rhyming legend of sir Bevis. The ballad describes the dragon, its outrages, the flight of the inhabitants, the knight choosing his armour, the damsel, the fight, and the victory. The hero is called "More, of More Hall" (*q.v.*).—Percy, *Reliques*, III. iii. 13.

(H. Carey has a burlesque called *The Dragon of Wantley*, and calls the hero "Moore, of Moore Hall," 1697-1743.)

Dragon's Hill (Berkshire). The legend says it is here that St. George killed the dragon; but the place assigned for this achievement in the ballad given in Percy's *Reliques* is "Sylônê, in Libya." Another legend gives Berytus (*Beyrut*) as the place of this encounter.

(In regard to Dragon Hill, according to Saxon annals, it was here that Cedric (founder of the West Saxons) slew Naud the pendragon, with 5000 men.)

Dragon's Teeth. The tale of Jasen and Ætês is a repetition of that of Cadmus.

In the tale of CADMUS, we are told the fountain of Arei'a (3 syl.) was guarded by a fierce dragon. Cadmus killed the dragon, and sowed its teeth in the earth. From these teeth sprang up armed men called "Sparti," among whom he flung stones, and the armed men fell foul of each other, till all were slain excepting five.

In the tale of JASON, we are told that having slain the dragon which kept watch over the golden fleece, he sowed its teeth in the ground, and armed men sprang up. Jason cast a stone into the midst of them, whereupon the men attacked each other, and were all slain.

Dragons.

AHRIMAN, the dragon slain by Mithra. —*Persian Mythology*.

DAHAK, the three-headed dragon slain by Thraetana-Yagna.—*Persian*.

FARNIS, the dragon slain by Sigurd. GREDEL, the dragon slain by Beowulf, the Anglo-Saxon hero.

LA GARGOUILLE, the dragon which ravaged the Seine, slain by St. Romain of Rouen.

PYTHON, the dragon slain by Apollo. —*Greek Mythology*.

TARASQUE (2 syl.), the dragon slain at Aix-la-Chapelle by St. Martha.

ZOHAK, the dragon slain by Feridun (*Shahnamêh*).

* * * Numerous dragons have no special name. Many are denoted Red, White, Black, Great, etc.

Drama. The earliest European drama since the fall of the Western empire appeared in the middle of the fifteenth century. It is called *La Celestina*, and is divided into twenty-one acts. The first act, which runs through fifty pages, was composed by Rodrigo Cota; the other twenty are ascribed to Fernando de Rojas. The whole was published in 1510.

The earliest English drama is entitled *Ralph Roister Doister*, a comedy by Nicholas Udal (before 1551, because mentioned by T. Wilson, in his *Rule of Reason*, which appeared in 1551):

The second English drama was *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, by Mr. S. Master of Arts. Warton, in his *History of English Poetry* (iv. 32), gives 1551 as the date of this comedy; and Wright, in his *Historia Histrionica*, says it appeared in the reign of Edward VI., who died 1553. It is generally ascribed to bishop Still, but he was only eight years old in 1551.

• *Drama (Father of the French)*, Etienne Jodelle (1532-1573).

Father of the Greek Drama, Thespis (B.C. sixth century).

Father of the Spanish Drama, Lope de Vega (1562-1635).

Drap, one of queen Mab's maids of honour.—Drayton, *Nymphidia*.

Drapier's Letters, a series of letters written by dean Swift, and signed "M. D. Drapier," advising the Irish not to take the copper money coined by William Wood, to whom George I. had given a patent. These letters (1724) stamped out this infamous job, and caused the patent

to be cancelled. The patent was obtained by the duchess of Kendal (mistress of the king), who was to share the profits.

Can we the Draper then forget?
Is not our nation in his debt?
"I was he that writ the "Draper's Letter"
Dean Swift, *Verres on his own death*.

Drawcan'sir, a bragging, blustering bully, who took part in a battle, and killed every one on both sides, "sparing neither friend nor foe."—George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, *The Rehearsal* (1671).

Juan, who was a little superficial,
And not in literature a great Drawcan'sir
Byron, *Don Juan*, xi. 1 (1821)

At length my enemy appeared and I went forward
as me yards like a Drawcan'sir, but found myself
with a panic, as Paris was when he presented him
to fight with Menelaus—Lesage, *Out blue*, vi. 1 (1735)

Dream Authorship. It is said that Coleridge wrote his *Kubla Khan* from his recollection of a dream.

* * Condillac (says Cabanis) concluded in his dreams the reasonings left incomplete at bed-time.

Dreams. Amongst the ancient Greeks the leader of the army was often determined by dreams or visions in the night. The different candidates retired "each to his hill of ghosts, to pass the night, and he to whom a vision appeared was appointed the leader."

Selma's "ling [Fingal] looked around In his presence
we rose in arms But who should lift the shield—for all
had claimed the war? The night came down We
strode in silence, each to his hill of ghosts, that spirits
might descend in our dreams to mark us for the field
We struck the shield of the dead We raised the hum of
songs We called thrice the ghosts of our fathers We
laid us down for dreams—Osian, *Cathin of Clutha*

Dreams. The Indians believe all dreams to be revelations, sometimes made by the familiar genius, and sometimes by the "inner or divine soul." An Indian, having dreamt that his finger was cut off, had it really cut off the next day.—(Charlevoix, *Journal of a Voyage to North America*.)

Dream'er (*The Immortal*), John Bunyan, whose *Pilgrim's Progress* is said by him to be a dream (1628–1688).

* * The pretence of a dream was one of the most common devices of mediæval romance, as, for example, the *Romance of the Rose* and *Piers Plowman*, both in the fourteenth century.

Dreary (*Wat*), alias BROWN WILL, one of Macheath's gang of thieves. He is described by Peachum as "an irregular dog, with an underhand way of disposing of his goods" (act i. 1).—Gay, *The Beggar's Opera* (1727).

Drink used by actors, orators, etc. :
BRAHAM, bottled porter.

CATLEY (*Miss*), linseed tea and madeira.

COOKE (*G. F.*), everything drinkable.

EMERY, brandy-and-water (cold).

GLADSTONE (*W. E.*), an egg beaten up in sherry.

HENDERSON, gum arabic and sherry.

INCLEDON, madeira.

JOHNAN (*Mrs.*), calves'-foot jelly dissolved in warm sherry.

KEAN (*Edmund*), beef-tea for breakfast, cold brandy.

LEWIS, mulled wine (with oysters).

OXBERRY, tea.

SMITH (*William*), coffee.

WOOD (*Mrs.*), draught porter.

* * J. Kemble took opium.

Drunk. "I drink the air," says Ariel, meaning "I will fly with great speed."

In *Henry IV.* we have "devour the way," meaning the same thing.

Driver, clerk to Mr. Pleydell, advocate, Edinburgh.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Driver of Europe. The duc de Choiseul, minister of Louis XV., was so called by the empress of Russia, because he had spies all over Europe, and ruled by them all the political cabals.

Dro'gio, probably Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. A Venetian voyager named Antonio Zeno (fourteenth century) so called a country which he discovered. It was said to lie south-west of Estotiland (*Labrador*), but neither Estotiland nor Dro'gio are recognized by modern geographers, and both are supposed to be wholly, or in a great measure, hypothetical.

Dro'mio (*The Brothers*), two brothers, twins, so much alike that even their nearest friends and masters knew not one from the other. They were the servants of two masters, also twins and the exact fac-similes of each other. The masters were Antipholus of Ephesus and Antipholus of Syracuse.—Shakespeare, *Comedy of Errors* (1593).

(The *Comedy of Errors* is borrowed from the *Menæchmi* of Plautus.)

Dronsdaughter (*Tronda*), the old serving-woman of the Yellowlegs.—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III.).

Drop Serene (*Gutta Serena*). It was once thought that this sort of blindness was an incurable extinction of vision

by a transparent watery humour distilling on the optic nerve. It caused total blindness, but made no visible change in the eye. It is now known that this sort of blindness arises from obstruction in the capillary nerve-vessels, and in some cases at least is curable. Milton, speaking of his own blindness, expresses a doubt whether it arose from the *Gutta Serena* or the *suffusion of a cataract*.

So thick a "drop serene" hath quenched their orbs,
Or dim "suffusion" veiled.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, l. 25 (1665).

Dropping Well, near the Nyde, Yorkshire.

... men "Dropping Well" it call,
Because out of a rock it still in drops doth fall.
Near to the foot whereof it makes a little pool (depository),
Which in as little space converteth wood to stone
Dryden, *Polydoron*, xxi. 1682.

Drudgeit (Peter), clerk to lord Bladderskate.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Drugger (Abel), a seller of tobacco; artless and glib in the extreme. He was building a new house, and came to Subtle "the alchemist," to know on which side to set the shop door, how to dispose the shelves so as to ensure most luck, on what days he might trust his customers, and when it would be unlucky for him so to do.—Ben Jonson, *The Alchemist* (1610).

Thomas Weston was "Abel Drugger" himself (1727-1778), but David Garrick was fond of the part also (1716-1779).—C. Dibdin, *History of the Stage*.

(This comedy was cut down into a two-act farce, called *The Tobacconist*, by Francis Gentleman.)

Drugget, a rich London haberdasher, who has married one of his daughters to sir Charles Racket. Drugget is "very fond of his garden," but his taste goes no further than a suburban tea-garden, with leaden images, cockney fountains, trees cut into the shapes of animals, and other similar abominations. He is very headstrong, very passionate, and very fond of flattery.

Mrs. Drugget, wife of the above. She knows her husband's foibles, and, like a wise woman, never rubs the hair the wrong way.—A. Murphy, *Three Weeks after Marriage*.

Druid (The), the *nom de plume* of Henry Dixon, sportsman and sporting writer. One of his books, called *Steeple-chasing*, appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. His last work was called *The Saddle and Surlow*.

* Collins calls James Thomson (author of *The Seasons*) a druid, mean-

ing a pastoral British poet or "Nature's High Priest."

In yonder grave a Druid lies.
Collins (1746).

Druid (Dr.), a man of North Wales, 65 years of age, the travelling tutor of lord Abberville, who was only 23. The doctor is a pedant and antiquary, choleric in temper, and immensely bigoted, wholly without any knowledge of the human heart, or indeed any practical knowledge at all.

"Money and trade, I scorn 'em both; . . . I have traced the Crus and the Po, traversed the Rhiphaean Mountains, and pierced into the inmost terrors of Kilnass Tartary. . . . I have followed the ravages of Kouli Chan with rapturous delight. There is a land of wonders; finely depopulated; gloriously laid waste; fields without a hoof to tread 'em; fruits without a hand to gather 'em; with such a catalogue of pests, peetles, serpents, scorpions, caterpillars, toads, and putterflies! Oh, 'tis a recreating contemplation indeed to a philosophic mind!"—Cumberland, *The Fashionable Lover* (1790).

Druid Money, a promise to pay on the Greek Kalends. Patricius says: "Druidæ pecuniam mutuo accipiebant in posteriore vita reddituri."

Like money by the Druids borrowed,
In th' other world to be restored.

Butler, *Hudibras*, l. 1 (1678).

* * Purchas tells us of certain priests of Pekin, "who barter with the people upon bills of exchange, to be paid in heaven a hundredfold."—*Pilgrims*, iii. 2.

Drum (Jack). *Jack Drum's entertainment* is giving a guest the cold shoulder. Shakespeare calls it "John Drum's entertainment" (*All's Well*, etc., act iii. sc. 6), and Hollinshed speaks of "Tom Drum his entertainment, which is to hale a man in by the heade, and thrust him out by both the shoulders."

In faith, good gentlemen, I think we shall be forced to give you right John Drum's entertainment.—Introduction to *Jack Drum's Entertainment* (1801).

Drummle (Bentley) and Startop, two young men who read with Mr. Pocket. Drummle was a surly, ill-conditioned fellow, who married Estella.—C. Dickens, *Great Expectations* (1860).

Drunk. The seven phases of drunkenness are: (1) Ape-drunk, when men make fools of themselves in their cups; (2) Lion-drunk, when men want to fight with every one; (3) Swine-drunk, when men puke, etc.; (4) Sleep-drunk, when men get heavy and sleepy in their cups; (5) Martin-drunk, when men become boastful in their cups; (6) Goat-drunk, when men become amorous; (7) Fox-drunk, when men become crafty in their cups.

Drunken Parliament, a Scotch

parliament assembled at Edinburgh, January 1, 1661.

It was a mad, warring time, full of extravagance; and no wonder it was so, when the men of affairs were almost perpetually drunk.—Burnet, *His Own Time* (1733 34).

Druon "the Stern," one of the four knights who attacked Britomart and sir Scudamore (3 syl.).

The warlike dame [Britomart] was on her part assailed
By Claribel and Rilandmour at one;
While Paridel and Druon fiercely ladd
On Scudamore, both his professed foes
Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iv. 9 (1596)

Dru'ry Lane (London), takes its name from the Drury family. Drury House stood on the site of the present Olympic Theatre.

Druses (*Return of the*). The Druses, a semi-Mohammedan sect of Syria, being attacked by Osman, take refuge in one of the Sporades, and place themselves under the protection of the knights of Rhodes. These knights slay their sheiks and oppress the fugitives. In the sheik massacre, Djabal is saved by Ma'ni, and entertains the idea of revenging his people and leading them back to Syria. To this end he gives out that he is Hakeem, the incarnate god, returned to earth, and soon becomes the leader of the exiled Druses. A plot is formed to murder the prefect of the isle, and to betray the island to Venice, if Venice will supply a convoy for their return. An'eal (2 syl.), a young woman, stabs the prefect, and dies of bitter disappointment when she discovers that Djabal is a mere impostor. Djabal stabs himself when his imposition is made public, but Loys (2 syl.), a Breton count, leads the exiles back to Lebanon.—Robert Browning, *The Return of the Druses*.

** Historically, the Druses, to the number of 160,000 or 200,000, settled in Syria, between Djebail and Saide, but their original seat was Egypt. They quitted Egypt from persecution, led by Dars'zi or Durzi, from whom the name Druse (1 syl.) is derived. The founder of the sect was the hakem B'amr-ellah (eleventh century), believed to be incarnate deity, and the last prophet who communicated between God and man. From this founder the head of the sect was called the *hakem*, his residence being Deir-el-Kamar. During the thirteenth or fourteenth century the Druses were banished from Syria, and lived in exile in some of the Sporides, but were led back to Syria early in the fifteenth century by count Loys de Deux, a new convert.

Since 1588 they have been tributaries of the sultan.

What say you does this wizard style himself—
Hakeem Biamrallah, the Third Patriarch?
What is this jargon? He the insane prophet,
Dead near three hundred years?
Robert Browning, *The Return of the Druses*.

Dryas or **DRYAD**, a wood-nymph, whose life was bound up with that of her tree. (Greek, *δρυαι*, *δρυάδωρ*.)

"The quickening power of the soul," like Marthe. "I'm busy about many things," or like "a Dryas living in a tree"—Sir John Davies, *Immortality of the Soul*, xii.

Dry-as-Dust (*The Rev. Doctor*), an hypothetical person whom sir W. Scott makes use of to introduce some of his novels by means of prefatory letters. The word is a synonym for a dull, prosy, plodding historian, with great show of learning, but very little attractive grace.

Dryden of Germany (*The*). Martin Opitz, sometimes called "The Father of German Poetry" (1597-1639).

Dryeesdale (*Jasper*), the old steward at Lochleven Castle.—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth).

Dry'ope (3 syl.), daughter of king Dryops, beloved by Apollo. Apollo, having changed himself into a tortoise, was taken by Dryopë into her lap, and became the father of Amphissos. Ovid says that Dryopë was changed into a lotus (*Met.*, x. 381).

Duar'te (3 syl.), the vainglorious son of Guimar.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Custom of the Country* (1647).

Dubosc, the great thief, who robs the night-mail from Lyons, and murders the courier. He bears such a strong likeness to Joseph Lesurques (act i. 1) that their identity is mistaken.—Ed. Stirling, *The Courier of Lyons* (1852).

Dubourg (*Mons.*), a merchant at Bordenaux, and agent there of Osbaldistone of London.

Clement Dubourg, son of the Bordeaux merchant, one of the clerks of Osbaldistone, merchant.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

Dubric (*St.*) or **St. Dubricius**, archbishop of the City of Legions (*Caerleon-upon-Usk*; Newport is the only part left). He set the crown on the head of Arthur, when only 15 years of age. Geoffrey says (*British History*, ix. 12): "This prelate, who was primate of Britain, was so eminent for his piety, that he could cure any sick person by his prayers. St. Dubric abdicated and lived a hermit,

leaving David his successor. Tennyson introduces him in his *Coming of Arthur, Brit,* etc.

St. Dubek, whose report old Carlson yet doth carry.
Drayton, *Polyblot*, xxiv. (1622).

To whom arrived, by Dubek's high saint,
Chief of the Church in Britain, and before
The stateliest of her altar-shrines, the king
That morn'g was married.
Tennyson, *The Coming of Arthur*.

Duchess Street (Portman Square).
So called from Margaret duchess of Portland. (See **DUKE STREET**.)

Duchonmar was in love with Morna, daughter of Cormac king of Ireland. Out of jealousy, he slew Cathba, his more successful rival, went to announce his death to Morna, and then asked her to marry him. She replied she had no love for him, and asked him for his sword. "He gave the sword to her tears," and she stabbed him to the heart. Duchonmar begged the maiden to pluck the sword from his breast that he might die; and when she approached him for the purpose, "he seized the sword from her, and slew her."

"Duchonmar, most gloomy of men; dark are thy brows and terrible; red are thy rolling eyes. I love thee not," said Morna; "hard is thy heart of rock, and dark is thy terrible brow."—Ossian, *Fingal*, l.

Duchran (*The laird of*), a friend of baron Bradwardine.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Ducking-Pond Row (London), now called "Grafton Street."

Duck Lane (London), a row near Smithfield, once famous for second-hand books. It has given way to city improvements.

Scotts and Thomists now in peace remain,
Amidst their kindred cowbells in Duck Lane.
Pope, *Essay on Criticism* (1711).

Du Croisy and his friend La Grange are desirous to marry two young ladies whose heads are turned by novels. The silly girls fancy the manners of these gentlemen too unaffected and easy to be aristocratic; so the gentlemen send to them their valets, as "the viscount de Jodelot," and "the marquis of Mascarille." The girls are delighted with their titled visitors; but when the game has gone far enough, the masters enter and unmask the trick. By this means the girls are taught a useful lesson, without being subjected to any fatal consequences.—Moliere, *Les Précieuses Ridicules* (1659).

Dudley, a young artist; a disguise assumed by Harry Bertram.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Rannard* (time, George II.).

Dudley (*Captain*), a poor English officer, of strict honour, good family, and many accomplishments. He has served his country for thirty years, but can scarcely provide bread for his family.

Charles Dudley, son of captain Dudley. High-minded, virtuous, generous, poor, and proud. He falls in love with his cousin Charlotte Rusport, but forbears proposing to her, because he is poor and she is rich. His grandfather's will is in time brought to light, by which he becomes the heir of a noble fortune, and he then marries his cousin.

Louisa Dudley, daughter of captain Dudley. Young, fair, tall, fresh, and lovely. She is courted by Belcour the rich West Indian, to whom ultimately she is married.—Cumberland, *The West Indian* (1771).

Dudley Diamond (*The*). In 1868 a black shepherd named Swartzbooy brought to his master, Nic Kirk, this diamond, and received for it \$400, with which he drank himself to death. Nic Kirk sold it for \$12,000; and the earl of Dudley gave Messrs. Hunt and Roskell \$30,000 for it. It weighed in the rough 88½ carats, but cut into a heart shape it weighs 44½ carats. It is triangular in shape, and of great brilliancy.

* * This magnificent diamond, that called the "Stewart" (*q.v.*), and the "Twin," have all been discovered in Africa since 1808.

Dudu, one of the three beauties of the harem, into which Juan, by the sultana's order, had been admitted in female attire. Next day, the sultana, out of jealousy, ordered that both Dudu and Juan should be stitched in a sack and cast into the sea; but, by the connivance of Baba the chief eunuch, they effected their escape.—Byron, *Don Juan*, vi. 42, etc.

A kind of sleeping Venus seemed Dudu . . .
But she was pensive more than melancholy . . .
The strangest thing was, beautiful, she was holy,
Unconscious, albeit turned of quick seventeen.
Canto vi. 43-44 (1834).

Duenna (*The*), a comic opera by R. B. Sheridan (1773). Margaret, the duenna, is placed in charge of Louisa, the daughter of don Jerome. Louisa is in love with don Antonio, a poor nobleman of Seville; but her father resolves to give her in marriage to Isaac Mendosa, a rich Portuguese Jew. As Louisa will not consent to her father's arrangement, he locks her up in her chamber

and turns the duenna out of doors, but in his impetuous rage he in reality turns his daughter out, and locks up the duenna. Isaac arrives, is introduced to the lady, elopes with her, and is duly married. Louisa flees to the convent of St. Catharine, and writes to her father for his consent to her marriage to the man of her choice; and don Jerome, supposing she means the Jew, gives it freely, and she marries Antonio. When they meet at breakfast at the old man's house, he finds that Isaac has married the duenna, Louisa has married Antonio, and his son has married Clara; but the old man is reconciled, and says, "I am an obstinate old fellow, when I'm in the wrong, but you shall all find me steady in the right."

Duessa (*false faith*), is the personification of the papacy. She meets the Red Cross Knight in the society of Sansfoy (*infidelity*), and when the knight slays Sansfoy, she turns to flight. Being overtaken, she says her name is Fidessa (*true faith*), deceives the knight, and conducts him to the palace of Lucifer, where he encounters Sansjoy (canto 2). Duessa dresses the wounds of the Red Cross Knight, but places Sansjoy under the care of Esculapius in the infernal regions (canto 4). The Red Cross Knight leaves the palace of Lucifer, and Duessa induces him to drink of the "Enervating Fountain;" Orgoglio then attacks him, and would have slain him if Duessa had not promised to be his bride. Having cast the Red Cross Knight into a dungeon, Orgoglio dresses his bride in most gorgeous array, puts on her head "a triple crown" (*the tiara of the pope*), and sets her on a monster beast with "seven heads" (*the seven hills of Rome*). Una (*truth*) sends Arthur (*Lawland*) to rescue the captive knight, and Arthur slays Orgoglio, wounds the beast, releases the knight, and strips Duessa of her finery (*the Reformation*); whereupon she flies into the wilderness to conceal her shame (canto 7).—Spenser, *Fuery Queen*, i. (1590).

Duessa, in bk. v., allegorizes Mary queen of Scots. She is arraigned by Zeal before queen Mercilla (*Elizabeth*), and charged with high treason. Zeal says he shall pass by for the present "her counsels false conspired" with Blandamour (*earl of Northumberland*), and Paridel (*earl of Westmoreland*), leaders of the insurrection of 1569, as that wicked plot came to naught, and the false

Duessa was now "an untitled queen." When Zeal had finished, an old sage named the Kingdom's Care (*lord Burghley*) spoke, and opinions were divided. Authority, Law of Nations, and Religion thought Duessa guilty, but Pity, Danger, Nobility of Birth, and Grief pleaded in her behalf. Zeal then charges the prisoner with murder, sedition, adultery, and lewd impiety; whereupon the sentence of the court was given against her. Queen Mercilla, being called on to pass sentence, was so overwhelmed with grief that she rose and left the court.—Spenser, *Fuery Queen*, v. 9 (1596).

Duff (*Jamie*), the idiot boy attending Mrs. Bertram's funeral.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Munnering* (time, George II.).

Duglas, the scene of four Arthurian battles. The Duglas is said to fall into the estuary of the Ribble. The Paris MS. and Henry of Huntingdon says, "Duglas qui est in regione Inniis." But where is "Inniis"? There is a township called "Ince," a mile south-west of Wigan, and Mr. Whitaker says, "six cwt. of horse-shoes were taken up from a space of ground near that spot during the formation of a canal;" so that this "Ince" is supposed to be the place referred to.

Duke (*My lord*), a duke's servant, who assumes the airs and title of his master, and is addressed as "Your grace," or "My lord duke." He was first a country cowboy, then a wig-maker's apprentice, and then a duke's servant. He could neither write nor read, but was a great coxcomb, and set up for a tip-top fine gentleman.—Rev. J. Townley, *High Life Below Stairs* (1763).

Duke (*The Iron*), the duke of Wellington, also called "The Great Duke" (1769-1852).

Duke and Duchess, in pt. II. of *Don Quixote*, who play so many sportive tricks on "the Knight of the Woeful Countenance," were don Carlos de Borja count of Ficallo and donna Maria of Aragon duchess of Villahermosa his wife, in whose right the count held extensive estates on the banks of the Ebro, among others a country seat called Buena'via, the place referred to by Cervantes (1615).

Duke of Milan, a tragedy by Massinger (1622). A play evidently in imitation of Shakespeare's *Othello*.

"Sforza" is Othello; "Francesco," Iago; "Marcellia," Desdemona; and "Eugenia," Emilia. Sforza "the More" [sic] doted on Marcellia his young bride, who amply returned his love. Francesco, Sforza's favourite, being left lord protector of Milan during a temporary absence of the duke, tried to corrupt Marcellia; but failing in this, accused her to Sforza of wantonness. The duke, believing his favourite, slew his beautiful young bride. The cause of Francesco's villainy was that the duke had seduced his sister Eugenia.

* * Shakespeare's play was produced 1611, about eleven years before Massinger's tragedy. In act v. 1 we have, "Men's injuries we write in brass," which brings to mind Shakespeare's line, "Men's evil manners live in brass, their virtues we write in water."

(Cumberland reproduced this drama, with some alterations, in 1780.)

Duke Coombe, William Coombe, author of *Dr. Syntax*, and translator of *The Devil upon Two Sticks*, from *Le Diable Boiteux* of Lesage. He was called *duke* from the splendour of his dress, the profusion of his table, and the magnificence of his deportment. The last fifteen years of his life were spent in the King's Bench (1741-1823).

Duke Street (Portman Square, London). So called from William Bentinck, second duke of Portland. (See DUCHESS STREET.)

Duke Street (Strand, London). So named from George Villiers, duke of Buckingham.

(For other dukes, see the surname or titular name.)

Duke's, a fashionable theatre in the reign of Charles II. It was in Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. So named in compliment to James duke of York (James II.), its great patron.

Dulcamara (*Dr.*), an itinerant physician, noted for his pomposity; very powerful, and a thorough charlatan.—Donizetti, *L'Elixir d'Amore* (1832).

Dulcarnon, at my wit's end.—*Success*.

Dulciffus Doctor, Antony Anselmo, a Spanish minorite of the Duns school (*-1820).

Dulcinea del Toboso, the lady of Don Quixote's devotion. She was a fair-coloured country wench, of an

adjacent village, with whom the don was once in love. Her real name was Aldonza Lorenzo. Her father was Lorenzo Corchuelo, and her mother Aldonza Nogalés. Sancho Panza describes her in pt. I. ii. 11.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. i. 1 (1605).

"Her flowing hair," says the knight, "is of gold, her forehead the Elysian fields, her eyebrows two celestial arches, her eyes a pair of glorious suns, her cheeks two beds of roses, her lips two coral portals that guard her teeth of Oriental pearl, her neck is alabaster, her hands are polished ivory, and her bosom whiter than the new-fallen snow."

"She is not a descendant of the ancient Celi, Curtii, and Scipios of Rome, nor of the modern Colonas and Orsini; nor of the Moncadas and Requesenes of Catalonia; nor of the Rehillas and Villanovas of Valencia; neither is she a descendant of the Palafoxes, Newcas, Rocabertis, Corellas, Lunas, Alagones, Ureas, Foyes, and Gurreas of Aragon; neither does the lady Dulcinea descend from the Cervas, Manriques, Mendosas, and Guzmans of Castile; nor from the Alencastros, Tallas, and Meneses of Portugal; but she derives her origin from the family of Toboso de la Mancha, most illustrious of all."—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. ii. 5 (1605).

Ask you for whom my tears do flow so?

'Tis for Dulcinea & I Toboso.

Don Quixote, I. lii. 11 (1605).

Dull, a constable.—Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost* (1594).

Du'machus. The impenitent thief is so called in Longfellow's *Golden Legend*, and the penitent thief is called Titus.

In the apocryphal *Gospel of Nicodemus*, the impenitent thief is called Gestas, and the penitent one Dysmas.

In the story of *Joseph of Arimathea*, the impenitent thief is called Gesmas, and the penitent one Dismas.

Alta petit Diemmas, infelix infima Gesmas.

A Monkish Charm to scare away Thieves.

Dismas in paradise would dwell,
But Gesmas chose his lot in hell.

E.C.B.

Dumain, a French lord in attendance on Ferdinand king of Navarre. He agreed to spend three years with the king in study, during which time no woman was to approach the court. Of course, the compact was broken as soon as made, and Dumain fell in love with Katharine. When, however, he proposed marriage, Katharine deferred her answer for twelve months and a day, hoping by that time "his face would be more bearded," for, she said, "I'll mark no words that smooth-faced wooers say."

The young Dumain, a well-accomplish'd youth,
Of all that virtue loves for virtue loved;

Most power to do most harm, least knowing ill;

For he had wit to make an ill shape good,

And shap'd to win grace, tho' he had no wit.

Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost*, act ii. sc. 1 (1594).

Du'marin, the husband of Cym'oent, and father of Marinel.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iii. 4.

Dumas (Alexandre D.), in 1845, published sixty volumes.

The most chivalric copyist, writing 15 hours a day, can with difficulty do 5000 letters in an hour which gives him 45,000 per diem, or 60 pages of a romance. Thus he could copy 6 volumes octavo per month and 60 in a year, supposing that he did not lose one second of time but worked without ceasing 12 hours a day throughout the entire year.—*De Mirecourt, Dumas Père* (1867)

Dumb Ox (The). St. Thomas Aquinas was so called by his fellow-students at Cologne, from his taciturnity and dreaminess. Sometimes called "The Great Dumb Ox of Sicily." He was large-bodied, fat, with a brown complexion, and a large head partly bald.

Of a truth, it almost makes me laugh
To see men leaving the golden grain,
To gather in piles the pitiful chaff,
That old Peter Lombard thrashed with his brain,
To have it caught up and tossed again
On the horns of the Dumb Ox of Cologne.

Longfellow, *The Golden Legend*

(Thomas Aquinas was subsequently called "The Angelic Doctor," and the "Angel of the Schools," 1224-1274.)

Dumbiedikes (The old laird of), an exacting landlord, taciturn and obstinate.

The laird of Dumbiedikes had hitherto been moderate in his exactions . . . but when a stout, active young fellow appeared . . . he began to think so broad a pair of shoulders might bear an additional burden. Here, a laird, indeed his management of his dependents as carter do their horses, never failing to clip an additional brace of hundred weights on a new and willing horse—*Chap. 8 (1815).*

The young laird of Dumbiedikes (8 syl.), a bashful young laird, in love with Jeanie Deans, but Jeanie marries the Presbyterian minister, Keuben Butler.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Dum'merar (The Rev. Dr.), a friend of Sir Geoffrey Peveril.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Dummy or SUPERNUMERARY. "Cellimene," in the *Præcæuses Ridicules*, does not utter a single word, although she enters with other characters on the stage.

Dumtous'tie (Mr. Daniel), a young barrister, and nephew of Lord Bladder-skate.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Dun (Squire), the hangman who came between Richard Brandon and Jack Ketch.

And presently a halter got,
Made of the best wrong hempen tear,
And ere a cat could lick his ear,
Had tied him up with as much art
As Dun himself could do for's heart,
Cotton, *Virgil Translated*, &c. (1677).

Dun Cow (The), slain by Sir Guy of Warwick on Dunsmore Heath, was the cow kept by a giant in Mitchel Fold

[middle-fold], Shropshire. Its milk was inexhaustible. One day an old woman, who had filled her pail, wanted to fill her sieve also with its milk, but this so enraged the cow that it broke away, and wandered to Dunsmore, where it was killed.

* * A huge tusk, probably an elephant's, is still shown at Warwick Castle as one of the horns of this wonderful cow.

Dunbar and March (George earl of), who deserted to Henry IV, of England, because the betrothal of his daughter Elizabeth to the king's eldest son was broken off by court intrigue.

Elizabeth Dunbar, daughter of the earl of Dunbar and March, betrothed to prince Robert duke of Rothsay, eldest son of Robert III. of Scotland. The earl of Douglas contrived to set aside this betrothal in favour of his own daughter Elizabeth, who married the prince, and became duchess of Rothsay.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Duncan "the Meek," king of Scotland, was son of Crinyin, and grandson of Malcolm II., whom he succeeded on the throne. Macbeth was the son of the younger sister of Duncan's mother, and hence Macbeth and Duncan were first cousins. Sueno king of Norway having invaded Scotland, the command of the army was entrusted to Macbeth and Banquo, and so great was their success that only ten men of the invading army were left alive. After the battle, king Duncan paid a visit to Macbeth in his castle of Inverness, and was there murdered by his host. The successor to the throne was Duncan's son Malcolm, but Macbeth usurped the crown.—Shakespeare, *Macbeth* (1606).

Duncan (Captain), of Knockdunder, agent at Roseneath to the duke of Buckingham.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Duncan (Durook), a follower of Donald Bean Lean.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Dunce, wittily or wilfully derived from Duns, surnamed "Scotus,"

In the Gaelic, *dunas* [means] "had luck," as in contempt, "a poor ignorant creature." The Lowland Scotch has *dunse*, "unfortunate, stupid."—*Notes and Queries*, 2nd, September 21, 1873.

Dun'clad ("the dunce-epic"), a satire by Alexander Pope, in which he gibbets

his critics and foes. The plot is this: Eusebe the poet-laureate being dead, the goddess of Duiness elects Colley Cibber as his successor. The installation is celebrated by games, the most important being the "reading of two voluminous works, one in verse and the other in prose, without nodding." King Cibber is then taken to the temple of Duiness, and lulled to sleep on the lap of the goddess. In his dream he sees the triumphs of the empire. Finally, the goddess having established the kingdom on a firm basis, Night and Chaos are restored, and the poem ends (1728-42).

Dundas (*Starvation*), Henry Dundas, first lord Melville. So called because he introduced into the language the word *starvation*, in a speech on American affairs (1775).

Dunder (*Sir David*), of Dunder Hall, near Dover. An hospitable, conceited, whimsical old gentleman, who for ever interrupts a speaker with "Yes, yes, I know it," or "Be quiet, I know it." He rarely finishes a sentence, but runs on in this style: "Dover is an odd sort of a—eh?" "It is a dingy kind of a—humph!" "The ladies will be happy to—eh?" He is the father of two daughters, Harriet and Kitty, whom he accidentally detects in the act of eloping with two guests. To prevent a scandal, he sanctions the marriages, and discovers that the two lovers, both in family and fortune, are suitable sons-in-law.

Lady Dunder, fat, fair, and forty if not more. A country lady, more fond of making jams and pastry than doing the fine lady. She prefers cooking to croquet, and making the kettle sing to singing herself. (See HARRIET and KITTY.)—G. Colman, *Ways and Means* (1788).

William Downton (1764-1821) played "sir Anthony Absolute," "sir Peter Teazle," "sir David Dunder," and "sir John Falstaff," and looked the very characters he represented.—W. Donaldson, *Recollections*.

* * "Sir Anthony Absolute," in *The Rivals* (Sheridan); "sir Peter Teazle," in *The School for Scandal* (Sheridan).

Dundreary (*Lord*), a good-natured, indolent, blundering, empty-headed fellow; the chief character in Tom Taylor's dramatic piece entitled *Our American Cousin*. He is greatly characterized by his admiration of "Brother Sam," for his incapacity to follow out the sequence of any train of thought, and for supposing all are insane who differ from him. (Mr. Sotherton of the Haymarket created

this character by his power of conception and the genius of his acting. 1858.)

Duned'in (3 syl.), Edinburgh.

On her firm-set rock
Duned'in's castle felt a secret shock.
Byron, *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (1809).

Dunlathmon, the family seat of Nuth, father of Oithona (q.v.).—Ossian, *Oithona*.

Dunmow Flitch (*The*), given to any married couple who, at the close of the first year of their marriage, can take their oath they have never once wished themselves unmarried again. Dr. Short sent a gammon to the princess Charlotte and her consort, prince Leopold, while they were at Claremont House.

* * A similar custom is observed at the manor of Wichenor, in Staffordshire, where corn as well as bacon is given to the "happy pair."

(For a list of those who have received the flitch from its establishment, see *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*, 251.)

Dunois (*The count de*), in sir W. Scott's novel of *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

Dunois the Brave, hero of the famous French song, set to music by queen Hortense, mother of Napoleon III., and called *Partant pour la Syrie*. His prayer to the Virgin, when he left for Syria, was:

Que j'aime la plus belle,
Et sois le plus vaillant.

He behaved with great valour, and the count whom he followed gave him his daughter to wife. The guests, on the bridal day, all cried aloud:

Amour à la plus belle!
Honneur au plus vaillant!

Words by M. de Labrie (1809).

Dun'over, a poor gentleman introduced by sir W. Scott in the introduction of *The Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Dunrommath, lord of Uthal, one of the Orkneys. He carried off Oith'ona, daughter of Nuth (who was engaged to be married to Gaul, son of Morni), and was slain by Gaul in fight.

Gaul advanced in his arms. Dunrommath shrunk behind his people. But the spear of Gaul pierced the gloomy chief, his sword lopped off his head as it banded in death.—Ossian, *Oithona*.

Duns Scotus, called "The Subtle Doctor," said to have been born at Dunse, in Berwickshire, or Dunstance, in Northumberland (1265-1308).

* * John Scotus, called *Erigena*

("Erin-born"), is quite another person (*-886). Erigena is sometimes called "Scotus the Wise," and lived four centuries before "The Subtle Doctor."

Dun-Shunner (*Augustus*), a *nom de plume* of professor William Edmonstone Aytoun, in *Blackwood's Magazine* (1813-1865).

Dunsmore Cross or *High Cross*, the centre of England.

Hence, Muse, divert thy course to Dunsmore, by that cross
Where those two mighty ways, the Watling and the Fosse,
Our centre seem to cut.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xiii. (1613).

Dunstable (*Dounright*), plain speaking; blunt honesty of speech: calling a spade a spade, without euphemism. Other similar phrases are *Plain Dunstable*; *Dunstable way*, etc., in allusion to the proverb, "As plain as Dunstable highway."—Howell, *Epist. Hovel.*, 2; Florio, *Diot.*, 17, 85.

That's flat, sir, as you may say, "downright Dunstable."
—Mrs. Ouphant, *Phoebe*, Jun., ii. 3.

Dunstan (*St.*), patron saint of goldsmiths and jewellers. He was a smith, and worked up all sorts of metals in his cell near Glastonbury Church. It was in this cell that, according to legend, Satan had a gossip with the saint, and Dunstan caught his sable majesty by the nose with a pair of red-hot forceps.

Dunthalmo, lord of Teutha (*the Tweed*). He went "in his pride against Rathmor" chief of Clutha (*the Clyde*), but being overcome, "his rage arose," and he went "by night with his warriors" and slew Rathmor in his banquet hall. Touched with pity for his two young sons (Calthon and Colmar), he took them to his own house and brought them up. "They bent the bow in his presence, and went forth to his wars." But observing that their countenances fell, Dunthalmo began to be suspicious of the young men, and shut them up in two separate caves on the banks of the Tweed, where neither "the sun penetrated by day nor the moon by night." Colmar (the daughter of Dunthalmo), disguised as a young warrior, loosed Calthon from his bonds, and fled with him to the court of Fingal, to crave aid for the liberation of Colmar. Fingal sent his son Ossian with 300 men to effect this object, but Dunthalmo, hearing of their approach, gathered together his strength and slew Colmar. He also seized Calthon, mourning for his brother, and bound him to an oak. At daybreak Ossian moved to the fight, slew

Dunthalmo, and having released Calthon, "gave him to the white-bosomed Colmar."—Ossian, *Calthon and Colmar*.

Dupely (*Sir Charles*), a man who prided himself on his discernment of character, and defied any woman to entangle him in matrimony; but he mistook lady Bab Lardoon, a votary of fashion for an unsophisticated country maiden, and proposed marriage to her.

"I should like to see the woman," he says, "that could entangle me. . . . Show me a woman . . . and at the first glance I will discover the whole extent of her artifice."
—Burgoyne, *The Maid of the Oaks*, i. 1.

Dupré [*Du-pray*], a servant of M. Darlemont, who assists his master in abandoning Julio count of Harancour (his ward) in the streets of Paris, for the sake of becoming possessor of his ward's property. Dupré repents and confesses the crime.—Th. Holcroft, *The Deaf and Dumb* (1785).

Duran'dal, the sword of Orlando, the workmanship of fairies. So admirable was its temper that it would "cleave the Pyrenees at a blow."—Anosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Durandar'te (*4 syl.*), a knight who fell at Roncesvalles (*4 syl.*). Durandart loved Belerma, whom he served for seven years, and was then slain; but in dying he requested his cousin Montesi'nos to take his heart to Belerma.

Sweet in manners, fair in favour,
Mild in temper, fierce in fight.

Lewis

Dur'den (*Dame*), a notable court gentlewoman, who kept five men-servants "to use the spade and flail," and five women-servants "to carry the milk-pail." The five men loved the five maid. Their names were:

Moll and Bet, and Doll and Kate, and Dorothy Dragg-tail,
John and Dick, and Joe and Jack, and Humphrey with his flail.

A Well-known Gleet

(In *Black House*, by C. Dickens, Esther Summerson is playfully called "Dame Durden.")

Duretete (*Captain*), a rather heavy gentleman, who takes lessons of gallantry from his friend, young Mirabel. Very bashful with ladies, and for ever sparring with Disarre, who teases him unmercifully [*Duro-tait, Be-zar*].—G. Farquhar, *The Inconstant* (1702).

Durinda'na, Orlando's sword, given him by his cousin Malagigi. This sword and the horn Olifant were buried at the feet of the hero.

his Charlemagne's sword "Joyeuse" was so buried with him, and "Tizo'na" got buried with the Cid.

durotig'es (4 syl.). Below the Celts (those of Somersetshire) came the *durotig'es*, sometimes called *Mör'ini*. Their capital was *Du'rinum* (*Dorchester*), and their territory extended to *Vindē'lia* (*Wentland Isle*).—*Richard of Cirencester, Ancient State of Britain*, vi. 15.

The *Durotigs* on the Dorsetian and Drayton, *Polyblon*, xvi. (1613).

Durward (*Quentin*), hero and title of a novel by sir W. Scott. *Quentin Durward* is the nephew of Ludovic Lesly (named *Le Bulwre*). He enrolls himself in the Scottish guard, a company of archers in the pay of Louis XI. at Ambois les Tours, and saves the king in a board-hunt. When Liège is assaulted by insurgents, *Quentin Durward* and the countess *Isabelle de Croye* escape on a rebeck. The countess publicly refuses to marry the duc d'Orleans, and ultimately marries the young Scotchman.

Dusronnal, one of the two steeds of *Cuthullin* general of the Irish tribes. The other was "*Sulin-Sifadda*" (q.v.).

On the left side of the car is seen the smothering, the thin maned, high headed, strong bodied, standing son of the hill. His name is *Dusronnal*, the sturdy son of the void . . . the [tree] stands as a sign of mist for the vale. The wildness of their course, the strength of eagles descending from the sky.—*Ossian, Fingal*, l.

Dutch School of painting, noted for its exactness of detail and truthfulness of life:—

Portraits: Rembrandt, Bol, Flinck, and Vanderhelst.

Conversation pieces: Gerhard Douw, and Metsu, Mieris, and Netscher.

Low life: Ostade, Brauwer or Berghem, and Jan Steen.

Landscapes: Ruysdael, Hobbjmer, and Vandermeer (moonlight scenes), and Both (brothers).

Battle scenes: Wouvermans and Steenburgh.

Marine pieces: Vandervelde (father of the artist) and Bakhuysen.

Still life and flowers: Kale, A. van der Neer, Van Huisum, and Van Heem.

Domestic life: *Mrs. Dolly*, dairy-maid to the Duke of Argyll.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Dwarf. The following are celebrated dwarfs of real life:—

PROKEDA, 2 feet 4 inches. One of the five maids.

ASTRÆOS, the poet. "So small,"

says *Athenæos*, "that no one could see him."

BÉNÉ (2 syl.), 2 feet 9 inches. The dwarf of Stanislas king of Poland (died 1764). Real name *Nicholas Ferry*.

BORUWLASKI (*Count Joseph*), 2 feet 4 inches. Died aged 98 (1789-1837). He had a brother and a sister both dwarfs.

BUCKINGER (*Matthew*), who had no arms or legs, but fins from the shoulders. He could draw, write, thread needles, and play the hautboy. Fac-similes of his writing are preserved among the Harleian MSS. (born 1674-?).

CHÉ-MAH, the Chinese, 25 inches; weight, 52 lbs. In London 1880.

COLO'BRI (*Prince*), of Sleswig, 25 inches; weight, 25 lbs. (1851).

CONOPAS, 2 feet 4 inches. One of the dwarfs of Julia, niece of Augustus.

COPPERNIN, the dwarf of the princess of Wales, mother of George III. The last court-dwarf in England.

CRACHAMI (*Caroline*), a Sicilian, born at Palermo, 20 inches. Her skeleton is preserved in Hunter's Museum (1814-1824).

DAVIT (*The Strasse*) family: man 20 inches high; woman 18 inches; child, at 17, only 6 inches.

DECKER or **DUCKER** (*John*), 2 feet 6 inches. An Englishman (1610).

FARREL (*Owen*), 3 feet 9 inches. Born at Cavan. He was of enormous strength (died 1742).

FERRY (*Nicholas*). (See *BÉNÉ*.)

GIBSON (*Richard*) and his wife *Anne Shepherd*. Neither of them 4 feet. Gibson was a noted portrait painter, and a page of the back-stairs in the court of Charles I. The king honoured the wedding with his presence; and they had nine children (1615-1690).

Design or chance makes others wire,
But Nature did this match contrive.
Waller (1642).

HUDSON (*Sir Jeffery*), 18 inches. He was born at Oakham, in Rutlandshire (1619-1678).

LUCIUS, 2 feet; weight, 17 lbs. The dwarf of the emperor Augustus.

PHILE'TAS, a poet, so thin that "he wore leaden shoes to prevent being blown away by the wind" (died B.C. 280).

PHILIPS (*Calvin*) weighed less than 2 lbs. His thighs were not thicker than a man's thumb. He was born at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1791.

RITCHIE (*David*), 3 feet 6 inches. Native of Tweeddale.

SOUVREY (Therese).

STÖBERIN (C. H.) of Nuremberg was less than 8 feet at the age of 20. His father, mother, brothers, and sisters were all under the medium height.

THUMB (General Tom). His real name was Charles S. Stratton; 25 inches; weight, 25 lbs., at the age of 25. Born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, United States, in 1832.

THUMB (Tom), 2 feet 4 inches. A Dutch dwarf.

XII, the royal dwarf of Edward VI.

** Nicephorus Callistus tells us of an Egyptian dwarf "not bigger than a partridge."

Dwarf of lady Clerimond was named Pacolet. He had a winged horse, which carried off Valentine, Orson, and Clerimond from the dungeon of Ferragus to the palace of King Pepin; and subsequently carried Valentine to the palace of Alexander, his father, emperor of Constantinople. — *Valentine and Orson* (fifteenth century).

Dwarf (The Blue), a fairy of malignant propensities, and considered the author of all the mischief of the neighbourhood. In Sir Walter Scott's novel so called, this imp is introduced under various names, as Sir Edward Mauley, Elsbunder the reclus, cannie Lillie, and the Wise Wight of Mickel-tine Moor.

Dwarf Alberich, the guardian of the Nibelungen hoard. He is twice vanquished by Siegfried, who gets possession of his cloak of invisibility, and make himself master of the hoard. — *The Nibelungen Lied* (twelfth century).

Dwarf Peter, an allegorical romance by Ludwig Tieck. The dwarf is a castle spectre, who advises and aids the family, but all his advice turns out evil, and all his aid is productive of trouble. The dwarf is meant for "the law in our members, which wars against the law of our minds, and brings us into captivity to the law of sin."

Dwining (Illebane), a pottinjar or apothecary. — Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Dying Sayings (real or traditional):

ANDREW. See how a Christian dies! or, See in what peace a Christian can die!

BARBARA. Give the boys a holiday.

BESS. My pains, it is not painful.

BENNETT. Vos pleadite. (After asking how he had come to his part in life.)

BENNETT (Cardinal Henry). I pray you all, pray for me.

BERRY (Mde. de). Is not this dying with courage and true greatness?

BRYANT (father of the author). While there is life there is will. (He died standing.)

BRYAN. I must sleep now.
§ CUBAN (J. J. J.) Et tu, Brute! (To Brutus, when he stabbed him.)

§ CHAMBERLAIN. Lord, into Thy hands I commend my spirit.

CHARLES I (of England). Remembrance. (To William Jarrow, Archbishop of Canterbury.)

CHARLES II (of England). Don't let poor Nelly starve! (Nell Gwynne.)

CHARLES V. Ah! Jesus.

CHARLES IX (of France). Nurse nurse, what murder! what blood! Oh! I have done wrong. God, pardon me!

CHARLOTTE (The princess). You make me drink. Pray, let me quiet. I find it hurts my head.

CHARLESFIELD. Give Thy blood a chance.

§ COLUMBUS. Lord, into Thy hands I commend my spirit.

CROWE (John). O Hobbitum, Hobbitum, how I do love thee!

§ CROWELL. My desire is to make what hate I may to be done.

§ DEMOCRAT (the philosopher). You may go home, the show is over. — Lucian.

EDITH (Lord). It matters not where I am going, whether there is either hell or not.

FOOTBALLER. I offer nothing, but feel a sort of difficulty in doing it.

FRANKLIN. A dying man can do nothing more.

GAINSBOROUGH. We are all going to heaven, and Van Dyke is of the company.

GEORGE IV. What is it this? It is death, my boy. They have deceived me. (said to his page, Sir Watson Waiker.)

GIBSON. Mon Dieu! what a life!

§ GOSWELL. More light.

GREY (VII). I have loved justice and hated iniquity, therefore I die in evil.

§ GREY (Lilly Janet). Look, into Thy hands I commend my spirit!

GRUTIN. Be serious.

HADIN. God preserve the emperor!

HALLER. The other crosses to heat.

HARVEY. I have led a happy life.

HOBBS. Now am I about to take my last voyage — a great trip in the dark.

§ HUBBARD (Dr. J. J.). If I had strength to hold a pen, I would write down how easy and pleasant a thing it is to die.

IRVING. If I die I die unto the Lord Amen.

JAMES V (of Scotland). It came with a bang, and will go with a bang (to the Scotch crown).

JEROME (of America). I resign my spirit to God, my daughter to my country.

JESSE (Harris). It is finished!

JOHN (Dr.). God bless you, my dear! (To Miss Murel.)

KNOX. Now it is come.

LOUIS I. Huz! huz! (Bouquet says: "He turned his face to the wall and twice cried, 'Huz! huz!' (huz, out), and then died.)

LOUIS IX. I will enter now into the house of the Lord.

LOUIS XIV. Why weep ye? Did you think I should live for ever? (Then, after a pause.) I thought dying had been harder.

LOUIS XVIII. A king should die standing. See p. 281.

MACHOMET. O Allah be so! Henceforth among the glorious host of paradise.

MARGARET (A brotland, wife of Louis XI. of France). Fide la vie! qu'on ne m'en parle plus.

MARIE ANTOINETTE. Farewell, my children, for ever I go to your father.

§ MARIANZILLA. Ungrateful traitors! (said to the assassins.)

MATTHEWS (Charles). I am ready.

METZGER. Let me die to the sounds of a German music. Also Kaiser Leopold I.

MOODY (the actor): Reason thus with Me, If I do love thee, I do love a thing That none but fools would love.

MOORE (Sir John). I hope my country will do me justice.

MARCELOU L. Mon Dieu! La nation Française! Fête
 Charles!
 WATSON III. Were you at Sedan? (To Dr. Con-
 stant.)

EMERSON. I thank God I have done my duty.
 NERO. Quelle œuvre parée!
 PALMER (the actor). There is another and a better
 country (This he said on the stage, it being a line in the
 part he was acting. From *The Stranger*.)
 PATT (Nero). O my country, how I love thee!

CHARLES. Yes!
 FORT. Friendship itself is but a part of virtue.
 † RAMELAIN. Let down the curtain, the farce is over.
 BARD (George). Laissez la verdure (Meaning, "Leave
 the tomb green, do not cover it over with bricks or stone."
 George Bard was Mide. Dodelvant.)

SCHILLER. Many things are growing plain and clear
 to my understanding.

BOERT (Sir Walter). God bless you all! (To his
 family.)

ROSKY (Jasperwood). I know that my Redeemer
 liveth. I die for the good old cause.

SCOTLAND. Crito, we owe a cock to Esculapius
 EARL (Mdu del). I have loved God, my father, and
 liberty.

† TALMA. The worst is, I cannot see.

TASSO. Lord, into Thy hands I commend my spirit!
 YETTERLOW (Lord). I'll be shot if I don't believe I'm
 dying.

† VESPAIAN. A king should be standing. See, p. 127.
 WILLIAM III. (of England). Can this last long? (To
 his physician.)

WILLIAM of NAMAR. O God, have mercy upon me,
 and upon this poor nation! (This was said as he was shot
 by Balthazar Gerard, 1594.)

WOLFE (General). What! do they run already? Then
 I die happy.

WYATT (Thomas). That which I then said I unsway.
 That which I now say is true. (This to the priest who
 reminded him that he had accused the princess Elizabeth
 of treason to the council, and that he now alleged her to
 be innocent.)

* * * Those names preceded by similar
 pilcrow indicate that the "dying words"
 ascribed to them are identical or nearly
 so. Thus the * before Charlemagne,
 Columbus, lady Jane Grey, and Tasso,
 shows that their words were alike. So
 with the † before Augustus, Demosthenes,
 and Rabelais; the ‡ before Louis XVIII.
 and Vespasian; the § before Caesar and
 Massaniello; the || before Arria, Hunter,
 and Louis XIV.; and the ¶ before Goethe
 and Talma.

Dyot Street (Bloomsbury Square,
 London), now called George Street, St.
 Giles. The famous song "My Lodging
 is in Heather Lane" is in *Bombastes
 Furioso*, by T. B. Rhodes (1790).

Dyscolus, Moroseness personified in
The Purple Island, by Phineas Fletcher
 (1633). "He nothing liked or praised."
 Fully described in canto viii. (Greek,
δυσκολος, "fretful.")

Dymas, Dismas, or Demas, the
 penitent thief crucified with our Lord.
 The impenitent thief is called Gesmas or
 Geras.

Alia petit Dymas, inlatus inlatus Gesmas.
Parto/a a Charon.

To paradise thief Dymas went,
 But Gesmas did impenitent.

E.C.B.

EL

Eadburgh, daughter of Edward the
 Elder, king of England, and Eadgifu his
 wife. When three years old, her father
 placed on the child some rings and brace-
 lets, and showed her a chalice and a book of
 the Gospels, asking which she would have.
 The child chose the chalice and book, and
 Edward was pleased that "the child
 would be a daughter of God." She
 became a nun, and lived and died in
 Winchester.

Eagle (*The*), ensign of the Roman
 legion. Before the Cimbrian war, the
 wolf, the horse, and the bear were also
 borne as ensigns, but Marius abolished
 these, and retained the eagle only, hence
 called emphatically "The Roman Bird."

Eagle (*The Theban*), Pindar, a native of
 Thebes (B.C. 518-412).

Eagle of Brittany, Bertrand Du-
 guesclin, constable of France (1320-
 1380).

Eagle of Divines, Thomas Aquinas
 (1224-1274).

Eagle of Meaux [*Mo*], Jacques
 Denigne Bossuet, bishop of Meaux (1627-
 1704).

Eagle of the Doctors of France,
 Pierre d'Ailly, a great astrologer, who
 maintained that the stars foretold the
 great flood (1350-1425).

Earncliffe (*Patric*), the young
 laird of Earncliffe.—Sir W. Scott, *Black
 Dwarf* (time, Anne).

East Saxons or Essex, capital
 Colchester, founded by Erchinwin.
 Sebert began to reign in Essex in 604,
 and, according to tradition, where West-
 minster Abbey now stands was a heathen
 temple to Apollo, which he either con-
 verted into a church called St. Peter's,
 or pulled down and erected a church so
 called on the same site.

... from the loins of Erchinwin (who raised
 Th' East Saxon kingdom first) brave Sebert may be
 praised.
 [N.B.] began the goodly church of Westminster to rear.
 Drayton, *Polyolbon*, xl. (1612).

Eastward Hoe, a comedy by Chap-
 man, Marston, and Ben Jonson. For
 this drama the three authors were im-
 prisoned "for disrespect to their sovereign
 lord king James I." (1605). (See **West-
 ward Hoe**.)

Eden (*The Garden*). There is a region of Bavaria so called, because, like Eden, it is watered by four streams, viz., the White Main, the Eger, the Saale, and the Naab.

In the *Korán* the word *Eden* means "everlasting abode." Thus in ch. ix. we read, "God promiseth to true believers gardens of perpetual abode," literally "gardens of Eden."

Eden, in America. A dismal swamp, the climate of which generally proved fatal to the poor dupes who were induced to settle there through the swindling transactions of general Scadder and general Oke. So dismal and dangerous was the place, that even Mark Tapley was satisfied to have found at last a place where he could "come out jolly with credit."—C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1844).

Eden of Germany (*Das Eden Deutschlands*). Baden is so called on account of its mountain scenery, its extensive woods, its numerous streams, its mild climate, and its fertile soil. The valley of Treisau, in the grand-duchy, is locally called "Hell Valley" (*Höllenthal*). Between this and the lake Constance lies what is called "The Kingdom of Heaven."

Edenhall (*The Luck of*), an old painted goblet, left by the faeries on St. Cuthbert's Well in the garden of Edenhall. The superstition is that if ever this goblet is lost or broken, there will be no more luck in the family. The goblet is in the possession of sir Christopher Musgrave, bart., Edenhall, Cumberland.

* * Longfellow has a poem on *The Luck of Edenhall*, translated from Uhland.

Edgar (959-775), "King of all the English," was not crowned till he had reigned thirteen years (A.D. 975). Then the ceremony was performed at Bath. After this he sailed to Chester, and eight of his vassal kings came with their fleets to pay him homage, and swear fealty to him by land and sea. The eight are Kenneth (*king of Scots*), Malcolm (*of Cumberland*), Maccos (*of the Isles*), and six Welsh princes, whose names were Iudnal, Siferth, Huwal, Jacob, and Iechil. The eight kings rowed Edgar in a boat (while he acted as steersman) from Chester to St. John's, where they offered prayer, and then returned.

Edgar, while he [Edgar] lived, at more than thirty other kings there rowed him in his barge.
—Dryden, *Poetical Works*, xii. (1673).

Edgar, son of Gloucester, and his lawful heir. He was disinherited by Edmund, natural son of the earl.—Shakespeare, *King Lear* (1606).

* * This was one of the characters of Robert Wilks (1670-1732), and also of Charles Kemble (1774-1854).

Edgar, master of Ravenswood, son of Allan of Ravenswood (a decayed Scotch nobleman). Lucy Ashton, being attacked by a wild bull, is saved by Edgar, who shoots it; and the two, falling in love with each other, plight their mutual troth, and exchange love-tokens at the "Mermaid's Fountain." While Edgar is absent in France on State affairs, sir William Ashton, being deprived of his office as lord keeper, is induced to promise his daughter Lucy in marriage to Frank Hayston, laird of Bucklaw, and they are married; but next morning, Bucklaw is found wounded, and the bride hidden in the chimney-corner, insane. Lucy dies in convulsions, but Bucklaw recovers and goes abroad. Edgar is lost in the quicksands at Kelpies Flow, in accordance with an ancient prophecy.—Sir W. Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III.).

* * In the opera, Edgar is made to stab himself.

Edgar, an attendant on prince Robert of Scotland.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Edgardo, master of Ravenswood, in love with Lucia di Lammermoor [*Lucy Ashton*]. While absent in France on State affairs, the lady is led to believe him faithless, and consents to marry the laird of Bucklaw; but she stabs him on the bridal night, goes mad, and dies. Edgardo also stabs himself.—Donizetti, *Lucia di Lammermoor* (1835).

* * In the novel called *The Bride of Lammermoor*, by sir W. Scott, Edgar is lost in the quicksands at Kelpies Flow, in accordance with an ancient prophecy.

Edgeworth (*L'Abbe*), who attended Louis XVI. to the scaffold, was called "Mons. de Firmount," a corruption of Fairmount, in Longford (Ireland), where the Edgeworths had extensive domains.

Edging (*Mistress*), a prying, mischief-making, waiting-woman, in *The Careless Husband*, by Colley Cibber (1704).

Edina, a poetical form of the word Edinburgh. It was first employed by Buchanan (1506-1562).

And pale Edina shuddered at the sound.
Byron, *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (1806).

Edinburgh, a corruption of Edinw- burg, the fort built by Edwin king of Northumbria (616-633).

* * Dun-Edin or Dunedin is a mere translation of Edinburgh. Dun = burg -- hill.)

Edith, daughter of Baldwin the tutor of Rollo and Otto dukes of Normandy.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *In a Bloody Brother* (1639).

Edith, the "maid of Lorn" (*As you like it*), was on the point of being married to lord Ronald, when Robert, Edward, and Isabel Bruce sought shelter at the castle. Edith's brother recognized Robert Bruce, and being in the English interest, a quarrel ensued. The abbot refused to marry the bridal pair amidst such discord. Edith fled, and in the character of a page had many adventures. But at the restoration of peace, after the battle of Bannockburn, was duly married to lord Ronald.—Sir W. Scott, *Lord of the Isles* (1811).

Edith (*The Maid of Lorn*) in *Her of Athelstane* "the Cornish" (three of the *Canonsburg*)—Sir W. Scott, *The Maid of Lorn* (1811).

Edith [GRANGER], daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Sawton, married at the age of 18 to colonel Granger of "Ours," who died within two years, when Edith and her mother lived as adventurers. Edith became Mr. Denbury's second wife, but the marriage was altogether an unhappy one, and she eloped with Mr. Barker to Dijon, where she left him, having taken this foolish step merely to avenge her husband for the slights to which he had subjected her. On leaving Barker she went to live with her cousin Felix, in the south of England.—C. Dickens, *Dickens and Son* (1816).

Edith Plantagenet (*The Maid of Lorn*), called "The Fair Maid of Angou," a kinswoman of Richard I., and attendant on queen Berengaria. She married David earl of Huntingdon (prince royal of Scotland), and is introduced by Sir W. Scott in *The Talisman* (1825).

Edmund, natural son of the earl of Gloucester. Both Coneril and Regan (daughters of King Lear) were in love with him. Regan, on the death of her husband, designed to marry Edmund, but Coneril, out of jealousy, poisoned her sister Regan.—Shakespeare, *King Lear* (1605).

Edonian Band (*The*), the priest-

esses and other ministers of Bacchus, so called from Edonius, a mountain of Thrace, where the rites of the wine-god were celebrated.

Accept the rites your bounty will give others,
Nor heed the scoldings of the Edonian band.
Akonado, *Spoken to the Akonado* (1787).

Edric, a domestic at Hereward's barracks.—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Edward, brother of Hereward the Varangian guard. He was slain in battle.—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Edward (*Sir*). He commits a murder, and keeps a narrative of the transaction in an iron chest. Wilford, a young man who acts as his secretary, was one day caught prying into this chest, and Sir Edward's first impulse was to kill him; but on second thoughts he swore the young man to secrecy, and told him the story of the murder. Wilford, unable to live under the suspicious eye of his master, ran away; but was hunted down by Sir Edward, and accused of robbery. The whole transaction now became public, and Wilford was acquitted.—G. Colman, *The Iron Chest* (1796).

* * This drama is based on Goodwin's novel of *Caleb Williams*. "Williams is called Wilford in the drama, and "Falkland" Sir Edward Mortimer.

However, whose mind was always in a ferment, was wont to commit the most ridiculous mistakes. Thus when "Sir Edward" says to "Wilford," "You may have locked in my library a chest," he transposed the words thus: "You may have locked in my chest a library," and it is to be seen with laughter.—Smollett, *Supernatural History* (appendix).

Edward II., a tragedy by C. Marlowe (1592), imitated by Shakespeare in his *Richard II.* (1597). Probably most readers would prefer Marlowe's noble tragedy to Shakespeare's.

Edward IV. of England, introduced by Sir W. Scott in his novel entitled *Anne of Geierstein* (1829).

Edward the Black Prince, a tragedy by W. Shirley (1640). The subject of this drama is the victory of Poitiers.

Yes, Philip lost the battle (*Crump*) with the odds
(of three to one. In this (*Crump*)).
They have our numbers more than twice told.
If we can trust report.

Act II. 2

Edward Street (Cavendish Square, London), is so called from Edward second earl of Oxford and Mortimer. (See *HEXTERIA BRITANNICA*.)

Edwidge, wife of William Tell.—Rossini, *Cuglietto Tell* (1829).

Edwin "the minstrel," a youth living in romantic seclusion, with a great thirst for knowledge. He lived in Gothic days in the north country, and fed his flocks on Scotia's mountains.

And yet poor Edwin was no vulgar boy,
Deep thought did haunt to fit his infant eye.
Delights he heeded not, nor gauds, nor toys,
Save one short pipe of rudest minstrelsy;
Silent when glad, affectionate, yet shy;
And now he laughed aloud, yet none knew why.
The neighbours stared and sighed, yet blessed the lad;
Some deemed him wondrous wise, and some believed
him mad.

Reattie, *The Minstrel*, l. (1773).

Edwiff and Angelina. Angelina was the daughter of a wealthy lord, "beside the Tyne." Her hand was sought in marriage by many suitors, amongst whom was Edwin, "who had neither wealth nor power, but he had both wisdom and worth." Angelina loved him, but "trifled with him," and Edwin, in despair, left her, and retired from the world. One day, Angelina, in boy's clothes, asked hospitality at a hermit's cell; she was kindly entertained, told her tale, and the hermit proved to be Edwin. From that hour they never parted more.—Goldsmith, *The Hermit*.

A correspondent accuses me of having taken this ballad from *The Friar of Orders Gray*. . . . But if there is any resemblance between the two, Mr. Perry's ballad is taken from mine. I need say all to Mr. Perry and he told me afterwards that he had taken my plan to form the fragments of *Shakespeare* into a ballad of his own.—Signed, O. Goldsmith, 1787.

Edwin and Emma. Emma was a rustic beauty of Stanemore, who loved Edwin "the pride of swains;" but Edwin's sister, out of envy, induced his father, "a sordid man," to forbid any intercourse between Edwin and the cottage. Edwin pined away, and being on the point of death, requested he might be allowed to see Emma. She came and said to him, "My Edwin, live for me;" but on her way home she heard the death bell toll. She just contrived to reach her cottage door, cried to her mother, "He's come!" and fell down dead at her feet.—Mallet, *Edwin and Emma* (a ballad).

Edwyn, son of Nadd. He ousted the earl of Artois from his earldom, and tried to win Erid the earl's daughter, but failing in this, became the evil genius of the gentle earl. Ultimately, being sent to the court of King Arthur, he became quite a changed man—from a malicious "sparrow-hawk" he was con-

verted into a courteous gentleman.—Tennyson, *Idylls of the King* ("Enid").

Eel. The best in the world are those of Ancum, a river in that division of Lincolnshire called Lindsey (the highest part). The best pike are from the Witham, in the division of Lincolnshire called Kesteven (in the west).

As Kesteven doth boast her Wytham, so have I
My Ancum . . . whose farns as far doth fly
For fat and dainty eels, as her's doth for her pike.
Dryden, *Polyglott*, xiv. (1622).

Efeso (St.), a saint honoured in Pisa. He was a Roman officer [*Ephesus*] in the service of Diocletian, whose reign was marked by a great persecution of the Christians. This Efeso or Ephesus was appointed to see the decree of the emperor against the obnoxious sect carried out in the island of Sardinia; but being warned in a dream not to persecute the servants of the Lord, both he and his friend Potito embraced Christianity, and received a standard from Michael the archangel himself. On one occasion, being taken captive, St. Efeso was cast into a furnace of fire, but received no injury; whereas those who cast him in were consumed by the flames. Ultimately, both Efeso and Potito suffered martyrdom, and were buried in the island of Sardinia. When, however, that island was conquered by Pisa in the eleventh century, the relics of the two martyrs were carried off and interred in the duomo of Pisa, and the banner of St. Efeso was thenceforth adopted as the national ensign of Pisa.

Egalité (Philippe), the duc d'Orléans, father of Louis Philippe king of France. He himself assumed this "title" when he joined the revolutionary party, whose motto was "Liberty, Fraternity, and Egalité" (born 1747, guillotined 1798).

Egeus (3 syl.), father of Hermia. He summoned her before Theseus (2 syl.) duke of Athens, because she refused to marry Demetrius, to whom he had promised her in marriage; and he requested that she might either be compelled to marry him or else be dealt with "according to the law," i.e. "either to die the death," or else to "endure the livery of a nun, and live a barren sister all her life." Hermia refused to submit to an "unwished yoke," and fled from Athens with Lysander. Demetrius, seeing that Hermia disliked him but that Hermia doted on him, consented to abandon the one and wed the other. When Egeus was informed thereof, he withdrew his summons,

and gave his consent to the union of his daughter with Lysander.—Shakespeare, *Midsummer Night's Dream* (1592).

* * S. Knowles, in *The Wife*, makes the plot turn on a similar "law of marriage" (1833).

Egil, brother of Weland; a great archer. One day, king Nidung commanded him to shoot at an apple placed on the head of his own son. Egil selected two arrows, and being asked why he wanted two, replied, "One to shoot thee with, O tyrant, if I fail."

(This is one of the many stories similar to that of *William Tell*, *q.v.*)

Egilo'na, the wife of Roderick last of the Gothic kings of Spain. She was very beautiful, but cold-hearted, vain, and fond of pomp. After the fall of Roderick, Egilona married Abdul-Aziz, the Moorish governor of Spain; and when Abdul-Aziz was killed by the Moorish rebels, Egilona fell also.

The poet says:
Fell on them both, a sudden fiery shower,
Had been a mark for mischief and for war.
Shuddered with a mortal horror at the sight,
So they, *Egilo'na*, &c. *Ac.* 1634

Eg'la, a female Moor, servant to Amarantha (wife of Bartolus, the celebrated lawyer).—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Spanish Curate* (1622).

Eg'lamour (*Sir*) or **SIR EGLAMORE** of Artoys, a knight of Arthurian romance. Sir Eg'lamour and sir Phindamour have no French original, although the names themselves are French.

Eg'lancour, the person who aids Silvia, daughter of the duke of Milan, in her escape.—Shakespeare, *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* (1591).

Eg'lantine (3 *syl.*), daughter of king Pepin, and bride of her cousin Valentine (brother of Orron). She soon died.—*Valentine and Orson* (sixteenth century).

Eglantine (*Madame*), the prioress; good-natured, wholly ignorant of the world, vain of her delicacy of manner at table, and fond of lap-dogs. Her duty oath was "By Saint Moya!" She "captured the service sweetly in her nose," and spoke French "after the school of Stratford-atte-Bowe."—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* (1388).

Egypt. The head-gear of the king of Upper Egypt was a high conical *white* cap, terminating in a knob at the top. That of the king of Lower Egypt was *red*. If a king ruled over both countries,

he wore both caps, but that of Lower Egypt was placed outside. This composite head-dress was called the *pschent*.

Egypt, in Dryden's satire of *Abdoul and Achitophel*, means France.

Egypt and Tyrus (*Holland*) intercept your trade,
Part I. (1683)

Egyptian Disposition (*An*), a thievish propensity, "gipsy" being a contracted form of *Egyptian*.

I no sooner saw it was money . . . than my Egyptian disposition prevailed and I was seized with a desire of stealing it.—*Le Sage, Gil Blas*, x. 10 (1726).

Egyptian Thief (*The*), *Thyāmis*, a native of Memphis. Knowing he must die, he tried to kill Chariclea, the woman he loved.

Why should I not, had I the heart to do it,
Like to the Egyptian thief at point of death,
Kill what I love?
Shakespeare, *Lucius Night*, act v. sc. 1 (1614).

Eighth Wonder (*The*). When Gil Blas reached Pennador, a parasite entered his room in the inn, hugged him with great energy, and called him "the eighth wonder." When Gil Blas replied that he did not know his name had spread so far, the parasite exclaimed, "How! we keep a register of all the celebrated names within twenty leagues, and have no doubt Spain will one day be as proud of you as Greece was of the seven sages." After this, Gil Blas could do no less than ask the man to sup with him. Omelet after omelet was despatched, trout was called for, bottle followed bottle, and when the parasite was gorged to satiety, he rose and said, "Signer Gil Blas, don't believe yours if to be the eighth wonder of the world because a hungry man would feast by fluttering your vanity." So saying, he stalked away with a laugh.—*Le Sage, Gil Blas*, i. 2 (1715).

(This incident is copied from Aleman's romance of *Guzman d'Alfarache*, *q.v.*)

Eikon Basilikē (4 *syl.*), the portraiture of a king (*i.e.*, Charles I.), once attributed to king Charles himself; but now admitted to be the production of Dr. John Gaule, who (after the restoration) was first created bishop of Exeter, and then of Worcester (1665-1669).

In the *Eikon Basilikē* a strain of majestic melancholy is kept up, but the personated sovereign is rather unbecomingly for real nature, the language is too rhetorical and amplified, the periods too artificially constructed.—*Italian Literature of Europe*, iii. 664.

(Milton wrote his *Eikonoclastes* in answer to Dr. Gaule's *Eikon Basilikē*.)

Einerliary the hall of Odin, and asylum of warriors slain in battle. II

had 540 gates, each sufficiently wide to admit eight men abreast to pass through.—*Scandinavian Mythology*.

Einion (*Father*), chaplain to Gwenwyn prince of Powys-land.—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

Elvir, a Danish maid, who assumes boy's clothing, and waits on Harold "the Dauntless," as his page. Subsequently, her sex is discovered, and Harold marries her.—Sir W. Scott, *Harold the Dauntless* (1817).

Elain, sister of king Arthur by the same mother. She married sir Nentres of Carlot, and was by king Arthur the mother of Mordred. (See **ELNIS**.)—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. (1470).

*. In some of the romances there is great confusion between Elain (the sister) and Morgause (the half-sister) of Arthur. Both are called the mother of Mordred, and both are also called the wife of Lot. This, however, is a mistake. Elain was the wife of sir Nentres, and Morgause of Lot; and it Gawain, Agravain, Gareth, and Gaheris were [half]-brothers of Mordred, as we are told over and over again, then Morgause and not Elain was his mother. Tristram makes Bellicent the wife of Lot, but this is not in accordance with any of the legends collected by sir T. Malory.

Elaine (*Dame*), daughter of king Pellus (2 syl.) "of the foreign country," and the unwedded mother of sir Galahad by sir Lancelot du Lac.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, in. 2 (1470).

Elaine, daughter of king Brandegoris, by whom sir Bors de Gamis had a child.

For all women was sir Bors a virgin, save for one the daughter of king Brandegoris, on whom he had a child, knight Elaine; save for her, sir Bors was a clean maid.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, iii. 4 (1470).

*. It is by no means clear from the history whether Elaine was the daughter of king Brandegoris, or the daughter of sir Bors and granddaughter of king Brandegoris.

Elains' (2 syl.), the strong contrast of Guinevere. Guinevere's love for Lancelot was gross and sensual, Elaine's was platonic and pure as that of a child; but both were masterful in their strength. Elaine is called "the lily maid of Astolat" (*Quailford*), and knowing that Lancelot was pledged to celibacy, she died and died. According to her dying request, her dead body was placed on a

bed in a barge, and was thus conveyed by a dumb servant to the palace of king Arthur. A letter was handed to the king, telling the tale of Elaine's love, and he ordered her story to be blazoned on her tomb.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, iii. 123 (1470).

El'amites (3 syl.), Persians. So called from Elam, son of Shem.

El'borich, the most famous dwarf of German romance.—*The Hellenbach*.

El'bow, a well-meaning but foolish constable.—Shakepeare, *Measure for Measure* (1664).

Elden Hole, in Derbyshire Peak, said to be fathomless.

El Dora'do, the "golden city." So the Spaniards called Manihua of Guiana.

(Guiana, whose great city Guyana was called El Dorado.)

See in Paradise Lost, xl. 411 (1667)

El'eonor, queen consort of Henry II., alluded to by the presbyterian minister in *Woodstock*, x. (1426).

"Believe me young man this servant was more likely to see you than I, down the street in that apart ment, I have always heard it, at next to Bonaparte's house, in which she stayed the winter, and was afterwards removed to queen Eleanor's place. Let me show you the place, it is particularly the haunt of evil spirits."—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commoworth).

Eleanor Crosses, twelve or fourteen crosses erected by Edward I. in the various towns where the body of his queen rested, when it was conveyed from Hereford, near Lincoln, to Westminster. The three that still remain are Geddington, Northampton, and Waltham.

(In front of the South-Eastern Railway station, Strand London, is a model of the Charing Cross, of the original dimensions.)

Eleazar the Moor, insolent, blood-thirsty, lustful, and vindictive, like "Aaron," in [Shakespeare's?] *Titus Andronicus*. The lascivious queen of Spain is in love with this monster.—C. Marlowe, *Lust's Dominion* or *The Lascivious Queen* (1588).

Elcazar, a famous mathematician, who cast out devils by tying to the nose of the possessed a mystical ring, which the demon no sooner smelled than he abandoned the victim. He performed before the emperor Vespasian; and to prove that something came out of the possessed, he commanded the demon in making off to upset a pitcher of water, which it did.

I imagine if Eleazar's ring had been put under that

down, we should have seen devils issue with their breath, so loud were these disputants.—*Langens, Gil Bias*, v. 12 (1724).

Elector (*The Great*), Frederick William of Brandenburg (1620-1688).

Elcin, wife of king Ban of Benwick (*Brittany*), and mother of sir Launcelot and sir Lionell. (See ELAIN.)—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 60 (1470).

Eleven Thousand Virgins (*The*), the virgins who followed St. Ursula in her flight towards Rome. They were all massacred at Cologne by a party of Huns, and even to the present hour "their bones" are exhibited to visitors through windows in the wall.

A calendar in the Freisingen codex notices them as "SS. M. XI. VIRGINUM," that is, eleven virgin martyrs; but "M" (martyrs) being taken for 1000, we get 11,000. It is furthermore remarkable that the number of names known of these virgins is eleven: (1) Ursula, (2) Sencia, (3) Gregoria, (4) Pudentia, (5) Martha, (6) Paula, (7) Britta, (8) Saturnina, (9) Katarina or Sabina, (10) Saturia or Saturnia, and (11) Palladia.

Elfenreigen [*el-f'n-ri-an*] (4 syl.) or Alpeich, that weird music with which Bunting, the pied piper of Hamelin, led forth the rats into the river Weser, and the children into a cave in the mountain Koppenberg. The song of the sirens is so called. (*Reigen*, a dance and the music thereof.)

El'feta, wife of Cambuscan' king of Tartary.

El'flida or **Æthelflæda**, daughter of king Alfred, and wife of Æthelred chief of that part of Mercia not claimed by the Danes. She was a woman of enormous energy and masculine mind. At the death of her husband, she ruled over Mercia, and proceeded to fortify city after city, as Bridgenorth, Tamworth, Warwick, Hertford, Witham, and so on. Then, attacking the Danes, she drove them from place to place, and kept them from molesting her.

When Elflida up-grew
The puissant Danish powers victoriously pursued,
And resolutely bore thro' their thick squadrons lured
Her way into the north.
Dryden, *Polyottion*, xii. (1613).

El'fthryth or **Ælf'fthryth**, daughter of Ordgar, noted for her great beauty. King Edgar sent Æthelwald, his friend, to ascertain if she were really as beautiful as report made her out to be. When Æthelwald saw her he fell in love with

her, and then, returning to the king, said she was not handsome enough for the king, but was rich enough to make a very eligible wife for himself. The king assented to the match, and became god-father to the first child, who was called Edgar. One day the king told his friend he intended to pay him a visit, and Æthelwald revealed to his wife the story of his deceit, imploring her at the same time to conceal her beauty. But El'fthryth, extremely indignant, did all she could to set forth her beauty. The king fell in love with her, slew Æthelwald, and married the widow.

A similar story is told by Herodotus: Præxaspès being the lady's name, and Kambyssès the king's.

Elgin Marbles, certain statues and bas-reliefs collected by lord Elgin, and purchased of him by the British Government for £35,000, to be placed in the British Museum.

(They are chiefly fragments of the Parthénon of Athens.)

El'githa, a female attendant at Rotherwood on the lady Rowena.—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

El'ia, pseudonym of Charles Lamb, author of the *Essays of El'ia* (1823).—*London Magazine*.

El'iab, in the satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, by Dryden and Tate, is Henry Bennet, earl of Arlington. As Eliab befriended David (1 Chron. xii. 9), so the earl befriended Charles II.

Hard the task to do Eliab right:
Long with the royal wanderer he roved,
And firm in all the turns of fortune proved.
Absalom and Achitophel, ii. (1682).

El'ian God (*The*), Bacchus. An error for *Eleuan*, i.e. "the god El'eus" (4 syl.). Bacchus was called *El'eus* from the Bacchic cry, *el'eus*!

As when with crowned cups unto the El'ian god
Those priests high orgies held.
Dryden, *Polyottion*, vi. (1613).

El'idure (3 syl.), surnamed "the Pious," brother of Gorboduc, and one of the five sons of Morvidus (q.v.). He resigned the crown to his brother Arthgallo, who had been deposed. Ten years afterwards, Arthgallo died, and El'idure was again advanced to the throne, but was deposed and imprisoned by his two younger brothers. At the death of these two brothers, El'idure was taken from prison, and mounted the British throne.

for the third time.—Geoffrey, *British History*, iii. 17, 18 (1470).

Then Madura again, crowned with applause praise,
As he a brother raised, by brothers was deposed
And put into the Tower . . . but, the usurpers dead,
Thence was the British crown set on his reverend head.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, viii. (1612).

* * Wordsworth has a poem on this subject.

Elijah fed by Ravens. While Elijah was at the brook Cherith, in concealment, ravens brought him food every morning and evening.—1 *Kings* xvii. 6.

A strange parallel is recorded of Wyatt, in the reign of queen Mary. The queen cast him into prison, and when he was nearly starved to death, a cat appeared at the window-grating, and dropped into his hand a pigeon, which the warder cooked for him. This was repeated daily.

El'im, the guardian angel of Lebbeus (3 *syl.*) the apostle. Lebbeus, the softest and most tender of the twelve, at the death of Jesus "sank under the burden of his grief."—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, iii. (1748).

El'ion, consort of Beruth, and father of Ghe.—Sanctioniathon.

Eliot (George), Marian Evans or Mrs. Cross, author of *Adam Bede* (1838), *Mil on the Floss* (1860), *Silas Marner* (1861), etc. (1820-1880.)

Elisa, often written **Eliza** in English, Dido queen of Carthage.

. . . nec me meminisse pigebit Elise.
Dum memior ipse mihi, dum spirabis, hoc regit artus.
Virgil, *Æneid*, iv. l. 330.

So to Eliza dawned that cruel day
Which tore Elisea from her sight away,
That saw him parting, never to return,
Herself in funeral flames decreed to burn.
Falconer, *The Shipwreck*, li. 4 (1756).

Elis'abat, a famous surgeon, who attended queen Madasi'ma in all her solitary wanderings, and was her sole companion.—*Anadis of Gaul* (fifteenth century).

Elisabeth ou Les Exiles de Sibérie, a tale by S. R. dame Cottin (1773-1807). The family being exiled for some political offence, Elizabeth walked all the way from Siberia to Russia, to crave pardon of the czar. She obtained her prayer, and the family returned.

Elise (2 *syl.*), the motherless child of Harpagon the miser. She was affianced to Valere, by whom she had been "rescued from the waves." Valere turns out to be the son of don Thomas d'Alburci,

a wealthy nobleman of Naples.—Molière, *L'Avare* (1667).

Elis'sa, step-sister of Medi'na and Perissa. They could never agree upon any subject.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, ii. 2 (1590).

"Medina" (the golden mean), "Elissa" and "Perissa" (the two extremes).

Elixir Vitæ, a drug which was once thought would ensure perpetual life and health.

He that has once the "Flower of the Sun,"
The perfect Ruby which we call elixir,
 . . . by its virtue
Can confer honour, love, respect, long life,
Give safety, valour, yea and victory,
To whom he will. In eight and twenty days
He'll make an old man of fourscore a child.
Ben Jonson, *The Alchemist*, ii. (1610).

Elizabeth (The queen), haughty, imperious, but devoted to her people. She loved the earl of Essex, and, when she heard that he was married to the countess of Rutland, exclaimed that she never "knew sorrow before." The queen gave Essex a ring after his rebellion, saying, "Here, from my finger take this ring, a pledge of mercy; and whosoever you send it back, I swear that I will grant whatever boon you ask." After his condemnation, Essex sent the ring to the queen by the countess of Nottingham, craving that her most gracious majesty would spare the life of lord Southampton; but the countess, from jealousy, did not give it to the queen. However, the queen sent a reprieve for Essex, but Burleigh took care that it came too late, and the earl was beheaded as a traitor.—Henry Jones, *The Earl of Essex* (1745).

Elizabeth (Queen), introduced by sir W. Scott in his novel called *Kennilworth*.

Elizabeth of Hungary (St.), patron saint of queens, being herself a queen. Her day is July 9 (1207-1231).

* **Ellesmere (Mistress)**, the head domestic of lady Peveril.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Elliot (Hobbe, i.e. Halbert), farmer at the Heugh-foot. His bride-elect is Grace Armstrong.

Mrs. Elliot, Hobbie's grandmother.

John and Harry, Hobbie's brothers.

Lúias, Jean, and Arnot, Hobbie's sisters.—Sir W. Scott, *The Black Dwarf* (time, Anne).

Elmo (St.). *The fire of St. Elmo* (*Feu de Saint Elme*), a compositant. If only one appears on a ship-mast, foul weather is at hand; but if two or more,

they indicate that stormy weather is about to cease. By the Italians these comazants are called the "fires of St. Peter and St. Nicholas." In Latin the single fire is called "Helen," but the two "Castor and Pollux." Horace says (*Odes*, I. vii. 27):

Quorum simul illuxit hinc et inde
Defectus, et hinc et inde
Concitantur venti.

But Longfellow makes the *stella* indicative of foul weather:

It is the stars,
The stars, the stars,
A little while, a little while,
The stars are out.

(St. Elmo is the patron saint of sailors.)

Elio'a, the first of seraphs. His name with God is "The One and One," for the angels call him *Eli* and God *el* and were angel friends.

It is the stars,
The stars, the stars,
A little while, a little while,
The stars are out.

Eloi (*St.*), that is, St. Louis. The kings of France were called *Louis* up to the time of Louis XIII. Proud is the "delicate oath" of commanders priors, who was a French scholar "after the style of Stratford-atte Bow" was St. Louis, St. Louis, and not St. Louis the patron saint of snobs at Llandudno. St. Louis was bishop of Novion in the reign of Dagobert, and a noted craftsman in gold and silver. (Quey, "Saint Eloy" for Saint Loy?)

There was also an ancient
That lived in this way of life
That great of the old times
That great of the old times

Eli'ops. There was a fish so called, but Milton uses the word (*Paradise Lost*, v. 525) for the dumb serpent or serpent which gives no warning of its approach by hissing or otherwise. (Greek, *elloy*, 'mute or dumb'.)

Eloquence (*The Four Monarchs*) (1) Demosthenes, the Greek orator (b.c. 385-322); (2) Cicero, the Roman orator (b.c. 106-43); (3) Sadi, the Persian (1184-1263); (4) Zoroaster (b.c. 589-513).

Eloquent (*That Old Man*), Isoc'ratis, the Greek orator. When he heard that the battle of Cherone'a was lost, and that Greece was no longer free, he died of grief.

That dishonest victory
At Cheronea, fatal to liberty,
Killed with report that Old Man Eloquent,
Milton, *Sonnet*, ix.

(This victory was gained by Philip of Macedon. Called "dishonest" because bribery and corruption were employed.)

Eloquent Doctor (*The*), Peter Aurelius, archbishop of Aix (fourteenth century).

Elpinus, Hope personified. He was "held in sky like blue," and the motto of his shield was "I held by being held." He went attended by *Pollicenta* (*promise*). Fully described in canto ix. (Greek, *el* = "hope") Phineas Fletcher, *The Love's Labour* (1634).

Elshender the Recluse, called "The Canny Lishie" or the "Wise Wight of Mucklstone Moor." This is "the black dwarf," or sir Edward Mauley, the hero of the novel.—Sir W. Scott, *The Black Dwarf* (time, Anne).

Elsie, the daughter of Gottlieb, a cottage farmer of Bavaria. Prince Henry of Hohenack, being struck with leprosy, was told he would never be cured till a maiden chaste and spotless offered to give her life in sacrifice for him. Elsie volunteered to die for the prince, and he accompanied her to Salerno; but either the exercise, the excitement, or some charm, no matter what, had quite cured the prince, and when he entered the cathedral with Elsie, it was to make her lady Aileen, his bride.—Hartmann von der Aue, *Poor Henry* (twelfth century); Longfellow, *Golden Legend*.

* * * Alessia, daughter of Pelias and wife of Admetos, died instead of her husband, but was brought back by Hercules from the shades below, and restored to her husband.

Elsbeth (*Studd*), the old servant of Dandie Dinmont the store-farmer at Charlie's Hope.—Sir W. Scott, *Grey Manerney* (time, George II.).

Elsbeth (*Old*) of the Craighurnfoot, the mother of Saunders Mucklebasket (the old fisherman at Musselburgh), and formerly servant to the countess of Glenallan.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Elvino, a wealthy farmer, in love with Amina the somnambulist. Amina being found in the bedroom of conte Rodolfo the day before her wedding, induces Elvino to break off the match and promise marriage to Lisa; but as the truth of the matter breaks in upon him, and he is convinced of Amina's innocence, he turns over Lisa to Alessio, her paramour, and

marries Aminta, his first and only love.—Bellini's opera, *La Sonnambula* (1831).

Elvira, sister of don Duarte, and niece of the governor of Lisbon. She marries Clodio, the cockcomb son of don Antonio.—C. Cibber, *Love Makes a Man*.

Elvira, the young wife of Gomez, a rich old banker. She carries on a liaison with colonel Lorenzo, by the aid of her father-confessor Dominick, but is always checkmated, and it turns out that Lorenzo is her brother.—Dryden, *The Spanish Fryar* (1680).

Elvira, a noble lady, who gives up everything to become the mistress of Pizarro. She tries to soften his rude and cruel nature, and to lead him into more generous ways. Her love being changed to hate, she engages Rella to slay Pizarro in his tent; but the noble Peruvian spurs his enemy, and makes him a friend. Ultimately, Pizarro is slain in fight with Alonso, and Elvira returns to a convent.—Sheidan, *Elvira* (altered from Kotzebue, 1799).

Elvira (*Donna*), a lady deceived by don Giovanni, who basely deluded her into an amour with his valet Leporello.—Mozart's opera, *Don Giovanni* (1787).

Elvira "the puritan," daughter of lord Walton betrothed to Arturo (*and Arthur Fitz*), a cavalier. On the day of espousals the young man and Furibetta (*Henrietta, widow of Charles I.*) to escape, and Elvira, thinking he has eloped with a rival, temporarily loses her reason. Cromwell's soldiers arrest Arturo for treason, but he is subsequently pardoned, and marries Elvira.—Bellini's opera, *I Puritani* (1834).

Elvira, a lady in love with Ernani the robber-captain and head of a league against don Carlos (afterwards Charles V. of Spain). Ernani was just on the point of marrying Elvira, when he was summoned to death by Gomez de Silva, and stabbed himself.—Verdi, *Ernani* (an opera, 1841).

Elvira, betrothed to Alfonso (son of the duke d'Arcos). No sooner is the marriage completed than she learns that Alfonso has seduced Fenella, a dumb girl, sister of Masaniello the fisherman. Masaniello, to revenge his wrongs, heads an insurrection, and Alfonso with Elvira run for safety to the fisherman's hut, where they find Fenella, who promises to protect them. Masaniello, being made chief magistrate of Portici, is killed

by the mob; Fenella throws herself into the crater of Vesuvius; and Alfonso is left to live in peace with Elvira.—Auber, *Masaniello* (1831).

Elvire (2 syl.), the wife of don Juan, whom he abandons. She enters a convent, and tries to reclaim her profligate husband, but without success.—Molière, *Don Juan* (1667).

Ely (*Bishop of*), introduced by sir W. Scott in the *Talisman* (time, Richard I.).

Elysium (*the Elysium fields*), the land of the blest, to which the favoured of the gods passed without dying. They lie in one of the "Fortunate Islands" (*Cumæ*).

It is a dream
Of cedar to be thus and fly an grove,
And roses of love
Alcibiades, *Picture of a man*, n. l. (1740)

Emathian Conqueror (*The Great*), Alexander the Great. Emathia is Macedonia and Thessaly. Emathion, a son of Titan and Aurora, reigned in Macedonia. Piny tells us that Alexander, when he besieged Thebes, spared the house in which Pindar the poet was born, out of reverence to his great abilities.

It is not the spear against the Macedonian,
The great Emathian to conquer to space
The house of Pindar, when triumph and tower
Went to the ground

M. R. N. Sonnet, v. 11.

Embla, the woman Eve of Scandinavian mythology. Eve or Embla was made of elm, but Ask or Adam was made of ash.

Em'elio or **Emilvire**, sister-in-law of duke Theseus (2 syl.), beloved by both Palamon and Arctur (2 syl.), but the former had her to wife.

From the fairer was to seem
Than is the lily on his stalk's green,
And fresher than the May with all its new
Chimer (*intruding*) to say, the knight's lake, 1288)

Emerald Isle (*the*), Ireland; so called first by Dr. W. Drennan, in his poem entitled *Erin* (1754-1820).

Emeraldor, an Irishman, a native of the Emerald Isle.

Emerita (*St.*), sister of king Lucius, who, when her brother abdicated the British crown, accompanied him to Switzerland, and shared with him there a martyr's death.

Emerita the next, king Lucius' sister dear,
Who in Helvetia with her martyr brother died.
Dryden, *Polioptolion*, xiv. (1682).

Emile (2 syl.), the chief character of a philosophical romance on education by

Joan Jacques Rousseau (1762). *Emile* is the author's ideal of a young man perfectly educated, every bias but that of nature having been carefully withheld.

N.B.—*Emile* is the French form of *Emilius*.

His body is injured to fatigue as Rossetti advises in his *Emilius*—*C. a mountain of the 17th or 18th c.*

Emile (*The Divine*) of Voltaire. Mde. Châtelet, with whom he lived at Cirey.

Emilia, wife of Iago the ancient of Othello in the Venetian army. She is induced by Iago to purloin a certain handkerchief given by Othello to Desdemona. Iago then prevails on Othello to ask his wife to show him the handkerchief, but she cannot find it, and Iago tells the Moor she has given it to Cassio as a love-token. At the death of Desdemona, Emilia (who till then never suspected the real state of the case) reveals the truth of the matter, and Iago rushes on her and kills her.—Shakespeare, *Othello* (1611).

The virtue of Emilia is such as we often find, worn loosely, but not cast off, easy to countenance and quickened and alarmed at atrocious villainies.—D. Johnson.

Emilia. Shakespeare, *The Winter's Tale*. Also the lady-love of Peregrine Pickle, in Smollett, *The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle*.

Emily, the fiancée of colonel Tamper. Duty called away the colonel to Havannah, and on his return he pretended to have lost one eye and one leg in the war, in order to see if Emily would love him still. Emily was greatly shocked, and Mr. Prattle the medical practitioner was sent for. Amongst other gossip, Mr. Prattle told his patient he had seen the colonel, who looked remarkably well, and most certainly was maimed neither in his legs nor in his eyes. Emily now saw through the trick, and resolved to turn the tables on the colonel. For this end she induced Middle. Florival to appear *en militaire*, under the assumed name of captain Johnson, and to make desperate love to her. When the colonel had been thoroughly roasted and was about to quit the house for ever, his friend major Belford entered and recognized Middle as his fiancée; the trick was discovered, and all ended happily.—G. Colman, sen., *The Deuce is in Him* (1762).

Emir or *Ameer*, a title given to lieutenants of provinces and other officers of the sultan, and occasionally assumed

by the sultan himself. The sultan is not unfrequently called "The Great Ameer," and the Ottoman empire is sometimes spoken of as "the country of the Great Ameer." What Matthew Paris and other monks call "ammirals" is the same word. Milton speaks of the "mast of some tall ammiral" (*Paradise Lost*, i. 294).

The difference between *surif* or *sarif* and *amar* is this: the former is given to the blood successors of Mahomet, and the latter to those who maintain his religious faith.—Selden, *Titles of Honour*, vi. 73-4 (1672).

Em'ly (*Little*), daughter of Tom, the brother-in-law of Daniel Peggotty a Yarmouth fisherman, by whom the orphan child was brought up. While engaged to Ham Peggotty (Daniel's nephew), Little Em'ly runs away with Steerforth, a handsome but unprincipled gentleman. Being subsequently reclaimed, she emigrates to Australia with Daniel Peggotty and old Mrs. Gummidge.—C. Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849).

Emma, "the Saxon" or Emma Plantagenet, the beautiful, gentle, and loving wife of David king of North Wales (twelfth century).—Southey, *Mudewar* (1805).

Empedocles, one of Pythagoras's scholars, who threw himself secretly into the crater of Etna, that people might suppose the gods had carried him to heaven; but alas! one of his iron pattens was cast out with the larva, and recognized.

He who to be derided
A god, leaped fondly into Etna's flames,
Empedocles
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iii. 460, etc. (1667).

Emperor of Believers (*The*), Omar I., father-in-law of Mahomet (581-644).

Emperor of the Mountains (*The*), Peter the Calabrian, a famous robber-chief (1812).

Emperor for My People. Hadrian used to say, "I am emperor not for myself but for my people" (76, 117-138).

Empson (*Master*), flageolet player to Charles II.—Sir W. Scott, *Feveril of the Peak* (1823).

Enanthe (8 syl.), daughter of Seleucus, and mistress of prince Demetrius (son of king Antigonus). She appears under the name of Celis.—Bosworth

and Fletcher, *The Humorous Lieutenant* (1647).

Ence'lados (Longfellow, *Ence'lados*), the most powerful of all the giants who conspired against Jupiter. He was struck with a thunder-bolt, and covered with the heap of earth now called mount Etna. The smoke of the volcano is the breath of the buried giant; and when he shifts his side it is an earthquake.

*Fume est, Ence'ladi seminebus fulmine corpus
Ungui mole hæc, ingentemque masper Æivam
Impellens, ripis flammam exspirare canitibus.
Hæ, cæcis quælibet mutat latus, intrinsece omnes
Murmure Trinacrium, et cæcum subterre furo.*
Virgil, *Æneid*, iii. 575-582.

Where the burning clinders, blown
From the lips of the earthy ruin
Ence'lados, bill the air.

Longfellow, *Ence'lados*.

En'crates (3 syl.), Temperance personified, the husband of Agave's (*virgity chastity*). When his wife's sister Pärthen'a (*moderately chastity*) was wounded in the battle of Mansoul, by False Delight, he and his wife ran to her assistance, and soon routed the foes who were hounding her. Contenance (her lover) went also, and poured a balm into her wounds, which he healed them. (Greek, *εγκράτης*, "continent, temperate.")

So have I often seen a purple flower,
Furthing thro' her st, bend down her drooping head,
But, now refrained with a weak meekness,
Begins again her lively beauties to shed.
And with new pride her alien leaves display.
Phædra Fletcher, *The Purple Island*, xl. (1633)

Endell (*Martha*), a poor fallen girl, to whom Lin'ly goes when Steerforth deserts her. She emigrates with Dan'l Peggotty, and marries a young farmer in Australia. — C. Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849).

Endermay, i.e. Andermatt or Urseren, a town and valley in the Uri of Switzerland.

Soft as the happy swain's enchanting lay,
That pipes among the shades of Endermay.
W. Falconer, *The Shipwreck*, iii. 3 (1796).

Endiga, in *Charles XII.*, by J. R. Planche (1826).

Endless, the rascally lawyer in *No Song No Supper*, by P. Hous (1761-1834).

Endym'ion, a noted astronomer who, from mount Latmus, in Caria, discovered the course of the moon. Hence it is fabled that the moon sleeps with Endymion. Strictly speaking, Endymion is the setting sun.

So Latmus by the wise Endymion is renowned;
That hill on whose top he was the first that found
Pale Phœbe's wandering course; so skilled in her sphere,
As some stick not by my side, but he engaged her there.
Dryden, *Palæmon*, vi. (1612).

To sleep like Endymion, to sleep long and soundly. Endymion requested of Jove permission to sleep as long as he felt inclined. Hence the proverb, *Endymionis somnum dormire*. Jean Ogier de Gombaud wrote in French a romance or prose poem called *Endymion* (1624), and one of the best paintings of A. L. Girodet is "Endymion." Cowley, referring to Gombaud's romance, says:

While there is a people or a sun,
Endymion's story with the moon shall run.

John Keats, in 1818, published his *Endymion* (a poetic romance), and the criticism of the *Quarterly Review* is said to have caused his death. Lord Beaconsfield's novel (1880).

Endym'ion. So Wm. Browne calls sir Walter Raleigh, who was for a time in disgrace with queen Elizabeth, whom he calls "Cyn'thia."

The first note that I heard I soon was wonne
To think the sight of faire Endymion,
The subject of whose mournfull heavy lay,
Was his declining with faire Cyn'thia.

Browne's *Pastorals*, iv. (1612).

Enfants de Dieu, the Camisards.

The royal troops outnumbered the *Francs de Dieu*, and a not unbloody fight took place.—Ed. Tallat, *Asylum* (1864), iii.

Enfield (*Mrs.*), the keeper of a house of intrigue, or "gentlemen's magazine" of frail beauties.—Holcroft, *The Deserted Daughter* (1784).

Engaddi (*Theodorich*, *hermit* of), an enthusiast. He was Aberick of Mortemar, an exiled noble.—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.).

Engaddi, one of the towns of Judah, forty miles from Jerusalem, famous for its palm trees.

Anchovies beneath Engaddi's palms,
Feeding the Dead Sea beach.
Longfellow, *Sand of the Desert*.

Engol'brecht, one of the Varangian guards.—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Eng'elred, 'squire of sir Reginald Front de Bœuf (follower of prince John of Anjou, the brother of Richard I.).—Sir W. Scott, *Joan of Arc* (time, Richard I.).

Eng'guerraud, brother of the marquis of Montserrat, a crusader.—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.).

Enid, the personification of spotless purity. She was the daughter of Yn'iol, and wife of Geraint. The tale of Geraint and Enid allegorizes the contagion of distrust and jealousy, commencing with

Guinever's infidelity, and spreading downwards among the Arthurian knights. In order to save Enid from this taint, sir Geraint removed from the court to Devon: but overhearing part of a sentence uttered by Enid, he fancied that she was unfaithful, and treated her for a time with great harshness. In an illness, Enid nursed Geraint with such wifely devotion that he felt convinced of his error. A perfect reconciliation took place, and they "crowned a happy life with a fair death."—Tennyson, *Idylls of the King* ("Geraint and Enid").

Enna, a city of Sicily, remarkable for its beautiful plains, fruitful soil, and numerous springs. Proserpine was carried off by Pluto while gathering flowers in the adjacent meadow.

Like Proserpine in *Enna*—*Enna* was the name of the city.

Ennius (*The English*), Latin name, who wrote a translation in Saxon of *The Brut of Wace* (thirteenth century).

Ennius (*The French*), Jehan de Meung, who wrote a continuation of the *Roman de la Rose* (1260-1320).

* * Guillaume di Lorris, author of the *Roman de la Rose*, is also called "The French Ennius," and with better title (1235-1265).

Ennius (*The Spanish*), Juan de Mena of Córdoba (1412-1456).

Enough is as Good as a Feast. Geo. Gascoigne says:

I count enough as good as any feyn
Dette sufficet (John, signed 1577).

Enrique (2 syl.), brother-in-law of Chrysalde (2 syl.). He married secretly Chrysalde's sister Angélique, by whom he had a daughter, Agnes, who was left in charge of a peasant while Enrique was absent in America. Having made his fortune in the New World, Enrique returned and found Agnes in love with Horace, the son of his friend Oronte (2 syl.). Their union, after the usual quota of misunderstanding and cross purposes, was consummated to the delight of all parties.—Molière, *L'École des Femmes* (1662).

Entel'echy, the kingdom of queen Quintessence. Pantagruel and his companions went to this kingdom in search of the "holy bottle."—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, v. 19 (1545).

* * This kingdom of "speculative

science" gave the hint to Swift for his island of Laputa.

Ephe'sian, a toper, a dissolute sot, a jovial companion. When Page (2 Henry IV. act ii. sc. 2) tells prince Henry that a company of men were about to sup with Falstaff, in Eastcheap, and calls them "Ephesians," he probably meant soldiers called *sethas* ("foot-soldiers"), and hence toppers. Malone suggests that the word is a pun on *phases* ("to chastise or pay one tit for tat"), and means "quarrelsome fellows."

Epho'sian Poet (*The*). Hippo'nax, born at Ephesus (sixth century B.C.).

Ephesus (*Letters of*), bribes. "Ephesian letters" were magical notes or writings, which ensured those who employed them success in any undertaking they chose to adventure on.

Silver keys were used in old Rome, where every petty thief who knew no other spelling could decipher a letter of Ephesus. Oh for the jury of honest John Bull! No letters of Ephesus will tempt the integrity of a British nobleman.—*Cassell's Magazine*, February, 1877.

Epic (*The Great Puritan*), *Paradise Lost*, by Milton (1665).

Epic Poetry (*The Father of*), Homer (about 950 B.C.).

Ep'icene (3 syl.) or *The Silent Woman*, one of the three great comedies of Ben Jonson (1609).

The other two are *Volpone* (2 syl., 1605), and *The Alchemist* (1610).

Epicurus. The *amén de cœur* of this philosopher was Leontium. (See *LOVERS*.)

Epicurus of China, Tao-tse, who commenced the search for "the elixir of perpetual youth and health" (B.C. 540).

* * Thomas Moore has a prose romance entitled *The Epicurean*. Lucretius the Roman poet, in his *De Rerum Natura*, is an exponent of the Epicurean doctrines.

Epidaurus (*That God in*), Esculapius, son of Apollo, who was worshipped in Epidaurus, a city of Peloponnesus. Being sent for to Rome during a plague, he assumed the form of a serpent.—*Livy*, *Nat. Hist.*, xi.; Ovid, *Metaph.*, xv.

Never since of serpent kind
Lover, not those that in Illyria changed
Hermion and Othman, or the god
In Epidaurus.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, bk. III (1667).

(Codrus and his wife Harmonia [*Harmione*]) left Thebes and migrated into Illyria, where they were changed into

serpents because they happened to kill one belonging to Mars.)

Ephialtes (4 syl.), one of the giants who made war upon the gods. He was deprived of his left eye by Apollo, and of his right eye by Hercules.

Epigoni, seven youthful warriors, sons of the seven chiefs who laid siege to Thebes. All the seven chiefs (except Adrastus) perished in the siege; but the seven sons, ten years later, took the city and razed it to the ground. The chiefs and sons were: (1) Adrastus, whose son was Argaleus (4 syl.); (2) Polynikes, whose son was Thersander; (3) Amphiaræus (5 syl.), whose son was Alcmæon (the chief); (4) Tydeus (2 syl.), whose son was Demodocus; (5) Capaneus (3 syl.), whose son was Sthenelos; (6) Parthenocleus, whose son was Promachos; (7) Melantheus (3 syl.), whose son was Euryleus.

Æschylus has a tragedy on *The Seven Chiefs against Thebes*. There are also two epics, one *The Tomb of Statius*, and *The Epigoni* sometimes attributed to Homer and sometimes to one of the cyclic poets of Greece.

Epigoniad (7 syl.), called "the Scotch Ivald," by William Wilkie (1721-1772). This is the tale of the Epigoni or seven sons of the seven chieftains who laid siege to Thebes. The tale is this: When Oedipus abdicated, his two sons agreed to reign alternate years; but at the expiration of the first year, the elder son (Eteocles) refused to give up the throne. Whereupon the younger brother (Polynikes) interested six Grecian chiefs to espouse his cause, and the allied armies laid siege to Thebes, without success. Subsequently, the seven sons of the old chiefs went against the city to avenge the deaths of their fathers, who had fallen in the former siege. They succeeded in taking the city, and in placing Thersander on the throne. For the names of the sons, see above, **EPIGONI**. The hero of the *Epigoniad* is Diomed, and the heroine Cassandra.

Epimenides (5 syl.) of Crete, sometimes reckoned one of the "seven wise men of Greece" in the place of Periander. He slept for fifty-seven years in a cave, and, on waking, found everything so changed that he could recognize nothing. Epimenides lived 289 years, and was adored by the Cretans as one of their "Curetes" or priests of Jove. He was contemporary with Solon.

(Goethe has a poem called *Des Epimenides Erwachen*.—See Heinrich's *Lipponides*.)

Epimenides's Drug. A nymph who loved Epimenides gave him a draught in a bull's horn, one single drop of which would not only cure any ailment, but would also serve for a hearty meal.

Le Nouveau Epimenide is a man who lives in a dream in a kind of "Castle of Spain," where he deems himself a king, and does not wish to be disillusioned. The song is by Joachim Leckre, one of the members of the "Société de Mœtus" of Paris.

Epinogris (Sr), son of the king of Northumberland. He loved an earl's daughter, but slew the earl in a knightly combat. Next day, a knight challenged him to fight, and the lady was to be the prize of the victor. Sir Epinogris, being overthrown, lost the lady; but when Sir Palanoid's heard the tale, he promised to recover her. Accordingly, he challenged the victorious knight, who turned out to be his brother. The point of dispute was then amicably arranged by giving up the lady to Sir Epinogris.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, v. 169 (1470).

Eppie, one of the servants of the Rev. Josiah Carzill. In the same novel is Eppie Anderson, one of the servants at the Mowbray Arms, Old St. Road's, held by Meg Dods.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.).

Epps, cook of Saunders Fairford a lawyer.—Sir W. Scott, *Redguntlet* (time, George III.).

Equity (*Father of*), Henrice Finch, earl of Nottingham (1621-1682). In *Abraham and Abimelech* (by Dryden and Tate) he is called "Amri."

- There was Amri, and not only knew,
But Israel's sanctuaries into practices drew
Our laws, that did a boundless ocean sweep
Were coasted all, and fathom'd all by him . . .
To him the double blessing doth belong,
With Moses' inspiration, Aaron's tongue.
Abraham and Abimelech, II. (1682).

Equivokes.

1. **HENRY IV.** was told that "he should not die but in Jerusalem," which he supposed meant the Holy Land; but he died in the Jerusalem Chamber, London, which is the chapter-house of Westminster Abbey.

2. **PERE SYLVESTER** was also told he should die at Jerusalem, and he died while saying mass in a church so called at Rome.

8. CAMBYSES, son of Cyrus, was told that he should die in Ecbatana, which he supposed meant the capital of Media. Being wounded accidentally in Syria, he asked the name of the place; and being told it was Ecbatana, he replied, "Here, then, I am destined to end my life."

4. A Messemian seer, being sent to consult the Delphic oracle respecting the issue of the Messemian war, then raging, received for reply:

When the goat stoops to drink of the Neda, O seer,
From Messemia flee, for its ruin is near!

In order to avert this calamity, all goats were diligently chased from the banks of the Neda. One day, Theocles observed a *pyrrus* growing on the river-side, and its branches dipped into the stream. The interpretation of the oracle flashed across his mind, for he remembered that *goat* and *pyrrus*, in the Messemian dialect, were the same word.

* * The pun would be clearer to an English reader if "a stork" were substituted for the *goat*: "When a stork stoops to drink of the Neda;" and the "stalk" of the fig tree dipping into the stream.

5. When the allied Greeks demanded of the Delphic oracle what would be the issue of the battle of Salamis, they received for answer:

Seed time and harvest weeping vines shall tell
How thousands fought at Salamis and fell,

but whether the oracle referred to the Greeks or Persians who were to fall by "thousands," was not stated.

6. When Croesus demanded what would be the issue of the battle against the Persians, headed by Cyrus, the answer was, he "should behold a mighty empire overthrown;" but whether that empire was his own, or that of Cyrus, only the actual issue of the fight could determine.

7. Similarly, when PHILIP of Macedonia sent to Delphi to inquire if his Persian expedition would prove successful, he received for reply, "The ready victim crowned for sacrifice stands before the altar." Philip took it for granted that the "ready victim" was the king of Persia, but it was himself.

8. TARQUIN sent to Delphi to learn the fate of his struggle with the Romans for the recovery of his throne, and was told, "Tarquin will never fall till a dog speaks with the voice of a man." The "dog" was Junius Brutus, who was called a dog by way of contempt.

9. When the oracle was asked who would succeed Tarquin, it replied, "He

who shall first kiss his mother." Whereupon Junius Brutus fell to the earth, and exclaimed, "Thus, then, I kiss thee, O mother earth!"

10. Jourdain, the wizard, told the duke of Somerset, if he wished to live, to "avoid where castles mounted stand." The duke died in an ale-house called the Castle, in St. Alban's.—Shakespeare, 2 *Henry IV.* act v. sc. 2.

11. A wizard told king Edward IV. that "after him should reign one the first letter of whose name should be G." The king thought the person meant was his brother George, but the duke of Gloucester was the person pointed at.—*Holinshed's Chronicles*; Shakespeare, *Richard III.* act i. sc. 1.

Erastus (*The emperor*) condemned a knight to death on the supposition of murder; but the man supposed to be murdered making his appearance, the condemned man was taken back, under the expectation that he would be instantly acquitted. But no, Erastus ordered all three to be put to death: the knight, because the emperor had ordered it; the man who brought him back, because he had not carried out the emperor's order; and the man supposed to be murdered, because he was virtually the cause of death to the other two.

This tale is told in the *Gene Romanorum*, and Chaucer has put it into the mouth of his sumptor. It is also told by Seneca, in his *De Ira*; but he ascribes it to Cornelius Piso, and not to Erastus.

Éraste (2 syl.), hero of *Les Fâcheux*, by Molière. He is in love with Orphise (2 syl.), whose tutor is Damis (1661).

Erceuldoun (*Thomas of*), also called "Thomas the Rhymer," introduced by sir W. Scott in his novel called *Guthrie Dangerous* (time, Henry I.).

It is said that Thomas of Erceuldoun is not dead, but that he is sleeping beneath the Eildon Hills in Scotland. One day, he met with a lady of eildon race beneath the Eildon tree, and she led him to an underground region, where he remained for seven years. He then arrived on the earth, but bound himself to return when summoned. One day, when he was making merry with his friends, he was told that a hart and hind were passing the night, and he knew it was his summons, so he immediately went to the Eildon tree, and has never since been heard of.—Sir W. Scott, *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*.

* * This tale is substantially the same as the German one of *Tandemur* (G.V.).

Erco'co or Raquico, on the Red Sea, marks the north-east boundary of the negus of Abyssinia.

The empire of Negus is his stamp, &c.
Ercoo.

Milner, *Paraphrases of the Bible*.

Ereck, a knight of the Round Table. He marries the beautiful Enite (2 syl.), daughter of a poor knight, and falls into a state of idleness and effeminacy, till Enite rouses him to action. He then goes forth on an expedition of adventures, and after combating with brigands, giants, and dwarfs, returns to the court of king Arthur, where he remains till the death of his father. He then enters on his inheritance, and lives peaceably the rest of his life.—Hartmann von der Aue, *Ereck* (thirteenth century).

Ereen'ia (3 syl.), a glendoveer' or good spirit, the beloved son of Cas'yapa (3 syl.), father of the immortals. Ereenia took pity on Kail'yai (2 syl.), daughter of Ladur'lad, and carried her to his Bower of Bliss in paradise (canto vii.). Here Kail'yai could not stay, because she was still a living daughter of earth. On her return to earth, she was chosen for the bride of Jagan-naut, and Ar'alan came to dishonour her; but she set fire to the pagoda, and Ereenia came to her rescue. Ereenia was set upon by the witch Lor'rinite (3 syl.), and carried to the submerged city of Haly, whence he was delivered by Ladur'lad. The glendoveer now craved Seena for vengeance, but the god sent him to Yamen (i. e. Pluto), and Yamen said the measure of iniquity was now full, so Ar'alan and his father Kchama were both made inmates of the city of everlasting woe; while Ereenia carried Kail'yai, who had quaffed the waters of immortality, to his Bower of Bliss, to dwell with him in everlasting joy.—Southey, *Curse of Kchama* (1809).

Eret'rian Bull (*The*). Menelaos of Eret'ria, in Euboea, was called "Bull" from the bull-like breadth and gravity of his face. He founded the Eret'rian school (fourth century B.C.).

Erie, "Windy-eag," king of Sweden. He could make the wind blow from any quarter by simply turning his cap. Hence arose the expression, "a capful of wind."

Erichtho [*Erik'tho*], the famous Thessalian witch consulted by Pompey.—Lucan, *Pharsalia*, vi.

Erickson (*Sveyn*), a fisherman at Jarlsbof.—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III.).

Erie'tho, the witch in John Marston's

tragedy called *The Wonder of Women* or *Sophonisba* (1605).

Eridan, the river Po, in Italy; so called from Eridan (or Phaëton), who fell into the stream when he overthrew the sun-car.

So down the silver streams of Eridan,
On either side banked with a lily wall
Wilder than both, ridges the triumphant swan,
And sings his dirge, and prophesies his fall
Giles Fletcher, *Christ's Triumph* (over Death) (1610).

Erigena (*John Scotus*), called "Scotus the Wise." He must not be confounded with Duns Scotus, "the Subtle Doctor," who lived some four centuries later. Erigena died in 875, and Duns Scotus in 1308.

Erig'one (1 syl.), the constellation Virgo. She was the daughter of Icarios, an Athenian, who was murdered by some drunken peasants. Erig'one discovered the dead body by the aid of her father's dog Mera, who became the star called *Canis*.

... that virgin, frail Erigone,
Who by compassion got preeminence [sic]
Lord Brooke, *the Ascham*.

Erill'yab (3 syl.), the widowed and deposed queen of the Hoamen (2 syl.), an Indian tribe settled on a south branch of the Missouri. Her husband was king Tepo'toni, and her son Amal'ahia. Mador, when he reached America, espoused her cause, and succeeded in restoring her to her throne and empire.—Southey, *Mudoc* (1805).

Erin, from *ear* or *iar* ("west") and *in* ("island"), the Western Island, Ireland.

Eriph'yie (4 syl.), the wife of Amphiar'us. Being bribed by a golden necklace, she betrayed to Polyn'ices where her husband had concealed himself that he might not go to the siege of Thebes, where he knew that he should be killed. Congreve calls the word Eriph'yie.

When Eriph'yie broke her pledged faith,
And for a bribe procured her husband's death.
Orid, *Art of Love*, iii.

Er'iri or **Er'eri**, Snowden, in Carnarvonshire. The word means "Eagle rocks."

In this region (*Oronticis*) is the stupendous mountain *Eriri*—Richard of Cirencester, *On the Ancient State of Britain*, i. 4, 20 (fourteenth century).

Erisich'thon (should be *Erysich'thon*), a Thessalian, whose appetite was insatiable. Having spent all his estate in the purchase of food, nothing was left but his daughter Mera, and her he sold to buy food for his voracious appetite; but Mera had the power of transforming

herself into any shape she chose, so as often as her father sold her, she changed her form and returned to him. After a time, Erisichthon was reduced to feed upon himself.—Ovid, *Metaph.*, viii. 2 (740 to end). An allegory of Death.

Drayton says when the Wyre saw her goodly oak trees sold for firewood, she bethought her of Erisichthon's end, who, "when nor sea, nor land, sufficient were," ate his own flesh.—*Polyolbion*, vii.

So Erisichthon, once firol (as men say)
With hungry rage, fed never, ever feeding;
Ten thousand dishes served every day,
Yet in ten thousand thousand dishes needing.
In vain his daughter hundred shapes assumed,
A whole camp's meat he in his gorge int'nd.
And all consumed, his hunger yet a universal
Phineas Fletcher, *The Purple Island* (1633).

Erland, father of Norma "of the Fitful Head."—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III.).

Erl-King, a spirit of mischief, which haunts the Black Forest of Thuringia.

Goethe has a ballad called the *Erl-könig*, and Herder has translated the Danish ballad of *Sir Oluf and the Erl-king's Daughter*.

Ermangarde of Baldringham (*The Lady*), aunt of the lady Eveline Berenger "the betrothed."—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

Er'moline (*Dame*), the wife of Reynard, in the beast-epic called *Reynard the Fox* (1499).

Ermin'ia, the heroine of *Jerusalem Delivered*. She fell in love with Tancred, and when the Christian army besieged Jerusalem, arrayed herself in Clorinda's armour to go to him. After certain adventures, she found him wounded, and nursed him tenderly; but the poet has not told us what was the ultimate lot of this fair Syrian.—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575).

Erna'ni, the robber-captain, duke of Segorbia and Cardo'na, lord of Aragón, and count of Ernani. He is in love with Elvira, the betrothed of don Ruy Gomez de Silva, an old Spanish grandee, whom she detests. Charles V. falls in love with her, and Ruy Gomez joins Ernani in a league against their common rival. During this league Ernani gives Ruy Gomez a horn, saying, "Sound but this horn, and at that moment Ernani will cease to live." Just as he is about to espouse Elvira, the horn is sounded, and Ernani kills himself.—Verdi, *Ernani* (an opera, 1844).

Ernest (*Duke*), son-in-law of Kaiser Konrad II. He murders his feudal lord, and goes on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, to expiate his crime. The poem so called is a mixture of Homeric legends, Oriental myths, and pilgrims' tales. We have pygmies and cyclopes, genii and enchanters, fairies and dwarfs, monks and devotees. After a world of hair-breadth escapes, the duke reaches the Holy Sepulchre, pays his vows, returns to Germany, and is pardoned.—Henry von Veldig (minnesinger), *Duke Ernest* (twelfth century).

Ernest de Fridberg, "the prisoner of State." He was imprisoned in the dungeon of the Giant's Mount fortress for fifteen years on a false charge of treason. Ul'rica (his natural daughter by the countess Marie), dressed in the clothes of Herman, the deaf and dumb jailer-boy, gets access to the dungeon and contrives his escape; but he is retaken, and led back to the dungeon. Being subsequently set at liberty, he marries the countess Marie (the mother of Ul'rica).—E. Stirling, *The Prisoner of State* (1847).

Eros, the manumitted slave of Antony the triumvir. Antony made Eros swear that he would kill him if commanded by him so to do. When in Egypt, Antony (after the battle of Actium), fearing lest he should fall into the hands of Octavius Cæsar, ordered Eros to keep his promise. Eros drew his sword, but thrust it into his own side, and fell dead at the feet of Antony. "O noble Eros," cried Antony, "I thank thee for teaching me how to die!"—Plutarch.

* * Eros is introduced in Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*, and in Dryden's *All for Love or the World Well Lost*.

(Eros is the Greek name of Cupid, and hence amorous poetry is called *Erotic*.)

Eros'tratos (in Latin *EROSTRATOS*), the incendiary who set fire to the temple of Diana of Ephesus, that his name might be perpetuated. An edict was published, prohibiting any mention of the name, but the edict was wholly ineffective.

* * Charles V., wishing to be shown over the Pantheon [*All Saints*] of Rome, was taken to the top by a Roman knight. At parting, the knight told the emperor that he felt an almost irresistible desire to push his majesty down from the top of the building, "in order to immortalize

his name." Unlike Erostratos, the name of this knight has not transpired.

Ero'ta, a very beautiful but most imperious princess, passionately beloved by Philander prince of Cyprus.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Laws of Candy* (1637).

Erra-Pater, an almanac, an almanac-maker, an astrologer. Samuel Butler calls Lilly, the almanac-maker, an Erra-Pater, which we are told was the name of a famous Jewish astrologer.

His only title was an Erra Pater.
Pisa. *Recher.* *The Purple Island*, vii. (1633).
What's here? Erra Pater or a bearded ally? [the person was *Euripides*].
Congreve, *Love for Love*, iv. (1692).

Erragon, king of Lora (in Scandinavia). Aldo, a Caledonian chief, offered him his services, and obtained several important victories; but Lorma, the king's wife, falling in love with him, the guilty pair escaped to Morven. Erragon invaded the country, and slew Aldo in single combat, but was himself slain in battle by Gual, son of Morni. As for Lorma, she died of grief.—Ossian, *The Battle of Lora*.

Errant Damsel (*The*), Una.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iii. 1 (1590).

Errol (*Gilbert Earl of*), lord high constable of Scotland.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Error, a monster who lived in a den in "Wandering Wood," and with whom the Red Cross Knight had his first adventure. She had a brood of 1000 young ones of sundry shapes, and these cubs crept into their mother's mouth when alarmed, as young kangaroos creep into their mother's pouch. The knight was nearly killed by the stench which issued from the foul den, but he succeeded in "rafting" her head off, whereupon the brood lapped up the blood, and burst with satiety.

Half like a serpent horribly displayed,
But the other half did woman's shape retain . . .
And as she lay upon the dirty ground,
Her huge long tail her den all overpawed,
Yet was in knots and many bights [sic] upwound,
Poised with mortal sting.
Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, l. 1 (1590).

Errors of Artists. (See ANACHRONISMS.)

ANGELO (*Michel*), in his great picture of the "Last Judgment," has introduced Charon's bark.

BRUNGHILL, the Dutch painter, in a picture of the "Wise Men of the East" making their offerings to the infant Jesus,

has represented one of them dressed in a large white surplice, booted and spurred, offering the model of a Dutch seventy-four to the infant.

ERY has placed by the bedside of Holofernes a helmet of the period of the seventeenth century.

MAZZUCHI (*Paulo*), in his "Symbolical Painting of the Four Elements," represents the sea by *fishes*, the earth by *mole*, fire by a *salamanter*, and air by a *camel*! Evidently he mistook the camelion (which traditionally lives on air) for a camel.

TINTORRET, in a picture which represents the "Israelites Gathering Manna in the Wilderness," has armed the men with guns.

VERONESE (*Paul*), in his "Marriage Feast of Cana of Galilee," has introduced among the guests several Benedictines.

WILSON, president of the Royal Academy, has represented Paris the Phrygian in Roman costume.

WESTMINSTER HALL is full of absurdities. Witness the following as specimens:—

Sir Cloudesley Shovel is dressed in a Roman cuirass and sandals, but on his head is a full-bottomed wig of the eighteenth century.

The duke of Buckingham is arrayed in the costume of a Roman emperor, and his duchess in the court dress of George I. period.

Errors of Authors. (See ANACHRONISMS.)

ASU. "Esoteric, an incorrect spelling for exoteric." "Gawain, sister of Arthur."—*Dictionary*.

ALLISON (*Sir Archibald*) says: "Sir Peregrine Pickle (for Maitland) was one of the pall-bearers of the duke of Wellington."—*Life of Lord Castlereagh*.

In his *History of Europe*, the phrase *droit de timbre* ("stamp duty") he translates "timber duties."

ARTICLES OF WAR FOR THE ARMY. It is ordered "that every recruit shall have the 40th and 46th of the articles read to him" (art. iii.). The 46th relates to *chaplains*; the 41st is meant, which is about mutiny.

51 Edward III. assumes there are 48000 parishes in England, instead of 8600.

BROWNE (*William*). *Apollés' Curtain*. W. Browne says:

If . . . I set my pencil to Apollés' table [painting].
Or dare to draw his curtain.
Britannia's Pastoral, li. 2.

This curtain was not drawn by Apelles,

but by Parrhasios, who lived a full century before Apelles. The contest was between Zeuxis and Parrhasios. The former exhibited a bunch of grapes which deceived the birds, and the latter a curtain which deceived the competitor.

BRUYÈRE (E. rom) says: "According to Homer, Achilles had a vulnerable heel." It is a vulgar error to attribute this myth to Homer. The blind old bard nowhere says a word about it. The story of dipping Achilles in the river Styx is altogether post-Homeric.

BYRON. *Xerxes' Ships*. Byron says that Xerxes looked on his "ships by thousands" off the coast of Salamis. The entire number of sails was 1200; of these 400 were wrecked before the battle off the coast of Salamis, so that even supposing the whole of the rest were engaged, the number could not exceed 800. — *Isles of Greece*.

The Isle Teos. In the same poem he refers to "Teos" as one of the isles of Greece, but Teos is a maritime town on the coast of Ionia, in Asia Minor.

CERVANTES. *Dorothea's Father*. Dorothea represents herself as queen of Micomicon, because both her father and mother were dead, but don Quixote speaks of him to her as *uncle*. — Pt. I. iv. 8.

Manbruno's Helmet. In pt. I. iii. 8 we are told that the galley-slaves set free by don Quixote assaulted him with stones, and "snatching the basin from his head, broke it to pieces." In bk. iv. 15 we find this basin quite whole and sound, the subject of a judicial inquiry, the question being whether it was a helmet or a barber's basin. Sancho (ch. 11) says, he "picked it up, bruised and battered, intending to get it mended;" but he says, "I broke it to pieces," or, according to one translator, "broke it into a thousand pieces." In bk. iv. 8 we are told that don Quixote "came from his chamber armed cap-à-pie, with the barber's basin on his head."

Sancho's Ass. We are told (pt. I. iii. 9) that Gines de Passamonte "stole Sancho's ass." Sancho laments the loss with true pathos, and the knight condoles with him. But soon afterwards Cervantes says: "He [Sancho] jogged on leisurely upon his ass after his master."

Sancho's Great-coat. Sancho Panza, we are told, left his wallet behind in the Crescent Moon tavern, where he was tossed in a blanket, and put the provisions left by the priests in his great-coat (ch. 5). The galley-slaves robbed him of "his

great-coat, leaving only his doublet" (ch. 8), but in the next chapter (9) we find "the victuals had not been touched," though the rascals "searched diligently for booty." Now, if the food was in the great-coat, and the great-coat was stolen, how is it that the victuals remained in Sancho's possession untouched?

Sancho's Wallet. We are told that Sancho left his wallet by mistake at the tavern where he was blanket-tossed (ch. 5), but in ch. 9, when he found the portmanteau, "he crammed the gold and linen into his wallet." — Pt. I. iii.

To make these oversights more striking, the author says, when Sancho found the portmanteau, "he entirely forgot the loss of his wallet, his great-coat, and of his faithful companion and servant Dapple" (the ass).

Supper. Cervantes makes the party at the Crescent tavern eat two suppers in one evening. In ch. 5 the curate orders in supper, and "after supper" they read the story of *Fatal Community*. In ch. 12 we are told "the cloth was laid [again] for supper," and the company sat down to it, quite forgetting that they had already supped. — Pt. I. iv.

CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPEDIA states that "the fame of Beaumarchais rests on his two operas, *Le Barbier de Séville* (1755) and *Le Mariage de Figaro*." Every one knows that Mozart composed the opera of *Figaro* (1786), and that Casti wrote the libretto. The opera of *Le Barbier de Séville*, or rather *Il Barbiere di Siviglia*, was composed by Rossini, in 1816. What Beaumarchais wrote was two comedies, one in four acts and the other in five acts. — Art. "Beaumarchais."

CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL. We are told, in a paper entitled "Coincidences," that "Thursday has proved a fatal day with the Tudors, for on that day died Henry VIII., Edward VI., queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth." This is not correct in regard to Henry VIII., who died January 28, 1546-7, according to the best authority, Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. xv., and that day was a Friday (Old Style), and not a Saturday.

In the same paper we are told that *Saturday* has been fatal to the present dynasty, "for William IV. and every one of the Georges died on a Saturday." This is not correct in regard to George I., who died Sunday, June 11, 1727, and William IV., who died Tuesday, June 20, 1837. The other three Georges died on a Saturday, viz., George II.,

October 25, 1760; George III., January 29, 1830; and George IV., June 26, 1830.

CHAUCER says: "The throstle-cock sings so sweet a tune that Tubal himself, the first musician, could not equal it."—*The Court of Love*. Of course he means Jubal.

CINER (*Colley*), in his *Love Makes a Man*, i., makes Carlos the student say, "For the cure of herds [*Virgil's*] *bucolics* are a master-piece; but when his art describes the commonwealth of bees . . . I'm ravished." He means the *Georgics*, the *Bucolics* are eclogues, and never touch upon either of these subjects. The diseases and cures of cattle are in *Georgic* iii., and the habits, etc., of bees, *Georgic* iv.

CID (*The*). When Alfonso succeeded his brother Sancho and banished the Cid, Rodrigo is made to say:

Prifthes say where were those gallants
(Bold enough when far from blows)?
Where were they when I, unaided,
Rested these from thirteen foes?

The historic fact is, not that Rodrigo rescued Alfonso from thirteen foes, but that the Cid rescued Sancho from thirteen of Alfonso's foes. Eleven he slew, and two he put to flight.—*The Cid*, xvi. 78.

COLMAN. Job Thornberry says to Peregrine, who offers to assist him in his difficulties, "Desist, young man, in time." But Peregrine was at least 45 years old when so addressed. He was 15 when Job first knew him, and had been absent thirty years in Calcutta. Job Thornberry himself was not above five or six years older.

COWPER calls the rose "the glory of April and May," but June is the great rose month. In the south of England they begin to bloom in the latter half of May, and go on to the middle of July. April roses would be horticultural curiosities.

CURRIC at fault. The licentiate tells don Quixote that some critics found fault with him for defective memory, and instanced it in this: "We are told that Sancho's ass is stolen, but the author has forgotten to mention who the thief was." This is not the case, as we are distinctly informed that it was stolen by Gines de Passamonte, one of the galley-slaves.—*Don Quixote*, II. i. 8.

DICKENS, in *Edwin Drood*, puts "rooks and rooks' nests" (instead of daws) "in the towers of Cloisterham."

In *Nicholas Nickleby* he represents Mr. Squeers as setting his boys "to hoe turnips" in midwinter.

In *The Tale of Two Cities*, iii. 4, he says: "The name of the strong man of Old Scripture descended to the chief functionary who worked the guillotine." But the name of this functionary was Sanson, not Samson.

GALEN says that man has seven bones in the sternum (instead of three); and Sylvius, in reply to Vesalius, contends that "in days of yore the robust chests of heroes had more bones than men now have."

GREENE (*Robert*) speaks of Delphos as an island; but Delphos, or rather Delphi, was a city of Phocis, and no island. "Six noblemen were sent to the isle of Delphos."—*Donatus and Faunus*. Probably he confounded the city of Delphi with the isle of Delos.

HALLIWELL, in his *Archaic Dictionary*, says: "Crouchmas means Christmas," and adds that Tusser is his authority. But this is altogether a mistake. Tusser, in his "May Remembrances," says: "From bull cow fast, till Crouchmas be past," i.e. St. Helen's Day. Tusser evidently means from May 3 (the invention of the Cross) to August 18 (St. Helen's Day or the Cross-mas), not Christ-mas.

HIGGONS (*Devil*) says:

The Cyprian queen, drawn by Apell's hand,
Of perfect beauty did the pattern stand;
But then bright nymphs from every part of Greece
Did all contribute to adorn the place
To Sir Geoffrey Kneller (1780).

Tradition says that Apell's model was either Phryné, or Campaspé afterwards his wife. Campbell has borrowed these lines, but ascribes the painting to Protagénēs the Rhodian.

When first the Rhodian's mimic art arrayed
The Queen of Beauty in her Cyprian shade,
The happy master mingled in the place
Each look that charmed him in the fair of Greece.
Pianura of Hope, II.

JOHNSON (*Dr.*) makes Addison speak of Steele as "Little Dicky," whereas the person so called by Addison was a dwarfish actor who played "Gomez" in Dryden's *Spanish Fryar*. He defines "Pastern, the knee of a horse."—*Dictionary*.

LOXLEY NEWSPAPER (A), one of the leading journals of the day, has spoken three times within two years of "passing under the Caudine Forks," evidently supposing them to be a "yoke" instead of a valley or mountain pass.

LONGFELLOW calls Erig'ena a Scotchman, whereas the very word means an Irishman.

Done into Latin by that Scottish bard,
Erigena Johanna.

Golden Legend.

Without doubt, the poet mistook John

Duns [Scottus], who died in 1308, for John Scottus [Erigena], who died in 873. Erigena translated into Latin *St. Irenaeus*. He was latitudinarian in his views, and anything but "a Scottish beast" or Calvinist.

The Two Angels. Longfellow crowns the death-angel with amaranth, with which Milton says, "the spirits elect bind their resplendent locks;" and his angel of life he crowns with asphodels, the flowers of Pluto or the grave.

MELVILLE (*Whyte*) makes a very prominent part of his story called *House* turn on the death of a favorite hawk named Diamond, which Mary Cave tossed off, and saw "fall hither at the king's feet" (ch. xxix.). In ch. xvi. this very hawk is represented to be alive; "proud, beautiful, and cruel, like a *Faucon*, but it perched on her mistress's wrist, unboothed."

MILTON. *Colt and Mordant*. In Sonnet x. Milton speaks of Colt and Mordant as two distinct families, but they are really one and the same. The M'Donnells of Antrim were called *Colts* because they were descended from the Lone Colin.

In *Camus* (ver. 850) he makes the siren Liza "slink her hur with a golden comb," as if she were a Scandinavian mermaid.

MOORE (*Thom.*) 5334.

The sun never turns a wheel with me,
The sun will not turn when I am
The sun will not turn when I am
The sun will not turn when I am

The sunflower does not turn either to the rising or setting sun. It receives its name solely because it resembles a picture sun. It is not a turn-sun or heliotrope at all.

MORRIS says:

She the sallow gown will never wear,
And in no flower strewn couch shall she lie down.

i.e. she will never be a bride. Milton also, in *L'Allegro*, says.

There let Hymen oft appear
In saffron robe.

Brides wore a white robe but crocus-coloured veil. "Lutea demiosos velarunt flamma vultus."—Lucan. ii. 361. See also Pliny, *Natural History*, xxi. 22.

MURPHY, in the *Grecian Daughter*, says (act i. 1):

Have you forgot the elder Dionysus,
Surnamed the Tyrant? Evander came from Greece,
And sent the tyrant to his humble rank.
Once more reduced to roam for vile subsistence,
A wandering sophist thro' the realms of Greece.

It was not Dionysus the Elder, but

Dionysius the Younger, who was the "wandering sophist;" and it was not Evander, but Timoleon, who dethroned him. The elder Dionysius was not dethroned at all, nor ever reduced "to humble rank." He reigned thirty-eight years without interruption, and died a king, in the plenitude of his glory, at the age of 63.

In the same play (act iv. 1) Euphrasia says to Dionysius the Younger:

Think of thy father's fate at Corieth, Dionysus.

It was not the father but the son (Dionysius the Younger) who lived in exile at Corinth.

In the same play he makes Timoleon victorious over the Syracusians (that is historically correct); and he makes Euphrasia stab Dionysius the Younger, whereas he retreated to Corinth, and spent his time in debauchery, but supported himself by keeping a school. Of his death nothing is known, but certainly he was not stabbed to death by Euphrasia. — See Plutarch.

RYMER, in his *Antiquities*, ascribes to Henry I. (who died in 1135), a preaching expedition for the restoration of Rochester Church, injured by fire in 1177 (vol. I. p. 59).

In the previous page Rymer ascribes to Henry I. a deed of gift from "Henry king of England and lord of Ireland;" but every one knows that Ireland was conquered by Henry II., and the deed referred to was the act of Henry III.

On p. 71 of the same vol. (do is made, in 1294, to swear "in no wise to confederate with Richard I.;" whereas Richard I. died in 1199.

SABINE MAID (*The*). G. Gilfillan, in his introductory essay to Longfellow, says "His ornaments, unlike those of the Sabine maid, have not crushed him." Tarpeia, who opened the gates of Rome to the Sabines, and was crushed to death by their shields, was not a Sabine maid but a Roman.

SCOTT (*Sir Walter*). In the *Heart of Midlothian* we read:

She [Effie Deane] amused herself with visiting the dairy . . . and was near discovering herself to Mary Hedley by betraying her acquaintance with the celebrated receipt for Dunlop cheese, that she compared herself to Bedecidin Heman, whom the elder his father-in-law discovered by his superlative skill in composing omelette with pepper in them.

In these few lines are several gross errors: (1) "cream-tarts should be cheese-cakes;" (2) the charge was "that he made cheese-cakes without putting pepper in them," and not that he made "cream-tarts with

pepper;" (8) it was not the vizier his father-in-law and uncle, but his mother, the widow of Nourreddin, who made the discovery, and why? for the best of all reasons—because she herself had taught her son the receipt. The party were at Damascus at the time.—*Arabian Nights* ("Nourreddin Ali," etc.). (See next page, "Thackeray.")

"What!" said Bedreddin, "was everything in my house to be broken and destroyed . . . only because I did not put pepper in a cleave-take?"—*Arabian Nights* ("Nourreddin Ali," etc.).

Again, sir Walter Scott speaks of "the philosopher who appealed from Philip inflamed with wine to Philip in his hours of sobriety" (*Antiquary*, &c.). This "philosopher" was a poor old woman.

SHAKESPEARE. *Althaea and the Fire-brand.* Shakespeare says (2 *Henry IV.* act ii. sc. 2) that "Althaea dreamt she was delivered of a fire-brand." It was not Althaea but Hecuba who dreamed, a little before Paris was born, that her offspring was a brand that consumed the kingdom. The tale of Althaea is, that the Fates laid a log of wood on a fire, and told her that her son would live till that log was consumed; whereupon she snatched up the log and kept it from the fire, till one day her son Menelaus offended her, when she hung the log on the fire, and her son died, as the Fates predicted.

Benoné's quest. In the *Winter's Tale* the vessel bearing the infant Perdita is "driven by storm on the coast of Bohemia;" but Bohemia has no sea-board at all.

In *Coriolanus* Shakespeare makes Volturnia the mother, and Virgilia the wife, of Coriolanus; but his wife was Volumnia, and his mother Veturia.

Delphi an Island. In the same drama (act iii. sc. 1) Delphi is spoken of as an island; but Delphi is a city of Phœtia, containing a temple to Apollo. It is no island at all.

Therion's Murder. Macbeth did not murder Duncan in the castle of Inverness, as stated in the play, but at "the smith's house," near Elgin (1089).

Elsinore. Shakespeare speaks of the "beething cliff of Elsinore," whereas Elsinore has no cliffs at all.

What if it [the other] tempest you to the flood . . .
Or to the dreadful minute of the cliff
That betwixt us or his base into the sea?

Hamlet, act i. sc. 4.

The Ghost, in *Hamlet*, is evidently a Roman Catholic: he talks of purgatory, absolution, and other catholic dogmas; but the Dances at the time were pagans.

St. Louis. Shakespeare, in *Henry V.* act i. sc. 2, calls Louis X. "St. Louis," but "St. Louis" was Louis IX. It was Louis IX. whose "grandmother was Isabel," issue of Charles de Lorraine, the last of the Carolingians. Louis X. was the son of Philippe IV. (*le Bel*), and grandson of Philippe III., and "Isabel of Aragon," not Isabel "heir of Capet, of the line of Charles the duke of Lorain."

Macbeth was no tyrant, as Shakespeare makes him out to be, but a firm and equitable prince, whose title to the throne was better than that of Duncan.

Again, *Macbeth* was not slain by Macduff at Dunsinane, but made his escape from the battle, and was slain, in 1056, at Lumphanan.—Lardner, *Cabinet Cyc.*, 17-19.

In *The Winter's Tale*, act v. sc. 2, one of the gentlemen refers to Julio Romano, the Italian artist and architect (1492-1546), certainly some 1800 years or more before Romano was born.

In *Twelfth Night*, the Illyrian clown speaks of St. Bennet's Church, London. "The triple, sir, is a good tripping measure, or the bells of St. Bennet's sure may put you in mind: one, two, three" (act v. sc. 1); as if the duke was a Londoner.

SPENSER. *Bacchus or Saturn?* In the *Fairy Queen*, iii. 11. Britomart saw in the castle of Buirane (3 syl.), a picture descriptive of the love of Saturn, who had changed himself into a centaur out of love for Erigone. It was not Saturn but Bacchus who loved Erigone, and he was not transformed to a centaur, but to a horse.

Benoné or Enoné? In bk. vi. 9 (*Fairy Queen*) the lady-love of Paris is called Benoné, which ought to be Enoné. The poet says that Paris was "by Pexippus' brook" when the golden apple was brought to him; but no such brook is mentioned by any classic author.

Critias and Socrates. In bk. ii. 7 (*Fairy Queen*) Spenser says: "The wise Socrates . . . poured out his life . . . to the dear Critias; his dearest beloved." It was not Socrates but Theramenes, one of the thirty tyrants, who, in quaffing the poison-cup, said smiling, "This I drink to the health of fair Critias."—Cicero, *Tusculan Questions*.

Critias or Crito? In *Fairy Queen*, iv. (introduction), Spenser says that Socrates often discoursed of love to his friend Critias; but it was Crito, or rather Criton, that the poet means.

Cyprus and Paphos. Spenser makes

sir Scudamore speak of a temple of Venus, far more beautiful than "that in Paphos or that in Cyprus;" but Paphos was merely a town in the island of Cyprus, and the "two" are but one and the same temple.—*Fairy Queen*, iv. 10.

Hippomanês. Spenser calls "the Eubœan young man" (ii. 7), but he was a Boeotian. In cant. II. ix. 29, he says: "More whott than Ætna" or flaming Mongiball," but the latter is the Arabic name of Ætna.

TENNYSON, in the *Last Tournament*, says (ver. 1), Dagouet was knighted in mockery by sir Gaw'ain; but in the *History of Prince Arthur* we are distinctly told that king Arthur knighted him with his own hand (pt. ii. 91).

In *Gareth and Lynette* the same poet says that Gareth was the son of Lot and Bellicent; but we are told a score times and more in the *History of Prince Arthur*, that he was the son of Margawse (Arthur's sister and Lot's wife, pt. i. 36).

King Lot . . . wedded Margawse, his true . . . wedded Plain.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 2, 35, 36.

In the same *Idyll* Tennyson has changed Lionês to Lyonors; but, according to the collection of romances edited by sir T. Malory, these were quite different persons. Lionês, daughter of sir Persaunt, and sister of Linet of Castle Perilous, married sir Gareth (pt. i. 153); but Lyonors was the daughter of earl Sansun, and was the unwed mother of sir Borre by king Arthur (pt. i. 15).

Again, Tennyson makes Gareth marry Lynette, and leaves the true heroine, Lyonors, in the cold; but the *History* makes Gareth marry Lionês (*Lionors*), and Gaheris his brother marries Linet.

Thus endeth the history of sir Gareth, that was the Duke Lionês of the Castle Perilous, and also of sir Gaheris, who wedded her sister Dame Linet.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur* (end of pt. i.).

Again, in *Gareth and Lynette*, by erroneously beginning day with sunrise instead of the previous eve, Tennyson reverses the order of the knights, and makes the *fresh green morn* represent the decline of day, or, as he calls it, "Hesperus" or "Evening Star"; and the blue star of evening he makes "Phosphorus" or the "Morning Star."

Once more, in *Gareth and Lynette* the poet-laureate makes the combat between Gareth and Death finished at a single blow, but in the *History* Gareth fights from dawn to dewy eve.

Thus they fought [from sunrise] till it was past noon, and would not stint, till at last both lacked wind, and then stood they staggering, staggering, panting, blowing, and bleeding . . . and when they had rested them awhile, they went to battle again, trailing, rushing, and foraging, as two hours. . . . Thus they endured till evening-come again.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 132.

In the *Last Tournament* Tennyson makes sir Tristram stabbed to death by sir Mark in Tintag'il Castle, Cornwall, while toying with his aunt, Isolt (the Fair; but in the *History* he is in bed in Brittany, severely wounded, and dies of a shock, because his wife tells him the ship in which he expected his aunt to come was sailing into port with a black sail instead of a white one.

The poet-laureate has deviated so often from the collection of tales edited by sir Thomas Malory, that it would occupy too much space to point out his deviations even in the briefest manner.

THACKERAY, in *County Fair*, has taken from sir Walter Scott his allusion to Bedreddin, and not from the *Arabian Nights*. He has, therefore, fallen into the same error, and added two more. He says: "I ought to have remembered the pepper which the princess of Persia puts into the cream-tarts in India, sir" (ch. iii.). The charge was that Bedreddin made his *cheese-cakes* without putting pepper into them. But Thackeray has committed in this allusion other blunders. It was not a "princess" at all, but Bedreddin Hassan, who for the nonce had become a confectioner. He learned the art of making cheese-cakes from his mother (a widow). Again, it was not a "princess of Persia," for Bedreddin's mother was the widow of the vizier of Basora, at that time quite independent of Persia.

VICTOR HUGO, in *Les Tracassieurs de la Mer*, renders "the frith of Forth" by the phrase *Premier des quatre*, mistaking "frith" for first, and "Forth" for fourth or four. In his *Mario Tudor* he refers to the "*History and Annals of Henry VII. par Franc Baronum*," meaning "*Historia, etc., Henrici Septimi, per Franciscum Baconum*." He calls *Barkyll Fedro* a common British patronymic.

VINGET has placed *Æneas* in a harbour which did not exist at the time. "Portusque require Velinus" (*Æneid*, vi. 366). It was Curius Dentatus who cut a gorge through the rocks to let the waters of the Velinus into the Nar. Before this was done, the Velinus was merely a number of stagnant lakes, and the blunder is about the same as if a modern poet were to make Columbus pass through the Suez Canal.

In *Æneid*, iii. 171, Virgil makes *Æneas* speak of "Ausonia;" but as Italy was so called from Auson, son of Ulysses and Calypso, of course *Æneas* could not have known the name.

Again, in *Æneid*, ix. 571, he represents Chorineus as slain by *Arylas*; but in bk. xii. 298 he is alive again. Thus:

Chorineus stercus Arylas.

Bk. ix. 571.

Then:

*Obvius ambulation torrens Chorineus ab ara
Corripit, et vinctus Ebnos piagamque ferent
Occupat os Salamie, etc.*

Bk. xii. 298, etc.

Again, in bk. iv. Numa is slain by Nisus (ver. 534); but in bk. x. 562 Numa is alive, and *Æneas* kills him.

WEBSTER, *Dictionary*.

WICKET-KEEPER, the player in cricket who stands with a bat to protect the wicket from the ball.
LONG STOP. (*cricket*.) One who is set to stop balls sent a long distance.
LEG (*cricket*.) To strike in the leg. See also BOWLER.

"Of course, every intelligent reader will be able to add to this list: but no more space can be allowed for the subject in this dictionary.

Errua ("the mad-cap"), a young man whose wit defeated the strength of the giant Tartaro (a sort of one-eyed Polypheme). Thus the first competition was in throwing a stone. The giant threw his stone, but Errua threw a *bird*, which the giant supposed to be a stone, and as it flew out of sight, Errua won the wager. The next wager was to throw a bar of iron. After the giant had thrown, Errua said, "From here to Salamanca;" whereupon the giant bade him not to throw, lest the bar of iron should kill his father and mother, who lived there; so the giant lost the second wager. The third was to pull a tree up by the roots; and the giant gave in because Errua had run a cord round a host of trees, and said, "You pull up one, but I pull up all these." The next exploit was at bed-time: Errua was to sleep in a certain bed; but he placed a dead man in the bed, while he himself got under it. At midnight Tartaro took his club and belaboured the dead body most unmercifully. When Errua stood before Tartaro next morning, the giant was dumfounded. He asked Errua how he had slept. "Excellently well," said Errua, "but somewhat troubled by fleas." (Other trials were made, but always in favour of Errua. At length a race was proposed, and Errua sewed into a bag the bowels of a *nie*. When he

started, he cut the bag, strewing the bowels on the road. When Tartaro was told that his rival had done this to make himself more fleet, he cut his belly, and of course killed himself.—Rev. W. Webster, *Basque Legends* (1877).

(The reader will readily trace the resemblance between this legend and the exploits of *Jack the Giant-killer*. See also Campbell's *Popular Tales of the West Highlands*, ii. 827, and Grimm's *Valiant Little Tailor*.)

Erse (1 *syl.*), the native language of the West Highlanders of Scotland. Gaelic is a better word.

* * Erse is a corruption of Irish, from the supposition that these Highlanders were a colony from Ireland; but whether the Irish came from Scotland or the Scotch from Ireland, is one of those knotty points on which the two nations will never agree. (See *FIR-NOLG*.)

Ers'kine (*The Rev. Dr.*), minister of Greyfriars' Church, Edinburgh.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Ertanax, a fish common in the Euphrates. The bones of this fish impart courage and strength.

A fish . . . haunteth the flood of Ertanax . . . it is called an ertanax, and his bones be of such a manner of kind that whose handleth them he shall have so much courage that he shall never be weary, and he shall not thin on joy nor sorrow that he hath had, but only on the thing he beholdeth before him.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, iii. 34 (1479).

Erudite (*Most*). Marcus Terentius Varro is called "the most erudite of the Romans" (p.c. 116-27).

Erythrean Main (*The*), the Red Sea. The "Erythreum Mare" included the whole expanse of sea between Arabia and Africa, including the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.

The ruddy waves he cleft in twain
Of the Erythrean main.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, (1633).

* **Erythre**, Modesty personified, the virgin page of Parthenia or maiden chastity, in *The Purple Island*, by Phineas Fletcher (1633). Fully described in canto x. (Greek, *erythros*, "red," from *eruthraio*, "to blush.")

Erysichthon [*Erri.sik'.thon*], a grandson of Neptune, who was punished by Ceres with insatiable hunger, for cutting down some trees in a grove sacred to that goddess. (See *ERISICHTHON*.)

Escalus, an ancient, kind-hearted lord in the deputation of the duke of Vienna.—Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure* (1606).

Escalus, prince of Verona.—Shakespeare, *Romco and Juliet* (1598).

Es'canes (8 syl.), one of the lords of Tyre.—Shakespeare, *Pericles Prince of Tyre* (1608).

Escobar y Mendoza, a Spanish casuist, who said, "Good intentions justify crime," whence the verb *escobar*, "to play the fox," "to play fast and loose."

The French have a capital name for the fox, namely, *M. L'Esobar*, which may be translated the "shuffler" or more freely "sly boots."—*The Daily News*, March 25, 1873.

Escotillo (i.e. little *Michael Scott*), considered by the common people as a magician, because he possessed more knowledge of natural and experimental philosophy than his contemporaries.

Es'dale (*Mr.*), a surgeon at Madras.—Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II.).

Esil or **Eisel**, vinegar. John Skelton, referring to the Crucifixion, when the soldiers gave Christ "vinegar mingled with gall," says:

Christ by crucifix Was nailed to a tree
He drank wine and gall. To reforme is a thall
To syn Clout (time, Henry VIII)

Es'ings, the kings of Kent. So called from *Eac*, the father of Hengist, as the Tuscans receive their name from *Tuscus*, the Romans from *Romulus*, the Cecropidae from *Cecrops*, the Britons from *Brutus*, and so on.—*Ethelwold*, *Chron.*, ii.

Esmeralda, a beautiful gipsy-girl, who, with tambourine and goat, dances in the place before Notre Dame de Paris, and is looked on as a witch. Quasimodo conceals her for a time in the church, but after various adventures she is gibbeted.—Victor Hugo, *Notre Dame de Paris*.

Esmond (*Henry*), a chivalrous cavalier in the reign of queen Anne; the hero of Thackeray's novel called *Esmond* (1852).

Esplan'dian, son of Amadis and Oriana. Montalvo has made him the subject of a fifth book to the four original books of *Amadis of Gaul* (1460).

The description of the most furious battles, carried on with all the bloody-mindedness of an Esplan'dian or a Redoubt (Ben Jonson, *Every Man in His Humour*).—*Acqua*, *Brit.*, Art. "Romance."

Esprilla (*Manuel Alvarez*), the apocryphal name of Robert Southey. The poet-laureate pretends that certain "letters from England," written by this Spaniard, were translated by him from the original Spanish (three vols., 1807).

Essex (*The earl of*), a tragedy by Henry Jones (1745). Lord Burleigh and sir Walter Raleigh entertained a mortal hatred to the earl of Essex, and accused him to the queen of treason. Elizabeth disbelieved the charge; but at this juncture the earl left Ireland, whither the queen had sent him, and presented himself before her. She was very angry, and struck him, and Essex rushed into open rebellion, was taken, and condemned to death. The queen had given him a ring before the trial, telling him whatever petition he asked should be granted, if he sent to her this ring. When the time of execution drew nigh, the queen sent the countess of Nottingham to the Tower, to ask Essex if he had any plea to make, and the earl entreated her to present the ring to her majesty, and petition her to spare the life of his friend Southampton. The countess purposely neglected this charge, and Essex was executed. The queen, it is true, sent a reprieve, but lord Burleigh took care it should arrive too late. The poet says that Essex had recently married the countess of Rutland, that both the queen and the countess of Nottingham were jealous, and that this jealousy was the chief cause of the earl's death.

The abbé Boyer, La Calprenède, and Th. Corneille have tragedies on the same subject.

Essex (*The earl of*), lord high constable of England, introduced by sir W. Scott in his novel called *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Estel'la, a haughty beauty, adopted by Miss Havisham. She was affianced by her wish to Pip, but married Bentley Drummle.—C. Dickens, *Great Expectations* (1860).

Esther, housekeeper to Muhldenan, minister of Mariendorpt. She loves Hans, a servant to the minister, but Hans is shy, and Esther has to teach him how to woo and win her. Father and Hans are similar to Helen and Modus, only in a lower social grade.—S. Knowles, *The Maid of Mariendorpt* (1838).

Esther Hawdon, better known through the tale as *Kather Summerson*, natural daughter of captain Hawdon and lady Dedlock (before her marriage with sir Leicester Dedlock). Esther is a most lovable, gentle creature, called by those who know her and love her, "Dame Durden" or "Dame Trot." She is the heroine of the tale, and a ward in

Chancery. Eventually she marries Allan Woodcourt, a surgeon.—C. Dickens, *Black House* (1852).

Estifa'nia, an intriguing woman, servant of donna Margaritta the Spanish heiress. She palms herself off on don Michael Perez (the copper captain) as an heiress, and the mistress of Margaritta's mansion. The captain marries her, and finds out that all her swans are only geese.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *Rule a Wife and Have a Wife* (1640).

Mrs. Fritthard was excellent in "The Queen" in *Hamlet* (Shakespeare). "Clarinda" [*The Boat's Duel*, Centlivre], "Esthonia," "Doll Common" [*The Alchemist*, B. Jonson].—Charles Dibdin.

Est-il Possible? a nickname given to George of Denmark (queen Anne's husband), because his general remark to the most startling announcement was *Est-il possible?* With this exclamation he exhausted the viols of his wrath. It was James II. who gave him the sobriquet.

Estmere (2 syl.), king of England. He went with his younger brother Adler to the court of king Adlands, to crave his daughter in marriage; but king Adlands replied that Bremor, the sowdan or sultan of Spain, had forestalled him. However, the lady, being consulted, gave her voice in favour of the king of England. While Estmere and his brother went to make preparations for the wedding, the "sowdan" arrived, and demanded the lady to wife. A messenger was immediately despatched to inform Estmere, and the two brothers returned, disguised as a harper and his boy. They gained entrance into the palace, and Adler sang, saying, "O ladye, this is thy owne true love; no harper, but a king;" and then drawing his sword he slew the "sowdan," Estmere at the same time chasing from the hall the "kempery men." Being now master of the position, Estmere took "the ladye faire," made her his wife, and brought her home to England.—Percy, *Reliques*, I. i. 5.

Estot'land, a vast tract of land in the north of America. Said to have been discovered by John Scalvé, a Pole, in 1477.

The snow
From cold Estotiland.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, l. 685 (1665).

Estrildis or **Elstred**, daughter of the emperor of Germany. She was taken captive in war by Loerin (king of Britain), by whom she became the mother

of Sabrin or Sabre. Gwendolen, the wife of Loerin, feeling insulted by this liaison, slew her husband, and had Estrildis and her daughter thrown into a river, since called the Sabri'na or Severn.—Geoffrey, *British History*, ii. 2, etc.

Their corpes were dissolved into that crystal stream,
Their curls to curled waves.

Drayton, *Polyglotton*, vi. (1612).

Ete'ocles and **Polyni'ces**, the two sons of Œdipos. After the expulsion of their father, these two young princes agreed to reign alternate years in Thebes. Eteoclès, being the elder, took the first turn, but at the close of the year refused to resign the sceptre to his brother; whereupon Polynices, aided by six other chiefs, laid siege to the city. The two brothers met in combat, and each was slain by the other's hand.

* * * A similar fratricidal struggle is told of don Pedro of Castile and his half-brother don Henry. When don Pedro had estranged the Castilians by his cruelty, don Henry invaded Castile with a body of French auxiliaries, and took his brother prisoner. Don Henry visited him in prison, and the two brothers fell on each other like lions. Henry wounded Pedro in the face, but fell over a bench, when Pedro seized him. At that moment a Frenchman seized Pedro by the leg, tossed him over, and Henry slew him.—Menard, *History of Du Guesclin*.

(This is the subject of one of Lockhart's Spanish ballads.)

Eth'elbert, king of Kent, and the first of the Anglo-Saxon kings who was a Christian. He persuaded Gregory to send over Augustine to convert the English to "the true faith" (596), and built St. Paul's, London.—Ethelwerd's *Chronicle*, ii.

Good Ethelbert of Kent, first christened English king,
To preach the faith of Christ was first did hither bring
Wise Augustine the monk, from holy Gregory sent . . .
That mighty fane to Paul in London did erect.

Drayton, *Polyglotton*, xi. (1612).

Eth'erington (*The late earl of*), father of Tyrrel and Bulmer.

The titular earl of Etherington, his successor to the title and estates.

Marie de Martigny (La comtesse), wife of the titular earl of Etherington.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Roman's Well* (time, George III.).

Ethiopians, the same as Abasinians. The Arabians call these people El-habasen or Al-habasen, whence our Abasians, but they call themselves Ethio-

hence this style of head-gear was called *à la Fontenye*.)

Euc'lio, a pennurious old hunk.—*Plautus, Aulularia*.

Now you must explain all this to me, unless you would have me use you as ill as Escio does Staphy'la.—*Sir W. Scott*.

Eucrates (3 *syl.*), the miller, and one of the archons of Athens. A shuffling fellow, always evading his duty and breaking his promise; hence the Latin proverb:

Vix novit, quibus effugiat Eucrates ("He has more shifts than Eucrates").

Eudoc'ia (4 *syl.*), daughter of Eumenes governor of Damascus. Phocyns, general of the Syrian forces, being in love with her, asks the consent of Eumenes, and is refused. In revenge, he goes over to the Arabs, who are besieging Damascus. Eudocia is taken captive, but refuses to wed a traitor. At the end, Phocyns dies, and Eudocia retires into a nunnery.—*John Hughes, The Siege of Damascus* (1720).

Eudon (Count) of Cantabria. A baron favourable to the Moors, "too weak-headed to be independent." When the Christians rose up against the Moors, the order of the Moorish chief was this: strike off count Eudon's head; the fear which brought him to our camp will bring else in arms against us now" (*ch. 14*).—*Southey, Roderick, etc.*, xiii. 14).

Eudox'ia, wife of the emperor Antonian. Petronius Maximus "poisoned" the emperor, and the empress and Maximus.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Antinian* (1617).

Eugenia, called "Silence" and the unknown. She was wife of count de Montfort, and mother of Florian, "the king of the forest." In order to get into the property, baron Longueville every endeavour to kill Eugenia and Florian, but all his attempts were abortive, his villainy at length was brought to light.—*W. Dimond, The Foundling of the*

Genio, a young gentleman who was lost-herd, because Leandra jilted him; he eloped with a heartless adventurer named Vincent de la Rosa.—*Cervantes, Don Quixote*, I. iv. 20 ("The Madman's Story," 1605).

Euphris, the friend and wise counsellor of Yopick. *John Hall Stevenson*

was the original of this character.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy* (1759).

Euhe'meros, a Sicilian Greek, who wrote a *Sacred History* to explain the historical or allegorical character of the Greek and Latin mythologies.

One could wish Euboeus had never been born. It was he who spoilt (the old myths) first.—*Oldis, Arundel*, I. 1.

Eulenspiegel (*Thyl*), i.e. "Thyl Owl-glass," of Brunswick. A man who runs through the world as charlatan, fool, lanknet, domestic servant, artist, and Jack-of-all-trades. He undertakes anything, but rejoices in cheating those who employ him; he parodies proverbs, rejoices in mischief, and is brimful of pranks and drolleries.—*Dr. Thomas Murner, Thyl Eulenspiegel* (1543).

An English version, entitled *The Merry Jest of a Man called Hwyle-glass, and of the many Marvellous Things and Jests that he did in his Life in Eastland*, was printed by William Copland. Another by K. R. H. Mackenzie, in 1860.

To few mortals has it been granted to earn such a place in universal history as Thyl Eulenspiegel. Now, after five centuries, his native village is pointed out with pride to the traveller.—*Carlyle*.

Eumæos (in Latin, *Eumæus*), the slave and swine-herd of Ulysses, hence any swine-herd.

Eu'menes (3 *syl.*), governor of Damascus, and father of Eudoc'ia.—*John Hughes, Siege of Damascus* (1720).

Eumnes'tes, Memory personified. Spenser says he is an old man, decrepit and half blind. He was waited on by a boy named Anamnestôs, (Greek, *eumnestis*, "good memory," *anamnestis*, "research.")—*Faery Queen*, ii. 9 (1590).

He (Fancy) straight commits them to his treasury
Which old Eumnes'tes keeps, father of memory—
Eumnes'tes old, who in his living screen
(His living breast) the rolls and records bears
Of all the deeds and men which he hath seen.
And keeps locked up in faithful registers.
Palmer Fletcher, The Purple Island, vi. (1861).

Eu'noe (3 *syl.*), a river of purgatory, a draught of which makes the mind recall all the good deeds and good offices of life. It is a little beyond Lethæ or the river of forgetfulness.

Lo! where Eunoë flows,
Lend thither; and, as thou art wont, revive
His slumbering virtue.
Dante, Purgatory, xxviii. (1308).

Euphra'sia, daughter of lord Dion, a character resembling "Viola" in Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*. Being in love with prince Philaster, she assumes boy's attire, calls herself "Bellario," and enters

the prince's service. Philaster transfers Bellario to the princess Arethusa, and then grows jealous of the lady's love for her tender page. The sex of Bellario being discovered, shows the groundlessness of this jealousy.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *Philaster or Love Lies a-bleeding* (1608).

Euphrasia, "the Grecian daughter," was daughter of Evander, the old king of Syracuse (dethroned by Dionysius, and kept prisoner in a dungeon on the summit of a rock). She was the wife of Phocion, who had fled from Syracuse to save their infant son. Euphrasia, having gained admission to the dungeon where her aged father was dying from starvation, "fostered him at her breast by the milk designed for her own babe, and thus the father found a parent in the child." When Timoleon took Syracuse, Dionysius was about to stab Evander, but Euphrasia, rushing forward, struck the tyrant dead upon the spot.—A. Murphy, *The Grecian Daughter* (1772).

** The same tale is told of Xantippè, who preserved the life of her father Oimónos in prison. The guard, astonished that the old man held out so long, set a watch and discovered the secret.

There is a dungeon, in whose dim drear light
What do I gaze on? . . .
An old man, and a female young and fair,
Fresh as a nursing mother, in whose veins
The blood is nectar . . .
Here youth offers to old age the food,
The milk of his own gift. . . . It is her sire,
To whom she renders back the debt of blood.
Byron, *Childe Harold*, iv. 148 (1817).

Euphrasy, the herb eye-bright; so called because it was once supposed to be efficacious in clearing the organs of sight. Hence the archangel Michael purged the eyes of Adam with it, to enable him to see into the distant future.—See Milton, *Paradise Lost*, xi. 414-421 (1665).

Euphues (3 syl.), the chief character in John Lilly's *Euphues or The Anatomy of Wit*, and *Euphues and his England*. He is an Athenian gentleman, distinguished for his elegance, wit, love-making, and roving habits. Shakespeare borrowed his "government of the bees" (*Henry V.* act i. sc. 2) from Lilly. Euphues was designed to exhibit the style affected by the gallants of England in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Thomas Lodge wrote a novel in a similar style, called *Euphues's Golden Legacy* (1594).

"The commonwealth of your bees," replied Euphues, "did so delight me that I was not a little sorry that either their swarms have not been longer, or your leisure more; for, in thy simple judgment, there was such an orderly

government that men may not be ashamed to imitate it."—J. Lilly, *Euphues* (1661).

(The romances of Calprenède and Scudéri bear the same relation to the jargon of Louis XIV., as the *Euphues* of Lilly to that of queen Elizabeth.)

Eure'ka! or rather *HEURE'KA!* ("I have discovered it!") The exclamation of Archimédès, the Syracusan philosopher, when he found out how to test the purity of Hiero's crown.

The tale is, that Hiero suspected that a craftsman to whom he had given a certain weight of gold to make into a crown had alloyed the metal, and he asked Archimédès to ascertain if his suspicion was well founded. The philosopher, getting into his bath, observed that the water ran over, and it flashed into his mind that his body displaced its own bulk of water. Now, suppose Hiero gave the goldsmith 1 lb. of gold, and the crown weighed 1 lb., it is manifest that if the crown was pure gold, both ought to displace the same quantity of water; but they did not do so, and therefore the gold had been tampered with. Archimédès next immersed in water 1 lb. of silver, and the difference of water displaced soon gave the clue to the amount of alloy introduced by the artificer.

Vitruvius says: "When the idea occurred to the philosopher, he jumped out of his bath, and without waiting to put on his clothes, he ran home, exclaiming, '*Heureka!*'"

Euro'pa. *The Fight at Dame Europa's School*, written by the Rev. H. W. Pullen, minor canon of Salisbury Cathedral. A skit on the Franco-Prussian war (1870-1871).

Europe's Liberator. So Wellington was called after the overthrow of Bonaparte (1769-1852).

Oh Wellington . . . called "Saviour of the Nations" . . .
And "Europe's Liberator."
Byron, *Don Juan*, ix. 5 (1820).

Eur'us, the east wind; Zephyr, the west wind; No'tus, the south wind; Bo'reas, the north wind. Eur'us, in Italian, is called the Lev'ant ("rising at the sun"), and Zephyr is called Po'nent ("setting of the sun").

Forth rush the Levant and the Po'nent winds—
Eurus and Zephyr.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, x. 705 (1665).

Eurydice (4 syl.), the wife of Orpheus, killed by a serpent on her wedding night. Orpheus went down to hades to crave for her restoration to life, and Pluto said she should follow him to earth provided he did not look back. When

the poet was stepping on the confines of our earth, he turned to see if Eurydice was following, and just caught a glance of her as she was snatched back into the shades below.

(Pope tells the tale in his Pindaric poem, called *Ode on St. Cecilia's Day*, 1709.)

Eurytion, the herdsman of Ger'yon. He never slept day nor night, but walked unceasingly among his herds with his two-headed dog Orthros. "Hercules them all did overcome."—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v. 10 (1596).

Eustace, one of the attendants of sir Reginald Front de Boux (a follower of prince John).—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Eustace (Father), or "father Eustatius," the superior and afterwards abbot of St. Mary's. He was formerly William Alden, and the friend of Henry Warden (afterwards the protestant preacher).—Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth).

Eustace (Charles), a pupil of Ignatius Polyglot. He has been clandestinely married for four years, and has a little son named Frederick. Charles Eustace confides his scrape to Polyglot, and conceals his young wife in the tutor's private room. Polyglot is thought to be a libertine, but the truth comes out, and all parties are reconciled.—J. Poole, *The Scipio*.

Eustace (Jack), the lover of Lucinda, and "a very worthy young fellow," of good character and family. As justice Woodcock was averse to the marriage, Jack introduced himself as a music-master, and sir William Meadows, who recognized him, persuaded the justice to consent to the marriage of the young couple. This he was the more ready to do as his sister Deborah said positively he "should not do it."—Is. Bickerstaff, *Love in a Village*.

Euthanasia, an easy, happy death. The word occurs in the *Dunciad*, and Byron has a poem so entitled. Euthanasia generally means a harbour of rest and peace after the storms of life: "Invenit portum; spes et fortuna valet," i.e. "I have found my Euthanasia, farewell to the battle of life." (Greek, *eu thánatos*, "a happy death.")

"I think there is a great deal to be said in favour of euthanasia," said Phoebe. "but then it ought to be with the consent of the victim."—Mrs. Oliphant, *Phoebe's Son*, li. c. 9.

A happy rural retreat . . . the Euthanasia of a life of carelessness and toil!—*Encyc. Brit.*, Art. "Romance." (The reference is to *Gil Blas*.)

Ev'ra, daughter of Torquil of the Oak. She is betrothed to Ferquhard Day.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Evad'ne (3 syl.), wife of Kap'aneus (3 syl.). She threw herself on the funeral pile of her husband, and was consumed with him.

Evad'ne (3 syl.), sister of Melantius. Amintor was compelled by the king to marry her, although he was betrothed to Aspasia (the "maid" whose death forms the tragical event of the drama).—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Maid's Tragedy* (1610).

The purity of female virtue in Aspasia is well contrasted with the guilty boldness of Evad'ne, and the rough soldier-like bearing and manly feeling of Melantius render the selfish sensuality of the king more hateful and disgusting.—R. Chambers, *English Literature*, l. 204.

Evad'ne or THE STATUE, a drama by Sheil (1820). Ludovico, the chief minister of Naples, heads a conspiracy to murder the king and seize the crown; his great stumbling-block is the marquis of Colonna, a high-minded nobleman, who cannot be corrupted. The sister of the marquis is Evad'ne (3 syl.), plighted to Vicentio. Ludovico's scheme is to get Colonna to murder Vicentio and the king, and then to debauch Evad'ne. With this in view, he persuades Vicentio that Evad'ne is the king's *fille d'amour*, and that she marries him merely as a flimsy cloak, but he adds "Never mind, it will make your fortune." The proud Neapolitan is disgusted, and flings off Evad'ne as a viper. Her brother is indignant, challenges the troth-plight lover to a duel, and Vicentio falls. Ludovico now irritates Colonna by talking of the king's amour, and induces him to invite the king to a banquet and then murder him. The king goes to the banquet, and Evad'ne shows him the statues of the Colonna family, and amongst them one of her own father, who at the battle of Milan had saved the king's life by his own. The king is struck with remorse, but at this moment Ludovico enters, and the king conceals himself behind the statue. Colonna tells the traitor minister the deed is done, and Ludovico orders his instant arrest, gibes him as his dupe, and exclaims, "Now I am king indeed!" At this moment the king comes forward, releases Colonna, and orders Ludovico to be arrested. The traitor draws his sword, and Colonna

kills him. Vicentio now enters, tells how his ear has been abused, and marries Evadne.

Evan Dhu of Lochiel, a Highland chief in the army of Montrose.—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.).

Evan Dhu M'Combich, the foster-brother of M'Ivor.—Sir W. Scott, *Waterley* (time, George II.).

Evandale (*The Knight Hon. W. Maxwell, lord*), in the royal army under the duke of Monmouth. He is a suitor of Edith Bellenden, the granddaughter of lady Margaret Bellenden, of the lower of Tilhetudlem.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

Evan'der, the "good old king of Syracuse," dethroned by Dionysius the Younger. Lander had dethroned the elder Dionysius "and sent him for vile subsistence, a wandering sophist through the realms of Greece." He was the father of Euphrasia, and was kept in a dungeon on the top of a rock, where he would have been starved to death, if Euphrasia had not nourished him with "the milk designed for her own babe." When Syracuse was taken by Imoleon, Dionysius by accident came upon Evan'der, and would have killed him, but Euphrasia rushed forward and stabbed the tyrant to the heart.—A. Murphy, *The Grecian Daughter* (1772). (See *HEROIS OF ATRIUM*, "Dionysius," p. 304.)

Mr. Bentley May 6. 1776 took leave of the stage in the character of Evan'der.—W. C. Marshall, *Representative Actors*, 426.

Evangelic Doctor (*The*), John Wychitt, "the Morning Star of the Reformation" (1524-1581).

Evangeline, the heroine and title of a tale in hexameter verse by Longfellow, in two parts. Evangeline was the daughter of Benedict Bellefontaine, the richest farmer of Acadia (now Nova Scotia). At the age of 17 she was legally betrothed by the notary-public to Gabriel son of Basil the blacksmith, but next day all the colony was exiled by the order of George II., and their houses, cattle, and lands were confiscated. Gabriel and Evangeline were parted, and now began the troubles of her life. She wandered from place to place to find her betrothed. Basil had settled at Louisiana, but when Evangeline reached the place Gabriel had just left; she then went to the prairies, to Michigan, and so on, but at every place she was just too late to catch him. At

length, grown old in this hopeless search, she went to Pennsylvania and became a sister of mercy. The plague broke out in the city, and as she visited the almshouse she saw an old man smitten down with the pestilence. It was Gabriel. He tried to whisper her name, but death closed his lips. He was buried, and Evangeline lies beside him in the grave.

(Longfellow's *Evangeline* (1849) has many points of close similitude with Campbell's tale of *Gertrude of Wyoming*, 1809.)

Evans (*Sir Hugh*), a pedantic Welsh parson and schoolmaster of extraordinary simplicity and native shrewdness.—Shakespeare, *The Merry Wives of Windsor* (1601).

The real r may cry out with honest Sir Hugh Evans, I like not when a woman has a great beard.—Macaulay
Heat is no save I have seen John Edwin in 'Sir Hugh Evans' when preparing for the trial keep the house in an ecstasy of merriment for many minutes together without speaking a word (1760-1790)

Evans (*William*), the giant porter of Charles I. He carried sir Geoffrey Hudson about in his pocket. Evans was eight feet in height, and Hudson only eighteen inches. Fuller mentions this giant amongst his *Worthies*.—Sir W. Scott, *Pearl of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Evan'the (3 syl.), sister of Sorano, the wicked instrument of Frederick duke of Naples, and the chaste wife of Valerio. The duke tried to seduce her, but failing in this scandalous attempt, offered to give her to any one "for a month," at the end of which time the libertine was to suffer death. No one would accept the offer, and ultimately Evan'the was restored to her husband.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *A Wife for a Month* (1624).

Eve (1 syl.) or Havah, the "mother of all living" (*Gen.* iii. 20). Before the expulsion from paradise her name was Ishah, because she was taken out of ish, i.e. "man" (*Gen.* ii. 23).

I've was of such gigantic stature that when she lay her head on one hill near Mecca her knees rested on other hills in the plain about two gibbets were Adam was as tall as a palm tree.—Mousoury, *Pagan J's*, etc.

Evelina (4 syl.), the heroine of a novel so called by Miss Burney (afterwards Mde. D'Arblay). Evelina married lord Orville (1778).

Evelyn (*Alfred*), the secretary and relative of sir John Vesey. He made sir John's speeches, wrote his pamphlets, got together his facts, mended his pens and received no salary. Evelyn loves

Clara Douglas, a dependant of lady Franklyn's, but she was poor also, and declined to marry him. Scarcely had she refused him, when he was left an immense fortune and proposed to Georgina Vesey. What little heart Georgina had was given to sir Frederick Blount, but the great fortune of Evelyn made her waver; however, being told that Evelyn's property was insecure, she married Frederick, and left Evelyn free to marry Clara.—Lord L. Bulwer Lytton, *Money* (1840).

Evelyn (Sir George), a man of fortune, family, and character, in love with Dorrillon, whom he marries.—Mrs. Inchbald, *Wives as they Were and Maids as they Are* (1795).

Even Numbers are reckoned unlucky.

The . . . crow . . . cried twice; this even, sir, is no good number.—S. S., *The Honest Lawyer* (1816).

Among the Chinese, *heaven* is odd, and *earth* even. The numbers 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, belong to *yang* or heaven, but 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, belong to *yin* or earth.—Rev. Mr. Edkins.

*. * Shakespeare says "there is divinity in odd numbers" (*Merry Wives of Windsor*, act v. sc. 1, 1596).

Everard (Colonel Markham), of the Commonwealth party.

Master Everard, the colonel's father.—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Everett (Master), a hired witness of the "Popish Plot".—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Every Man in His Humour, a comedy by Ben Jonson (1598). The original play was altered by David Garrick. The persons to whom the title of the drama apply are: "captain Bobadil," whose humour is bragging of his brave deeds and military courage—he is thrashed as a coward by Downright; "Kiteley," whose humour is jealousy of his wife—he is befooled and by a trick played on him by Brainworm; "Stephen," whose humour is stupidity—he is played on by Flute; "Kno'well," whose humour is suspicion of his son Edward, which amounts to be all moonshine; "Dame Kiteley," whose humour is jealousy of her husband, but she (like her husband) is by a trick devised by Brainworm. Every man in his humour is liable to be thereby, for his humour is the "heel" of his character.

Every Man out of His Humour, a comedy by Ben Jonson (1599).

Every One has His Fault, a comedy by Mrs. Inchbald (1794). By the fault of rigid pride, lord Norland discarded his daughter, lady Eleanor, because she married against his consent. By the fault of gallantry and defect of due courtesy to his wife, sir Robert Ramble drove lady Ramble into a divorce. By the fault of irresolution, "Shall I marry or shall I not?" Solus remained a miserable bachelor, pining for a wife and domestic joys. By the fault of deficient spirit and manliness, Mr. Placid was a hen-pecked husband. By the fault of marrying without the consent of his wife's friends, Mr. Irwin was reduced to poverty and even crime. Harmony healed these faults: lord Norland received his daughter into favour; sir Robert Ramble took back his wife; Solus married Miss Spinster; Mr. Placid assumed the rights of the head of the family; and Mr. Irwin, being accepted as the son-in-law of lord Norland, was raised from indigence to domestic comfort.

Evil May-Day, May 1, 1517, when the apprentices committed great excesses, especially against foreigners; and the constable of the Tower discharged his cannons on the populace. The tumult began in Cheapside (time, Henry VIII.).

Eviot, page to sir John Ramorny (master of the horse to prince Robert of Scotland).—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Evir-Allen, the white-armed daughter of Branno an Irishman. "A thousand heroes sought the maid; she refused her love to a thousand. The sons of the sword were despised, for graceful in her eyes was Ossian." This Evir-Allen was the mother of Oscar, Fingal's grandson; but she was not alive when Fingal went to Ireland to assist Cormac against the invading Norsemen, which forms the subject of the poem called *Fingal*, in six books.—Ossian, *Fingal*, iv.

Ew'ain (Sir), son of king Vrience and Morgan le Fay (Arthur's half-sister).—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 72 (1470).

Ewan of Brigglands, a horse-soldier in the army of Montrose.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

Ewart (Nanty, i.e. Anthony), captain of the smuggler's brig.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Excalibur, king Arthur's famous

swords. There seems to have been two of his swords so called. One was the sword sheathed in stone, which no one could draw thence, save he who was to be king of the land. Above 200 knights tried to release it, but failed; Arthur alone could draw it with ease, and thus proved his right of succession (pt. i. 3). In ch. 7 this sword is called Excalibur, and is said to have been so bright "that it gave light like thirty torches." After his fight with Pellinore, the king said to Merlin he had no sword, and Merlin took him to a lake, and Arthur saw an arm "clothed in white samite, that held a fair sword in the hand." Presently the Lady of the Lake appeared, and Arthur begged that he might have the sword, and the lady told him to go and fetch it. When he came to it he took it, "and the arm and hand went under the water again." This is the sword generally called Excalibur. When about to die, king Arthur sent an attendant to cast the sword back again into the lake, and again the hand "clothed in white samite" appeared, caught it, and disappeared (ch. 23).—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 3, 23 (1470).

King Arthur's sword, Excalibur,
Wrought by the lonely maiden of the lake;
Nine years she wrought it, sitting in the deeps,
Upon the sudden bases of the hills.

Tennyson, *Morte d'Arthur*.

Excalibur's Scuth. "Sir," said Merlin, "look that ye keep well the scabbard of Excalibur, for ye shall lose no blood as long as ye have the scabbard upon you, though ye have never so many wounds."—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 36 (1470).

Executioner (No). When Francis viscount d'Aspremont, governor of Bayonne, was commanded by Charles IX. of France to massacre the huguenots, he replied, "Sire, there are many under my government devoted to your majesty, but not a single executioner."

Exhausted Worlds . . . Dr. Johnson, in the prologue spoken by Garrick at the opening of Drury Lane, in 1747, says of Shakespeare:

Each change of many-coloured life he drew,
Exhausted worlds, and then imagined new.

Exterminator (The), Montbars, chief of a set of filibusters in the seventeenth century. He was a native of Languedoc, and conceived an intense hatred against the Spaniards on reading of their cruelties in the New World. Embarking at Havre, in 1667, Montbars

attacked the Spaniards in the Antilles and in Honduras, took from them Vera Cruz and Carthagena, and slew them most mercilessly wherever he encountered them (1645-1707).

Extra (That's). *That's Extra, as the woman said when she saw Kerton (a Devonshire saying),* that is, "I thought my work was done, but there are more last words." "The office closes at four (but that's only Kerton), there is much work still to do before the day's work is done (or before we reach Extra)." "Extra" is a popular pronunciation of *Exeter*, and "Kerton" is *Crediton*. The woman was walking to Exeter for the first time, and when she reached the grand old church of Kerton or Crediton, supposed it to be Exeter Cathedral. "That's Exeter Cathedral," she said, "and the end of my journey." But it was only Kerton Church, and she had still eight more miles to walk before she got to Exeter.

Eye. *Terrible as the eye of Vathek.* One of the eyes of this caliph was so terrible in anger that those died who ventured to look thereon, and had he given way to his wrath, he would have depopulated his whole dominion.—W. Beckford, *Vathek* (1781).

Eye-bright or *Euphrasia* ("joy-giving"). So called from its reputed power in restoring impaired vision.

[*The hermit's* fumigatory sets and eye-bright for the eye.
Drayton, *Polyolbon*, still, 1615].

Eye of the Baltic (The), Gotland or Gothland, an island in the Baltic.

Eye of Greece (The), Athens.

Athena, the eye of Greece, mother of arts
And eloquence, native to famous wits.

Milton.

* * Sometimes Sparta is called "The Eye of Greece" also.

Eyes (Grey). With the Arabs, grey eyes are synonymous with sin and enmity. Hence in the *Koran*, xx., we read: "On that day the trumpet shall be sounded, and we will gather the wicked together, even those having grey eyes." Al Beidawi explains this as referring to the Greeks, whom the Arabs detest, and he calls "red whiskers and grey eyes" an idiomatic phrase for "a foe."

Eyed (One-) people. The Arimaspians of Scythia were a one-eyed people. The Cyclops were giants with only one eye, and that in the middle of the forehead.

Tartaro, in Basque legends, was a one-eyed giant. Sindbad the sailor, in his third voyage, was cast on an island inhabited by one-eyed giants.

Eyre (*Jane*), a governess, who stoutly copes with adverse circumstances, and ultimately marries a used-up man of fortune, in whom the germs of good feeling and sound sense were only exhausted and not destroyed.—Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre* (1847).

Ezzelin (*Sir*), the gentleman who recognizes Lara at the table of lord Otho, and charges him with being Conrad the corsair. A duel ensues, and Ezzelin is never heard of more. A serf used to say that he saw a huntsman one evening cast a dead body into the river which divided the lands of Otho and Lara, and that there was a star of knighthood on the breast of the corpse.—Byron, *Lara* (1811).

F.

F's (*The Three*): Fixed tenure, Fair rent, Free sale.—Irish Land League (1880-81).

Faa (*Gabriel*), nephew of Meg Merrilies. One of the huntsmen at Liddesdale.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Rannermag* (time, George II.).

Fab'ila, a king devoted to the chase. One day he encountered a wild boar, and commanded those who rode with him not to interfere, but the boar overthrew him and gored him to death.—*Chronica Antiqua de España*, 121.

Fab'ius (*The American*), George Washington (1732-1799).

Fab'ius (*The French*), Anne duc de Montmorency, grand-constable of France (1493-1567).

Fabricius [*Fa-bris'h'e-us*], an old Roman, like Cincinnatus and Curius Dentatus, a type of the rigid purity, frugality, and honesty of the "good old times." Pyrrhos used every effort to corrupt him by bribes, or to terrify him, but in vain. "Excellent Fabricius," cried the Greek, "one might hope to turn the sun from its course as soon as turn Fabricius from the path of duty."

Fabric'us, an author, whose composition was so obscure that Gil Blas could not comprehend the meaning of a single line of his writings. His poetry was verbose

and his prose a maze of far-fetched expressions and perplexed phrases.

"If not intelligible," said Fabricius, "so much the better. The untalented and simple won't do for sonnets, odes, and the sublime. The merit of these is their obscurity, and it is quite sufficient if the author himself thinks he understands them. . . . There are five or six of us who have undertaken to introduce a thorough change, and we will do so, in spite of Lope de Vega, Cervantes, and all the fine geniuses who cavil at us."—*Lozaga, Gil Blas*, v. 12 (1734).

Fabrit'io, a merry soldier, the friend of captain Jacomo the woman-hater.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Captain* (1613).

Face (1 syl.), *alias* "Jeremy," house-servant of Lovewit. During the absence of his master, Face leagues with Subtle (the alchemist) and Dol Common to turn a penny by alchemy, fortune-telling, and magic. Subtle (a beggar who knew something about alchemy) was discovered by Face near Pye Corner. Assuming the philosopher's garb and wand, he called himself "doctor;" Face, arrogating the title of "captain," touted for dupes; while Dol Common kept the house, and aided the other two in their general scheme of deception. On the unexpected return of Lovewit, the whole thing blew up, but Face was forgiven, and continued in his place as house-servant.—Ben Jonson, *The Alchemist* (1610).

Face Index of the Mind.

Fair on the face [Gid] wrote the index of the mind.
Plumens Fletcher, *The Purple Island*, 2 (1834).

Facto'tum (*Johannes*), one employed to do all sorts of work for another; one in whom another confides for all the odds and ends of his household management or business.

He is an absolute Johannes Factotum, at least in his own conceit.—Greene, *Groat's worth of Wit* (1592).

Faddle (*William*), a "fellow made up of knavery and noise, with scandal for wit and impudence for raillery. He was so needy that the very devil might have bought him for a guinea." Sir Charles Raymond says to him:

"Thy life is a disgrace to humanity. A foolish prodigality makes thee needy; need makes thee vicious; and both make thee contemptible. Thy wit is prostituted to slander and buffoonery; and thy judgment, if thou hast any, to meanness and villainy. Thy betters, that laugh with thee, laugh at thee; and all the varieties of thy life are but pitiful rewards and painful abuses."—Ed. Moore, *The Flying Dutchman*, iv. 3 (1748).

Fad'ha (*Al*), Mahomet's silver cuirass.

Fad'ladeen, the great nazir' or chamberlain of Aurangzebe's harem. He criticizes the tales told to Lalla Rookh by a young poet on her way to Delhi, and

great was his mortification to find that the poet was the young king his master.

Fadladin was a judge of everything, from the pencilling of a Christian's apostles to the deepest questions of science and literature; from the mixture of a conservative of rose leaves to the composition of an epic poem.—T. Moore, *Lalla Rookh* (1817).

Fadladin'ida, wife of king Chrononhotonthologos. While the king is alive she falls in love with the captive king of the Antip'odés, and at the death of the king, when two suitors arise, she says, "Well, gentlemen, to make matters easy, I'll take you both."—H. Carey, *Chrononhotonthologos* (a burlesque).

Faëry Queen, a metrical romance, in six books, of twelve cantos each, by Edmund Spenser (*incomplete*).

Book I. THE RED CROSS KNIGHT, the spirit of Christianity, or the victory of holiness over sin (1590).

II. THE LEGEND OF SIR GUYON, the golden mean (1590).

III. THE LEGEND OF BRITOMARTIS, chaste *l'ee*. Britomartis is Diana or queen Elizabeth (1590).

IV. CAMEL AND TRIAMOND, fidelity (1596).

V. THE LEGEND OF SIR ARTEGAL, justice (1596).

VI. THE LEGEND OF SIR CALIDORE, courtesy (1596).

* * * Sometimes bk. vii., called *Mutability*, is added; but only fragments of this book exist.

Fafnis, the dragon with which Sigurd fights.—*Sigurd the Horny* (a German romance based on a Norse legend).

Fag, the lying servant of captain Absolute. He "wears his master's wit, as he does his lace, at second hand."—Sheridan, *The Rivals* (1775).

Faggot (*Nicholas*), clerk to Matthew Foxley, the magistrate who examined Darsie Latimer (i.e. sir Arthur Darsie Rodgauntlet) after he had been attacked by rioters.—Sir W. Scott, *Rodgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Faggots and Faggots (*Ny a fagots et fagots*), all things of the same sort are not equal in quality. In Molière's *Le Médecin Malgré Lui*, Sganarelle wants to show that his faggots are better than those of other persons, and cries out "Ay! but those faggots are not equal to mine."

Il est vrai, monsieur, que je suis le premier homme du monde pour faire des fagots . . . Je n'y épargne aucune paille, et les fais d'une façon qu'il n'y a rien à dire. . . . *Ny a fagots et fagots.*—Act I, 6 (1666).

Fagin, an old Jew, who employs a

gang of thieves, chiefly boys. These boys he teaches to pick pockets and pilfer adroitly. Fagin assumes a most suave and fawning manner, but is malicious, grasping, and full of cruelty.—C. Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837).

Fainall, cousin by marriage to sir Wilful Witwoud. He married a young, wealthy, and handsome widow, but the two were cat and dog to each other. The great aim of Fainall was to get into his possession the estates of his wife (settled on herself "in trust to Edward Mirabell"), but in this he failed. In outward semblance, Fainall was plausible enough, but he was a goodly apple rotten at the core, false to his friends, faithless to his wife, overreaching, and deceitful.

Mrs. Fainall. Her first husband was Languish, son of lady Wishfort. Her second husband she both despised and detested.—W. Congreve, *The Way of the World* (1700).

Thomas Haynes (1710-1785) after a silence of fifteen years, performed the part of "Fainall" His expression was Garrick's, with all its fire quenched.—Boswell.

Fainasolis, daughter of Craca's king (*the Shetland Isles*). When Fingal was quite a young man, she fled to him for protection against Sora, but scarcely had he promised to take up her cause, when Sora landed, drew the bow, and she fell. Fingal said to Sora, "Unerring is thy hand, O Sora, but feeble was the foe." He then attacked the invader, and Sora fell.—Ossian, *Fingal*, iii.

Faint Heart never Won Fair Lady, a line in a ballad written to the "Berkshire Lady," a Miss Frances Kendrick, daughter of sir William Kendrick, second baronet. Sir William's father was created baronet by Charles II. The wooer was a Mr. Child, son of a brewer at Abingdon, to whom the lady sent a challenge.

Having read this strange relation,
He was in a consternation;
But, advising with a friend,
He persuaded him to attend.
"Be of courage and make ready,
Faint heart never won fair lady."

Quarterly Review, vii, 308-315.

Faint Heart never Won Fair Lady, name of a *petit comédie* brought out by Mde. Vestris at the Olympic. Mde. Vestris herself performed the part of the "fair lady."

Fair Penitent (*The*), a tragedy by Rowe (1708). Calista was daughter of lord Sciolto (3 syl.), and bride of lord Al'tamont. It was discovered on the

wedding day that she had been seduced by Lothario. This led to a duel between the bridegroom and the libertine, in which Lothario was killed; a street riot ensued, in which Sciolto received his death-wound; and Calista, "the fair penitent," stabbed herself. This drama is a mere *résumé* of Massinger's *Fatal Dowry*.

* * For *Fair Maids and Furs* —, see the proper name or titular name.

Fairbrother (Mr.), counsel of Effie Deane at the trial.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Fairfax (Thomas lord), father of the duchess of Buckingham.—Sir W. Scott, *Peril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Fairfield, the miller, and father of Patty "the maid of the mill." An honest, straightforward man, grateful and modest.—Bickerstaff, *The Mill of the Mill* (1617).

Fairford (Mr. Alexander or Saunders), a lawyer.

Allan Fairford, a young barrister, son of Saunders, and a friend of Darsie Latimer. He marries Lilias Redgauntlet, sister of sir Arthur Darsie Redgauntlet, called "Darsie Latimer."

Peter Fairford, Allan's cousin.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Fairleigh (Frank), the pseudonym of F. E. Smedley, editor of *Sharpe's London Magazine* (1848, 1849). It was in this magazine that Smedley's two novels, *Frank Fairleigh* and *Louis Arundel*, were first published.

Fairlimb, sister of Buteclax, and daughter of Rukonaw the ape, in the beast-epic called *Reynard the Fox* (1498).

Fairscrieve (2 syl.), clerk of Mr. James Middleburgh, a magistrate of Edinburgh.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Fairservice (Mr.), a magistrate's clerk.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Fairservice (Andrew), the humorous Scotch gardener of sir Hildebrand Osbaldistone, of Osbaldistone Hall.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

Concurring with a humour as peculiar in its way as the whimsies of Andrew Fairservice.—*London Athenaeum*.

Fairstar (Princess), daughter of queen Blondina (who had at one birth two boys and a girl, all 3 with stars on their foreheads, and a chain of gold about their necks). On the same day

Blondina's sister Brunetta (wife of the king's brother) had a son, afterwards called Chery. The queen-mother, wishing to destroy these four children, ordered Feintisa to strangle them, but Feintisa sent them adrift in a boat, and told the queen-mother they were gone. It so happened that the boat was seen by a corsair, who brought the children to his wife Corisina to bring up. The corsair soon grew immensely rich, because every time the hair of these children was combed, jewels fell from their heads. When grown up, these castaways went to the land of their royal father and his brother, but Chery was for a while employed in getting for Fairstar (1) *The dancing water*, which had the gift of imparting beauty; (2) *The singing apple*, which had the gift of imparting wit; and (3) *The green bird*, which could reveal all secrets. By this bird the story of their birth was made known, and Fairstar married her cousin Chery.—Catherine D'Amoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Princess Fairstar," 162).

* * This tale is borrowed from the fairy tales of Straparola, the Milanese (1550).

Faithful, a companion of Christian in his walk to the Celestial City. Both were seized at Vanity Fair, and Faithful, being burnt to death, was taken to heaven in a chariot of fire.—Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, i. (1678).

Faithful (Jacob), the title and hero of a sea tale, by Captain Marryat (1835).

Faithful (Father of the), Abraham.—*Rom.* iv.; *Gal.* iii. 6, 9.

Faithful Shepherdess (The), a pastoral drama by John Fletcher (1610). The "faithful shepherdess" is Corin, whose lover was dead. Faithful to his memory, Corin retired from the busy world, employing her time in works of humanity, such as healing the sick, exorcizing the bewitched, and comforting the afflicted.

(A part of Milton's *Comus* is almost a verbal transcript of this pastoral.)

Fakar (Dhu'l), Mahomet's scimitar.

Fakenham Ghost (The). An old woman, walking to Fakenham, had to cross the churchyard after night-fall. She heard a short, quick step behind, and looking round saw what she fancied to be a four-footed monster. On she ran, faster and faster, and on came the patter-

ing footfalls behind: She gained the churchyard gate and pushed it open, but, ah! "the monster" also passed through. Every moment she expected it would leap upon her back. She reached her cottage door and fainted. Out came her husband with a lantern, saw the "sprite," which was no other than the foal of a donkey that had strayed into the park and followed the ancient dame to her cottage door.

And many a laugh went through the vale,
And some a cry that too
Eh! that, he said, there goth a tale
Farbays was it is true
B. Bloomfield, *The Fiddlers' Ball* (a fact)

Fakreddin's Valley. Over the several portals of bronze were these inscriptions: (1) THE ASYLUM OF PITGRIMS; (2) THE HEAVENLYS RECTOR; (3) THE DICTIONARY OF THE SECRETS OF ALL THE WORLD.

Falcon. Wm. Morris tells us that whose watched a certain full on seven days and seven nights without sleeping, should have his first wish granted by a fay. A certain king accomplished the watching, and wished to have the fays love. His wish was granted, but it proved his ruin.—*See Fairy Punch* ("July").

Falconer (Mr.). Lord of Balmalaph, a friend of the old baron of Brianswaine.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Falconer (Myer), brother of Lady Bothwell.—Sir W. Scott, *Antiquary's Murders* (time, William III.).

Falconer (Edmund), the *comedy* of Edmund O'Rourke, author of *Let's see or Men of the Day* (a comedy, 1859).

Faler'num or **FALERIUS AGER**, a district in the north of Campania, extending from the Mæne Hills to the river Vultur'us (in Italy). This district was noted for its wine, called "Massic" or "Falerian," the best of which was "Faustianum."

Then with water fill the jugs
Washed all out with classic fables;
So or Faler'num threw a cher
Light upon a Lucullus to see
Langstaff Dr. *Drinking Song*.

Faliero (Muro), the doge of Venice, an old man who married a young wife named Angiolina (8 syl.). At a banquet, Michel Steno, a young patrician, grossly insulted some of the ladies, and was, by the order of the doge, turned out of the house. In revenge, Steno placed the doge's chair with some scurri-

lous verses upon the young dogressa, and Faliero referred the matter to "the Forty." The council sentenced Steno to two months' imprisonment, and the doge deemed this punishment so inadequate to the offence, that he looked upon it as a personal insult, and headed a conspiracy to cut off, root and branch, the whole Venetian nobility. The project being discovered, Faliero was put to death (1355) at the age of 76, and his picture removed from the gallery of his brother doges.—Byron, *Murano Fidei*.

Falkland, an aristocratic gentleman, of a noble, loving nature, but the victim of false honour and morbid refinement of feeling. Under great provocation, he was goaded on to commit murder, but being tried was honourably acquitted, and another person was executed for the crime. Caleb Williams, a lad in Falkland's service, accidentally became acquainted with these secret facts, but, unable to live in the house under the suspicious eyes of Falkland, he ran away. Falkland tracked him from place to place, like a blood-hound, and at length arrested him for robbery. The true statement now came out, and Falkland died of shame and a broken spirit.—W. Godwin, *Caleb Williams* (1794). (See **FALKLAND**.)

*** This tale has been dramatized by G. Colman, under the title of *The Iron Chest*, in which Falkland is called "sir Edward Mortimer," and Caleb Williams is called "Wilford."

False One (The), a tragedy by Beaumont and Fletcher (1619). The subject is the amours of Julius Cæsar and Cleopatra.

Falsetto (Supper), a man who fawns on Fazio in prosperity, and turns his back on him when fallen into disgrace.—Dean Milman, *Parvo* (1815).

Falstaff (Sir John), in *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, and in the two parts of *Henry IV.*, by Shakespeare. In *Henry V.*, his death is described by Mrs. Quickly, hostess of an inn in Eastcheap. In the comedy, sir John is represented as making love to Mrs. Page, who "fools him to the top of her bent." In the historic plays, he is represented as a soldier and a wit, the boon companion of "Mad-cap Hal" (the prince of Wales). In both cases, he is a mountain of fat, sensual, mendacious, boastful, and fond of practical jokes.

In the king's army, "sir John" was captain, "Peto" lieutenant, "Pistol" ancient [ensign], and "Bardolph" corporal.

C. R. Lath, says: "Quin's 'Falstaff' must have been glorious. Since Garrick's time there have been more than one 'Richard,' 'Hamlet,' 'Romeo,' 'Macbeth,' and 'Lear'; but since Quin (1688-1768) only one 'Falstaff,' John Henderson (1747-1786)."

(Robert William Elliston (1774-1831) was the best of all "Falstaffs." His was a wonderful combination of wit, humour, sensuality, and philosophy, but he was always the gentleman.)

Falstaff, unimitated, inimitable Falstaff, how shall I describe thee? Thou compound of sense and vice of sense which may be admired, but not esteemed, of vice which may be despised, but hardly detested. "Falstaff" is a character loaded with faults, and with those faults which naturally produce contempt. He is a thief and a glutton, a coward and a boaster, always ready to cheat the weak and prey upon the poor, to terrify the timorous and insult the defenceless. At once obsequious and malignant, yet the man thus corrupt, thus despicable, makes himself necessary to the prince by perpetual gaiety, and by unflinching power of exciting laughter.—Dr. Johnson.

Famous. "I woke one morning and found myself famous." So said Byron, after the publication of cantos i. and ii. of his *Childe Harold* (1812).

Fanciful (*Lady*), a vain, conceited beauty, who calls herself "nice, strangely nice," and says she was formed "to make the whole creation uneasy." She loves Heartfree, a railer against woman, and when he proposes marriage to Belinda, a rival beauty, spreads a most impudent scandal, which, however, reflects only on herself. Heartfree, who at one time was partly in love with her, says to her:

"Nature made you handsome, gave you beauty to a miracle, a shape without a fault, wit enough to make them relish . . . but art has made you become the pity of our sex, and the jest of your own. There's not a feature in your face but you have found the way to teach it some affected convulsion. Your feet, your hands, your very finger-ends are directed never to move without some ridiculous air, and your language is a suitable trumpet to draw people's eyes upon the rare-show" (act ii. 1).—Vanbrugh, *The Provoked Wife* (1697).

Fan-Fan, *alias* Phelin O'Tug, "a lolly-pop maker, and manufacturer of maids of honour to the court." This merry, shy, and blundering elf, concealed in a bear-skin, makes love to Christine, the faithful attendant on the countess Marie. Phelin O'Tug says his mother was too bashful ever to let him know her, and his father always kept in the background.—E. Stirling, *The Prisoner of State* (1847).

Fang, a bullying, insolent magistrate, who would have sent *Oliver Twist* to prison, on suspicion of theft, if Mr. Brownlow had not interposed on the

boy's behalf.—C. Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837).

The original of this ill-tempered, bullying magistrate was Mr. Leig, of Hatton Garden, removed from the bench by the home secretary.—John Foster, *Life of Dickens*, III. 4.

Fang and Snare, two sheriff's officers.—Shakespeare, 2 *Henry IV.* (1598).

Fanny (*Lord*). So John lord Hervey was usually called by the wits of the time, in consequence of his effeminate habits. His appearance was that of a "half wit, half fool, half man, half beau." He used rouge, drank ass's milk, and took Scotch pills (1694-1743).

Consult lord Fanny, and confide in Curli [publisher]. Byron, *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (1808).

Fanny (*Miss*), younger daughter of Mr. Sterling, a rich City merchant. She was clandestinely married to Lovewell. "Gentle-looking, soft-speaking, sweet-smiling, and affable," wanting "nothing but a crook in her hand and a lamb under her arm to be a perfect picture of innocence and simplicity." Every one loved her, and as her marriage was a secret, sir John Melvil and lord Ogleby both proposed to her. Her marriage with Lovewell being ultimately made known, her dilemma was removed.—Colman and Garrick, *The Clandestine Marriage* (1766).

Fan'tories (3 syl.), foot-soldiers, infantry.

Five other bands of English fanteries. G. Gascoigne, *The Fruits of Warre*, 193 (died 1567).

Faquir', a religious anchorite, whose life is spent in the severest austerities and mortification.

He diverted himself, however . . . especially with the Lowmins, faquirs, and other enthusiasts who had travelled from the heart of India, and halted on their way with the emir.—W. Beckford, *Vathek* (1786).

Farceur (*The*), Angelo Beolco, the Italian farce-writer. Called *Ruzzante* in Italian, from *ruszare*, "to play the fool" (1502-1542).

Farina'ta [DEGLI UBERTI], a noble Florentine, leader of the Ghibelline faction, and driven from his country in 1250 by the Guelphs (1 syl.). Some ten years later, by the aid of Mainfroi of Naples, he beat the Guelphs, and took all the towns of Tuscany and Florence. Dante conversed with him in the city of Dis, and represents him as lying in a fiery tomb yet open, and not to be closed till the last judgment day. When the council agreed to raze Florence to the ground,

Farinata opposed the measure, and saved the city. Dante refers to this:

Lo' Farinata . . . his brow
 somewhat uplifted, cried . . .
 "In that strait [i.e. at Montaperti, near the river
 Arbia]
 I stood not singly . . .
 But singly there I stood, when by consent
 Of all, Florence had to the ground been razed.—
 The one who openly forsook the deed."

Dante, *Inferno*, x (1300).

Like Farinata from his fiery tomb,
 Longfellow, *Dante*.

Farm-house (The). Modely and Heartwell, two gentlemen of fashion, come into the country and receive hospitality from old Farmer Freehold. Here they make love to his daughter Anna and his niece Flora. The girls, being high-principled, convert the flirtation of the two guests into love, and Heartwell marries the niece, while Modely proposes to Anna, who accepts him, provided he will wait two months and remain constant to her.—John Philip Kemble.

Farmer George, George III.; so called because he was like a farmer in dress, manners, and tastes (1734-1820).

Farmer's Wife (The), a musical drama by C. Dibdin (1780). Cornflower, a benevolent, high-minded farmer, having saved Emma Belton from the flames of a house on fire, married her, and they lived together in love and peace till sir Charles Courtly took a fancy to Mrs. Cornflower, and abducted her. She was soon tracked, and as it was evident that she was no *particeps criminis*, she was restored to her husband, and sir Charles gave his sister to Mrs. Cornflower's brother in marriage as a peace offering.

Farnese Bull [Far.nay'.ze], a colossal group of sculpture, attributed to Apollonius and Tauriscus of Tralles, in Asia Minor. The group represents Dircæ bound by Zethus and Amphi'on to the horns of a bull, for ill-using her mother. It was restored by Bianchi, in 1546, and placed in the Farnese palace, in Italy.

Farnese Hercules [Far.nay'.ze], a name given to Glykon's copy of the famous statue by Lysippos (a Greek sculptor in the time of Alexander "the Great"). It represents Hercules leaning on his club, with one hand on his back. The Farnese family became extinct in 1731.

Fashion (Sir Brilliant), a man of the world, who "dresses fashionably, lives fashionably, wins your money fashionably, loses his own fashionably, and does everything fashionably." His fa-

shionable asseverations are, "Let me perish, if . . ." "May fortune eternally frown on me, if . . ." "May I never hold four by honours, if . . ." "May the first woman I meet strike me with a supercilious eyebrow, if . . ." and so on.—A. Murphy, *The Way to Accp Hon* (1760).

Fashion (Tom) or "Young Fashion," younger brother of lord Foppington. As his elder brother did not behave well to him, Tom resolved to outwit him, and to this end introduced himself to sir Tun-belly Clumsy and his daughter, Miss Hoyden, as lord Foppington, between whom and the knight a negotiation of marriage had been carried on. Being established in the house, Tom married the heiress, and when the veritable lord appeared, he was treated as an impostor. Tom, however, explained his ruse, and as his lordship treated the knight with great contempt and quitted the house, a reconciliation was easily effected.—Sheridan, *A Trip to Scarborough* (1777).

Fashionable Lover (The). Lord Abberville, a young man of 23 years of age, promises marriage to Lucinda Bridgemore, the vulgar, spiteful, purse-proud daughter of a London merchant, living in Fish Street Hill. At the house of this merchant lord Abberville sees a Miss Aubrey, a handsome, modest, lady-like girl, with whom he is greatly smitten. He first tries to corrupt her, and then promises marriage; but Miss Aubrey is already engaged to a Mr. Tyrel. The vulgarity and ill-nature of Lucinda being quite insurmountable, "the fashionable lover" abandons her. The chief object of the drama is to root out the prejudice which Englishmen at one time entertained against the Scotch, and the chief character is in reality Colin or Cawdie Macleod, a Scotch servant of lord Abberville.—R. Cumberland (1780).

Fastolfe (Sir John), in *1 Henry VI.* This is not the "sir John Fastolf" of huge proportions and facetious wit, but the lieutenant-general of the duke of Bedford, and a knight of the Garter.

Here had the conquest fully been made up
 If sir John Fastolfe had not played the coward;
 He being in the vanward . . .
 Cowardly fled, not having struck one stroke.
 Shakespeare, *1 Henry VI.* act I. sc. 2 (1599).

From this battle (of Poitiers, in France) departed without one stroke struck, sir John Fastolfe, the duke of Bedford took from him the image of the Garter and his garter.—Bulwer, *St. Alb.*

Fastrada or Fasteada, daughter of

count Rodolph and Luitgarde. She was one of the nine wives of Charlemagne.

Three silver bells at even-tide
Rang in the ears of Charlemagne,
As seated by Festrade's side
At Inghelheim, in all his pride,
He heard their sound with secret pain.
Longfellow, *Golden Legend*, vi.

Fat (The). Alfonso II. of Portugal (1185, 1212-1228). Charles II. (*le Gros*) of France (882-888). Louis VI. (*le Gros*) of France (1078, 1108-1187).

Edward Bright of Essex weighed 44 stone (616 lbs.) at death (1720-1750). David Lambert of Leicester weighed above 52 stone (739 lbs.) at death (1770-1809).

Fat Boy (The), Joseph or Joe, a lad of astounding obesity, whose employment consisted of alternate eating and sleeping. Joe was in the service of Mr. Wardle. He was once known to "burst into a horse laugh," and was once known to defer eating to say to Mary, "How nice you do look!"

This was said in an admiring manner and was so far gratifying, but still there was enough of the cannibal in the young gentleman's eyes to render the compliment doubtful.—C. Dickens, *Pickwick Papers*, iv (1836).

Fata Alcina, sister of Fata Morgana. She carried off Astolfo on the back of a whale to her isle, but turned him into a myrtle tree when she tired of him.—Bojardo, *Orlando Innamorato* (1495); Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Fata Ar'gea ("la rena della Fata"), protectress of Floridanté.

Fata Falsire'na, an enchantress in the *Adonis* of Marini (1623).

Fata della Fonti, an enchantress, from whom Mandricardo obtained the arms of Hector.—Bojardo, *Orlando Innamorato* (1495).

Fata Morgana, sister of Arthur and pupil of Merlin. She lived at the bottom of a lake, and dispensed her treasures to whom she willed. This fairy is introduced by Bojardo in his *Orlando Innamorato*, first as "Jady Fortune," but subsequently as an enchantress. In Tasso her three daughters (Morganetta, Nivetta, and Carvilia) are introduced.

"Fata Morgana" is the name given to a sort of mirage occasionally seen in the Straits of Messina.

Fata Nera and Fata Bianca, protectresses of Guido's and Aquilanté.—Bojardo, *Orlando Innamorato* (1495).

Fata Silvanella, an enchantress in *Orlando Innamorato*, by Bojardo (1495).

Fatal Curiosity, an epilogue in *Don Quixote* (pt. I. iv. 5, 6). The subject of this tale is the trial of a wife's fidelity. Anselmo, a Florentine gentleman, had married Camilla, and wishing to rejoice over her incorruptible fidelity, induced his friend Lothario to put it to the test. The lady was not trial-proof, but eloped with Lothario. The end was that Anselmo died of grief, Lothario was slain in battle, and Camilla died in a convent (1605).

Fatal Curiosity, by George Lillo. Young Wilmot, supposed to have perished at sea, goes to India, and having made his fortune, returns to England. He instantly visits Charlotte, whom he finds still faithful and devotedly attached to him, and then in disguise visits his parents, with whom he deposits a casket. Agnes Wilmot, out of curiosity, opens the casket, and when she discovers that it contains jewels, she and her husband resolve to murder the owner, and secure the contents of the casket. Scarcely have they committed the fatal deed, when Charlotte enters, and tells them it is their own son whom they have killed, whereupon old Wilmot first stabs his wife and then himself. Thus was the "curiosity" of Agnes fatal to herself, her husband, and her son (1736).

Fatal Dowry (The), a tragedy by Philip Massinger (1632). Rowe has borrowed much of his *Fair Penitent* from this drama.

Fatal Marriage (The), a tragedy by Thomas Southerne (1659-1746). Isabella a nun marries Biron eldest son of count Baldwin. The count disinherits his son for this marriage, and Biron, entering the army, is sent to the siege of Candy, where he is seen to fall, and is reported dead. Isabella, reduced to the utmost poverty, after seven years of "widowhood," prays count Baldwin to help her and do something for her child, but he turns her out of doors. Villeroi (2 syl.) proposes marriage to her, and her acceptance of him was "the fatal marriage," for the very next day Biron returns, and is set upon by ruffians in the pay of his brother Carlos, who assassinate him. Carlos accuses Villeroi of the murder, but one of the ruffians impeaches, and Carlos is apprehended. As for Isabella, she stabs herself and dies.

Fates. The three *Fatal Sisters* were Clotho, Lachesis [*La's.sie*], and At-

ropos. They dwell in the deep abyss of Demogorgon, "with ungreased fingers drawing out the threads of life." Clotho held the spindle or distaff; Lachesis drew out the thread; and Atropos cut it off.

And Clotho held the rock, the whistles the thread
By grisly Lachesis was spun with pain,
That cruel Atropos oftsoon undid,
With cursed knife cutting the twirl in twain
Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iv. 2 (1590)

Father-Son. It is a common observation that a father above the common rate of men has usually a son below it. Witness king John son of Henry II.; Edward II. son of Edward I.; Richard II. son of the Black Prince; Henry VI. son of Henry V.; Lord Chesterfield's son, etc. So in French history: Louis VIII. was the son of Philippe Auguste; Charles the Idiot was the son of Charles le Simple; Henri II. of François I. Again, in German history: Heinrich VI. was the son of Barbarossa; Albrecht I. of Rudolf; and so on, in all directions. *Heroum filii noxæ* is a Latin proverb.

My trust,
Like a good parent, did beget of him
A falsehood, in its contrary as great
As my trust was.
Shakespeare, *The Tempest*, act I. sc. 2 (1600)

Father Suckled by His own Daughter. Euphrasia, called "The Grecian Daughter," thus preserved the life of her father Evander in prison. (See EUPHRASIA.)

Xantippé thus preserved the life of her father Cimonos in prison.

Father's Head Nursed by a Daughter after Death. Margaret Roper "clasped in her last trance her murdered father's head." (See DAUGHTER.)

Father of His Country. CICERO, who broke up the Catiline conspiracy (B.C. 106-43).

* * * The Romans offered the same title to Marius after his annihilation of the Teutones and Cimbri, but he would not accept it.

JULIUS CÆSAR, after he had quelled the Spanish insurrection (B.C. 100-44).

AUGUSTUS, *Pater atque Princeps* (B.C. 63-31 to A.D. 14).

COSMO DE MEDICI (1389-1464).

ANDEA DOREA; called so on his statue at Genoa (1468-1560).

ANDRONI'OUS PALÆOL'OGUS assumed the title (1260-1332).

GEORGE WASHINGTON, "Defender and Paternal Counsellor of the American States" (1732-1799).

Father of the People.

LOUIS XII. of France (1462, 1498-1515).

HENRI IV. of France, "The Father and Friend of the People" (1553, 1589-1610).

LOUIS XVIII. of France (1755, 1814-1824).

GABRIEL DU PINEAU, a French lawyer (1573-1644).

CHRISTIAN III. of Denmark (1602, 1584-1559).

* * * For other "Fathers," see under the specific name or vocation, as BOTANY, LITERATURE, and so on.

Fathers (*Last of the*), St. Bernard (1091-1153).

* * * The "Fathers of the Church" were followed by "the Schoolmen."

Fatherless. Merlin never had a father; his mother was a nun, the daughter of the king of Dumetia.

Fathom (*Ferdinand count*), a villain who robs his benefactors, pillages any one, but is finally forgiven and assisted. —T. Smollett, *The Adventures of Ferdinand count Fathom* (1751).

(The gang being absent, an old bel-dame conveys the count to a rude apartment to sleep in. Here he found the dead body of a man lately stabbed and concealed in some straw; and the account of his sensations during the night, the horrid device by which he saved his life (by lifting the corpse into his own bed), and his escape guided by the hag, is terrifically tragic.)

The robber scene in the old woman's hut, in *Count Fathom*, though often imitated since, still remains one of the most impressive and agitating night-scenes of his kind. —Fuchs, *Brief*, Art. "Romance."

Fatima, daughter of Mahomet, and one of the four perfect women. The other three are Khadijah, the prophet's first wife; Mary, daughter of Imrân; and Asia, wife of that Pharaoh who was drowned in the Red Sea.

Fat'ima, a holy woman of China, who lived a hermit's life. There was "no one affected with headache whom she did not cure by simply laying her hands on them." An African magician induced this devotee to lend him her clothes and stick, and to make him the fac-simile of herself. He then murdered her, and got introduced into the palace of Aladdin. Aladdin, being informed of the trick, pretended to have a bad headache, and when the false Fatima approached under the pretence of anointing it, he

plunged a dagger into the heart of the magician and killed him.—*Arabian Nights* ("Aladdin or the Wonderful Lamp").

Fat'ima, the mother of prince Camaralzaman. Her husband was Schah'zaman sultan of the "Isle of the Children of Khal'edan, some twenty days' sail from the coast of Persia, in the open sea."—*Arabian Nights* ("Camaralzaman and Badoura").

Fat'ima, the last of Bluebeard's wives. She was saved from death by the timely arrival of her brothers with a party of friends.—C. Perrault, *Contes de Fées* (1697).

Fat'mite (3 syl.). *The Third Fatimite*, the caliph Hakem B'amr-ellah, who professed to be incarnate deity, and the last prophet who had communication between God and man. He was the founder of the Druses (q.v.).

What say you does this wizard style himself—
Hakem B'amr-ellah, the Third Fatimite?
Robt. Browning, *The Return of the Druses*, v.

Faulconbridge (*Philip*), called "the Bastard," natural son of king Richard I. and lady Robert Faulconbridge. An admirable admixture of greatness and levity, daring and recklessness. He was generous and open-hearted, but hated foreigners like a true-born islander.—Shakespeare, *King John* (1595).

Faulkland, the over-anxious lover of Julia [*Melville*], always fretting and tormenting himself about her whims, spirit, health, life. Every feature in the sky, every shift of the wind was a source of anxiety to him. If she was gay, he fretted that she should care so little for his absence; if she was low-spirited, he feared she was going to die; if she danced with another, he was jealous; if she didn't, she was out of sorts.—Sheridan, *The Rivals* (1775).

Fault. "Faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly null." Tennyson so describes his "Maud."

Fault-bag. A fable says that every man has a bag hanging before him in which he puts his neighbours' faults, and another behind him in which he stows his own.

Oh that you could turn your eyes towards the unpeep of your neck, and make but an interior survey of your good selves!—Shakespeare, *Coriolanus*, act II. sc. 1 (1609).

Faultless Painter (*The*), Andrea del Sarto (1480-1530).—R. Browning, *Andrea del Sarto*.

Faun. Tennyson uses this sylvan deity of the classics as the symbol of a drunkard.

Arise and fly
The reeling Faun, the sensual fœd.
In *Memoriam*, cviii.

Faust, a famous magician of the sixteenth century, a native of Suabia. A rich uncle having left him a fortune, Faust ran to every excess, and when his fortune was exhausted, made a pact with the devil (who assumed the name of Mephistoph'el's, and the appearance of a little grey monk) that if he might indulge his propensities freely for twenty-four years, he would at the end of that period consign to the devil both body and soul. The compact terminated in 1550, when Faust disappeared. His sweetheart was Margherita [*Margaret*], whom he seduced, and his faithful servant was Wagner.

Goethë has a dramatic poem entitled *Faust* (1798); Gounod an opera called *Faust e Margherita* (1859). (See FAUSTUS.)

Faustus (*Dr.*), the same as Faust; but Marlowe, in his admirable tragedy, makes the doctor sell himself to Lucifer and Mephistophilis.

When Faustus stands on the brink of everlasting rain, waiting for the fatal moment . . . a scene of enchanting interval, fervid passion, and overwhelming pathos, carries captive the sternest heart, and proclaims the first triumph of the tragic poet.—R. Chambers, *English Literature*, I. 171.

* * W. Bayle Bernard, of Boston, U.S. America, has a tragedy on the same subject.

Favorita (*La*), Leonora de Guzman, "favourite" of Alfonso XI. of Castile. Ferdinando fell in love with her; and the king, to save himself from excommunication, sanctioned the marriage. But when Ferdinando learned that Leonora was the king's mistress, he rejected the alliance with indignation, and became a monk. Leonora also became a novice in the same monastery, saw Ferdinando, obtained his forgiveness, and died.—Donizetti, *La Favorita* (an opera, 1842).

Faw (*Tibbie*), the ostler's wife, in Wandering Willie's tale.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Faw'nia, the lady beloved by Dorastus.—R. Greene, *Pandosto, the Triumph of Time* (1588).

* * Shakespeare founded his *Winter's Tale* on Greene's romance.

Fazio, a Florentine, who first tried to make a fortune by alchemy, but being

present when Bartoldo died, he buried the body secretly, and stole the miser's money-bags. Being now rich, he passed his time with the marchioness Aldabella in licentious pleasure, and his wife Bianca, out of jealousy, accused him to the duke of being privy to Bartoldo's death. For this offence Fazio was condemned to die, and Bianca, having tried in vain to save him, went mad with grief, and died of a broken heart.—Dean Milman, *Fazio* (1815).

Fea (*Euphane*), the old house-keeper of the old udaller at Burgh-Walton. ("udaller" is one who holds land by allodial tenure).—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III.).

Fear Fortress, near Saragossa. An allegorical bogie fort, conjured up by fear, which vanishes as it is courageously approached and boldly besieged.

If a child disappeared or any cat was carried off the frightened peasants call "The relief fear fortress has taken them." If a fire broke out an "alarm" was the word of fear fortress who must be put out. The origin of all accident's mishaps, and distress, was traced to the mysterious power of this miracle castle.—Lepine, *Cryptomathematics*, iii. 1.

Fearless (*The*). Jean duc de Bourgogne, called *Sans Peur* (1371-1419).

Feast of Reason, etc.

There's John mingling with the friendly bowl
The feast of reason and the flow of soul
Pope, *last*. I (imitations of Horace) 17-8 (1734)

Feast—Death. "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." (1 Cor. xv. 32), in allusion to the words spoken in certain Egyptian feasts, when a mummy or the semblance of a dead body was drawn in a litter round the room before the assembled guests, while a herald cried aloud, "Gaze here, and drink, and be merry; for when you die, such will you be." (See REMEMBER YOU ARE MORTAL.)

* * * R. Long (Academician) exhibited a painting (12 feet by 6 feet) of this custom, in the Royal Academy exhibition, 1877.

Featherhead (*John*), Esq., an opponent of Sir Thomas Kiddlecourt, M.P.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Fee and Fairy. Fee is the more general term, including the latter. *The Arabian Nights* are not all fairy tales, but they are all fee tales or *contes des fees*. So again, the *Ossianic tales*, Campbell's *Tales of the West Highland*, the mythological tales of the Basques, Irish,

Scandinavians, Germans, French, etc., may all be ranged under fee tales.

Feeble (*Francis*), a woman's tailor, and one of the recruits of Sir John Falstaff. Although a thin, starveling yardwand of a man, he expresses great willingness to be drawn. Sir John compliments him as "courageous Feeble," and says to him, "Thou wilt be as valiant as the wrathful dove, or most magnanimous mouse . . . most forcible Feeble."—Shakespeare, 2 *Henry IV.* act iii. sc. 2 (1598).

Feeder (*Mr.*), B.A., usher in the school of Dr. Blumber of Brighton. He was "a kind of human barrel-organ, which played only one tune." He was in the habit of shoving his head to keep it cool. Mr. Feeder married Miss Blumber, the doctor's daughter, and succeeded to the school.—C. Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846).

Feenix, nephew of the Hon. Mrs. Skewton (mother of Edith, Mr. Dombey's second wife). Feenix was a very old gentleman, patched up to look as much like a young fop as possible.

Cousin Feenix was a man about town forty years ago, but he is still so juvenile in figure and manner that strangers are amazed when they discover latent wrinkles in his forehead's face and crows feet in his eyes. But cousin Feenix sitting up at half past seven, is quite another thing from cousin Feenix got up.—C. Dickens, *Dombey and Son*, xxxi (1846).

Feet like Mice.

Her feet beneath her petticoat,
Like little mice stole in and out,
As if they feared the light
Sir John Suckling *The Wedding* (died 1643)

Feignwell (*Colonel*), the suitor of Anne Lovely, an heiress. Anne Lovely had to obtain the consent of her four guardians before she could marry. One was an old bean, another a virtuous, a third a broker on 'Change, and the fourth a canting quaker. The colonel made himself agreeable to all, and carried off his prize.—Mrs. Centlivre, *A Bold Stroke for a Wife* (1717).

An Irish Cherry (1780-1815). His first character was "colonel Feignwell," an arduous task for a boy of 17, but he obtained great applause, and the manager of the theatre company, after passing many encomiums on his performance, presented him with impetuous halfpence, as his reward of the profits of the night's performance.—Ferry, *Antedotes*.

Feinaigle (*Gregory de*), a German mnemonist (1785-1820). He obtained some success by his aids to memory, but in Paris he was an object of ridicule.

His memory was a failure
For his Feinaigle was a failure
Byron, *Don Juan*, l. 11 (1819)

Felice, wife of sir Guy of Warwick, said to have "the same high forehead as Venus."

Felician (*Father*), the catholic priest and schoolmaster of Grand Pré, in Acadia (now called Nova Scotia). He accompanied Evangeline in part of her wanderings to find Gabriel her affianced husband.—*Longfellow, Evangeline* (1849).

Felicians (*The*), the happy nation. The Felicians live under a free sovereignty, where the laws are absolute. Felicia is the French "Utopia."—*Mercier de la Rivière, L'Heureux Nation* (1767).

Feliciano de Sylva, don Quixote's favourite authr. The two following extracts were in his opinion unsurpassed and unsurpassable:—

The reason, most adored one, of your unreasonable unreasonableness hath so unreasonably unseated my reason, that I have no reasonable reason for reasoning against such unreasonableness.

The bright heaven of your divinity that lifts you to the stars, most celestial of women, renders you deserving of every desert which your charms so deservedly deserve.—*Cervantes, Don Quixote, L. I. c. 1* (1605).

Felix, a monk who listened to the singing of a milk-white bird for a hundred years; which length of time seemed to him "but a single hour," so enchanted was he with the song.—*Longfellow, The Golden Legend*. (See *HILDA SHINE*.)

Felix (*Don*), son of don Lopez. He was a Portuguese nobleman, in love with Violante; but Violante's father, don Pedro, intended to make her a nun. Donna Isabella, having fled from home to avoid a marriage disagreeable to her, took refuge with Violante; and when colonel Briton called at the house to see donna Isabella, her brother don Felix was jealous, believing that Violante was the object of his visits. Violante kept "her friend's secret," even at the risk of losing her lover; but ultimately the mystery was cleared up, and a double marriage took place.—*Mrs. Centlivre, The Wonder* (1714).

Felix (*M. Minucius*), a Roman lawyer, who flourished A.D. 280; he wrote a dialogue entitled *Octavius*, which occupies a conspicuous place among the early Apologies of Christianity.

Elizabeth Mendham Felix, who believed that evil demons hid themselves in the marble (sculpture).—*Goethe, Ariadne*, 11.

Felix (*St.*), of Burgundy, who converted Sigbert (Sigisbert or Salsbert) king of the

East Saxons (A.D. 604).—*Ethelwerd, Chronicles, v.*

St. Burgundy to us three men most reverend here . . . Of which was Felix first, who in St. East Saxen reign Converted to the faith king Sigbert. Him again Eusepius Anselm . . . and Hugh . . . [*Bishop of Lincoln*].
Langton, *Poliglotton*, xlv. (1622).

Felixmarie (4 syl.) of Hyrcania, son of Flo'rian and Martedi'na, the hero of a Spanish romance of chivalry. The curate in *Don Quixote* condemned this work to the flames.—*Melchior de Orteza, Caballero de Ubeda* (1566).

Fell (*Dr.*). Tom Brown, being in disgrace, was set by Dr. Fell, dean of Christ Church (1625-1686), to translate the thirty-third epigram of Martial.

Non amo te, Zahidi, nec possum dicere quare;
Hoc tantum possum dicere, nos amo te.

Which he rendered thus:

I do not like thee, Dr Fell—
The reason why I cannot tell—
But this I know, and know full well,
I do not like thee, Dr Fell.

Feltham (*Black*), a highwayman with captain Colepepper or Peppercull (the Alsatian bully).—*Sir W. Scott, Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Femmes Savantes (*Les*), women who go in for women's rights, science, and philosophy, to the neglect of domestic duties and wifely amenities. The "blue-stockings" are (1) Philaminte (3 syl.) the mother of Henriette, who discharges one of her servants because she speaks bad grammar; (2) Armande (2 syl.) sister of Henriette, who advocates platonic love and science; and (3) Belise sister of Philaminte, who sides with her in all things, but imagines that every one is in love with her. Henriette, who has no sympathy with these "lofty flights," is in love with Clitandre, but Philaminte wants her to marry Triasotin, a *bel esprit*. However, the father loses his property through the "savant" proclivities of his wife, Triasotin retires, and Clitandre marries Henriette the "perfect" or thorough woman.—*Molière, Les Femmes Savantes* (1672).

Fenella, alias Sarah (daughter of Edward Christian), a pretended deaf and dumb fairy-like attendant on the countess of Derby. The character seems to have been suggested by that of Mignon, the Italian girl in Goethe's *Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship*.—*Sir W. Scott, Peril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Let it be solemnly sworn, and I will appear on "Fenella."
—*Perry Fitzgerald, Fanny's Family*, 11. 224.

Fenella, a deaf and dumb girl, sister of Masaniello the fisherman. She was seduced by Alfonso, son of the duke of Arcos; and Masaniello resolved to kill him. He accordingly headed an insurrection, and met with such great success that the mob made him chief magistrate of Portici, but afterwards shot him. Fenella, on hearing of her brother's death, threw herself into the crater of Vesuvius.—Auber, *Masaniello* (an opera, 1831).

Fenris, the demon wolf of Nifheim. When he gapes one jaw touches the earth and the other heaven. This monster will swallow up Odin at the day of doom. (Often but incorrectly written FENRIR.)—*Scandinavian Mythology*.

Fenton, the lover of Anne Page, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Page, gentlefolks living at Windsor. Fenton is of good birth, and seeks to marry a fortune to "heal his poverty." In "sweet Anne Page" he soon discovers that which makes him love her for herself more than for her money.—Shakespeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, act iii. sc. 4 (1601).

Ferad-Artho, son of Cairbre, and only surviving descendant of the line of Conar (the first king of Ireland). On the death of Cathmor (brother of the rebel Cairbar) in battle, Ferad-Artho was placed by Fingal on the throne as "king of Ireland." The race was thus: (1) Conar (a Caledonian); (2) Cormac I., his son; (3) Cairbre, his son; (4) Artho, his son; (5) Cormac II., his son (a minor); (6) Ferad-Artho, his cousin.—Ossian, *Temora*, vii.

Feramorz, the young Cashmerian poet who relates poetical tales to Lalla Rookh on her journey from Delhi to Lesser Bucharia. Lalla is going to be married to the young sultan, but falls in love with the poet. On the wedding morn she is led to her bridegroom, and finds with unspeakable joy that the poet is the sultan himself.—T. Moore, *Lalla Rookh* (1817).

Ferda, son of Damman, chief of a hundred hills in Albion. Ferda was the friend of Cuthullin general of the Irish forces in the time of king Cormac I. Dengala (spouse of Cairbar) loved the youth, and told her husband if he would not divide the herd she would no longer live with him. Cuthullin, being appointed to make the division, enraged the lady by assigning a snow-white bull to the husband, whereupon Dengala induced

her lover to challenge Cuthullin to mortal combat. Most unwillingly the two friends fought, and Ferda fell. "The sunbeam of battle fell—the first of Cuthullin's friends. Unhappy [unlucky] is the hand of Cuthullin since the hero fell."—Ossian, *Fingal*, ii.

Ferdinand, king of Navarre. He agreed with three young lords to spend three years in severe study, during which time no woman was to approach his court; but no sooner was the agreement made than he fell in love with the princess of France. In consequence of the death of her father, the lady deferred the marriage for twelve months and a day.

the sole inheritor
Of all perfections that a man may owe [own]
Matchless Navarre.
Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost* (1594).

Ferdinand, son of Alonso king of Naples. He falls in love with Miranda, daughter of Prospero the exiled duke of Milan.—Shakespeare, *The Tempest* (1609).

Haply so
Mirander's hope had pictured Ferdinand
Long ere the gaunt wave tossed him on the shore.
Lowell.

Ferdinand, a fiery young Spaniard, in love with Leonora.—Jephson, *Two Strings to your Bow* (1792).

Ferdinand (Don), the son of don Jerome of Seville, in love with Clara d'Almanza, daughter of don Guzman.—Sheridan, *The Duenna* (1773).

Ferdinand'o, a brave soldier who, having won the battle of Tari'fa, in 1840, was created count of Zamo'ra and marquis of Montreal. The king, Alfonso XI., knowing his love for Leonora de Guzman, gave him the bride in marriage; but no sooner was this done than Ferdinando discovered that she was the king's mistress, so he at once repudiated her, restored his ranks and honours to the king, and retired to the monastery of St. James de Compostella. Leonora entered the same monastery as a novice, obtained the pardon of Ferdinando, and died.—Donizetti, *La Favorita* (1842).

Fergus, fourth son of Fingal, and the only one that had issue at the death of his father. Ossian, the eldest brother, had a son named Oscar, but Oscar was slain at a feast by Cairbar "lord of Atha;" and of the other two brothers, Fillan was slain before he had married, and Ryno, though married, died without issue.

According to tradition, Fergus (son of Fingal) was the father of Congal; Congal of Arcath; and Arcath of Fergus II., with whom begins the real history of the Scots.—Ossian.

Fergus, son of Rossa, a brave hero in the army of Outhullin general of the Irish tribes.

Fergus, first in our joy at the feast; son of Roma; arm of death.—Ossian, *Fingal*, l.

Fergus is another form of Ferragus or Ferracuta, the Portuguese giant. (See FERRACUTE.)

Fern (Fanny), the pseudonym of Sarah Payson Willis, afterwards Eldredge, afterwards Farmington, afterwards Parton, sister of N. P. Willis, an American (1811-1872).

Fern (Will), a poor fellow who, being found asleep in a shed, is brought before alderman Cute. He says emphatically "he must be put down." The poor fellow takes charge of his brother's child, and is both honest and kind, but, alas! he dared to fall asleep in a shed, an offence which must be "put down."—C. Dickens, *The Chimes*, third quarter (1844).

Fernan Cabal'lero, the pseudonym of Cecilia Böhl de Faber, a Swiss novelist (1797-1877).

Fernando, son of John of Procida, and husband of Isoline (3 syl.) daughter of the French governor of Messina. The butchery of the Sicilian Vespers occurred the night after their espousals. Fernando was among the slain, and Isoline died of a broken heart.—S. Knowles, *John of Procida* (1840).

Fernando (Don), youngest son of the duke Ricardo. Gay, handsome, generous, and polite; but faithless to his friend Cardenio, for, contrary to the lady's inclination, and in violation of every principle of honour, he prevailed on Lucinda's father to break off the betrothal between his daughter and Cardenio, and to bestow the lady on himself. On the wedding day Lucinda was in a swoon, and a letter informed the bridegroom that she was married already to Cardenio; she then left the house privately, and retired to a convent. Don Fernando, having entered the convent, carried her off, but stopping at an inn, found there Dorothea his wife, with Cardenio the husband of Lucinda, and the two parties paired off with their re-

spectivespouses.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, l. iv. (1605).

Fernan'do, a Venetian captain, servant to Annophel (daughter of the governor of Candy).—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Laws of Candy* (1647).

Fernan'do [FLORESTAN], a State prisoner of Seville, married to Leonora, who (in boy's attire and under the name of Fidelio) became the servant of Rocco the jailer. Pizarro, governor of the jail, conceived a hatred to the State prisoner, and resolved to murder him, so Rocco and Leonora were sent to dig his grave. The arrival of the minister of state put an end to the infamous design, and Fernando was set at liberty.—Beethoven, *Fidelio* (1791).

Ferney (*The Patriarch of*), Voltaire; so called because he lived in retirement at Ferney, near Geneva (1694-1778).

Ferquhard Day, the absentee from the clan Chattan at the combat.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Fer'racute, a giant who had the strength of forty men, and was thirty-six feet high. He was slain by Orlando, who wounded him in the navel, his only vulnerable part.—Turpin, *Chronicle of Charlemagne*.

* * Ferracuta is the prototype of Pulci's "Morgante," in his hero-comic poem entitled *Morgante Maggiore* (1494).

Fer'ragus, the Portuguese giant, who took Bellissant under his care after her divorce from Alexander emperor of Constantinople.—*Valentine and Orson* (fifteenth century).

My sire's tall form might grace the part
Of Ferragus or Ascapart.

Sir W. Scott.

Fer'ramond (Sir), a knight, whose lady-love was Lucida.

Ferrand de Vaudemont (*Count*), duc de Lorraine, son of René king of Provence. He first appears disguised as Laurence Neipperg.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Ferrardo [GONZAGA], reigning duke of Mantua in the absence of his cousin Leonardo. He was a villain, and tried to prove Mariana (the bride of Leonardo) guilty of adultery. His scheme was this: He made Julian St. Pierre drunk with drugged wine, and in his sleep conveyed him to the duke's bed, throwing his scarf under the bed of the duchess, which was in an adjoining chamber. He then re-

vealed these proofs of guilt to his cousin Leonardo, but Leonardo refused to believe in his wife's guilt, and Julian St. Pierre exposed the whole scheme of villainy, amply vindicating the innocence of Mariana, who turned out to be Julian's sister.—S. Knowles, *The Wife* (1833).

Ferrau, a Saracen, son of Landfu'sa. Having dropped his helmet in a river, he vowed never to wear another till he won that worn by Orlando. Orlando slew him by a wound in the navel, his only vulnerable part.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Ferraguch (*Sir*), introduced in bk. iii. 8, but without a name, as carrying off the false Florimel from Braggadoccio. In bk. iv. 2, the name is given. He is there overthrown by sir Blandamour, who takes away with him the false Florimel, the lady of snow and wax.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen* (1590, 1596).

Ferret, an avaricious, mean-spirited slanderer, who blasts by innuendoes, and blights by hints and cautions. He hates young Heartall, and misinterprets all his generous acts, attributing his benevolence to hush-money. The rascal is at last found out and foiled.—Cherry, *The Soldier's Daughter* (1801).

Ferrex, eldest son of Gorboduc a legendary king of Britain. Being driven by his brother Porrex from the kingdom, he returned with a large army, but was defeated and slain by Porrex.—*Gorboduc*, a tragedy by Thom. Norton and Thom. Sackville (1561).

Fetnab ("tormentor of hearts"), the favourite of the caliph Haroun-al-Raschid. While the caliph was absent in his war, Zobeide (3 syl.), the caliph's wife, out of jealousy, ordered Fetnab to be buried alive. Ganem happened accidentally to see the interment, rescued her, and took her home to his own private lodgings in Bagdad. The caliph, on his return, mourned for Fetnab as dead; but receiving from her a letter of explanation, he became jealous of Ganem, and ordered him to be put to death. Ganem, however, contrived to escape. When the fit of jealousy was over, the caliph heard the facts plainly stated, whereupon he released Fetnab, gave her in marriage to Ganem, and appointed the young man to a very lucrative post about the court.—*Arabian Nights* ("Ganem, the Slave of Love").

Fezon, daughter of Savary duke of

Aquitaine. The Green Knight, who was a pagan, demanded her in marriage, but Orson (brother of Valentine), called "The Wild Man of the Forest," overthrew the pagan and married Fezon.—*Valentine and Orson* (fifteenth century).

Fiammetta, a lady beloved by Boccaccio, supposed to be Maria, daughter of Robert king of Naples. (See *LOVERA*.) (Italian, *fiamma*, "a little flame.")

Fib, an attendant on queen Mab.—Dryden, *Nymphidia*.

Fiction. *Father of Modern Prose Fiction*, Daniel Defoe (1663-1731).

Fiddler (*Oliver's*). Sir Roger l'Estrange was so called, because at one time he was playing a fiddle or viol in the house of John Hingston, where Cromwell was one of the guests (1616-1704).

Fiddler Joss, Mr. Joseph Poole, a reformed drunkard, who subsequently turned preacher in London, but retained his former sobriquet.

Fiddler's Green, the Elysium of sailors; a land flowing with rum and limejuice; a land of perpetual music, mirth, dancing, drinking, and tobacco; a sort of Dixie's Land or land of the leal.

Fidèle (3 syl.), the name assumed by Imogen, when, attired in boy's clothes, she started for Milford Haven to meet her husband Potholimus.—Shakespeare, *Cymbeline* (1605).

"* * * Colins has a beautiful elegy on "Fidèle."

Fidelia, "the foundling." She is in reality Harriet, the daughter of sir Charles Raymond, but her mother dying in childbirth, she was committed to the charge of a governante. The governante sold the child, at the age of 12, to one Villiard, and then wrote to sir Charles to say that she was dead. One night, Charles Belmont, passing by, heard cries of distress, and going to the rescue took the girl home as a companion to his sister. He fell in love with her; the governante, on her death-bed, told the story of her infamy; and Charles married the foundling.—Ed. Moore, *The Foundling* (1748).

Fidelio, Leonora, wife of Fernando Florestan. She assumed the name of Fidelio, and dressed in male attire when her husband was a State prisoner, that she might enter the service of Roger the

jailer, and hold intercourse with her husband.—Beethoven, *Fidelio* (1791).

Fides (2 syl.), mother of John of Leyden. Believing that the prophet-ruler of Westphalia had caused her son's death, she went to Munster to curse him. Seeing the ruler pass, she recognized in him her own son; but the son pretended not to know his mother, and Fides, to save him annoyance, professed to have made a mistake. She was put into a dungeon, where John visited her, and when he set fire to his palace, Fides rushed into the flames, and both perished together.—Meyerbeer, *Le Prophète* (1849).

Fidessa, the companion of Sansfoy; but when the Red Cross Knight saw that "faithless Saracen," Fidessa told him she was the only daughter of an emperor of Italy; that she was betrothed to a rich and wise king; and that her betrothed being slain, she had set forth to find the body, in order that she might decently inter it. She said that in her wanderings Sansfoy had met her and compelled her to be his companion; but she thanked the knight for having come to her rescue. The Red Cross Knight, wholly deluded by this plausible tale, assured Fidessa of his sympathy and protection; but she turned out to be Duesna, the daughter of Falsehood and Shame. The sequel must be sought under the word Duesna.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, l. 2 (1590).

Fido, Faith personified, the foster-son of Acoë ("hearing," *Rom.* x. 17); his foster-sister is Meditation. Fully described in canto ix. of *The Purple Island* (1643), by Phineas Fletcher. (Latin, *fidēs*, "faith.")

Field of Blood, Aeldama, the plot of land purchased by the thirty pieces of silver which Judas had received of the high priest, and which he threw down in the Temple when he saw that Jesus was condemned to death.—*Matt.* xxvii. 5.

Field of Blood, the battle-field of Cannæ, where Hannibal, B.C. 216, defeated the Romans with very great slaughter.

Field of Mourning, a battle-field near the city of Aragon. The battle was fought July 17, 1134, between the Christians and the Moors.

Field of Peterloo, the site of an attack made by the military upon a reform

meeting held in St. Peter's Field, Manchester, August 16, 1819. As many as 60,000 persons were wounded in this absurd attack. The word is a burlesque on Waterloo.

Battles and bloodshed, September massacres, bridges of Lodi, retreats of Moscow, Waterloo, Peterloo, ten pound iron lines, tar-barrels, and guillotines.—*Carlyle*.

Field of the Cloth of Gold, a large plain between Arras and Guisnes [*Gheeu*], where François I. interviewed Henry VIII. in 1520.

They differ, as a May-day procession of chimney-sweepers differs from The Field of the Cloth of Gold.—*Macaulay*

Field of the Forty Footsteps, at the back of the British Museum, once called Southampton Fields. The tradition is that two brothers, in the Monmouth rebellion, took different sides, and engaged each other in fight. Both were killed, and forty impressions of their feet were traceable in the field for years afterwards.

* * * The Misses Porter wrote a novel called *The Field of the Forty Footsteps*, and the Messrs. Mayhew took the same subject for a melodrama.

Fielding (*Mrs.*), a little querulous old lady with a peevish face, who, in consequence of having once been better off, or of labouring under the impression that she might have been if something in the indigo trade had happened differently, was very genteel and patronizing indeed. When she dressed for a party, she wore gloves, and a cap of slate "almost as tall and quite as stiff as a mitre."

May Fielding, her daughter, very pretty and innocent. She was engaged to Edward Plummer, but heard that he had died in South America, and consented to marry Tackleton the toy merchant. A few days before the day fixed for the wedding, Edward Plummer returned, and they were married. Tackleton gave them as a present the cake he had ordered for his own wedding feast.—*C. Dickens, The Cricket on the Hearth* (1845).

Fielding of the Drama, George Farquhar, author of *The Beaux' Stratagem*, etc. (1678-1707).

Fielding's Proverbs. These were in reality compiled by W. Henry Ireland, the Shakespeare impostor, who published *Miscellaneous Papers and Instruments, under the hand and seal of William Shakespeare, including the tragedy of King Lear and a small fragment of Hamlet*,

from the original, 1796, folio, £4 4s. The whole a barefaced forgery.

Fierabras (*Sir*) [*Fē.ā'.ra.brah*], a Saracen of Spain, who made himself master of Rome, and carried away the crown of thorns and the balsam with which the Lord had been enshrouded. His chief exploit was to slay the giant who guarded the bridge of Mantible, which had thirty arches, all of black marble. Bal'and of Spain assumed the name of sir Fierabras.

Balsam of Fierabras, the balsam used in embalming the body of Christ stolen by sir Fierabras. It possessed such virtues that one single drop, taken internally, sufficed to heal the most malignant wound.

Fierabras of Alexandria, the giant son of admiral Biland, of Spain. He possessed all Babylon, even to the Red Sea, was seigneur of Russia, lord of Cologne, master of Jerusalem, and of the Holy Sepulchre. This huge giant ended his days in the odour of sanctity, "mild as a lamb, and humble as he was meek."

Fierce (*The*), Alexander I. of Scotland. So called from the impetuosity of his temper (*, 1167-1124).

Fiesco, the chief character of Schiller's tragedy so called. The poet makes Fiesco killed by the hand of Verri'na the republican; but history says his death was the result of a stumble from a plank (1783).

Fig Sunday, Palm Sunday. So called from the custom of eating figs on this day, as snapdragons on Christmas Eve, plum-pudding on Christmas Day, oranges and barley sugar on St. Valentine's Eve, pancakes on Shrove Tuesday, salt cod-fish on Ash Wednesday, frummenty on Mothering Sunday (Mid-lent), cross-buns on Good Friday, gooseberry tart on Whit Sunday, goose on Michaelmas Day, nuts on All-Hallows, and so on.

Figs of Holvan. Holvan is a stream of Persia, and the Persians say its figs are not be equalled in the whole world.

*Luscious as the figs of Holvan.
Hædi, Oulian (thirteenth century).*

Figaro, a barber of extraordinary cunning, dexterity, and intrigue.—Beaumarchais, *Barber de Séville* (1775).

Figaro, a valet, who outwits everyone by his dexterity and cunning.—Beaumarchais, *Marriage de Figaro* (1781).

*. Several operas have been founded

on these two comedies: e.g. Mozart's *Nozze di Figaro* (1786); Paisiello's *Il Barbiere di Siviglia* (1810); Rossini's *Il Barbiere di Siviglia* (1816).

Figaro, the sweetheart of Susan (favoured waiting-woman of the countess Almaviva). Figaro is never so happy as when he has two or three plots in hand.—I. Holcroft, *The Follics of a Day* (1745-1809).

Fights and Runs Away (*He that*).

He that fights and runs away
May live to fight another day;
But he that is in battle slain,
Can never rise to fight again.
Sir John Mennis, *Musarum Delicia* (1696).

*. Demosthenes, being reproached for running away from the battle of Chæronia, replied, ἀνὴρ οὐ φεύγων καὶ πόλιν μάχεται ("a man who runs away may fight again").

Those that fly may fight again,
Which he can never do that's slain.
N. Butler, *Hudibras*, III. 3 (1676).

Fighting Prelate (*The*), Henry Spencer, bishop of Norwich. He opposed the rebels under Wat Tyler with the temporal sword, absolved them, and then sent them to the gibbet. In 1383 he went to assist the burghers of Ghent in their contest with the count of Flanders.

The bishop of Norwich, the famous "Fighting Prelate," had led an army into Flanders.—Lord Campbell.

Filch, a lad brought up as a pick-pocket. Mrs. Peachum says, "He hath as fine a hand at picking a pocket as a woman, and is as nimble-fingered as a juggler. If an unlucky session does not cut the rope of thy life, I pronounce, boy, thou wilt be a great man in history" (act i. 1).—Gay, *The Beggar's Opera* (1727).

Filer, a lean, churlish man, who takes poor Toby Veck's tripe, and delivers him a homily on the sinfulness of luxury and self-indulgence.—C. Dickens, *The Chimes* (1844).

Filia Dolorosa, the duchesse d'Angoulême, daughter of Louis XVI. Also called "The Modern Antigone" (1778-1851).

Filio-que, the following knotty point of theological controversy between the Eastern and Western Churches:—Does the Holy Ghost proceed from the Father and the Son (filio-que), or from the Father only. Of course, in the Nicene Creed in the Book of Common Prayer, the question

is settled so far as the Church of England is concerned.

Fillan, son of Fingal and Clatho, the most highly finished character in the poem of *Temora*. Fillan was younger than his nephew Oscar, and does not appear on the scene till after Oscar's death. He is rash and fiery, eager for military glory, and brave as a lion. When Fingal appointed Gaul to command for the day, Fillan had hoped his father's choice might have fallen to his own lot. "On his spear stood the son of Clatho . . . thrice he raised his eyes to Fingal; his voice thrice failed him as he spoke . . . He strode away; bent over a distant stream . . . the tear hung in his eye. He struck at times the thistle's head with his inverted spear." Yet showed he no jealousy, for when Gaul was in danger, he risked his own life to save him. Next day was Fillan's turn to lead, and his deeds were unrivalled in dash and brilliancy. He slew Foldath, the general of the opposing army, but when Cathmor "lord of Atha," the commander-in-chief, came against him, Fillan fell. His modesty was then as prominent as his bravery. "Lay me," he said to Ossian, "in that hollow rock. Raise no stone above me . . . I am fallen in the first of my fields, fallen without renown." Every incident of Fillan's life is beautiful to the extreme.—Ossian, *Temora*, v.

Fillpot (*Toby*), a thirsty old soul, who "among jolly tapers bore off the bell." It chanced as in dog-days he sat boozing in his arbour, that he died "full as big as a Dorchester butt." His body turned to clay, and out of the clay a brown jug was made, sacred to friendship, mirth, and mild ale.

His body, when long in the ground it had lain,
And time into clay had reached it again,
A potter found out in its covert so snug,
And with part of his Toby he formed this brown jug.
Now sacred to friendship, to mirth, and mild ale,
So here's to my lovely sweet Nan of the vale.

Rev. Francis Parkes (1721-1777).

* * The two best drinking songs in the language were both by clergymen. The other is, *I Cannot Eat but Little Meat*, by John Still, bishop of Bath and Wells (1543-1607).

Filomena (*Santa*). At Pisa the church of San Francisco contains a chapel lately dedicated to *Santa Filomena*. Over the altar is a picture by Sabatelli, which represents Filomena as a nymph-like figure floating down from heaven, attended by two angels bearing the lily,

the palm, and a javelin. In the foreground are the sick and maimed, healed by her intercession.

Nor ever shall be wanting here
The palm, the lily, and the spear:
The symbols that of yore
St. Filomena bore.

Longfellow, *Sa. Filomena*.

* * Longfellow calls Florence Nightingale "St. Filomena" (born at Florence, 1820).

Finality John, lord John Russell (afterwards "earl Russell"), who maintained that the Reform Bill of 1832 was a *finality* (1792-1878).

Finch (*Margaret*), queen of the gipsies, who died aged 109, A.D. 1740. She was born at Sutton, in Kent, and was buried at Beckenham, in the same county.

Fine-ear, one of the seven attendants of Fortunio. He could hear the grass grow, and even the wool on a sheep's back.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Les Jolies* ("Fortunio," 1682).

* * In Grimm's *Gobius* is the same fairy tale ("Fortunio").

Fin'etor, a necromancer, father of the Enchantress Pamela.—Vasco de Lobera, *Amadis de Gaul* (thirteenth century).

Finetta, "the cinder girl," a fairy tale by the comtesse D'Aunoy (1682). This is merely the old tale of Cinderella slightly altered. Finetta was the youngest of three princesses, despised by them, and put to all sorts of menial work. The two sisters went to balls, and left Finetta at home in charge of the house. One day she found a gold key, which opened a wardrobe full of most excellent dresses; so, arraying herself in one, she followed her sisters to the ball, but she was so fine that they knew her not, and she ran home before them. This occurred two or three times, but at last, in running home, she lost one of her slippers. The young prince resolved to marry her whose whose foot fitted the slipper, and Finetta became his wife. Finetta was also called Auricula or "Fine-ear."

Fingal (or *Fion na Gael*).

His father was Comhal or Combal, and his mother Morna.

(Comhal was the son of Trathal king of Morven, and Morna was the daughter of Teadnu.)

His first wife was Roscrana, mother of Ossian. His second was Clatho, mother of Fillan, etc.

(Roscrana was the daughter of Cormac I. third king of Ireland.)

His daughter was Besmi'na, and his sons Ossian, Fillan, Ryno, and Fergus. (The son of Ossian was Oscar.)

(Fillan was younger than his nephew Oscar, and both, together with Ryno, were slain in battle before Fingal died.)

His bard and herald was Ulin. His sword Luno, so called from its maker, Lano of Lochlin (*Dunmark*).

His kingdom was Morven (*the nearest coast of Scotland*); his capital Benva; his subjects were Caledonians or Gaels.

After the restoration of Ferad-Artho to the throne of Ireland, Fingal "resigned his spear to Ossian," and he died A.D. 283.

Fingal, an epic in six books, by Ossian. The subject is the invasion of Ireland by Swaran king of Lochlin (*Dunmark*) during the reign of Cormac II. (a minor), and its deliverance by the aid of Fingal king of Morven (*the nearest coast of Scotland*). The poem opens with the overthrow of Cuthullin general of the Irish forces, and concludes with the return of Swaran to his own land.

Finger. "Little finger tell me true." When M. Argan wishes to pump his little daughter Louison, respecting a young gentleman who pays attentions to her elder sister, he says to the child, "Prenez-y bien garde au mens; car voilà un petit doigt, qui sait tout, qui me dira si vous mentez." When the child has told him all she knows, he puts his little finger to his ear and says, "Voilà mon petit doigt pourtant qui gronde quelque chose. Attendez. He! Ah, ah! Qui? Oh, oh! voilà mon petit doigt, qui me dit quelque chose que vous avez vu et que vous ne m'avez pas dit." To which the child replies, "Ah! mon papa, votre petit doigt est un menteur."—Molière, *Le Médecin Imaginaire*, ii. 11 (1673).

Fingers. In chiromancy we give the thumb to Venus, the fore-finger to Jove, the middle finger to Saturn, the ring finger to Sol, and the little finger to Mercury.—Ben Jonson, *The Alchemist*, i. 2 (1610).

Finis Polonise. These words are attributed (but without sufficient authority) to Kosciuszko the Pole, when he lay wounded by the balls of Suwaroff's troops on the field of Maciejowicze (October 10, 1794).

Peré de coups, Kosciuszko s'écria en tombant "Finis Polonaise!"—Michaud, *Biographie Universelle*.

Finlayson (Luckie), landlady of the lodgings in the Canonage of Edinburgh.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Fin'niston (Duncan), a tenant of the laird of Gudgeonford.

Luckie Finniston, wife of Duncan.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Fion (son of Connal), an enormous giant, who could place one foot on mount Cromlech, in Ulster, and the other on mount Crommal close by, and then dip his hand in the river Lubar, which ran between.

With one foot on the Crommal and one on mount Cromlech,
The waters of the Lubar stream his giant hand could reach.

Translation of the Gaelic.

Fiona, a series of traditionary old Irish poems on the subject of Fionn M'Comnal and the heroes connected with him.

Fionnuala, daughter of Lir. Being transformed into a swan, she was doomed to wander over the lakes and rivers of Ireland till the Irish became Christians, but the sound of the first mass bell in the island was to be the signal of her release.

Sill n', O Morie, na the ruar of thy water (*Country*
lament)
Wh lo mourns thus mournfully Lir's lovely daughter
Tide to the right star her tale of woe.
When shall the "swan," her death note singing,
Sleep with wings in darkness furled?
When will heaven, its sweet "bell" ringing,
Call my spirit from this stormy word?

T. Moore, *Irish Melodies*, iv. ("The Song of Fionnuala").

Fips (Mr.), a sodate, mysterious personage, living in an office in Austin Friars (London). He is employed by some unknown benefactor (either John Westlock or old Martin Chuzzlewit) to engage Tom Pinch at a weekly salary as librarian to the Temple Library.—C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1844).

Fir-bolg (i.e. *boermen*, from *bolg*, "a quiver"), a colony of Belgæ from Britain, led by Lathen to Ireland and settled in the southern parts of the island. Their chief was called "lord of Aitha" (a country of Connaught), and thence Ireland was called *Bolga*. Somewhat later a colony of Caledonians from the western coast of Scotland settled in the northern parts of Ireland, and made Ulster their head-quarters. When Crotha was "lord of Aitha" he carried off Conlanna (daughter of the Gael chief) by force

and a general war between the two races ensued. The Cael were reduced to the last extremity, and sent to Trathal (grandfather of Fingal) for aid. Trathal accordingly sent over Conar with an army, and on his reaching Ulster he was made "king of the Cael" by acclamation. He utterly subdued the Fir-bolg, and assumed the title of "king of Ireland;" but the Fir-bolg often rose in insurrection, and made many attempts to expel the race of Conar.—*Ossian*.

Fire a Good Servant, but Bad Master.

For fire and people do in this agree,
They both good servants, both ill masters be
Lord Brooke, *Inquisition upon Furies*, etc. (1554-1622)

Fire-Brand of Franco (*Th.*), John duke of Bedford, regent of France (1389-1435).

John duke of Bedford, styled "The Fire Brand of France"
Dryden, *Polyolhon*, xviii (1633).

Fire-drake, a fire which flies in the night, like a dragon. Metaphorically it means a spfire, an irritable, passionate person.

Common people think the fire-drake to be a spirit that keepeth some hid treasure, but philosophers affirm it to be a great unequal exhalation inflamed between two clouds, the one hot and the other cold, which is the reason that it smoketh. The middle part . . . being greater than the rest, maketh it serve like a bellie, and the two ends are like unto a head and tale.—*Bullocker, Explicator* (1616).

Fire-new, i.e. bran-new (*loverman*, "to burn," *brune*, "shining").

Your fire new stamp of honour is scarce current.
Shakespeare, *Richard III.* act I. sc. 3 (1607).

Firouz Schah, son and heir of the king of Persia. One New Year's Day an Indian brought to the king an enchanted horse, which would convey the rider almost instantaneously anywhere he might wish to go to; and asked, as the price thereof, the king's daughter for his wife. Prince Firouz, mounting the horse to try it, was carried to Bengal, and there fell in love with the princess, who accompanied him back to Persia on the horse. When the king saw his son arrive safe and sound, he dismissed the Indian discourteously; but the Indian caught up the princess, and, mounting the horse, conveyed her to Cashmere. She was rescued by the sultan of Cashmere, who cut off the Indian's head, and proposed marriage himself to the princess. To avoid this alliance, the princess pretended to be mad. The sultan sent for his physicians, but they could suggest no cure. At length came one who promised to cure the lady; it was prince Firouz in disguise.

He told the sultan that the princess had contracted enchantment from the horse, and must be set on it to disenchant her. Accordingly, she was set on the horse, and while Firouz caused a thick cloud of smoke to arise, he mounted with the lady through the air, saying as he did so, "Sultan of Cashmere, when you could espouse a princess who craves your protection, first learn to obtain her consent."—*Arabian Nights* ("The Enchanted Horse").

First Gentleman of Europe, George IV. (1762, 1820-1830). See *F. M.*
Louis d'Artois of France was so called also.

The "First Gentleman of Europe" had not yet quite lost his once elegant figure.—*E. Yates, Celebrities*, xvi.

First Grenadier of France. Latour d'Auvergne was so called by Napoleon (1743-1800).

First Love, a comedy by Richard Cumberland (1796). Frederick Mowbray's first love, being dowierless, marries the wealthy lord Ruby, who soon dies, leaving all his fortune to his widow. In the mean time, Frederick goes abroad, and at Padua falls in with Sabina Rosny, who nurses him through a severe sickness, for which he thanks her as being bound in honour to marry her. She comes with him to England, and is placed under the charge of lady Ruby. Sabina tells lady Ruby she cannot marry Frederick, because she is married already to lord Sensitive, and even if it were not so, she could not marry him, for all his affections are with lady Ruby; this she discovered in the delirium of the young man, when his whole talk was about her ladyship. In the end, lord Sensitive avows himself the husband of Sabina, and Frederick marries his first love.

• **Fish** (*One-eyed*), in the mere of Snowdon or the Snowdon group.

Snowdon . . . his proper mere did note . . .
That pool in which . . . the one-eyed fish are found.
Dryden, *Polyolhon*, ix. (1633).

Fish. All's fish that cometh to my net.

All's fish they get, that cometh to net.
T. Tupper, *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*, xxiv. (1667).

All is fish that cometh to the net.
G. Gascoigne, *The Steele Glas* (1577).

He eats no fish, that is, "he is no papist," "he is an honest man, or one to be trusted." In the reign of queen Elizabeth papists were the enemies of the Government, and hence one who did not eat fish, like a papist, on fast days was

considered a protestant, and friend to the Government.

I do profess . . . to serve him truly that will put me in trust . . . and to eat no fish.—Shakespeare, *King Lear*, act I. sc. 4 (1606)

Fish and the Ring.

1. Polycrætēs, being too fortunate, was advised to cast away something he most highly prized, and threw into the sea an engraved gem of great value. A few days afterwards a fish came to his table, and in it was this very gem.—*Herodotus*, iii. 10.

2. A certain queen, having formed an illicit attachment to a soldier, gave him a ring which had been the present of her husband. The king, being apprized thereof, got possession of the ring while the soldier was asleep, threw it into the sea, and then asked his queen to bring it him. In great alarm, she went to St. Kentigern and told him everything. The saint went to the Clyde, caught a salmon with the ring in its mouth, and gave it to the queen, who thus saved her character and her husband. This legend is told about the Glasgow arm.

3. The arms of dame Rebecca Berry, wife of sir Thomas Elton, Stratford-le-Avon, to be seen at St. Dunstan's Church, Stepney. The tale is that a knight, hearing the cries of a woman in labour, knew that the infant was destined to become his wife. He tried to elude his destiny, and, when the infant had grown to womanhood, threw a ring into the sea, commanding the damsel never to see his face again till she could produce the ring which he had cast away. In a few days a child-fish was caught, and the ring was found in its mouth. The young woman producing the ring, the marriage was duly consummated.—*Romanist of London*.

Fisher (Ralph), assistant of Roland Græme, at Avenel Castle.—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth).

Fitz-Boo'dle (George), a pseudonym assumed by Thackeray in *Fraser's Magazine* (1811-1863).

Fitz-Fulke (Hebe duchess of), a "gracious, graceful, graceless grace" (canto xvi. 49), staying with lord and lady Amundeville (4 syl.), while don Juan "the Russian envoy" was their guest. Don Juan fancied he saw in the night the apparition of a monk, which produced such an effect on his looks and behaviour as to excite attention. When the cause of his perturbation was known, lady Adeline sang to him a tale purport-

ing to explain the apparition; but "he, frolic grace" at night personated the ghost to carry on the joke. She was, however, discovered by don Juan, who was resolved to penetrate the mystery. With this discovery the sixteenth and last book of *Don Juan* ends.—Byron, *Don Juan* (1824).

Fitzurse (Lord Waldemar), a baronet in the suite of prince John of Anjou (brother of Richard Cœur de Lion).—W. Scott, *Isabelle* (time, Richard I.).

Five, says Pythagoras, "has peculiar force in expiations. It is everything. It stops the power of poisons, and is not doubted by evil spirits. Unity or monad is deity, or the first cause of all things—the good principle. Two or dyad is the symbol of diversity—the bad principle. Three or the triad contains the mystery of mysteries, for everything is composed of three substances. It presents God, the soul of the world, the spirit of man. Five is 2+3, or Euclyd combination of the first of the equal and the first of the unequals, hence it is the combination of the good and the powers of nature."—Pythagoras, *On Arithmetic*.

Five Kings of France, the five directors (1795).

The five kings of France sit in their curule chairs with their flesh coloured breeches and regal mantles.—*Macaulay*, *Edm. Spenser*, l.

Five Points of Doctrine (The), (1) Predestination or particular election (2) Irresistible grace; (3) Original sin (4) the total depravity of the natural man (5) Particular redemption; and (5) The final perseverance of the saints. The Calvinists believe the affirmative of all these five points.

Five-pound Note. De Quincey tried in vain to raise the loan of half a crown on the security of a five-pound note.

Five Wits (The): common sense, imagination, fantasy, estimation, and memory.

1. *Common wit* is that inward sense which judges what the five senses and order discern: thus the eye sees, the ear smells, the ear hears, and so on, but *common wit* is "common wit" that informs the brain and passes judgment on the goodness or badness of these external matters.

2. *Imagination* works on the mind causing it to realize what has been presented to it.

3. *Fantasy* energizes the mind to act in accordance with the judgment thus pronounced.

4. *Estimation* decides on all matters pertaining to time, space, locality, relation, and so on.

5. *Memory* enables the mind to retain a recollection of what has been imparted.

These are the five wits removing inwardly—
First "Common Wit," and then "Imagination,"
"Fantasy" and "Estimation" truly,
And "Memory"
—*Ben Jonson, The Poet's Epitaph*, xlv (1518)

Flaccus, Horace the Roman poet, whose full name was Quintus Horatius Flaccus (B.C. 65-8).

Fladdock (*General*), a friend of the Morris family in America, and, like them, invited to titles and aristocracy.—C. of *ens*, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1841).

Flags.

COVERS of saints and images are "other than standards," and not slit at the top.

at Banners contain the royal coat of arms.

ANNERS, banners of great width; represent alliances and descent.

ENNS, smaller than standards.

V are rounded at the extremity and fringed with arms.

STLS, small flags shaped like the ens which surmount pinnacles.

ECARDARS, much larger and longer than banners.

he Royal British Standard has three quarters and one blue quarter. The first and second quarters contain three leopards passant guardant, the second quarter the thistle of Scotland, and the fourth the harp of Ireland.

*** The Union Jack** is a blue flag with three united crosses extending to the same edges: (1) St. George's cross (red on white) for England; (2) St. Andrew's cross (white on blue) for Scotland; (3) St. Patrick's cross (red on white) for Ireland. All other flags containing the "Union Jack" are confined to the first quarter or a part thereof.

m'berge (2 syl.), the sword which was taken from Antenor the Saracen king, when he attacked the castle of the la Fée. The sword was made in Scythia, the Scandinavian Vulcan.—*ance of Maugis d'Aygrement et de son Frère*.

Flamborough (*Solomon*), farmer, a native neighbour of Dr. Primrose, of Wakefield. *Moses Primrose* is one of his daughters.

The Misses Flamborough, daughters of the farmer. Their homeliness contrasts well with the flashy pretenders to fashion introduced by squire Thornhill.—*Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield* (1766).

Flame (*Lord*), Johnson the jester and dramatist, author of *Hurlo-Thrunbo*, an extravaganza (1729).

Flammer (*The Hon. Mr. Frisk*), a Cantab, nephew to lord Totterly. He is a young gentleman with a vivid imagination, small income, and large debts.—C. Selby, *The Unfinished Gentleman*.

Flammock (*Wilkin*), a Flemish soldier and Burgess at the castle of Garde Doloureuse.

Rose or *Roschen Flammock*, daughter of Wilkin Flammock, and attendant on lady Eveline.—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

Flanders (*Moll*), a woman of extraordinary beauty, born in Old Bailey. She was twelve years a harlot, five years a wife, twelve years a thief, and eight years a convict in Virginia; but ultimately she became rich, lived honestly, and died a penitent in the reign of Charles II.—*Defoe, The Fortunes of Moll Flanders*.

Flash (*Captain*), a blustering, cowardly braggart, "always talking of fighting and wars." In the Flanders war he pretended to be shot, sneaked off into a ditch, and thence to England. When captain Lovett met him paying court to Miss Biddy Bellow, he commanded the blustering coward to "deliver up his sword," and added:

"Leave this house, change the colour of your clothes and direction of your looks: appear from top to toe the wretch the very wretch thou art!" —J. Garrick, *Mosses Her Treason* (1717).

Henry Woodward (1717-1777) was the best "Copper Captain," "captain Flah" and "Lubdell" of his day —C. Leslie, *Life of Reynolds*.

*** "Copper Captain"** in *Rule a Wife and Hate a Wife* (Beaumont and Fletcher); "Bobadil" in *Every Man in His Humour* (B. Jonson).

Flat Simplicity. "The flat simplicity of that reply was admirable." —Colley Cibber, *The Crooked Husband*, i. 1 (1728).

Flatterer. The Romans called a flatterer "a Vitellius," from Vitellius, president of Syria, who worshipped Jehovah in Jerusalem, and Caligula in Rome. Tacitus says of him: "Exemplar apud posteros adulatorii habetur" (*Annals*, vi. 83).

Idem (1 *Metellus*) mit in adulando lapsus; primus C. Ciceroni adulator ut deum instituit. —*Seneca, De Consolatione*, ii.

Flavius, the faithful, honest steward of Timon the man-hater.—Shakespeare, *Timon of Athens* (1600).

Fleance (2 syl.), son of Banquo. After the assassination of his father he escaped to Wales, where he married the daughter of the reigning prince, and had a son named Walter. This Walter afterwards became lord high steward of Scotland, and called himself Walter the Steward. From him proceeded in a direct line the Stuarts of Scotland, a royal line which gave James VI. of Scotland and I. of England.—Shakespeare, *Macbeth* (1606).

(Of course, this must not be looked on as history. Historically, there was no such person as Banquo, and therefore this descent from Fleance is mere fable.)

Flecknoe (*Rhyming*), poet-laureate to Charles II., author of diamas, poems, and other works. As a poet, his name stands on a level with Bavius and Mavius. Dryden says of him:

he reas'd with a deep
Thro' all the regions of the air absolute
Dryden, *Macbeth* (1682)

(It was not Flecknoe but Shadwell that Dryden wished to castigate in this satire. The offence was that Dryden was removed from the post of laureate, and Shadwell appointed in his place. The angry ex-laureate says, with more point than truth, that "Shadwell never deviated into sense.")

Fledgeby (2 syl.), an over-reaching, cowardly sneak, who conceals his dirty bill-broking under the trade-name of Pubsey and Co. He is soundly thrashed by Alfred Lamble, and quietly pockets the affront.—C. Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend* (1864).

Fleece of Gold (*Order of the*), instituted in 1430, by Philippe de Bourgogne, surnamed *le Bon*.

*Stately dames, like queens attend'd, knights who bore the
Fleece of Gold.*

Longfellow, *Belgry of Bruns*.

Fleecebum'pkin (3 syl.), bailiff of Mr. Ireby, the country squire.—Sir W. Scott, *The Two Drovers* (time, George III.).

Fleece'em (*Mrs.*), meant for Mrs. Rudd, a smuggler, thief, milliner, match-maker, and procuress.—Sam. Foote, *The Coopers*.

Fleetwood or *The New Man of Feeling*, the hero of a novel so named by W. Godwin (1865).

Flem'ing (*Archdeacon*), the clergyman to whom old Meg Murdochson makes her confession.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Fleming (*Sir Mulcolm*), a former suitor of lady Margaret de Hautlieu.—Sir W. Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I.).

Fleming (*Lady Mary*), one of maids of honour to Mary queen of Scots.—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, XI beth).

Fleming (*Rose*), niece of Mrs. Ma Rose marries her cousin Harry Mayli

She was past 17. Cast in so allight and equimould, so mild and gentle so pure and beautiful earth seemed not her element, not its rough crusts its companions. The very intelligence that shone deep blue eyes . . . seemed scarcely . . . of the world yet the changing expression of sweetness and good—the thousand lights that lay about the face . . . all the smile, the cheerful, happy smile, were home and fragile peace and happiness.—C. *Claver Tunes*, xlix (1847).

Flemish School (*The*), a of painting commencing in the 15th century, with the brothers Van The chief early masters were Men Weyden, Matsys, Mabuse, and The chief of the second period Rubens, Vandyck, Snijders, Jord Kaspar de Crayer, and the younger Teniers.

Fleshly School (*The*), a class of British poets of which Swinburn, Rossetti, Morris, etc., are exponents called from the sensuous character their poetry.

It was Thomas Maitland [i.e. W. Buchanan] who first gave them appellation in the *Contemporary Review*.

Fletcher (*Jack*), one of the crew the pirate vessel.—Sir W. Scott, *Pirate* (time, William III.).

Fleur de Marie, the betrothed captain Phœbus.—Victor Hugo, *Le Dune de Paris* (1831).

Fleurant, an apothecary, I into a rage because Béralde (2 syl) to his brother, "Remettez cela à un et demeurez un peu en repos. apothecary flares out, "De quel mêlez vous de vous opposer aux nances de la médecine . . . je vais Monsieur Purgon comme on m'pêche d'exécuter ses ordres . . . verrez, vous verrez."—Molière, *Le Médecin Imaginaire* (1673).

Flibbertigibbet, the fender

gives man the squint eye and harelip, sends mildews and blight, etc.

This is the foul fiend Flibbertigibbet. . . he gives the web and the pin (*diagon of the eye*), squints (*r/s*) the eye, and makes the hare lip. (*he*) mildews the white wheat, and burrs the poor creature of earth.—*King Lear*, act III. sc. 4 [1605].

* * Shakespeare got this name from bishop Harsnett's *Declaration of Popish Impostures*, where Flibberdigibet is one of the fiends which the Jesuits cast out of Mr. Edmund Peckham.

Flibbertigibbet or "Dickie Sludge," the dward grandson of Gammer Sludge (landlady of Erasmus Holiday, the schoolmaster in the vale of Whit-chorse). In the entertainment given by the earl of Leicester to queen Elizabeth, Dickon Sludge acts the part of an imp.—Sir W. Scott, *Kennilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Flint (Lord), chief minister of state to one of the sultans of India. He had the enviable faculty of a very short memory when he did not choose to recollect. "My people know, no doubt, but cannot recollect," was his stock phrase.—Mrs. Inchbald, *Such Things Are* (1786).

Flint, jailer in *The Deserter*, a musical drama by Dibdin (1770).

Flint (Sir Clement), a very kind-hearted, nervous old bachelor, who "trusts no one," and though he professes his unshaken belief to be "that self is the dominant principle of the human mind," is never so happy as when doing unselfish and generous act. He settles £100 a year on the young lord Gayville, nephew, that he may marry Miss Gayton, the lady of his choice; and says, "to reward the deserving, and make us love happy, is self-interest in its extreme."—General Burgoyne, *The Heiress* (1781).

Flint Jack, Edward Simpson, who tried to tramp the kingdom, vending bogus flint arrow-heads, cells, and imitation antiquities. In 1867 he was imprisoned for theft.

Flippanta, an intriguing lady's-daughter of Mrs. Cloggit. She does the service of Clarissa, and aids her in her follies.—Sir John Vanbrugh, *The Confederacy* (1695).

Flippanta, the Pope for the second time in the year 1700, in the list of "Flippanta."—James Smith.

Flora (Miss), a poor crazed, good-woman, who has lost her wits through the "law's delay." She is haunting the Courts of Chancery

with "her documents," hoping against hope that she will receive a judgment.—C. Dickens, *Bleak House*, iv. (1852).

Flockhart (Widow), landlady of the lodgings in the Canonsgate where Waverley and M'Yvor dine with the baron of Bradwardine (3 syl.).—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Flogged by Deputy. The marquis de Leganez forbade the tutor of his son to use rigour or corporal punishment of any kind, so the tutor hit upon this device to intimidate the boy: he flogged a lad named Raphael, brought up with young Leganez as a playmate, whenever that young nobleman deserved punishment. This produced an excellent effect; but Raphael did not see its justice, and ran away.—Lessage, *Gil Blas*, v. i. (1724).

Floilo or Flollo, a Roman tribune, who held the province of Gaul under the emperor Leo. When king Arthur invaded Gaul, the tribune fled to Paris, which Arthur besieged, and Floilo proposed to decide the quarrel by single combat. To this Arthur agreed, and cleft with his sword Calburn both the helmet and head of his adversary. Having made himself master of all Gaul, king Arthur held his court at Paris.—Geoffrey, *British History*, ix. li (1112).

And after these
At Paris, in the lists (Arthur) with Floilo fought;
The emperor Leon's power to raise his siege that brought.
Dryden, *Polixenus*, iv (1612).

Flor and Blanchefflor, the title of a minnesong by Conrad Fleck, at one time immensely popular. It is the story of two children who fall in love with each other. There is a good deal of grace and tenderness in the tale, with an abundance of trash. Flor, the son of Feinix, a pagan king, is brought up with Blanchefflor (an *enfant riche*). The two children love each other, but Feinix sells Blanchefflor to some Eastern merchants. Flor goes in quest of Blanchefflor, whom he finds in Babylon, in the palace of the sultan, who is a sorcerer. He gains access to the palace, hidden in a basket of roses; but the sultan discovers him, and is about to cast both into the flames, when, touched with human gentleness and love, he sets them free. They then return to Spain, find Feinix dead, and marry (fourteenth century).

Flo'ra, goddess of flowers. In natural history all the flowers and vegetable productions of a country or locality are called

its flora, and all its animal productions its fauna.

Flora, the waiting-woman of donna Violante. In love with Lisvado, the valet of don Felix.—Mrs. Centlivre, *The Wonder* (1714).

Mrs. Mattocks's was the most affecting theatrical leave-taking we ever witnessed. The part she chose was "Flora," "don Felix," which she played with all the freshness and spirit of a woman in her prime.—*The New Monthly* (1828).

Flora, the niece of old Farmer Freehold. She is a great beauty, and captivates Heartwell, who marries her. The two are so well assorted that their "best love is after their espousals."—John Philip Kemble, *The Farm-house*.

Floranthe (*Donna*), a lady beloved by Octavian. Octavian goes mad because he fancies Floranthe is untrue to him, but Roque, a blunt, kind-hearted servitor, assures him he is mistaken, and persuades him to return home.—G. Colman, *Octavian* (1824).

Flor'delice (3 syl.), the mistress of Bran'dimart (king of the Distant Islands).—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Flordespina, daughter of Margiglio.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Florence, Mrs. Spencer Smith, daughter of baron Herbert the Austrian ambassador in England. She was born at Constantinople, during her father's residence in that city. Byron made her acquaintance in Malta, but Thomas Moore thinks his devotion was more imaginary than real. In a letter to his mother, his lordship says he "finds her [*Florence*]" very pretty, very accomplished, and extremely eccentric."

Thou mayst find a new Calypso there.
Sweet Florence, could another ever share
This wayward, loveless heart it would be thine.
Byron, *Child Harold*, ii. 30 (1810).

Florence (*The German*), Dresden, also called "The Florence of the North."

Florent or **Florentius**, a knight who promised to marry a deformed and ugly hag, who taught him the solution of a riddle.—Gower, *Confessio Amantis*, i. 1898).

"The Wife of Bath's Tale," in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, is the same story. The ugly old hag becomes converted into a beautiful young princess, and "Florent" is called "one of Arthur's knights" (1388).

Florentine Diamond (*The*), the fourth largest cut diamond in the world.

It weighs 189½ carats, and was the largest diamond belonging to Charles "the Bold," duke of Burgundy. It was picked up by a Swiss peasant, who sold it to a priest for half a crown. The priest sold it for £200, to Bartholomew May of Berne. It subsequently came into the hands of pope Julius II., and the pope gave it to the emperor of Austria. (See DIAMONDS.)

Flores or **ISLE OF FLOWERS**, one of the Azores (2 syl.). It was discovered in 1439 by Vanderberg, and is especially celebrated because it was near this isle that sir Richard Grenville, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, fought his famous sea-fight. He had only one ship with a hundred men, and was opposed by the Spanish fleet of fifty-three men-of-war. For some hours victory was doubtful, and when sir Richard was severely wounded, he wanted to sink the ship; but the Spaniards boarded it, complimented him on his heroic conduct, and he died. As the ship (*The Revenge*) was on its way to Spain, it was wrecked, and went to the bottom, so it never reached Spain after all. Tennyson has a poem on the subject (1878).

Flores (2 syl.), the lover of Blanche fleur.—Boccaccio, *Il Filocopo* (1340).

* * Boccaccio has repeated the tale in his *Decamerion*, x. 5 (1352), in which Flores is called "Ansaldo," and Blanche fleur "Diana'ra." Flores and Blanche fleur, before Boccaccio's time, were noted lovers, and are mentioned as early as 1288 by Mafres Eymengau de Bezers, in his *Breuiars d'Amor*.

Chaucer has taken the same story as the basis of the *Frankelin's Tale*, and Bojardo has introduced it as an episode in his *Orlando Innamorato*, where the lover is "Prasildo" and the lady "Tisbina." (See PRASILDO.)

The chroniclers of Charlemagne,
(M. Merlin, and the Mort d'Arthur,
blended together in his brain.
With tales of Flores and Blanche fleur.
Longfellow.

Flores'ki (*Count*), a Pole, in love with princess Lodois'ka (4 syl.). At the opening of the play he is travelling with his servant Varbel to discover where the princess has been placed by her father during the war. He falls in with the Tartar chief Kern Khan, whom he overpowers in fight, but spares his life, and thus makes him his friend. Flores'ki finds the princess in the castle of baron Lovinski, who keeps her a virtual prisoner, but the castle being stormed by the Tar-

tars, the baron is slain, and the princess marries the count.—J. P. Kemble, *Lo-dolcha*.

Florez, son of Gerrard king of the beggars. He assumes the name of Goswin, and becomes, in Bruges, a wealthy merchant. His mistress is Bertha, the supposed daughter of Vandunke the burgomaster.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Beggars Bush* (1622).

Flor'ian, "the foundling of the forest," discovered in infancy by the count De Valmont, and adopted as his own son. Florian is light-hearted and volatile, but with deep affection, very brave, and the delight of all who know him. He is betrothed to his cousin, lady Geraldine, a ward of count De Valmont.—W. Dimond, *The Foundling of the Forest*.

Florimel "the Fair," courted by sir Sat'yrane, sir Peridure, and sir Cal'idore (each 3 syl.), but she herself "loved none but Marinel," who cared not for her. When Marinel was overthrown by Britomart and was reported to be dead, Florimel resolved to search into the truth of this rumour. In her wanderings, she came weary to the hut of a hag, but when she left the hut the hag sent a savage monster to bring her back. Florimel, however, jumped into a boat and escaped, but fell into the hands of Proteus (2 syl.), who kept her in a dungeon "deep in the bottom of a huge great rock." One day, Marinel and his mother went to a banquet given by Proteus to the sea-gods; and as Marinel was loitering about, he heard the captive bemoaning her hard fate, and all "for love of Marinel." His heart was touched; he resolved to release the prisoner, and obtained from his mother a warrant of release, signed by Neptune himself. Proteus did not dare to disobey; the lady was released, and became the happy bride of her liberator.—Spenser, *Faery Queen*, iii. 4, 8, and iv. 11, 12 (1590, 1596).

* The name Florimel means "honey-flower."

Florimel (The False), made by a witch of Rhiphean snow and virgin wax, with an infusion of vermillion. Two burning lamps in silver sockets served for eyes, fine gold wire for locks, and for soul "a sprite that had fallen from heaven." Braggadocchio, seeing this false Florimel, carried "her" off as the veritable Florimel; but when he was stripped of his

borrowed plumes, this waxen Florimel vanished into thin air, leaving nothing behind except the "golden girdle that was about her waist."—Spenser, *Faery Queen*, iii. 8, and v. 3 (1590, 1596).

Florimel's Girdle, a girdle which gave to those who wore it, "the virtue of chaste love and wifehood true;" if any woman not chaste or faithful put it on, it immediately "loosed or tore asunder." It was once the cestus of Venus, but when that queen of beauty wanted with Mars, it fell off and was left on the "Acidalian mount."—Spenser, *Faery Queen*, iv. 2 (1596).

One day, sir Cambel, sir Triamond, sir Paridel, sir Blandamour, and sir Ferramont agreed to give Florimel's girdle to the most beautiful lady; when the previous question was moved, "Who was the most beautiful?" Of course, each knight, as in duty bound, adjudged his own lady to be the paragon of women, till the witch's image of snow and wax, made to represent Florimel, was produced, when all agreed that it was without a peer, and so the girdle was handed to "the false Florimel." On trying it on, however, it would in no wise fit her; and when by dint of pains it was at length fastened, it instantly loosened and fell to the ground. It would fit Amoret exactly, and of course Florimel, but not the witch's thing of snow and wax.—Spenser, *Faery Queen*, iv. 5 (1596).

* Morgan la Fée sent king Arthur a horn, out of which no lady could drink "who was not to herself or to her husband true." Ariosto's *enchanted cup* possessed a similar spell.

A boy showed king Arthur a *mantle* which no wife not leal could wear. If any unchaste wife or maiden put it on, it would either go to shreds or refuse to traipse decorously.

At Ephesus was a *grotto* containing a statue of Diana. If a chaste wife or maiden entered, a reed there (presented by Pan) gave forth most melodious sounds; but if the unfaithful or unchaste entered, its sounds were harsh and discordant.

Alasnam's *mirror* remained unsullied when it reflected the unsullied, but became dull when the unchaste stood before it. (See CARADOC, p. 160.)

Florinda, daughter of count Julian one of the high lords in the Gothic court of Spain. She was violated by king Roderick; and the count, in his indignation, renounced the Christian religion and

called over the Moors, who came to Spain in large numbers and drove Roderick from the throne. Orpas, the renegade archbishop of Seville, asked Florinda to become his bride, but she shuddered at the thought. Roderick, in the guise of a priest, reclaimed count Julian as he was dying, and as Florinda rose from the dead body:

Her cheek was flushed, and in her eyes there lay
A wilder brightness. On the Goth (the Turk) she gazed
While underneath the emotion of that hour
Exhausted life gave way. Around her eyes she threw
Her arms, and cried, "My Roderick, mine! I feel as if
Grieving, he clapt her close, and in that act
And agony her happy spirit fled.
Sourcery, and love, and life, and death."

Floripes (3 s.), sister of sir Fortibras (*Peacemaker*), daughter of Talbot, and wife of Guy the nephew of Charlemagne.

Florisando (*The English and the Venetians*), part of the series of *Roman de la Rose*, or those pertaining to Amadis of Gaul. In a part of the bk. vi. to xv. was added by Pedro de Ribera.

Florise (*The English and the Venetians*), attendant on queen Berengaria—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time. Arthur L.).

Florise of Nicea (*The English and the Venetians*), part of the series called *Le Roman de la Rose*, pertaining to Amadis of Gaul. This part was added by Feliciano de Silva.

Florisart, one of Charlemagne's paladins, and the best friend of Roland.

Florival (*Millicent*), daughter of a French physician in Belford. She fell in love with major Belford, while nursing him in her father's house during a period of sickness. Her marriage, however, was deferred, from the great reason of the major's father to the French, and he went to Havannah. In due time he returned to England and colonel Tamper with him. Now, colonel Tamper was in love with Emily, and, wishing to try the strength of her affection, pretended to be severely mutilated in the wars. Florival was a guest of Emily at the time, and, being apprised of the trick, resolved to turn the tables on the colonel, so when he entered the room as a maimed soldier, he found there Florival, dressed as an officer, and, under the name of captain Johnson, flirting most desperately with Emily. The colonel was mad with jealousy, but in the very whirlwind of his rage, major Belford recognized Millicent, Florival, saw through the trick, and after

a hearty good laugh at the colonel, all ended happily.—Colman, sen., *The Deuce is in Him* (1762).

Florizel, son of Polixenes king of Bohemia. In a hunting expedition, he saw Perdita (the supposed daughter of a shepherd), fell in love with her, and courted her under the assumed name of Dorastus. The king tracked his son to the shepherd's house, and told Perdita that if she gave countenance to this foolery he would order her and the shepherd to be put to death. Florizel and Perdita then fled from Bohemia, and took refuge in Sicily. Being brought to the court of king Leontius, it soon became manifest that Perdita was the king's daughter. Polixenes, in the mean time, had tracked his son to Sicily, but when he was informed that Perdita was the king's daughter, his objection to the marriage ceased, and Perdita became the happy bride of prince Florizel.—Shakespeare, *The Winter's Tale* (1601).

Florisel, the name assumed by George IV. in his correspondence with Mrs. Robinson (actress and poetess), generally known as Perdita, that being the character in which she first attracted his attention when prince of Wales.

* * * George IV. was generally nicknamed "prince Florizel."

Flower of Chivalry, sir William Douglas, knight of Liddesdale (*-1353). Sir Philip Sidney, statesman, poet, and soldier, was also called "The Flower of Chivalry" (1534-1586). So was the Chevalier de Bayard, le Chevalier sans Peur et sans Reproche (1476-1524).

Flower of Kings, Arthur is so called by John of Exeter (sixth century).

Flower of Poets, Geoffrey Chaucer (1344-1400).

Flower of the Levant. Zante is so called from its great beauty and fertility.

Zante! Zante! flor di Levanti.

Flower of Yarrow (*The*), Mary Scott, daughter of sir William Scott of Harden.

Flowers (*Lovers*) are stated by Spenser, in his *Shepherd's Calendar*, to be "the purple columbine, gilliflowers, carnations, and some in wine" ("April").

In the "language of flowers," columbine signifies "folly," gilliflowers "honesty of love," carnations "sweet love," and

sops of wife (one of the carnation family)
"woman's love."

Being hither the pink, and purple columbines,
With gilliflowers;
Bring coronations, and sops in wine,
Words of paramours
Spenser, *The Shepheard's Calendar* ("April," 1579).

Flower Sermon, a sermon preached every Whit Monday in St. Catherine Cree. On this occasion each of the congregation carries a bunch of flowers, and a bunch of flowers is also laid on the pulpit cushion. The Flower Sermon is not now limited to St. Catherine Cree, other churches have adopted the custom.

Flowerdale (*Sir John*), father of Clarissa, and the neighbour of colonel Oldboy.—Bickerstaff, *Tom and Jerry*.

Flowered Robes. In ancient Greece to say "a woman wore flowered robes" was the same as to say she was a *gêlle publique*. Solon made it a law that virtuous women should appear in simple and modest apparel, but that harlots should always dress in gay and flowered robes.

As fugitive slaves are known by their stigmata, so flowered garments indicate one of the demimonde (*Georgie Aida*).—*Temple of Aeschylus*.

Flowery Kingdom (*The*), China. The Chinese call their kingdom *Hua K'ing*, which means "The Flowery Kingdom," i.e. the flower of kingdoms.

Flueljen, a Welsh captain and great podant, who, amongst other learned quiddities, drew this parallel between Henry V. and Alexander the Great: "One was born in Monmouth and the other in Macedon, both which places begin with M. and in both a river flowed."—Shakespeare, *Henry V.* act iv. sc. 7 (1599).

Flur, the bride of Cassivelaun, "for whose love the Roman Caesar first in a bid Britain."—Tennyson, *Idylls of the King* ("End").

Flute (*The Magic*), a flute which has the power of inspiring love. When given by the powers of darkness, the love it inspires is sensual love; but when bestowed by the powers of light, it becomes subservient to the very holiest ends. In the opera called *Die Zauberflöte*, Tamino and Pamina are guided by it through all worldly dangers to the knowledge of divine truth (or the mysteries of Isis).—Mozart, *Die Zauberflöte* (1791).

Flutter, a gossip, fond of telling a bad story, but, unhappily, unable to do so without a blunder. "A good-natured,

insignificant creature, admitted everywhere, but cared for nowhere" (act i. 3).—Mrs. Cowley, *The Belle's Stratagem* (1780).

Fly-gods, Beelzebub, a god of the Philistines, supposed to ward off flies. Achor was worshipped by the Cyræneans for a similar object. Zeus Apomyios was the fly-god of the Greeks.

(In the east side of your shop, aloft,
Write Mithal, Tarmad, and Barabovrat;
Upon the north part, Ruol, Vioel, Thiel
They are the names of those mercurial apertures
That do fright flies from boxes
B. Johnson, *The Alchemist*, I. (1610)

Flying Dutchman (*The*), a phantom ship, seen in stormy weather off the Cape of Good Hope, and thought to forebode ill luck. The legend is that it was a vessel laden with precious metal, but a horrible murder having been committed on board, the plague broke out among the crew, and no port would allow the ship to enter, so it was doomed to float about like a ghost, and never to enjoy rest.—Sir W. Scott.

* * Another legend is that a Dutch captain, homeward bound, met with long-continued head winds off the Cape, but swore he would double the Cape and not put back, if he strove till the day of doom. He was taken at his word, and there he still beats, but never succeeds in rounding the point.

(Captain Marryat has a novel founded on this legend, called *The Phantom Ship*, 1845.)

Flying Highwayman, William Harrow, who leaped his horse over turnpike gates as if it had been furnished with wings. He was executed in 1763.

Flytor (*Mrs.*), landlady of the lodgings occupied by Frank Chaldstone in Glasgow.—Sir W. Scott, *Roh, Roy* (tune, George I.).

Foible, the intriguing lady's-maid of lady Wishfort, and married to Waitwell (lucky of Edward Mirabell). She interlards her remarks with "says he," "he says says he," "she says says she," etc.—W. Congreve, *The Way of the World* (1700).

Foigard (*Father*), one of a gang of thieves. He pretends to be a French priest, but "his French shows him to be English, and his English shows him to be Irish."—Farquhar, *The Beaux' Stratagem* (1705).

Folair (2 syl.), a pantomimist at the Portsmouth Theatre, under the manage-

ment of Mr. Vincent Crummies.—C. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838).

Foldath, general of the Fir-bolg or Belgæ in the south of Ireland. In the epic called *Temora*, Cathmor is the "lord of Atha," and Foldath is his general. He is a good specimen of the savage chieftain: bold and daring, but presumptuous, overbearing, and cruel. "His stride is haughty, and his red eye rolls in wrath." He looks with scorn on Hlidalla, a humane and gentle officer in the same army, for his delight is strife, and he exults over the fallen. In counsel Foldath is imperious, and contemptuous to those who differ from him. Unrelenting in revenge; and even when he falls with his death-wound, dealt by Fillan the son of Fingal, he feels a sort of pleasure that his ghost would hover in the blast, and exult over the graves of his enemies. Foldath had one child, a daughter, the blue-eyed Dardu-Le'na, the last of the race.—Ossian, *Temora*.

Follies of a Day, a comedy by Holcroft (1745-1809).

Fon'dlewife, an uxorious banker.—Congreve, *The Old Bachelor* (1693).

When Mrs. Jefferson (1733-1781) was asked in what characters she excelled the most, she innocently replied: "In old men, like 'Fondlewife' and 'Mr Jealous Traffic'."—T. Davies.

* * "Sir Jealous Traffic" is in *The Busy Body*, by Mrs. Centlivre.

Fondlove (*Sir William*), a vain old baronet of 60, who fancies himself a schoolboy, capable of playing boyish games, dancing, or doing anything that young men do. "How marvellously I wear! What signs of age have I? I'm certainly a wonder for my age. I walk as well as ever. Do I stoop? Observe the hollow of my back. As now I stand, so stood I when a child, a rosy, chubby boy. My arm is firm as 'twas at 20. Oak, oak, isn't it? Think you my leg is shrunk?—not in the calf a little? When others waste, 'tis growing-time with me. Vigour, sir, vigour, in every joint. Could run, could leap. Why shouldn't I marry?" So thought sir William of sir William, and he married the Widow Green, a buxom dame of 40 summers.—S. Knowles, *The Love-Chase* (1837).

Fontainebleau (*Decees of*), an edict issued by Napoleon I., ordering all English goods wherever found to be publicly burnt (October 18, 1810).

Fontarabia, now called **Fuenterabia** (in Latin *Fons rapidus*), near the gulf of Gascony. Here Charlemagne and all his chivalry fell by the sword of the "Spanish Saracens."—Mariana.

* * Mezeray says that the rear of the king's army being cut off, Charlemagne returned and obtained a brilliant revenge.

Fool. James I. of Great Britain was called by Sully of France, "The Most Learned Fool in Christendom" (1566-1625).

Fool (*The*), in the ancient morris-dance, represented the court jester.* He carried in his hand a yellow bauble, and wore on his head a hood with ass's ears, the top of the hood rising into the form of a cock's neck and head, with a belt at the extreme end. The hood was blue edged with yellow and scalloped, the doublet red edged with yellow, the girdle yellow, the hose of one leg yellow and of the other blue, shoes red. (See MORRIS-DANCE.)

Fools. *Pays de Fous*. Ghent, in Belgium, is so called, because it has been for many years the Bedlam of Belgium.

Battersea is also a *pays de fous*, from a pun. Simples used to be grown there largely for the London apothecaries, and hence the expression, *You must go to Battersea to get your simples cut*.

* * Bœotia was considered by the Athenians the *pays de fous* of Greece. Attica was also a fully-land; hence *Atticus mabo* ("both noodles alike").

Fools, Jestors, and Mirthmen. Those in italics were mirthmen, but not licensed fools or jesters.

ADELSBURN (*burhard Kaspar*), jester to George I. He was not only a fun-maker, but also a ghostly adviser of the Hanoverian.

AKSAKOFF, the fool of czarina Elizabeth of Russia (mother of Peter II.). He was a stolid brute, fond of practical jokes.

ANGELY (*L.*), jester to Louis XIV., and last of the licensed fools of France. He is mentioned by Boileau in *Satires* I. and viii.

AOPI (*Monsignore*), who succeeded Soglia as the merryman of pope Gregory XVI.

ARNSTRONG (*Archie*), jester in the courts of James I. and Charles I. One of the characters in Scott's novel *The Fortunes of Nigel*. Being condemned to

death by king James for sheep-stealing, Archie implored that he might live till he had read his Bible through for his soul's weal. This was granted, and Archie rejoined, with a sly look, "Then de'il tak' me 'gin I ever read a word on't!"

BENNIC, "joculator" to William the Conqueror. Three towns and five carucates in Gloucestershire were given him by the king.

BLUET D'ARBRES (seventeenth century), fool to the duke of Mantua. During a pestilence, he conceived the idea of offering his life as a ransom for his countrymen, and actually starved himself to death to stay the plague.

BONNY (Patrick), jester to the regent Morton.

Borde (Andrew), usually called "Merry Andrew," physician to Henry VIII. (1500-1548).

BRUSQUET. (Of this court fool Brantôme says: "He never had his equal in repartee") (1512-1563).

Caillet (Guillaume), who flourished about 1490. His likeness is given in the frontispiece of the *Ship of Fools* (1497).

CHICOT, jester of Henri III. and Henri IV. Alexandre Dumas has a novel called *Chicot the Jester* (1553-1591).

COLQUHOUN (Jimmy), predecessor of James Geddes, jester in the court of Mary queen of Scots.

Coryat, "prince of non-official jesters and coxcombs." Kept by prince Henry, brother of Charles I.

COULON, doctor and jester to Louis XVIII. He was the very prince of mimics. He sat for the portraits of Thiers, Molé, and comte Joseph de Villèle (died 1858).

DA'GONET (Sir), jester to king Arthur. He was knighted by the king himself.

DEKRIK, a court jester to James I. Contemporary with Thom.

DUPRESSNOY, poet, playwright, actor, gardener, glass-manufacturer, spendthrift, wit, and honorary fool to Louis XIV. His jests are the "Joe Millers" of France.

GEDDES (James), jester in the court of Mary queen of Scots. He was daft, and followed Jemmy Colquhoun in the motley.

GLORIEUX (Le), jester of Charles le Hardi of Burgundy.

GONELLA, domestic jester of the duke of Ferrara. His jests are in print. Gonella used to ride a horse all skin and bone, which is spoken of in *Don Quixote*.

HARON (Jack), a retainer in the house

of Mr. Bartlett, of Castlemorton, Worcestershire. He died at the close of the eighteenth century, and has given birth to the expression "As big a fool as Jack Haron." He was the *ultimus scurrarum* in Great Britain.

HURWOOD (John), author of numerous dramatic works (1492-1565).

Jean (Scupin), or "Old John;" so called to distinguish him from Jean or Johan, called *Le Fol de Madame* (fl. 1380).

JOHAN, *Le Fol de Madame*, mentioned by Marot in his epitaphs.

Johnson (S.), familiarly known as "lord Flame," the character he played in his own extravaganza of *Hurlo-Thrumbo* (1729).

KYUR (General), a Saxon general, famous for his broad jests.

KILLIGREW (Thomas), called "king Charles's jester" (1611-1682).

LONGEVY, jester to Louis XIII.

NARR (Klaus), jester to Frederick "the Wise," elector of Prussia.

PAGE.

PATCH, court fool of Elizabeth wife of Henry VII.

PAICHE, cardinal Wolsey's jester. The cardinal made Henry VIII. a present of this "wise fool," and the king returned word that "the gift was a most acceptable one."

PATISON, licensed jester to sir Thomas More. He is introduced by Hans Holbein in his famous picture of the lord chancellor.

Paul (Jacob), baron Gundling. This merryman was laden with titles in ridicule by Frederick William I. of Prussia.

PEARCE (Dickie), fool of the earl of Suffolk. Dean Swift wrote an epitaph on him.

RAYKE, court jester to Henry I. of England.

ROSEN (Kunz von der), private jester to the emperor Maximilian I.

SCOGAN, court jester to Edward IV.

SOGGIA (Cardinal), the fun-maker of pope Gregory XVI. He was succeeded by Aopi.

SOMERS (Will), court jester to Henry VIII. The effigy of this jester is at Hampton Court. And in Old Fish Street was once a public-house called Will Somers's tavern (1490-1560).

STREHLIN (Professor), in the household of zarina Elizabeth of Russia. He was teacher of mathematics and history to the grand-duke (Peter II.), and was also his licensed buffoon.

Thurston (Richard), the famous clown

and jester in the reign of queen Elizabeth, but not attached either to the court or to any nobleman (1530-1568).

THOM, one of the court jesters of James I. Contemporary with Derrue.

TRINORLET, court jester to Louis XII. and François I. (1487-1536). Lacinu, the rival of Titian, took his likeness, which is still extant.

WATFETT (W. F.), court jester to queen Victoria. He styles himself "the queen's jester," but doubtless has no warrant for the title from the Lord Chamberlain.

WALTER, jester to queen Elizabeth.

WILL, "my lord of Leicester's jingling player;" but who this "Will" was is not known. It might be Will Johnson, Will Sly, Will Kumpie, or even Will Shakespeare.

YONK, jester in the court of Denmark. Referred to by Shakespeare in his *Hamlet*, act v. sc. 1.

(Dr. Poran published *The History of Court Fools*, in 1808.)

Fools' Paradise, a wretched pleasure; idled to by vain hopes; the dubious but never paradise of darts and fools.

If so strong a desire to be a fool, let a man go to the Fools' Paradise, and he will find it a fool's paradise.

Foot. The foot of the Arab is noted for its arch, and hence Frenchmen speak of the "delicate Arab arch of [Maid's] feet."—*Maid*, xvi. 1.

Foot-breadth, the sword of Thoralf Skolinson "the Strong" of Norway.

Queen Ester of Babylon the first
Whom I met at a strike he bowed
The foot-breadth of Thoralf the Strong
And foot-breadth of Thoralf the Strong
Were the best and not yet known
Nor was there else so true

Long live

Fopling Flutter (Su), "the name of mode," and chief character of a comedy by sir George Etherege, entitled *The Man of Mode or Sir Fopling Flutter* (1676).

Foppery. Vespasian the Roman emperor had a contempt for foppery. When certain young noblemen came to him smelling of perfumes, he said to them, "You would have pleased me more if you had smelt of garlic." (1887) Imagine had a similar contempt.

Foppy. One day, when he was passing the rain poured down in torrents, the fine furs and silks of his richly-dressed party spoilt. The king took

this occasion to rebuke the court beaux for their vanity in dress, and advised them in future to adopt garments more simple and more serviceable.

Foppington (Lord), an empty-headed coxcomb, intent only on dress and fashion. His favourite oaths, which he brings out with a drawl, are: "Strike me dumb!" "Split my windpipe!" and so on. When he loses his mistress, he consoles himself with this reflection: "Now, for my part, I think the wisest thing a man can do with an aching heart is to put on a serene countenance; for a philosophical air is the most becoming thing in the world to the face of a person of quality."—Sir John Vanbrugh, *The Relapse* (1697).

The almsman in *The Relapse* tells Lord Foppington that he is mistaken in supposing that his mistress is a fool.

Foppington (Lord), a young married man about town, most intent upon dress and fashion, whose whole life is consumed in the follies of play and seduction. His favourite oaths are: "Sun, burn me!" "Cerve, catch me!" "Stap my breath!" "Ist me blood!" "Run me through!" "Strike me stupid!" "Knock me down!" He is reckoned the king of all court fops.—Colley Cibber, *The Careless Husband* (1704).

Macmillan says: "Nature formed Colley Cibber for a courtier, and his predominant tendency was to be a courtier, and not a leader of fashion, and not a woman as a woman." Hence, his lordship was a model for dress and that he was a scholar who distinguished the superior courtier from the inferior.

Foppington (Lord), elder brother of Tom Fashon. A selfish coxcomb, engaged to be married to Miss Lloyd, daughter of sir Tunbilly Clumsy, to whom he is personally unknown. His brother Tom, to whom he did not behave well, resolved to outwit him; and passing himself off as lord Foppington, got introduced to the family, and married the heiress. When his lordship appeared, he was treated as an impostor, till Tom explained his ruse; and sir Tunbilly, being snubbed by the coxcomb, was soon brought to acquiesce in the change, and gave his hand to his new son-in-law with cordiality. The favourite oaths of lord Foppington are: "Strike me dumb!" "Strike me ugly!" "Stap my vitals!" "Split my windpipe!" "Kiss me!" etc.; and, in speaking, his affectation is to change the vowel "o" into "a," as *now, resolve, would, ordered, sorrow, pained, maund, long, philosophy, sorrow*.

and so on.—*Sheridan, A Trip to Scarborough* (1777).

* This comedy is *The Relapse*, slightly altered and curtailed.

Ford, a gentleman of fortune living at Windsor. He assumes the name of Brook, and being introduced to sir John Falstaff, the knight informs him "of his whole course of wooing," and how at one time he eluded Mrs. Ford's jealous husband by being carried out before his eyes in a buck-basket of dirty linen.—*Act iii. sc. 5.*

Mrs. Ford, wife of Mr. Ford. Sir John Falstaff pays court to her, and she pretends to accept his protestations of love, in order to expose and punish him. Her husband assumes for the nonce the name of Brook, and sir John tells him from time to time the progress of his suit, and how he succeeds in duping her fool of a husband.—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor* (1596).

Fordel's (3 syl.), wife of Bran'dimart (Orlando's intimate friend). When Brandimart was slain, Fordel's dwelt for a time in his sepulchre in Sicily, and died broken-hearted. (See *FORNICATIONS*.)—*Ariosto, Orlando Furioso*, bk. xii. (1516).

Forehead. A high forehead was at one time deemed a mark of beauty in women; hence Felice, the wife of Guy of Warwick, is described as having "the same high forehead as Venus."—*History of Guy of Warwick*.

Fore'sight (2 syl.), a mad, superstitious old man, who "consulted the stars, and believed in omens, portents, and predictions." He referred "man's goatish disposition to the charge of a star," and says he himself was "born when the Crab was ascending, so that all his affairs in life have gone backward."

I know the signs, and the planets, and their houses; I can judge of motions, direct and retrograde, of angles, quadrates, trines, and oppositions, fiery trigons and equable trigons. Know whether his shall be long or short, happy or unhappy; whether diseases are curable or incurable. If journeys shall be prosperous, undertakings successful, or stolen goods recovered.—*H. Congreve, Love for Love*, II. (1692).

Forester (*Sir Philip*), a libertine knight. He goes in disguise to lady Bothwell's ball on his return from the Continent, but, being recognized, decamps.

Lady Semina Forester, wife of sir Philip, who goes with her sister lady Bothwell to consult "the enchanted mirror," in which they discover the clandestine marriage and infidelity of sir Philip.—*Sir W. Scott, Aunt Margaret's Mirror* (time, William III.).

Forgeries (Literary).

BERTRAM (*C. Julius*), professor of English at Copenhagen, professed to have discovered, in 1747, the *De Situ Britanniarum* of Richardus Corinensis, in the library of that city. See p. 881, *SCRIPTORES TREX*.

LAUDER and **Milton**. See p. 470.

PSALMANAZAR, *History of Formosa*. See p. 470.

LETTERS OF PHALARIS. See p. 557.

Add to these the abbé *VILLA's History of Sicily*, *coms.*, etc.; the *Byron*, *Keats*, and *Shelley Forgeries*; etc.

CHALLENGE (*Thomas*), in 1777, published certain poems, which he affirmed were written in the fifteenth century by Thomas Rowley, a monk. The poets Gray and Mason detected the forgery.

His other literary forgeries were: (1) *The Pedigree of Burgham* (a Bristol pewterer), professed to have been discovered in the muniment-room of St. Mary's Church, Redcliffe. He accordingly printed a history of the "De Bergham" family, with a poem called *The Remnant of the Night*, by John C. Bergham (fourteenth century). (2) A forged account of the opening of the old bridge, signed "Dunhelmus Bristolensis," and professing to have been copied from an old MS. (3) *An Account of Bristol*, by Turcotus, "translated out of Saxon into English, by T. Rowley." This forgery was made for the use of Mr. Catcott, who was writing a history of Bristol.

IRELAND (*S. W. H.*) published, in folio, 1796, *Miscellaneous Papers and Instruments, under the hand and seal of William Shakespeare, including the tragedy of King Lear and a small fragment of Hamlet, from the original*, price £4 4s. He actually produced MSS. which he had forged, and which he pretended were original.

On April 2, 1796, the play of *Fort-gern and Roderick*, "from the pen of Shakespeare," was announced for representation. It drew a most crowded house; but the fraud was detected, and Ireland made a public declaration of his impositions, from beginning to end.

MAITZ, who lived in the ninth century, published fifty-nine decretals, which he asserted were by Isidore of Seville, who lived three centuries previously. The object of these forged letters was to exalt the papacy and to corroborate certain dogmas.

At Bremen, in 1837, were printed nine books of *SAXONIC RITUAL*, and it was said

that the MSS. had been discovered in the convent of St. Maria de Merinhão, by a colonel Pereira in the Portuguese army; but it was ascertained that there was no such convent, nor any such colonel, and that the paper of this "ancient" MS. bore the water-mark of Osnabrück paper-mills.

Forget-me-nots of the Angels.
So Longfellow calls the stars.

Silently, one by one, in the infinite meadows of heaven
Blossomed the lovely stars, the "forget me nots" of the angels.

Longfellow, *Evangeline* (1849).

Forgive, Blest Shade . . . This celebrated epitaph in Brading Churchyard, Isle of Wight, is an altered version, by the Rev. John Gill (curate of Newchurch), of one originally composed by Mrs. Anne Steele, daughter of a baptist minister at Bristol.

Forgiveness.

Forgiveness to the injured doth belong;
But they ne'er pardon who have done the wrong.
Dryden, *The conquest of Granada*.

Forks, the gallows. (Latin, *furca*.) Cicero (*De Dicit.* i. 26) says: "Ferens furcam ductus est" ("he was led forth, bearing his gallows"). "Eurenfer" was a slave made to carry a *furca* for punishment.

Forked Cap, a bishop's mitre. John Shelton, speaking of the clergy, says:

They grape and they gape.
Al to haue promotion. There's their whole deuotion,
With money, if it will hap, To catch the forked cap
Colymbus Clout (time, Henry VIII.)

Fornarina (La), the baker's daughter, of whom Raphael was devotedly fond, and whose likeness appears in several of his pictures. Her name was Margherita.

Forrest (George), Esq., M.A., the *num de plume* of the Rev. J. G. Wood, author of *Every Boy's Book* (1855), etc.

Fortinbras, prince of Norway.—Shakespeare, *Hamlet* (1596).

Fortunatus, a man on the brink of starvation, on whom Fortune offers to bestow either wisdom, strength, riches, health, beauty, or long life. He chooses riches, and she gives him an inexhaustible purse. Subsequently, the sultan gives him a wishing-cap, which as soon as he puts on his head, will transport him to any spot he likes. These gifts prove the ruin of Fortunatus and his sons.

* * This is one of the Italian tales called *Novelle*, by Straparola. There is a German

version, and a French one, as far back as 1535. The story was dramatized in 1553 by Hans Sachs; and in 1600 by Thomas Dekker, under the title of *The Pleasant Comedie of Old Fortunatus*. Ludwig Tieck, in 1816, poetized the tale under the title of *Phantastus*.

The purse of Fortunatus could not supply you.—Molcroft, *The Road to Ruin*, l. 2.

Fortunatus's Purse, a purse which was inexhaustible. It was given to Fortunatus by Fortune herself.

Fortunatus's Wishing-cap, a cap given by the sultan to Fortunatus. He had only to put it on his head and wish, when he would find himself transported to any spot he liked.

Fortune of Love, in ten books, by Antonio Lofrasco, a Sardinian poet.

"By my holy office," cried the curé, "since Apollo and the Muses were the offspring of Jove, there never was a better or more delightful romance. He who has never read it, has missed a fund of entertainment. Give it me, Mr. Nicholas, I would rather have that book than a croquet of the very best Florence silk."—Gervantes, *Don Quixote*, l. 1. 6 (1846).

Fortune's Frolic, a farce by Allingham. Lord Lackwit died suddenly, and the heir of his title and estates was Robin Roughhead, a poor labourer, engaged to Dolly, a cottager's daughter. The object of the farce is to show the pleasure of doing good, and the blessings which a little liberality can dispense. Robin was not spoiled by his good fortune, but married Dolly, and became the good genius of the cottage tenantry.

Fortunes of Nigel, a novel by Sir W. Scott (1822). This story gives an excellent picture of the times of James I., and the account of Alsatia is wholly unrivalled. The character of king James, poor, proud, and pedantic, is a masterly historic sketch.

Fortunio, one of the three daughters of an old lord, who at the age of four score was called out to join the army levied against the emperor of Metapa. Fortunio put on military costume, and went in place of her father. On her way, a fairy gave her a horse named Comrade, not only of incredible swiftness, but all-knowing, and endowed with human speech; she also gave her an inexhaustible Turkey-leather trunk, full of money, jewels, and fine clothes. By the advice of Comrade, she hired seven gifted servants, named Strongback, Lightfoot, Marksman, Fine-ear, Boaster, Tinsmith, and Gragoon. After performing several marvellous feats by the aid of her horse

and servants, Fortunio married Alfurite (3 syl.) the king of her country.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* (1682).

* * The tale is reproduced in Grimm's *Goblins*.

Fortunio's Horse, Comrade, which not only possessed incredible speed, but knew all things, and was gifted with human speech.

Fortunio's Attendants.

Tringest drank up the lakes and ponds, and thus caught for his master [sic] most delicate fish. Lightfoot hunted down venison, and caught hares by the ears. As for Marksmen, he gave neither pertridges nor pheasants any quarter; and whatever amount of game Marksmen shot, strongback would carry without inconvenience.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Fortunio," 1682).

Fortunio's Sisters. • Whatever gifts Fortunio sent her sisters, their touch rendered them immediately worthless. Thus the coffers of jewels and gold, "became only cut glass and false pistoles" the moment the jealous sisters touched them.

Fortunio's Turkey-leather Trunk, full of suits of all sorts, swords, jewels, and gold. The fairy told Fortunio "she needed but to stamp with her foot, and call for the Turkey-leather trunk, and it would always come to her, full of money and jewels, fine linen and lace."—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* (1682).

Forty Thieves, also called the tale of "Ali Baba." These thieves lived in a vast cave, the door of which opened and shut at the words, "Open, Sesamé!" "Shut, Sesamé!" One day, Ali Baba, a wood-monger, accidentally discovered the secret, and made himself rich by carrying off gold from the stolen hoards. The captain tried several schemes to discover the thief, but was always outwitted by Morgiana, the wood-cutter's female slave, who, with boiling oil, killed the whole band, and at length stabbed the captain himself with his own dagger.—*Arabian Nights* ("Ali Baba or the Forty Thieves").

Forty-five (No. 45), the celebrated number of Wilkes's *North Britain*, in which the ministers were accused of "putting a lie into the king's mouth."

Forwards (Marshal). Blücher is so called for his dash and readiness to attack in the campaign of 1813 (1742-1819).

Foscari (Francis), dogs of Venice for thirty-five years. He saw three of his sons die, and the fourth, named Jacopo, was banished by the Council of Ten for taking bribes from his country's enemies. The old doge also was deposed at the age

of 84. As he was descending the "Giant Staircase" to take leave of his son, he heard the bell announce the election of his successor, and he dropped down dead.

Jacopo Foscarei, the fourth and only surviving son of Francis Foscari the doge of Venice. He was banished for taking bribes of foreign princes. Jacopo had been several times tortured, and died soon after his banishment to Candia.—Byron, *The Two Foscari* (1820).

* * Verdi has taken this subject for an opera.

Foss (Corporal), a disabled soldier, who served many years under lieutenant Worthington, and remained his ordinary when the lieutenant retired from the service. Corporal Foss loved his master and Miss Emily the lieutenant's daughter, and he gloried in his profession. Though brusque in manner, he was tender-hearted as a child.—G. Colman, *The Poor Gentleman* (1802).

* * Corporal Foss is modelled from "corporal Trim," in Sterne's *Tristram Shandy* (1759).

Foss-way, the longest of the Roman roads, from Mt. Michael, in Cornwall, to Caithness (the furthest north of Scotland). Drayton says the Foss-way, Watling Street, and Iknield Street were constructed by Mulmutius, son of Cloten king of Cornwall, who gained the sceptre of Britain after the period of anarchy which followed the murder of Porrex by his mother (about B.C. 700).

The Foss exceeds me (Watling Street) many a mile,
That holds from shore to shore the length of all the isle.
From where rich Cornwall points to the Iberian seas,
Till colder Caithness tells the scattered Oracles.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xvi. (1613)

Foster (Captain), on guard at Tully Veolau ruin.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Foster, the English champion.—Sir W. Scott, *The Laird's Jock* (time, Elizabeth).

Foster (Anthony) or "Tuny-fire-the-Faggot," agent of the earl of Leicester at Cuninor Place.—Sir W. Scott, *Kennelworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Foster (Sir John), the English warrior.—Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth).

Foster (Dr. James), a dissenting minister, who preached on Sunday evenings for above twenty years, from 1728-1749, in Old Jewry (died 1753).

Let modest Foster, if he will, excel
Ten metropolitans in preaching well.

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Foul-weather Jack, commodore Byron (1728-1786).

Foundling (*The*). Harriet Raymond, whose mother died in childbirth, was committed to the charge of a *gouvernante*, who announced to her father (sir Charles Raymond) that the child was dead. This, however, was not true, for the *gouvernante* changed the child's name to Fidelia, and sold her at the age of 12 to one Villard. One night, Charles Belmont, passing Villard's house, heard the cries of a girl for help, he rescued her and took her to his own home, where he gave her in charge to his sister Rosetta. The two girls became companions and friends, and Charles fell in love with the "foundling." The *gouvernante*, on her death-bed, revealed the secret to sir Charles Raymond, the mystery was cleared up, and Fidelia became the wife of Charles Belmont. Rosetta gave her hand to Fidelia's brother, colonel Raymond.—Edward Moore, *The Foundling* (1748).

Fountain, Bellamore, and Harb'rain, suitors to lady Harb'rain, a widow. They are the chums of Valentine the gallant, who would not be persuaded to keep his estate.—Blaumont and Fletcher, *Wit without Money* (1639).

Fountain of Life, Alexander Hales "the Irrrefragable Doctor" (*-1245).

Fountain of Youth, a marvellous fountain in the island of Bimini (one of the Bahama group). It had the virtue of restoring the aged to youth again. In the middle ages it was really believed to exist, and Juan Ponce de Leon, among other Spanish navigators, went in serious quest of this fountain.

Four Kings (*The*) of a pack of cards are Charlemagne (*the Franco-German king*), David (*the Jewish king*), Alexander (*the Macedonian king*), and Caesar (*the Roman king*). These four kings are representatives of the four great monarchies.

Four Masters (*The*). (1) Michael O'Clerighe; (2) Cucoirighe O'Clerighe; (3) Maurice Conry; (4) Fearfeasa Conry. These four masters were the authors of the *Annals of Donegal*.

* O'Clerighe is sometimes Anglicized into *Clackson*, and Cucoirighe into *Peregrine*.

Four Stones marked the extent of a tumultus. With the body of a hero was buried his sword and the heads of twelve

arrows; while on the surface of the tumultus was placed the horn of a deer.

Four stones rise on the grave of Athalia, Cathba, son of Torrian, thou wait a sunbeam in Erin—Owen, *Alfred*, 1.

Fourberies de Scapin (*Les*), by Molière (1671). Scapin is the valet of Leandre, son of signior Géronte (2 *syl.*), who falls in love with Zerbinette, supposed to be a gipsy, but in reality the daughter of signior Argante (2 *syl.*), stolen by the gipsies in early childhood. Her brother Octave (2 *syl.*) falls in love with Hyacinthe, whom he supposes to be Hyacinthe Pandolphe of Tarantum, but who turns out to be Hyacinthe Géronte, the sister of Leandre. Now, the gipsies demand £1500 as the ransom of Zerbinette, and Octave requires £80 for his marriage with Hyacinthe. Scapin obtains both these sums from the fathers under false pretences, and at the end of the comedy is brought in on a litter, with his head bound as if on the point of death. He begs forgiveness, which he readily obtains; whereupon the "sick man" jumps from the litter to join the banqueters. (See SCAPIN.)

Fourdelis, personification of France, called the true love of Burbon (*Henri IV.*), but enticed away from him by Grantorto (*rebelle*). Talus (*power or might*) rescues her, but when Burbon catches her by her "ragged weeds," she starts back in disdain. However, the knight lifts her on his steed, and rides off with her.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v. 2 (1596).

Fouriérism, a communistic system; so called from Charles Fourier of Besançon (1772-1837).

Fourolle (2 *syl.*), a Will-o'-the-wisp, supposed to have the power of charming sinful human beings into the same form. The charm lasted for a term of years only, unless it chanced that some good catholic, wishing to extinguish the wandering flame, made to it the sign of the cross, in which case the sinful creature became a fourolle every night, by way of penance.

She does not know the way; she is not honest, Maud. Do you not know—I am afraid to say it aloud, she is—a fourolle!—*Twelfth Day* ("Beside the Hills," 1).

Fourteen, the name of a young man who could do the work of fourteen men, but had also the appetite of fourteen men. Like Christoph'erna, he carried our Lord across a stream, for which service the Saviour gave him a meek, saying, "Whatever you wish for will come into

this sack, if you only say 'Artichula mur-chila!' (i.e. "come (or go) into my sack"). Fourteen's last achievement was this: He went to paradise, and being refused admission, poked his sack through the keyhole of the door; then crying out "Artichula mur-chila!" ("get into the sack"), he found himself on the other side of the door, and, of course, in paradise.—Rev. W. Webster, *Basque Legends*, 195 (1877).

Fourteen. This number plays a very conspicuous part in French history, especially in the reigns of Henri IV. and Louis XIV. For example.

14th May, 1621, the first Henr was consecrated, and 14th May, 1810, the last Henr was anointed.
14 letters compose the name of Henri de Bourbon, the 14th king of France and Navarre.

14th December, 1553 (14 centuries and 14 years from the birth of Christ), Henri IV. was born and 1434th together = 14.

14th May, 1654, Henri II. died and the 14th year of the reign of Louis XIV. was carried out and 4 times 14 years later Henri IV. was assassinated.

14th May, 1559, was the birth of Margaret de Valois, first wife of Henri IV.

14th May, 1588, the Parliament revolted against Henri III., under the leadership of Henri de Rohan.

14th March, 1590, Henri IV. was proclaimed king of France.

14th May, 1600, Henri IV. was repulsed from the Louvre of Paris.

14th November, 1600, "The Sixteen" took oath to die rather than serve the huguenot king Henri IV.

14th November, 1602, the Huguenot king Henri IV. died of poison, but which excluded Henri IV. from religion.

14th December, 1596, the duke of Savoy was reconciled to Henri IV.

14th September, 1606, the dauphin (Louis XIII.) son of Henri IV., was baptised.

14th May, 1610, Ravaillac murdered Henri IV. in the Rue de la Ferronnerie. Henri IV. lived 4 times 14 years.

14th May, 1643, died Louis XIII., son of Henri IV. (the same day and month as his father). And 1643 added together = 14, just as 1643 the birth of Henri IV. = 14.

Louis XIV. mounted the throne 1643 which added together = 14.

Louis XIV. died 1715 which added together = 14.

Louis XIV. lived 72 years, which added together = 14.

Louis XV. mounted the throne 1715, which added together = 14.

Louis XV. died 1774 (the two extremes are 14, and the two means 77 = 14).

Louis XVI. published the edict for the Concord of the States general in the 14th year of his reign (September 27, 1790).

Louis XVIII. was restored to the throne Napoleon abdicated, the "Peace of Paris" was signed, and the "Congress of Vienna" met in 1814, and these figures added together = 14.

In 1814 = 14, was the death of the duc de Reichstadt (only son of Napoleon I.).

In 1814 = 14, the law was passed for the fortification of Paris.

In 1850 = 14, Louis Philippe died.

Fourteen Hundred! the cry on 'Change when a stranger enters the sacred precincts. The question is then asked, "Will you purchase my new navy five per cents., sir?" after which the stranger hustled out without mercy.

FOX (That), Herod Antipas (a.c. 4 to 39).

and tell that fox, Behold, I cast out devils—

FOX (The Old), marshal Soult (1769–1851).

Foxley (Squire Matthew), a magistrate who examines Darsie Latimer [i.e. sir Arthur Darsie Redgauntlet], after he had been attacked by the rioters.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Fracasse (Capitaine), the French Bombastic Furioso.—Theophile Gautier.

Fra Diavolo, the sobriquet of Michel Pozza, a Calabrian insurgent and brigand chief. In 1799 cardinal Ruffo made him a colonel in the Neapolitan army, but in 1806 he was captured by the French, and hanged at Naples. Auber has a comic opera so entitled, the libretto of which was written by Scribe, but nothing of the true character of the brigand chief appears in the opera.

Fradu'bio [i.e. brother David], In his youth he loved Frädisa, but riding with her one day they encountered a knight accompanied by Duesca (the fairer), and fought to decide which lady was the fairer. The stranger knight fell, and both ladies being saddled on the victor, Duesca changed her rival into a tree. One day Fradu'bio saw Duesca bathing, and was so shocked at her deformity that he determined to abandon her, but the witch anointed him during sleep with herbs to produce insensibility, and then planted him as a tree beside Frädisa. The Red Cross Knight plucked a bough from this tree, and seeing with horror that blood dripped from the rift, was told this tale of the metamorphosis.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, i. 2 (1590).

Frail (Mrs.), a demirep. Scandal says she is a mixture of "pride, folly, affectation, wantonness, inconstancy, covetousness, dissimulation, malice, and ignorance, but a celebrated beauty" (act i.). She is entrapped into marriage with Tattle.—W. Congreve, *Lovers for Love* (1695).

Francatelli, a chef de cuisine at Windsor Castle, Crockford's, and at the Freemasons' Tavern. He succeeded Ude at Crockford's.

Frances, daughter of Vandanke (2 syl.) burgomaster of Bruges.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Beggars' Bush* (1622).

Francesca, daughter of Guido da Polenta (lord of Ravenna). She was given by her father in marriage to Lanciotto,

son of Malatesta lord of Rimini, who was deformed. His brother Paolo, who was a handsome man, won the affections of Francesca; but being caught in adultery, both of them were put to death by Lancelotto. Francesca told Dante that the tale of Lancelot and Guinevere caused her fall. The tale forms the close of Dante's *Hell*, v., and is alluded to by Petrarch in his *Triumph of Love*, iii.

* Leigh Hunt has a poem on the subject, and Silvio Pellico has made it the subject of a tragedy.

Francesca, a Venetian maiden, daughter of old Minotti governor of Corinth. Alp, the Venetian commander of the Turkish army in the siege of Corinth, loved her; but she refused to marry a renegade. Alp was shot in the siege, and Francesca died of a broken heart.—Byron, *Sage of Corinth* (1816).

Medora, Nenia, Laila, Francis, and Theresa it has been alleged, are but children of one fancy, with differences resulting from climate and circumstances.—Finden, *Byron Beauties*.

* "Medora," in *The Corsair*; "Nenia," in *The Island*; "Laila," in *The Giaour*; and "Theresa," in *Mazeppa*.

Francesco, the "Iago" of Massinger's *Duke of Milan*: the duke Sforza "the More" being "Othello;" and the cause of hatred being that Sforza had seduced "Eugenia," Francesco's sister. As Iago was Othello's favourite and ancient, so Francesco was Sforza's favourite and chief minister. During Sforza's absence with the camp, Francesco tried to corrupt the duke's beautiful young bride Marcelia, and being repulsed, accused her to the duke of wishing to play the wanton with him. The duke believed his favourite minister, and in his mad jealousy ran upon Marcelia and slew her. He was then poisoned by Eugenia, whom he had seduced.—Massinger, *The Duke of Milan* (1622). (See FRANCISCO.)

Francis, the faithful, devoted servant of "the stranger." Quite impenetrable to all idle curiosity.—Benj. Thompson, *The Stranger* (1797).

Francis (Father), a Dominican monk, the confessor of Simon Glover.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Francis (Fulter), a monk of the convent at Namur.—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

Franciscans. So called from St. Francis of Assisi, their founder, in 1208.

Called "Min'orites" (or *Inferiores*), from their professed humility; "Gray Friars," from the colour of their coarse clothing; "Mendicants," because they obtained their daily food by begging; "Observants," because they observed the rule of poverty. Those who lived in convents were called "Conventual Friars."

Franciscan Sisters were called "Clares," "Poor Clares," "Minorettes," "Mendicants," and "Urbanites" (3 syl.).

Francis'co, the son of Valentine. Both father and son are in love with Cellide (2 syl.), but the lady naturally prefers the son.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *Mons. Thomas* (1612).

Francis'co, a musician, Antonio's boy in *The Chances*, a comedy by Beaumont and Fletcher (1620).

Francisco, younger brother of Valentine (the gentleman who will not be persuaded to keep his estate). (See FRANCISCO.)—Beaumont and Fletcher, *Wit Without Money* (1639).

Franguestan, famous for enamel. Of complexion more fair than the enamel of Frangestan.—W. Lockhart, *10001* (1764).

Frank, sister to Frederick; passionately in love with captain Jacomo the woman-hater.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Captain* (1613).

Frankenstein (3 syl.), a student, who constructed, out of the fragments of bodies picked from churchyards and dissecting-rooms, a human form without a soul. The monster had muscular strength, animal passions, and active life, but "no breath of divinity." It longed for animal love and animal sympathy, but was shunned by all. It was most powerful for evil, and being fully conscious of its own defects and deformities, sought with persistency to inflict retribution on the young student who had called it into being.—Mrs. Shelley, *Frankenstein* (1817).

In the summer of 1816, lord Byron and Mr. and Mrs. Sh. lay reposed on the banks of the lake of Geneva . . . as the Shelleys often passed their evenings with Byron, at his house at Mordant. During a week of rain, having amused themselves with reading German ghost stories, they agreed to write something in imitation of them. "You and I," said lord Byron to Mrs. Shelley, "will publish ours together." He then began his tale of the *Vampire* . . . but the most memorable part of this story-telling company was Mrs. Shelley's wild and wonderful romance of *Frankenstein*.—T. Moore, *Life of Byron*.

Frankford (Mr. and Mrs.). Mrs. Frankford proved unfaithful to her marriage vow, and Mr. Frankford sent her to reside on one of his estates. She died

of grief; but on her death-bed her husband went to see her, and forgave her.—John Heywood, *A Woman Killed by Kindness* (1576-1645).

Franklin (Lady), the half-sister of Sir John Vesoy, and a young widow. Lady Franklin had an angelic temper, which nothing disturbed, and she really believed that "whatever is is best." She could bear with unruffled feathers even the failure of a new cap or the disappointment of a new gown. This paragon of women loved and married Mr. Graves, a dolorous widower, for ever sighing over the superlative excellences of his "sainted Maria," his first wife.—Lord L. Bulwer Lytton, *Money* (1840).

Franklin (The Polish), Thaddeus Czacki (1766-1813).

Franklin's Tale (The), in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, is that of "Dorigen and Arviragus." Dorigen, a lady of rank, married Arviragus, out of pity for his love and meekness. One Aurelius tried to corrupt her, but she said she would never listen to his suit till "on these coasts there n'is no stone y-seen." Aurelius contrived by magic to clear the coast of stones, and Arviragus insisted that Dorigen should keep touch with him. When Aurelius heard thereof, and saw the deep grief of the lady, he said he would rather die than injure so true a wife and so noble a gentleman.

* * This tale is taken from *The Decameron*, x. 5. (See *DIANORA*, p. 251.) There is also a very similar one in Boccaccio's *Philoposo*.

Frankly (Charles), a light-hearted, joyous, enthusiastic young man, in love with Clarinda, whom he marries.—Dr. Hoadly, *The Suspicious Husband* (1747).

Franval (Madame), born of a noble family, is proud as the proudest of the old French noblesse. Captain St. Almie, the son of a merchant, loves her daughter; but the haughty aristocrat looks with disdain on such an alliance. However, her daughter Marianne is of another way of thinking, and loves the merchant's son. Her brother intercedes in her behalf, and madame makes a virtue of necessity, with as much grace as possible.—Th. Holcroft, *The Debt and Dumb* (1785).

Fra'teret'to, a fiend, who told Edgar that Nero was an angler in the Lake of Darkness.—Shakespeare, *King Lear* (1605).

Fraud, seen by Danté between the sixth and seventh circles of the Inferno.

His head and upper part exposed on hand,
But laid not on the shore his bestial train.
His face the semblance of a just man's wore
(So kind and graceful was its outward cheer).
The rest was serpent, all. Two sluggy claws
Reached to the armpits, and the back and breast
And either side were painted o'er with nodes
And orbits.

Danté, *Hell*, xvi. (1800).

Freckles Cured. "The entrails of crocodiles," says Ovid, "are excellent to take freckles or spots from the face and to whiten the skin." As Pharos, an island in the mouth of the Nile, abounded in crocodiles, the poet advises those who are swarthy and freckled to use the Pharian wash.

If swarthy, to the Pharian varnish fly.
Ovid, *Art of Love*, iii. (B.C. 2).

Frod or Frederick Lewis prince of Wales, father of George III., was struck by a cricket-ball in front of Cliefden House, in the autumn of 1750, and died the following spring. It was of this prince that it was written, by way of epitaph:

He was alive, and is dead;
And as it is only Fred,
Why, there's no more to be said.

Frederick, the usurping duke, father of Celia and uncle of Rosalind. He was about to make war upon his banished brother, when a hermit encountered him, and so completely changed him that he not only restored his brother to his dukedom, but he retired to a religious house, and passed the rest of his life in penitence and acts of devotion.—Shakespeare, *As You Like It* (1598).

Frederick, the unnatural and licentious brother of Alphonso king of Naples, whose kingdom he usurped. He tried to seduce Evanthé (3 syl.), the chaste wife of Valerio, but not succeeding in his infamous design, he offered her as a concubine for one month to any one who, at the end of that period, would yield his head to the block. As no one would accept the terms, Evanthé was restored to her husband.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *A Wife for a Month* (1624).

Frederick (Don), a Portuguese merchant, the friend of don Felix.—Mrs. Centlivre, *The Wonder* (1714).

Frederick the Great in Flight. In 1741 was the battle of Moltwitz, in which the Prussians carried the day, and the Austrians fled; but Frederick, who commanded the cavalry, was put to flight

early in the action, and thinking that all was lost, fled with his staff many miles from the scene of action

Frederick the Great from Mülwitz declined to run.
Byron, *Don Juan* v. li. 2 (1804)

Freeborn John, John Lallurne, the republican (1613-1657).

Freehold, a grumpy rustic, but soft-hearted old gentleman farmer, who hates all new-fangled notions, and detests "men of fashion." He lives in his farm-house with his niece and daughter.

Aura Freehold, daughter of Freehold. A pretty, courageous, high-spirited lass, who wins the heart of Mordley, a minion of the world and a libertine.—John Philip Kemble, *The Farmer's Boy*

Freelove (*Freelove*) aunt to Harriett [Russet]. A woman of the world, "a mischievous as a monkey and cunning too" (act i. 1).—George Colman, *The Jealous Wife* (1761).

Freeman (*Freeman*) the friend of Lovel, whom he assists in exposing the extravagance of his servants. See *Freeman*, *High Life in Low Life* (1765)

Freeman (*Freeman*), brother of Mrs. Sullen and friend of Aimwell.—George Farquhar, *The Beaux' Stratagem* (1707)

Freeman (*Freeman*), a name assumed by the duchess of Marlborough in her correspondence with Queen Anne, who called herself 'Mrs. Morley'

Freemason (*Freemason*), the Hon. Miss Elizabeth St. Ledger (afterwards Mrs. Aldworth), daughter of Arthur Lord Doneraile. In order to witness the proceedings of a lodge held in her father's house, she hid herself in an empty clock-case, but, being discovered, she was compelled to become a member of the craft.

Freemasons' Buildings. St. Paul's Cathedral, London, in 604, and St. Peter's, Westminster, in 605, were both built by freemasons. Gunulph bishop of Rochester, who built White Tower, was a grand-master, so was Peter of Colechurch, architect of Old London Bridge. Henry VII's Chapel, Westminster, is the work of a master mason. Sir Thomas Gresham, who planned the Royal Exchange, was also a master mason; so were Inigo Jones and Sir Christopher Wren. Covent Garden Theatre was founded, in 1808, by the prince of Wales, in his capacity of grand-master.

Freeport (*Freeport*), a London merchant, industrious, generous, and of sound good sense. He was one of the members of the hypothetical club under whose auspices the *Spectator* was entered.

Freiherr von Guttingen, having collected the poor of his neighbourhood in a great barn, burnt them to death, and mocked their cries of agony. Being invaded by a swarm of mice, he shut himself up in his castle of Güttingen, in the lake of Constance, but the vermin pursued him, and devoured him alive. The castle then sank in the lake, and may still be seen there. (See Harro.)

Freischütz (*Freischütz*), a legendary German archer in league with the devil. The devil gave him seven balls, six of which were to hit with certainty any mark he aimed at, but the seventh was to be directed according to the will of the giver.—Wagner, *Der Freischütz* (an opera, 1822).

* * * The libretto is by F. Kind, taken from Apollonius of Tyana (or ghost-book), where the legend appeared in a poetic form in 1810

Fregon (*Fregon*), the person bitten by a mad dog, referred to by Goldsmith in the lines

The man recovered of the bite
The dog it was that died!

Keep on a Mad Dog.

I spent a credit Jean Fregon's claim?

Le report on mount
Gibson's decline and fall etc. v. 4. (Johnson's notes)

Freston, an enchanter, introduced in the romance of *Don Quixote* of *Graciosa*.

Freston, the enchanter, who bore Don Quixote especial ill will. When the knight's library was destroyed, he was told that some enchanter had carried off the books and the cupboard which contained them. The niece thought the enchanter's name was Mungton, but the don corrected her, and said, "You mean Freston." "Yes, yes," said the niece, "I knew the name ended in ton."

That Freston said the knight, is doing me all the mischief his malice once can invent, but I regard him not.—Ch.

That cursed Freston said the knight, "who stole my closet and books has transformed the giants into windmills (ch. 8).—I errant, *Don Quixote*, I. 1. (1605)

Friars. The four great religious orders were Dominicans, Franciscans, Augustines, and Carmelites (8 syl.). Dominicans are called *black friars*, Franciscans *gray friars*, and the other two *white friars*. A fifth order was the Trinitarians or Crutched friars, a later

foundation. The Dominicans were furthermore called *Fratres Majores*, and the Franciscans *Fratres Minores*.

(For friars famed in fable or story, see under each respective name or pseudonym.)

Friar's Tale (*The*), by Chaucer, in *The Canterbury Tales* (1388). An archdeacon employed a sumpnour as his secret spy to find out offenders, with the view of exacting fines from them. In order to accomplish this more effectually, the sumpnour entered into a compact with the devil, disguised as a yeoman. Those who imprecated the devil were to be dealt with by the yeoman-devil, and those who imprecated God were to be the sumpnour's share. They came in time to an old woman "of whom they knew no wrong," and demanded twelve pence "for cursing." She pleaded poverty, when the sumpnour exclaimed, "The foul fiend fetch me if I excuse thee!" and immediately the foul fiend at his side did seize him, and made off with him too.

Fribble, a contemptible molly-coddle, troubled with weak nerves. He "speaks like a lady for all the world, and never swears. . . . He wears nice white gloves, and tells his lady-love what ribbons become her complexion, where to stick her patches, who is the best milliner, where they sell the best tea, what is the best wash for the face, and the best paste for the hands. He is always playing with his lady's fan, and showing his teeth." He says when he is married:

"All the domestic business will be taken from my wife's hands. I shall make the tea, comb the hair, and dress the children myself. — D. Garrick, *Miss in Her Teens* (1763).

Friday (*My man*), a young Indian, whom Robinson Crusoe saved from death on a Friday, and kept as his servant and companion on the desert island. — Defoe, *Robinson Crusoe* (1709).

Friday Street (London). So called because it was the street of fishmongers, who served the Friday markets. — Stow.

Friday Tree (*A*), a trial, misfortune, or cross: so called from the "accursed tree" on which the Saviour was crucified on a Friday.

Friend (*The Poor Man's*), Nell Gwynne (1612-1691).

Friend of Man (*The*), the marquis de Mirabeau; so called from one of his

books, entitled *L'Ami des Hommes* (1715-1789).

Friends.

Frenchmen: Montaigne and Etienne de la Boëtie.

Germans: Goethe and Schiller.

Greeks: Achilles and Patroclus; Diomedes and Helenos; Epaminondas and Pelopidas; Harmodios and Aristogiton; Hercules and Iolaos; Idomenus (1 syl.) and Merion; Pylades and Orestes; Septimios and Alexander; Theseus (2 syl.) and Pirithoos.

Jews: David and Jonathan; Christ and the beloved disciple.

Syracusans: Damon and Pythias, Sagarissa and Amoret.

Trojans: Nisus and Euryalus.

Of Feudal History: Amys and Amylion.

Friends Falling out.

I am friends, when they fall out most cruel comers to
Sponser, *Fairy Queen*, iv. 2 (1596).

Friendly (*Sir Thomas*), a gouty baronet living at Friendly Hall.

Lady Friendly, wife of sir Thomas.

Frank Friendly, son of sir Thomas and fellow-collegian with Ned Blushing-ton.

Donch Friendly, daughter of sir Thomas. She marries Edward Blushing-ton "the bashful man." — W. T. Moncreff, *The Bashful Man*.

Frithiof [*Frithiof*], a hero of Icelandic story. He married Ingeborg [*Ingeborg*], daughter of a petty Norwegian king, and the widow of Hring. His adventures are recorded in an ancient Icelandic saga of the thirteenth century.

* * * Bishop Tegner has made this story the groundwork of his poem entitled *Frithiof's Saga*.

Frithiof's Sword, Angurvadal.

* * * *Frithiof* means "peace-maker," and *Angurvadal* means "stream of anguish."

Fritz (*Old*), Frederick II. "the Great," king of Prussia (1712, 1740-1786).

Fritz, a gardener, passionately fond of flowers, the only subject he can talk about. — E. Stirling, *The Prisoner of State* (1847).

Frog (*Nic.*), the linen-draper. The Dutch are so called in Arbuthnot's *History of John Bull*.

Nic. Frog was a cunning, riy rogue, quite the reverse of John Bull in many particulars; covetous, frugal; mixed domestic affairs, would pinch his belly to save his pockets.

in England. The skit is meant to satirize the *parvenu* English abroad.

Phil Fudge, Esq., father of Bob and Biddy Fudge; a hack writer devoted to legitimacy and the Bourbons. He is a secret agent of lord Castlereagh [*Kar'st'ray*], to whom he addresses letters ii. and ix., and points out to his lordship that Robert Fudge will be very glad to receive a snug Government appointment, and hopes that his lordship will not fail to bear him in mind. Letter vi. he addresses to his brother, showing how the Fudge family is prospering, and ending thus:

Should we but follow the way
of Sidmouth and of Castlereagh,
I hope we long to see the day
When England's wisest statesmen, like us,
Lawyers, poets, will all be—*Edwards*.

Miss Biddy Fudge, a sentimental girl of 18, in love with "romances, high bonnets, and Mde. le Roy." She writes letters i., v., x., and xii., describing to her friend Dolly or Dorothy the sights of Paris, and especially how she becomes acquainted with a gentleman whom she believes to be the king of Prussia in disguise, but afterwards she discovers that her disguised king calls himself "colonel Calicot." Going with her brother to buy some handkerchiefs, her visions of glory are sadly dashed when "the hero she fondly had fancied a king" turns out to be a common linen-draper. "There stood the vile treacherous thing, with the yard-measure in his hand." "One tear of compassion for your poor heart-broken friend. P.S.—You will be delighted to know we are going to hear Brumel to-night, and have obtained the governor's box; we shall all enjoy a hearty good laugh, I am sure."

Bob or Robert Fudge, son of Phil Fudge, Esq., a young exquisite of the first-water, writes letters iii. and viii. to his friend Richard. These letters describe how French dandies dress, eat, and kill time.—T. Moore (1818).

* * A sequel, called *The Fudge Family in England*, was published.

Fulgentio, a kinsman of Roberto (king of the two Sicilies). He was the most rising and most insolent man in the court. Cami'ola calls him "a suit-broker," and says he had the worst report among all good men for bribery and extortion. This canker obtained the king's leave for his marriage with Cami'ola, and he pleaded his suit as a right, not a favour; but the lady rejected him with scorn, and Adoni killed the arrogant "sprig of no-

bility" in a duel.—Massinger, *The Maid of Honour* (1637).

Fulmer, a man with many shifts, none of which succeeded. He says:

"I have bent through every quarter of the compass; I have blustered for prerogative; I have bellowed for freedom; I have offered to serve my country; I have engaged to betray it . . . I have talked treason, with treason . . . And here I set up as a bookseller, but men leave off reading, and if I were to turn butcher, I believe . . . they'd leave off eating."—Act ii. 1.

Putty Fulmer, an unprincipled, flashy woman, living with Fulmer, with the brevet rank of wife. She is a swindler, a scandal-monger, anything, in short, to turn a penny by; but her villainy brings her to grief.—Cumberland, *The West Indian* (1771).

Fum, George IV. The Chinese *fun* is a mixture of goose, stag, and snake, with the beak of a cock; a combination of folly, cowardice, malice, and conceit.

And where is Fum the Fourth, our royal bird?
Byron, *Don Juan*, xl. 73 (1824).

Fum-Hoam, the mandarin who restored Malek-al-Saleem king of Georgia to his throne, and related to the king's daughter Gulchenraz [*Gundogdi*] his numerous metamorphoses: He was first Pirash, who murdered Siamek the usurper; then a flea; then a little dog; then an Indian maiden named Massouma; then a bee; then a cricket; then a mouse; then Abzenderond the imaum; then the daughter of a rich Indian merchant, the Jezzad of Iolcos, the greatest beauty of Greece; then a foundling found by a diver in a box; then Dugmè queen of Persia; then a young woman named Hengu; then an ape; then a midwife's daughter of Tartary; then the only son of the sultan of Agra; then an Arabian physician; then a wild man named Kolao; then a slave; then the son of a cad; of Irzerum; then a dervise; then an Indian prince; and lastly Fum-Hoam.—T. S. Gueulette, *Chinese Tales* (1723).

Fum-Hoan, first president of the ceremonial academy of Peking.—Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World* (1764).

Fumitory ("earth-smoke"), once thought to be beneficial for dimness of sight.

[*The hermie*] fumitory gets and eye-bright for the eye.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xlii. (1613).

Fungo'so, a character in Ren Jonson's dramas, *Every Man in His Humour* (1598).

Unlucky as Fungoso in the play.
Pope, *Rosny on Criticism*, 328 (1711).

Furor (*intemperate anger*), a mad man

of great strength, the son of Occasion, Sir Guyon, the "Knight of Temperance," overcomes both Furor and his mother, and rescues Phaon from their clutches.—Spenser, *Faery Queen*, ii. 4 (1590).

Fusberta, the sword of Rinaldo.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Fusbos, minister of state to Artaxamenes king of Utopia. When the king cuts down the boots which Bombastus has hung defiantly on a tree, the general engages the king in single combat, and slays him. Fusbos, then coming up, kills Bombastus, "who conquered him." Fusbos, Fusbos him. At the close of the farce, the slurs and rises on the other and join the dance promising "to die again to-morrow, if the king desires it.—W. B. Rhodes, *Faery Queen*, 1590.

Fusbo, a non-deputé of Henry Plunkett, one of the first contributors to the

Fyrapel (Ser), the leopard, the nearest kinsman of king lion, in the beast-epic of *Agnostus* (1818).

G

Gabble Retchet, very like that of birds, heard at night, foreboding trouble. Said to be the souls of unbaptized children wandering through the air till the day of judgment.

Gabor, a Hungarian who aided Prince in saving count Stral's man from the Oder, and was unjustly suspected of being his murderer.—Byron, *Werner*, (1822).

Gabriel (2 or 3 syl.) according to Milton, is called "chief of the angelic guards" (*Paradise Lost*, iv. 549); but in bk. vi. 44, etc., Michael is said to be "of celestial armies prince," and Gabriel "in military prowess next."

Oh, Michael of celestial armies prince
And thou in military prowess next
Gabriel lead forth to battle these my sons
Invincible

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, vi. 44, etc. (1666)

* * Gabriel is also called "The Messenger of the Messiah," because he was sent by the Messiah to execute his orders on the earth. He is referred to in

Daniel viii. 16, ix. 21; and in *Isaiah* i. 19, 26.

Gabriel (according to the *Koran* and Sale's notes)

1. It is from this angel that Mahomet professes to have received the *Koran*, and he acts the part of the Holy Ghost in causing believers to receive the divine revelation. —Ch. ii.

2. It was the angel Gabriel that won the battle of Bedr. Mahomet's forces were 319, and the enemy's a thousand; but Gabriel (1) told Mahomet to throw a handful of dust in the air, and on so doing the eyes of the enemy were "confounded," (2) he caused the army of Mahomet to appear twice as many as the army opposed to it, (3) he brought it in heaven 1000 angels, and, mounted on his horse Huzam, led them against the foe —Ch. iii.

3. Gabriel appeared twice to Mahomet in his angelic form: first "in the highest part of the horizon," and next "by the lote tree on the right hand of the throne of God." —Ch. iv.

4. Gabriel's horse is called Huzam, and when the golden calf was made, a little of the dust from under this horse's feet being thrown into its mouth, the calf began to low, and received life. —Ch. v.

Gabriel (according to other legends):

The Persians call Gabriel "the angel of revelations," because he is so frequently employed by God to carry His messages to man.

The Jews call Gabriel their enemy, and the messenger of wrath, but Michael they call their friend, and the messenger of all good tidings.

In medieval romance, Gabriel is the second of the seven spirits which stand before the throne of God, and he is frequently employed to carry the prayers of man to heaven, or bring the messages of God to man.

Longfellow, in the *Golden Legend*, makes Gabriel "the angel of the moon," and says that he "brings to man the gift of hope."

Gabriel Lajeunesse, son of Basil the blacksmith of Grand Pré, in Acadia (now Nova Scotia). He was legally pledged to Evangeline, daughter of Benedict Bellefontaine (the richest farmer of the village); but next day all the inhabitants were exiled by order of George II., and their property confiscated. Gabriel was parted from his troth-plight wife, and Evangeline spent her whole

life in trying to find him. After many wanderings, she went to Pennsylvania, and became a sister of mercy. The plague visited this city, and in the almshouse the sister saw an old man stricken down by the pestilence. It was Gabriel. He tried to whisper her name, but died in the attempt. He was buried, and Evangeline lies beside him in the grave. —Longfellow, *Evangeline* (1819).

Gabrielle (*Charmante*), or *La Belle Gabrielle*, daughter of Antoine d'Estrees (grand-master of artillery and governor of the Ile de France). Henri IV. (1599) happened to stay for the night at the chateau de Cœuvres, and fell in love with Gabrielle, then 19 years old. To throw a veil over his intrigue, he gave her in marriage to Damerval de Liancourt, created her duchess of Beaufort, and took her to live with him at court.

The song beginning "Charmante Gabrielle . . ." is ascribed to Henri IV.

Gabri'na, wife of Arge'o baron of Servia, tried to seduce Philander, a Dutch knight; but Philander fled from the house, where he was a guest. She then accused him to her husband of a wanton insult, and Arge'o, having apprehended him, confined him in a dungeon. One day, Gabri'na visited him there, and implored him to save her from a knight who sought to dishonour her. Philander willingly espoused her cause, and slew the knight, who proved to be her husband. Gabri'na then told her champion that if he refused to marry her, she would accuse him of murder to the magistrates. On this threat he married her, but ere long was killed by poison. Gabri'na now wandered about the country as an old hag, and being fastened on Odori'co, was hung by him to the brunch of an elm. —Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Gabriolet'ta, governess of Brittany, rescued by Amadis de Gaul from the hands of Balan ("the bravest and strongest of all giants"). —Vasco de Lobeira, *Amadis de Gaul*, iv. 129 (fourteenth century).

Gadshill, a companion of sir John Falstaff. This thief receives his name from a place called Gadshill, on the Kentish road, notorious for the many robberies committed there. —Shakespeare, 1 *Henry IV.* act ii. sc. 4 (1597).

Ga'heris (*Sir*), son of Lot (king of Orkney) and Morgause (king Arthur's sister). Being taken captive by sir

Turquine, he was liberated by sir Launcelot du Lac. One night, sir Ga'heris caught his mother in adultery with sir Lamorake, and, holding her by the hair, struck off her head.

"Alas!" said sir Lamorake, "why have you slain your own mother? With more right should ye have slain me." . . . And when it was known that sir Ga'heris had slain his mother, king Arthur was passing wrath, and commanded him to leave his court. —Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, li. 109 (1470).

Gaiour [*Djou'ur*], emperor of China, and father of Badour's (the "most beautiful woman ever seen upon earth"). Badoura married Camaralzaman, the most beautiful of men. —*Arabian Nights* ("Camaralzaman and Badoura"). (See **GIAOUR**.)

Galahad (*Sir*), the chaste son of sir Launcelot and the fair Elaine (king Pelles's daughter, pt. iii. 2), and thus was fulfilled a prophecy that she should become the mother of the noblest knight that was ever born. Queen Guenever says that sir Launcelot "came of the eighth degree from our Saviour, and sir Galahad is of the ninth . . . and, therefore, be they the greatest gentlemen of all the world" (pt. iii. 35). His sword was that which sir Balin released from the maiden's scabbard (see **BALIN**), and his shield belonged to king Euclake [*Erecake*], who received it from Joseph of Arimathy. It was a snow-white shield, on which Joseph had made a cross with his blood (pt. iii. 39). After divers adventures, sir Galahad came to Sarraas, where he was made king, was shown the sangreal by Joseph of Arimathy, and even "took the Lord's body between his hands," and died. Then suddenly "a great multitude of angels bear his soul up to heaven," and "sithence was never no man that could say he had seen the sangreal" (pt. iii. 103).

Sir Galahad was the only knight who could sit in the "Siege Perilous," a seat in the Round Table reserved for the knight destined to achieve the quest of the holy grail, and no other person could sit in it without peril of his life (pt. iii. 32). He also drew from the iron and marble rock the sword which no other knight could release (pt. iii. 33). His great achievement was that of the holy grail. Whatever other persons may say of this mysterious subject, it is quite certain that the Arthurian legends mean that sir Galahad saw with his bodily eyes and touched with his hands "the incarnate Saviour," reproduced by the consecration of the elements

of bread and wine. Other persons see the transformation by the eye of faith only, but sir Galahad saw it bodily with his eyes.

Then the bishop took a wafer, which was made in the likeness of bread, and at the lifting up [the elevation of the host] there came a figure in the likeness of a child, and the visage was as red and as bright as fire; and he smote himself into that bread so they saw that the bread was formed of a fleshly man, and then he put it into the holy vessel again. Then [the bishop] took the holy vessel and came to sir Galahad as he knelt down, and there he received his Saviour. Then wert he and kissed sir Knyght. And knelt at the table and made his prayers, and suddenly he was departed. And a great multitude of angels bear his soul to heaven.—*T. Malory, History of Prince Arthur*, iii. 101-103 (1471).

* * Sir Galahalt, the son of sir Brewnor, must not be confounded with sir Galahad, the son of sir Launcelot.

Galahalt (*Sp.*), called "The Haut Prince," son of sir Brewnor. He was one of the knights of the Round Table.

* * This knight must not be confounded with sir Galahad, the son of sir Launcelot and Elaine (daughter of king Pellés).

Gal'antyse (3 *syl.*), the steed given to Graunde Amoure by king Mellyryus.

At it myself shall give you a worthy steed,
Called Galantyse, to help you in your need.
Stephen Hawes, The Pastime of Pleasure, xviii (1512).

Ga'laor (*Pem.*), brother of Amadis of Gaul. A desultor amorous, who, as don Quixote says, "made love to every pretty girl he met." His adventures form a strong contrast to those of his more serious brother.—*Amadis of Gaul* (fourteenth century).

A barber in the village insisted that none equalled
The Knight of the Lion the famous, knight don
Galaor his brother.—*Cervantes, Don Quixote* i. 1. 1 (1605).

Gal'apas, a giant of "marvellous height" in the army of Lucius king of Rome. He was slain by king Arthur.

[King Arthur] was a great great named Galap.
He shortened him by smiting of both his legs at the
knees, saying, "Now art thou better of thy size to deal
with than thou wert." And after he smote off his head.
—*Sir T. Malory, History of Prince Arthur*, i. 1. 5 (1470).

Galaph'ron of GALLAPHRONI (3 *syl.*), a king of Cathay, father of Angelica.—*Bojardo, Orlando Innamorato* (1495); *Ariosto, Orlando Furioso* (1516).

When African . . . besieged Albrava . . .
The city of Gallaphrone whence to win
The hand of her son, Angelica.

Milnes, Paradise Regained, iii (1711).

Galasp, or rather George Gillespie, mentioned by Milton in *Sonnet*, x, was a Scottish writer against the independents, and one of the "Assembly of Divines" (1583-1648).

Galat'ea, a sea-nymph, beloved by

Polyphe'me (3 *syl.*). She herself had a heartache for Acis. The jealous giant crushed his rival under a huge rock, and Galat'ea, inconsolable at the loss of her lover, was changed into a fountain. The word Galat'ea is used poetically for any rustic maiden.

* * Handel has an opera called *Acis and Galat'ea* (1710).

Galat'ea, a wise and modest lady attending on the princess in the drama of *Phalaster* or *Loves a-bleeding*, by Beaumont and Fletcher (1608).

Gal'atine (3 *syl.*), the sword of air Gaw'ain, king Arthur's nephew.—*Sir T. Malory, History of Prince Arthur*, i. 93 (1470).

Galbraith (*Major Duncan*), of Garra-chattachan, a militia officer.—*Sir W. Scott, R. B. Roy* (time, George I.).

Ga'len, an apothecary, a medical man (in disparagement). Galen was the most celebrated physician of ancient Greece, and had a greater influence on medical science than any other man before or since (A.D. 130-200).

Unwaded young Galen bears the hostile brunt,
Falls in his rear, and Cullen in his front.
Wm. Falconer, The Midshipman.

(Dr. William Cullen, of Hamilton, Lanarkshire, author of *Nosology*, 1712-1790.)

Galen'ical Medicines, herbs and drugs in general, in contradistinction to minerals recommended by Paracelsus.

Galen'ist, a herb doctor.

The Galenist and Paracelsian.
S. Butler, *Andromeda*, iii. 3 (1678).

Galeotti Martivalle (*Martius*), astrologer of Louis XI. Being asked by the superstitious king if he knew the day of his own death, the crafty astrologer replied that he could not name the exact day, but he had learnt thus much by his art—that it would occur just twenty-four hours before the decrease of his majesty (ch. xxix.).—*Sir W. Scott, Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

* * Thrasillus the soothsayer made precisely the same answer to Tiberius emperor of Rome.

Galera'na is called by Ariosto the wife of Charlemagne; but the nine wives of that emperor are usually given as Hamiltrude (3 *syl.*), Desiderata, Eli'de-garde (3 *syl.*), Fastrade (2 *syl.*), Luitgarde, Maltegarde, Gersuinde, Regina.

and Adalin'da.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso*, xxi. (1516).

Galère (2 syl.). *Que diable allait-il faire dans cette galère?* Scapin wants to get from Geronte (a miserly old hunk) £80, to help Leandre, the old man's son, out of a money difficulty. So Scapin vamps up a cock-and-bull story about Leandre being invited by a Turk on board his galley, where he was treated to a most sumptuous repast; but when the young man was about to quit the galley, the Turk told him he was a prisoner, and demanded £80 for his ransom within two hours' time. When Geronte hears this, he exclaims, "*Que diable allait-il faire dans cette galère?*" and he swears he will arrest the Turk for extortion. Being shown the impossibility of so doing, he again exclaims, "*Que diable allait-il faire dans cette galère?*" and it flashes into his mind that Scapin should give himself up as surety for the payment of the ransom. This, of course, Scapin objects to. The old man again exclaims, "*Que diable allait-il faire dans cette galère?*" and commands Scapin to go and tell the Turk that £80 is not to be picked off a hedge. Scapin says the Turk does not care a straw about that, and insists on the ransom. "*Mais, que diable allait-il faire dans cette galère?*" cries the old hunk; and tells Scapin to go and pawn certain goods. Scapin replies there is no time, the two hours are nearly exhausted. "*Que diable,*" cries the old man again, "*allait-il faire dans cette galère?*" and when at last he gives the money, he repeats the same words, "*Mais, que diable allait-il faire dans cette galère?*" —Molière, *Les Fourberies de Scapin*, ii. 11 (1671).

* * * *Voilà la qu'ère* means "come what may," "let what will happen."

Galésian Wool, the best and finest wool, taken from sheep pastured on the meadows of Galésus.

Dulce pellicia ovibus Galæsi flumini.
Horace, *Carm.*, II. 6. 10.

Gal'gacus, chief of the Caledonians, who resisted Agricola with great valour. In A.D. 84 he was defeated, and died on the field. Tacitus puts into his mouth a noble speech, made to his army before the battle.

Galgacus, their guide.
Amongst his murdered troops there nobly died.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, viii. (1612).

Galia'na, a Moorish princess, daughter of Gadafis king of Toledo. Her father

built for her a palace on the Tagus, so splendid that "a palace of Galiana" has become a proverb in Spain.

Galien Restored, a mediæval romance of chivalry. Galien was the son of Jaqueline (daughter of Hugh king of Constantinople). His father was count Oliver of Vienne. Two fairies interested themselves in Jaqueline's infant son: one, named Galienne, had the child named after her. Galien; and the other insisted that he should be called "Restored," for that the boy would restore the chivalry of Charlemagne.—Author unknown.

Galile'o [GALILEI], born at Pisa, but lived chiefly in Florence. In 1633 he published his work on the Copernican system, showing that "the earth moved and the sun stood still." For this he was denounced by the Inquisition of Rome, and accused of contradicting the Bible. At the age of 70 he was obliged to abjure his system, in order to gain his liberty. After pronouncing his abjuration, he said, in a stage whisper, *E pur si muove* ("It does move, though"). This is said to be a romance (1564-1642).

Galinthia, daughter of Prætus king of Argos. She was changed by the Fates into a cat, and in that shape was made by Hecate her high priestess.—Antonius Liberalis, *Metam.*, xxix.

Galis, in Arthurian romance, means "Wales," as sir Lamorake de Galis, i.e. sir Lamorake the Welshman.

Gallegos [*Gal'le-gow*], the people of Galicia (once a province of Spain).

Gal'lia, France. "Gauls," the inhabitants of Gallia.

Gallice'næ, priestesses of Gallie mythology, who had power over the winds and waves. There were nine of them, all virgins.

Galligan'tus, the giant who lived with Hocus-Focus the conjuror. When Jack the Giant-killer blew the magic horn, both the giant and conjuror were overthrown.—*Jack the Giant-killer*.

Gallo-Bel'gicus, an annual register in Latin, first published in 1598.

It is believed . . .
As it 'twere writ in Gallo-Belgicus.
T. May, *The Heir* (1615).

Gallo-ma'nia, a furor for everything French. Generally applied to that vile imitation of French literature and customs which prevailed in Germany in the time of Frederick II. of Prussia. It

Ganlessee (Richard), alias SIMON CANTER, alias EDWARD CHRISTIAN, one of the conspirators. — Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Ganna, the Celtic prophetess, who succeeded Velle'da. She went to Rome, and was received by Domitian with great honour. — Tacitus, *Annals*, 55.

Ganor, **Gano'ra**, **Geneura**, **Ginevra**, **Genievre**, **Guinevere**, **Guenever**, are different ways of spelling the name of Arthur's wife; called by Geoffrey of Monmouth, **Guanhumara** or **Guan'humar**; but Tennyson has made **Guenivere** the popular English form.

Gants Jaunes (Des), dandies, men of fashion.

Gan'ymede (3 syl.), a beautiful Phrygian boy, who was carried up to Olympus on the back of an eagle to become cup-bearer to the gods instead of Hebe. At the time of his capture he was playing a flute while tending his father's sheep.

There fed a flute when Ganymede went up—
The flute that he was wont to play;
Jean De La Fontaine, *Il ne s'en va pas*.

(Jupiter compensated the boy's father for the loss of his son, by a pair of horses.)

Tennyson, speaking of a great reverse of fortune from the highest glory to the lowest shame, says:

They mounted Ganymede
To tumble Prometheus on the mountain
The Prometheus.

The Birds of Ganymede, (engl.) **Ganymede** is represented as sitting on an eagle, or attended by that bird.

To see upon her shores her fowl and fishes fed,
And wantonly to hatch the turks of Ganymede.
Drayton, *Polyolbion* iv. (1612)

** **Ganymede** is the constellation **Aquarius**.

Garagantua, a giant, who swallowed five pilgrims with their staves in a salad. — *The History of Garagantua* (1591).

You must borrow me Garagantua's mouth before I can utter so long a word. — Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, act III. sc. 2 (1600).

Gar'cias. *The soul of Peter Garcias*, money. Two scholars, journeying to Salamanca, came to a fountain, which bore this inscription. "Here we buried the soul of the licentiate Peter Garcias." One scholar went away laughing at the notion of a buried soul, but the other, cutting with his knife, loosened a stone,

and found a purse containing 100 ducats. — Lesage, *Gil Blas* (to the reader, 1716).

Garcilas'o, surnamed "the Inca," descended on the mother's side from the royal family of Peru (1530-1568). He was the son of Sebastian Garcilaso, a lieutenant of Alvarado and Pizarro. Author of *Commentaries on the Origin of the Incas, their Laws and Government*.

It was from poetic traditions that Garcilaso (sic) composed his account of the Yucas of Peru. It was from ancient poems which his mother (a princess of the blood of the Yucas) taught him in his youth that he collected the materials of his history. — *Dissertation on the Art of Poetry*.

Garcilaso [DI TAVOLA], called "The Petrarch of Spain," born at Toledo (1530-1568). His poems are eclogues, odes, and elegies of great *mélancolie*, grace, and harmony.

Shakespeare's *Titus Andronicus* upon his book.
Boscan or Garcilaso.

Don Juan 1. 35 (1619)

Gar'dari'ke (4 syl.). So Russia is called in the *Fidels*.

Garden of the Argentine, Turcuman, a province of Buenos Ayres.

Garden of Inghel, Worestershire and Kent are both so called.

Garden of Linn, Carlou, in Leinster.

Garden of Europe. Italy and Belgium are both so called.

Garden of France, Amboise, in the department of Indre-et-Loire.

Garden of Italy, Oude.

Garden of Italy, Sicily.

Garden of South Wales, southern division of Glamorganshire.

Garden of Spain, Andalusia.

Garden of the West, Illinois and Kansas are both so called.

Garden of the World, the region of the Mississippi.

Garden (The), Covent Garden Theatre. The "Lane," that is, Drury Lane.

He managed the Garden, and afterwards the Lane — W. C. Macready, *Temple Bar*, 76, 1975.

Gardens of the Sun, the East Indian or Malayan Archipelago.

Gardening (Father of Landscape), Lenotre (1613-1700).

Gar'dinor (Richard), porter to Miss Scraphine Arthuret and her sister Angelica. — Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Gar'diner (Colonel), colonel of Waverley's regiment. — Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Gareth (Sir), according to ancient

romance, was the youngest son of Lot king of Orkney and Morgawse Arthur's [half]-sister. His mother, to deter him from entering Arthur's court, said, jestingly, she would consent to his so doing if he concealed his name and went as a scullion for twelve months. To this he agreed, and sir Kay, the king's steward, nicknamed him "Beaumains," because his hands were unusually large. At the end of the year he was knighted, and obtained the quest of Lynet, who craved the aid of some knight to liberate her sister Lionés, who was held prisoner by sir Ironside in Castle Perilous. Lynet treated sir Gareth with great continuity, calling him a washer of dishes and a kitchen knave; but he overthrew the five knights and liberated the lady, whom he married. The knights were—first, the Black Knight of the Black Lands or sir Persad (2 syl.), the Green Knight or sir Pertolope, the Red Knight or sir Perimonda, the Blue Knight or sir Persaunt of India (four brothers), and lastly the Red Knight of the Red Lands or sir Ironside.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 120-153 (1470).

* * According to Tennyson, sir Gareth was "the last and tallest son of Lot king of Orkney and of Bellicent his wife." He served as kitchen knave in king Arthur's hall a twelvemonth and a day, and was nicknamed "Fair-hands" (*Beaumains*). At the end of twelve months he was knighted, and obtained leave to accompany Lynette to the liberation of her sister Lyonors, who was held captive in Castle Perilous by a knight called Death or Mors. The passages to the castle were kept by four brothers, called by Tennyson, Morning Star or Phosphorus, Noonday Sun or Meridies, Evening Star or Hesperus, and Night or Nox, all of whom he overthrew. At length Death leapt from the cleft skull of Night, and prayed the knight not to kill him, seeing that what he did his brothers had made him do. At starting, Lynette treated Gareth with great contumely, but softened to him more and more after each victory, and at last married him.

¹ He that told the tale in olden times

Says that sir Gareth wedded Lyonors;

But he that told it later says Lynette.

Tennyson, *Jays of the King* ("Gareth and Lynette").

Gareth and Lynet is in reality an allegory, a sort of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, describing the warfare of a Christian from birth to his entrance into glory. The "Bride" lived in Castle Perilous, and was named Lionés; Lynet represents

the "carnal world," which, like the inhabitants of the City of Destruction, jest and jeer at everything the Christian does. Sir Gareth fought with four knights, keepers of the roads "to Zion" or Castle Perilous, viz., Night, Dawn, Midday, and Evening, meaning the temptations of the four ages of man. Having conquered in all these, he had to encounter the last enemy, which is death, and then the bride was won—the bride who lived in Castle Perilous or Mount Zion.

* * Tennyson, in his version of this beautiful allegory, has fallen into several grave errors, the worst of which is his making Gareth marry Lynet instead of the true bride. This is like landing his Pilgrim in the City of Destruction, after having finished his journey and passed the flood. Gareth's brother was wedded to the world (i.e. Lynet), but Gareth himself was married to the "true Bride," who dwelt in Castle Perilous. Another grave error is making Death crave of Gareth not to kill him, as what he did he was compelled to do by his elder brothers. I must confess that this to me is quite past understanding.—See *Nits and Quirs*, January 19, February 16, March 16, 1878.

Gargamelle (3 syl.), wife of Gargousier and daughter of the king of the Parpaillons. On the day that she gave birth to Gargantua, she ate 16 qrs. 2 bush. 3 pecks and a pipkin of dirt, the mere remains left in the tripe which she had for supper, although the tripe had been cleaned with the utmost care.—Rabelais, *Gargantua*, i. 4 (1533).

* * Gargamelle is an allegorical skit on the extravagance of queens, and the dirt is their pin-money.

Gargantua, son of Gargousier and Gargamelle. It needed 17,913 cows to supply the babe with milk. Like Gargantua (q.v.), he ate in his salad lettuces as big as walnut trees, in which were lurking six pilgrims from Sebastian. He founded and endowed the abbey of Theleme (2 syl.), in remembrance of his victory over Picrochole (3 syl.).—Rabelais, *Gargantua*, i. 7 (1533).

* * Of course, Gargantua is an allegorical skit on the allowance accorded to princes for their maintenance.

Gargantua's Mare. This mare was as big as six elephants, and had feet with fingers. On one occasion, going to school, the "boy" hung the bells of Notre Dame de Paris on his mare's neck, as

jingles; but when the Parisians promised to feed his beast for nothing, he restored the peal. This mare had a terrible tail, "every what as big as the steeple of St. Mark's," and on one occasion, being annoyed by wasps, she switched it about so vigorously that she knocked down all the trees in the vicinity. Gargantua roared with laughter, and cried, "Je trouve beau ce!" whereupon the locality was called "Beauce."—Rabelais, *Gargantua*, i. 16 (1543).

* * Of course, this "mare" is an allegorical skit on the extravagance of court mistresses, and the "tail" is the suite in attendance on them.

Gargantuan Curriculum, a course of studies including all languages, all sciences, all the fine arts, with all athletic sports and calisthenic exercises. Grangonier wrote to his son, saying

"There shall not be a river in the world nor a flower so small thou dost not know the name of, with the nature and habits of all fishes, all birds of the air, all shrubs and trees, all metals, minerals, gems, and precious stones. I would furthermore have thee study the languages and sciences, and get a perfect knowledge of man, together with every language as well as modern, living or dead."—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, ii. 514.

Gargery (*Mrs. Joe*), Pip's sister. A virago, who kept her husband and Pip in constant awe.

Joe Gargery, a blacksmith, married to Pip's sister. A noble-hearted, simple-minded young man, who loved Pip sincerely. Though uncouth in manners and ungainly in appearance, Joe Gargery was one of nature's gentlemen.—C. Dickens, *Great Expectations* (1860).

Gargouille (2 syl.), the great dragon that lived in the Seine, ravaged Rouen, and was slain by St. Romanus in the seventh century.

Garland of Howth (Ireland), the book of the four Gospels preserved in the abbey of Howth, remains of which still exist.

Garlic. The purveyor of the sultan of Casgar says he knew a man who lost his thumbs and great toes from eating garlic. The facts were these: A young man was married to the favourite of Zobeide, and partook of a dish containing garlic; when he went to his bride, she ordered him to be bound, and cut off his two thumbs and two great toes, for presuming to appear before her without having purified his fingers. Ever after this he always washed his hands 120 times with alkali and soap after partaking of garlic in a ragout.—*Arabian Nights* ("The Purveyor's Story").

Gar'ratt (*The mayor of*). Garratt is a village between Wandsworth and Twickenham. In 1780 the inhabitants associated themselves together to resist any further encroachments on their common, and the chairman was called the *Mayor*. The first "mayor" happened to be chosen on a general election, and so it was decreed that a new mayor should be appointed at each general election. This made excellent capital for electioneering squibs, and some of the greatest wits of the day have ventilated political grievances, gibbeted political characters, and sprinkled holy water with good stout oaken cudgels under the mask of "address by the mayors of Garratt."

S. Loote has a farce entitled *The Mayor of Garratt* (1763).

Garraway's, a coffee-house in Exchange Alley, which existed for 216 years, but is now pulled down. Here tea was sold in 1677 for sums varying from 10s. to 50s. per lb.

Garter. According to legend, Joan countess of Salisbury accidentally slipped her garter at a court ball. It was picked up by her royal partner, Edward III., who gallantly diverted the attention of the guests from the lady by binding the blue band round his own knee, saying, as he did so, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*."

The earl's greatest of all grandmothers
Was grander daughter to 10 to 11 at fair dame
Whose garter slipped down at the famous ball
When blowing the bell on the bracken, I. 2.

Gartha, sister of prince Oswald of Verona. When Oswald was slain in single combat by Gondibert (a combat provoked by his own treachery), Gartha used all her efforts to stir up civil war; but Hermeiguld, a man of great prudence, who loved her, was the author of wiser counsel, and diverted the anger of the camp by a funeral pageant of unusual splendour. As the tale is not finished, the ultimate lot of Gartha is unknown.—Sir William Davenant, *Gondibert* (died 1668).

Gas'abal, the squire of don Galaor.

Gasabal was a man of such silence that the author names him only once in the course of his voluminous history.—Don Quixote, i. lib. 6 (1605).

Gascoigne (*Sir William*). Shakespeare says that prince Henry "struck the chief justice in the open court;" but it does not appear from history that any blow was given. The fact is this:

One of the gay companions of the prince being convicted for larceny, the justice demanded his release; but

Mr William told him the only way of obtaining a release would be to get from the king a free pardon. Prince Henry now tried to rescue the prisoner by force, when the judge ordered him out of court. In a towering fury, he prices flew to the judgment seat, and all thought he was about to slay the judge; but Mr William said very calmly and quietly, "Nay, remember yourself. I keep you the place of the kyngs, your sovereygne lords and alther, to whom you owe double obedience; wherefore I charge you in his name to desiste of your wilfulness. . . . And now for your contemprance you go to the prysons of the Kynges Bench, wherunto I comynthe you, and remayne so there prisoner untill the pleasure of the kyngs be further known." With which words, the prince being abashed, the noble prisoner departed and went to the King's Bench.—Sir Thomas Elyot, *The Governour* (1531).

Gashford, secretary to lord George Gordon. A detestable, cruel sneak, who dupes his half-mad master, and leads him to imagine he is upholding a noble cause in plotting against the English catholics. To wreak vengeance on Geoffrey Haredale, he incites the rioters to burn "The Warren," where Haredale resided. (Gashford commits suicide.—C. Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge* (1841).

Gaspar or **Caspar** ("the white one"), one of the three Magi or kings of Cologne. His offering to the infant Jesus was *frankincense*, in token of divinity.

* * The other two were Melchior ("king of light"), who offered *gold*, symbolical of royalty; and Balthazar ("lord of treasures"), who offered *myrrh*, to denote that Christ would die. Klopstock, in his *Messiah*, makes the number of the Magi six, not one of which names agrees with those of Cologne Cathedral.

Gaspard, the steward of count De Valmont, in whose service he had been for twenty years, and to whom he was most devotedly attached.—W. Dimond, *The Foundling of the Forest*.

Gaspero, secretary of state, in the drama called *The Loves of Candy*, by Beaumont and Fletcher (1647).

Gate of France (*Iron*), Longwy, a strong military position.

Gate of Italy, that part of the valley of the Adige which is in the vicinity of Trent and Roveredo. It is a narrow gorge between two mountain ridges.

Gate of Tears (*Babelmandel*), the passage into the Red Sea.

Like some ill-destined bark that steers
In silence through the Gate of Tears.
Moore, *Lalla Rookh* ("The Fire-Worshippers," 1817).

Gates (*Iron*) or *Demir Kara*, a celebrated pass of the Touthras, through which all caravans between Smyrna and Brusa must needs pass.

Gates of Cilicia (*pyla Cilicia*), a

defile connecting Cappadocia and Cilicia. Now called the Pass of Gölek Bôghuz.

Gates of Syria (*pyla Syria*), a Beilan pass. Near this pass was the battle-field of Issus.

Gates of the Caspian (*pyla Caspiæ*), a rent in the high mountain-wall south of the Caspian, in the neighbourhood of the modern Persian capital.

Gates of the Occult Sciences (*The*), forty, or as some say forty-eight, books on magic, in Arabic. The first twelve teach the art of sorcery and enchantment, the thirteenth teaches how to disenchant and restore bodies to their native shapes again. A complete set was always kept in the Dom-Daniel or school for magic in Tunis.—*Continuation of the Arabian Nights* ("History of Mar-graby").

Gath'eral (*Old*), steward to the duke of Buckingham.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Gath'erill (*Old*), bailiff to sir Geoffrey Peveril of the Peak.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Gauden'tio di Lucca, the hero and title of a romance by Simon Bevington. He makes a journey to Mezzorania, an imaginary country in the interior of Africa.

Gau'difer, a champion in the romance of *Alexander*.

Gaudio'sa (*Lady*), wife of Pelayo; a wise and faithful counsellor, high-minded, brave in danger, and a real help-mate.—Southey, *Roderick, Last of the Goths* (1814).

Gauidissart, the droll French bagman.

Gaul, son of Morni of Strumon. He was betrothed to Oith'ona daughter of Nuath, but before the day of marriage he was called away by Fingal to attend him on an expedition against the Britons. At the same time Nuath was at war, and sent for his son Lathmon; so Oithona was left unprotected in her home. Dunrommath lord of Uthal (or Cuthal) seized this opportunity to carry her off, and concealed her in a cave in the desert island of Trom'athon. When Gaul returned to claim his betrothed, he found she was gone, and was told by a vision in the night where she was hidden. Next day, with three followers, Gaul went to Trom'athon, and the ravisher coming

up, he slew him and cut off his head. Oithona, armed as a combatant, mingled with the fighters and was wounded. Gaul saw what he thought a youth dying, and went to offer assistance, but found it was Oithona, who forthwith expired. Disconsolate, he returned to Dunlathmon, and thence to Morven.—Ossian, *Oithona*.

His voice was like many streams.—Ossian, *Pingul*, lili.

(Homer makes a loud voice a thing to be much commended in a warrior.)

Gaul (.1) generally means a Frenchman; and Gallia means France, the country of the Celts or Keltai, called by the Greeks "Gallatai," and shortened into Galli. Wales is also called Gallia, Galis, and Gaul, especially in mediæval romance: hence, Amadis of Gaul is not Amadis of France, but Amadis of Wales; sir Lamorake de Galis is sir Lamorake of Wales. Gaul in France is Armerica or Little Britain (*Brittany*).

Gauntgrim, the wolf, in lord Lytton's *Pilgrims of the Rhine* (1834).

Bruin is always in the sulks, and Gauntgrim always in a passion.—Ch. xli.

Gautier et Garguille, "all the world and his wife."

Se moquer de Gautier et Garguille ("To make game of every one")—*A French Proverb*.

Gaya'ni, the pseudonym of Sulpice Paul Chevalier, the great caricaturist of the French *Charivari* (1803-1866).

Gavroche (2 syl.), type of the Parisian street arab.—Victor Hugo, *Les Misérables* (1862).

Gawain [*Ga'w'n*], son of king Lot and Morgause (Arthur's sister). His brothers were Agravain, Ga'heris, and Ga'reth. The traitor Mordred was his half-brother, being the adulterous offspring of Morgause and prince Arthur. Lot was king of Orkney. Gawain was the second of the fifty knights created by king Arthur; Tor was the first, and was dubbed the same day (pt. i. 48). When the adulterous passion of sir Launcelot for queen Guenever came to the knowledge of the king, sir Gawain insisted that the king's honour should be upheld. Accordingly, king Arthur went in battle array to Benwick's (*Britany*), the "realm of sir Launcelot," and proclaimed war. Here sir Gawain fell, according to the prophecy of Merlin, "With this sword shall Launcelot slay the man that in this world he loved best" (pt. i. 44). In this same battle the king was told that his bastard son Mordred had usurped his

throne, so he hastened back with all speed, and in the great battle of the West received his mortal wound (pt. iii. 160-167).—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur* (1470).

Of Arthurian knights, Gawain is called the "Courteous," sir Kay the "Rude and Boastful," Mordred the "Treacherous," Launcelot the "Chivalrous," Galahad the "Chaste," Mark the "Dastard," sir Palomides (3 syl.) the "Saracen" i.e. unbaptized, etc.

Gawky (Lord), Richard Grenville (1711-1770).

Gaw'rey, a flying woman, whose wings served the double purpose of flying and dress.—R. Pultock, *Peter Walker* (1750).

Gay (*Walter*), in the firm of Dombey and Son; an honest, frank, ingenuous youth, who loved Florence Dombey, and comforted her in her early troubles. Walter Gay was sent in the merchantman called *The Son and Heir*, as junior partner, to Barbadoes, and survived a shipwreck. After his return from Barbadoes, he married Florence.—C. Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846).

Gayless (Charles), the penniless suitor of Melissa. His valet is Sharp.—Garrick, *The Lying Valet* (1741).

Gayville (Lord), the affianced husband of Miss Alscip "the heiress," whom he detests; but he ardently loves Miss Alton, her companion. The former is conceited, overbearing, and vulgar, but very rich; the latter is modest, retiring, and lady-like, but very poor. It turns out that £2000 a year of "the heiress's" property was entailed on sir William Charlton's heirs, and therefore descended to Mr. Clifford in right of his mother. This money Mr. Clifford settles on his sister, Miss Alton (whose real name is Clifford). Sir Clement Flint tears the conveyance, whereby Clifford retains the £2000 a year, and sir Clement settles the same amount on lord Gayville, who marries Miss Alton *alias* Miss Clifford.

Lady Emily Gayville, sister of lord Gayville. A bright, vivacious, and witty lady, who loves Mr. Clifford. Clifford also greatly loves lady Emily, but is deterred from proposing to her, because he is poor and unequal to her in a social position. It turns out that he comes into £2000 a year in right of his mother, lady Charlton; and is thus enabled to offer

himself to the lady, by whom he is accepted.—General Burgoyne, *The Heiress* (1781).

Gazban, the black slave of the old fire-worshipper, employed to sacrifice the Mussulmans to be offered on the "mountain of fire."—*Arabian Nights* ("Amgiad and Assad").

Gazette (*Sir Gregory*), a man who delights in news, without having the slightest comprehension of politics.—Samuel Foote, *The Knights*.

Gaznivides (3 syl.), a Persian dynasty, which gave four kings and lasted fifty years. It was founded by Mahmood Gazni (999-1049).

Geber, an Arabian alchemist, born at Thous, in Persia (c. 10th century). He wrote several treatises on the "art of making gold," in the usual mystical jargon of the period; and hence our word *gibberish* ("senseless jargon").

This art the Arab in Geber taught . . .
The kind of Priesthood Youth
Lough Bow, *The Golden Legend*.

Geddes (*Joshua*), the quaker.

Rachel Geddes, sister of Joshua.

Philip Geddes, grandfather of Joshua and Rachel Geddes.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Gehen'na, the place of everlasting torment. Strictly speaking, it means the Valley of Hinnom (*Gie Hinnom*), where sacrifices to Moloch were offered, and where refuse of all sorts was subsequently cast, for the consumption of which fires were kept constantly burning. There was also a sort of *agua tojana*, called *liquor Gehennæ*.

Holy water it may be to many,
But to me the voice of Hell for Gehennæ
Longfellow, *The Golden Legend*.

And black Gehennæ called, the type of "
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, l. 435 (1665).

Geierstein [*Ger.stine*], Arnold Count of.

Count Albert of Geierstein, brother of Arnold Biederman, disguised (1) as the black priest of St. Paul's; (2) as president of the secret tribunal; (3) as monk at Mont St. Victoire.

Anne of Geierstein, called "The Maiden of the Mist," daughter of count Albert, and baroness of Arnheim.

Count Heinrich of Geierstein, grandfather of count Arnold.

Count Willwald of Geierstein, father of count Arnold.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Geislaer (*Peterkin*), one of the insurgents at Liège [*Le.aje*].—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

Geith (*George*), a model of untiring industry, perseverance, and moral courage. Undaunted by difficulties, he pursued his onward way, and worked as long as breath was left him.—Mrs. Trafford [Kiddell], *George Geith*.

Gelert, Llewellyn's favourite hound. One day, Llewellyn returned from hunting, when Gelert met him smeared with gore. The chieftain felt alarmed, and instantly went to look for his baby son. He found the cradle overturned, and all around was sprinkled with gore and blood. He called his child, but no voice replied, and thinking the hound had eaten it, he stabbed the animal to the heart. The tumult awoke the baby boy, and on searching more carefully, a huge wolf was found under the bed, quite dead. Gelert had slain the wolf and saved the child.

And in a gallant tomb they raise,
With costly sculpture decked,
And marble stored with his praises,
Poor Gelert's bones protect.

Hon. W. R. Spencer, *Both Gelert* ("Gelert's Grave").

* * This tale, with a slight difference, is common to all parts of the world. It is told in the *Gesta Romanorum* of Folliculus, a knight, but the wolf is a "serpent," and Folliculus, in repentance, makes a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. In the Sanskrit version, given in the *Pantschatantra* (A.D. 540), the tale is told of the brahmin Devasaman, a "ichneumon" and "black snake" taking the places of the dog and the wolf. In the Arabic version by Nasr-Allah (twelfth century), a "weasel" is substituted for the dog; in the Mongolian *Utyusen* a "polecat;" in the Persian *Sandbadnamch*, a "cat;" and in the *Hitopadesa* (iv. 3), an "otter." In the Chinese *Forest of Pearls from the Garden of the Law*, the dog is an "ichneumon," as in the Indian version (A.D. 668). In Sandabar, and also in the Hebrew version, the tale is told of a dog. A similar tale is told of czar Piras of Russia; and another occurs in the *Seven Wise Masters*.

Gellatly (*Davie*), idiot servant of the bagon of Bradwardine (3 syl.).

Old Janet Gellatly, the idiot's mother.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

* * In some editions the word is spelt "Gellatley."

Geloios, Silly Laughter personified. Geloios is slain by Encares (temperance) in the battle of Mansoul. (Greek, *geloios*, "facetious.")

Geloios next earned a merry laugh. When life was laughter vain and mirth misused He, speechless broad to shame the modest cheek, Cried he who was or when or where he lived. From Fletcher *The Two Purple Islands* v. 1. l. 10.

Gem Alphabet.

Amethyst	Agate
Beryl	Basalt
Chrysoberyl	Cacholoy
Diamond	Dispute
Emerald	Egyptian pebble
Felspar	Fine
Garnet	Grimace
Hyacinth	Helix
L'ocrase	Jasper
Kyanite	Kr. koden
Lynx-sapphire	Lynx-lulu
Milk-onyx	Milk
Nitrolite	Nitrite
Opal	Onyx
Pyrope	Porphyry
Quartz	Quartz
Ruby	Ruby
Sapphire	Sapphire
Topaz	Turquoise
Unanite	Unanite
Vermilionite	Vermilion
Water-sapphire	Water-sapphire
Xanthite	Xanthite
Zircon	Zircon

Gem of Normandy. Is the daughter of Richard the First, duke of Normandy. She first married Edward II. of England, and then a knight, but survived both, and died in 1102.

"There is a story told that Emma was once brought to trial on various charges of poison, and it was said that she had a course herself by the sword of William, King of England, who was her husband."—*Old English History*, 165.

Gem of the Ocean. Ireland is called by T. Moore "first gem of the ocean, first pearl of the sea."

Gems emblems of the Twelve Apostles.

Andrew, the bright blue sapphire, emblematic of his heavenly faith.

Bartholomew, the red coral, emblematic of his martyrdom.

James, the white chalcidion, emblematic of his purity.

James the Less, the topaz, emblematic of delicacy.

John, the emerald, emblematic of his youth and gentleness.

Matthew, the amethyst, emblematic of sobriety. Matthew was once a "pub-

lican," but was "sobriety" by the leaven of Christianity.

Marthas, the chrysolite, pure as sunshine.

Peter, the jasper, hard and solid as the rock of the Church.

Philip, the friendly sapphire.

Simon of Cyrene, the pink hyacinth, emblematic of sweet temper.

Thaddeus, the chrysoprase, emblematic of serenity and trustfulness.

Thomas, the jacinth, emblematic of his doubting faith.

Gems symbolic of the Months.

January, the jacinth or hyacinth, symbolizing constancy and fidelity.

February, the amethyst, symbolizing peace of mind and sobriety.

March, the jasper or jasper, symbolizing courage and success in dangerous enterprise.

April, the sapphire and diamond, symbolizing reverence and innocence.

May, the emerald, symbolizing success in love.

June, the agate, symbolizing long life and health.

July, the carnelian, symbolizing cure of evils resulting from forgetfulness.

August, the onyx or onyx, symbolizing conjugal felicity.

September, the chrysolite, symbolizing preservation from folly, or its cure.

October, the aqua-marine, opal, or crystal, symbolizing hope.

November, the topaz, symbolizing fidelity in friendship.

December, the turquoise or ruby, symbolizing brilliant success.

* * * Some doubt exists between May and June, July and August. Thus some say the agate to May, and the emerald to June, the carnelian to August, and the opal to July.

Gembok or Gemboc, a sort of native of South Africa. It is a large, stout animal, which makes such use of its horns as even to beat off the lion.

For into the East among the same, The gerbil hunt the snuffing up the wind Thence by the scent of water and the lands Of lowly bearded lions pacing, blind With the sun dazzle and spiritless for lack of rest. *John Langdon, The Four Bridges*

Gemini ("the twins"). Castor and Pollux are the two principal stars of the constellation; the former has a bluish tinge, and the latter a damask red.

As heaven's high twins, whereof in Tyrian lines The one revolveth through his cosmic lanes Might love his fellow of the damask hue. *John Langdon, Gemini*

Gemini. Mrs. Browning makes Eo view in the constellation *Gemini* a symbol of the increase of the human race, and she loved to gaze on it.—F. B. Browning, *A Drama of Exile* (1850).

Genevra. (See GNEVRA.)

* * * Queen Guinever or Guenever is sometimes called "Genevra," or "Genevra."

Genevra Bull (*The*), Stephen Marshall, a Calvinistic preacher.

Geneviève (*St.*), the patron saint of Paris, born at Nanterre. She was a shepherdess, but went to Paris when her parents died, and was there during Attila's invasion (A.D. 451). She told the citizens that God would spare the city, and "her prediction came true." At another time, she procured food for the Parisians suffering from famine. At her request, Clovis built the church of St. Pierre et St. Paul, afterwards called Ste. Geneviève. Her day is January 3. Her relics are deposited in the Panthéon now called by her name (419-512).

Genii or **Ginn**, an intermediate race between angels and men. They ruled on earth before the creation of Adam.—D'Alembert, *Bibliothèque Orientale*, 337 (1697).

* * * Solomon is supposed to preside over the whole race of genii. This seems to have arisen from a mere confusion of words of somewhat similar sound. The chief of the genii was called a suleyman, which got corrupted into a proper name.

Genius and Common Sense. T. Moore says that Common Sense and Genius once went out together on a ramble by moonlight. Common Sense went prosing on his way, arrived home in good time, and went to bed; but Genius, while gazing at the stars, stumbled into a river, and died.

* * * This story is told of Thal's the philosopher by Plato. Chaucer has also an allusion thereto in his *Miles's Tale*.

So ferde another clerk with 'stromonye:
He walked in the foudles for to pryse
Upon the sterres, what they shuld befall,
Till he was in a marle pit l-fall.

Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales*, 2407, etc. (1388).

Gennaro, the natural son of Lucrezia di Borgia (daughter of pope Alexander VI.) before her marriage with Alfonso duke of Ferrara. He was brought up by a Neapolitan fisherman. In early manhood he went to Venice, heard of the scandalous cruelty of Lucrezia, and,

with the heedless petulance of youth, mutilated the duke's escutcheon by striking out the B, thus converting Borgia into Orgia (*orgies*). Lucrezia demanded vengeance, and Gennaro was condemned to death by poison. When Lucrezia discovered that the offender was her own son, she gave him an antidote to the poison, and set him free. Not long after this, at a banquet given by Negro'ni, Lucrezia revealed herself to Gennaro as his mother, and both expired of poison in the banquet hall.—Donizetti, *Lucrezia di Borja* (1831).

Gennil (*Ralph*), a veteran in the troop of sir Hugo de Laey.—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

Genove'fa, wife of Siegfried count palatine of Brabant. Being suspected of infidelity, she was driven into the forest of Ardennes, where she gave birth to a son, who was suckled by a white doe. After a time, Siegfried discovered his error, and both mother and child were restored to their proper home.—German *Legend in Stories*.

Tieck and Muller have popularized the tradition, and Raupach has made it the subject of a drama.

Gentle Shepherd (*The*), George Grenville. In one of his speeches, he exclaimed in the House, "Tell me where!" when Pitt hummed the line of a popular song, "Gentle Shepherd, tell me where!" and the House was convulsed with laughter (1712-1770).

Gentle Shepherd (*The*), the title and chief character of Allan Ramsay's pastoral (1725).

Gentleman of Europe (*The First*), George IV. (1762, 1820-1830).

It was the "first gentleman in Europe" in whose high presence Mrs. Rawdon passed her examination, and took her degree in reputation; so it must be fit disloyalty to doubt her virtue. What a noble argument of character must there not have been in "Unity Fair" when that august sovereign was invested with the title of *Premier Gentleman* of all Europe!—Thackeray, *Vanity Fair* (1848).

Gentleman of Europe (*First*), Louis d'Artois.

Gentleman Smith, William Smith, actor, noted for his gentlemanly deportment on the stage (1730-1790).

Geoffrey, archbishop of York.—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.).

Geoffrey, the hostler of John Scotts (Innkeeper at Kirchhoff).—Sir W. Scott, *Anno of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Geoffrey Crayon, the hypothetical name of the author of the *Sketch-Book*, by Washington Irving of New York (1818-1820).

George (Honest). General Monk, George duke of Albemarle, was so called by the votaries of Cromwell (1608-1670).

George (Mr.), a stalwart, handsome, simple-hearted fellow, son of Mrs. Rouncewell the housekeeper at Chesney Wold. He was very young as a lad, and ran away from his mother to enlist as a soldier; but on his return to England he opened a shooting-gallery in Leicester Square, London. When sir Leicester Dedlock, in his old age, fell into trouble, George became his faithful attendant.—C. Dickens, *Bleak House* (1853).

George (St.), the patron saint of England. He was born at Lydda, but brought up in Cappadocia, and suffered martyrdom in the reign of Diocletian, April 23, A.D. 303. Mr. Hogg tells us of a Greek inscription at Ezra, in Syria, dated 346, in which the martyrdom of St. George is referred to. At this date was living George bishop of Alexandria, with whom Gibbon, in his *Decline and Fall*, has confounded the patron saint of England; but the bishop died in 362, or fifty-nine years after the prince of Cappadocia. (See RED CROSS KNIGHT.)

*** Mussulmans revere St. George under the name of "Gherghis."

St. George's Bones were taken to the church in the city of Constantine.

St. George's Head. One of his heads was preserved at Rome. Long forgotten, it was rediscovered in 751, and was given in 1600 to the church of Ferrara. Another of his heads was preserved in the church of Marcs-Moutier, in Picardy.

St. George's Limbs. One of his arms fell from heaven upon the altar of Paf-taleon, at Cologne. Another was preserved in a religious house of Barala, and was transferred thence in the ninth century to Cambrai. Part of an arm was presented by Robert of Flanders to the city of Toulouse; another part was given to the abbey of Auchin, and another to the countess Matilda.

George and the Dragon (St.). St. George, son of lord Albert of Coventry, was stolen in infancy by "the weird lady of the woods," who brought the lad up to deeds of arms. His body had three marks: a dragon on the breast,

a garter round one of the legs, and a blood-red cross on the right arm. When he grew to manhood, he fought against the Saracens. In Libya he heard of a huge dragon, to which a damsel was daily given for food, and it so happened that when he arrived the victim was Sabra, the king's daughter. She was already tied to the stake when St. George came up. On came the dragon; but the knight, thrusting his lance into the monster's mouth, killed it on the spot. Sabra, being brought to England, became the wife of her deliverer, and they lived happily in Coventry till death.—Percy, *Reliques*, III. iii. 2.

St. George and the Dragon, on old guinea-pieces, was the design, of Pistrucci. It was an adaptation of a didrachm of Tarentum, n.c. 250.

*** The encounter between George and the dragon took place at Berytus (*Beyrut*).

The tale of St. George and the dragon is told in the *Golden Legends* of Jacques de Voragine.—See S. Baring-Gould, *Curious Myths of the Middle Ages*.

George I. and the duchess of Kendal (1719). The duchess was a German, whose name was Krangard Melrose de Schulemburg. She was created duchess of Munster, in Ireland, baroness Glastonbury, countess of Faversham, and duchess of Kendal (died 1743).

George II. His favourite was Mary Howard, duchess of Suffolk.

George II., when angry, vented his displeasure by kicking his hat about the room. We are told that Xerxes vented his displeasure at the loss of his bridge by ordering the Hellespont to be fettered, lashed with 300 stripes, and insulted.

George III. and the Fair Quakeress. When George III. was about 20 years of age, he fell in love with Hannah Lightfoot, daughter of a linen-draper in Market Street, St. James's. He married her in Kew Church, 1763, but of course the marriage was not recognized. (See LOVERS.)

*** The following year (September, 1760), he married the princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Hannah Lightfoot married a Mr. Axford, and passed out of public notice.

George IV. and Mrs. Mary Robinson, generally called *Pendula*.

Mary Darby, at the age of 15, married Mr. Robinson, who lived a few months on credit, and was then imprisoned for debt. Mrs. Robinson sought a livelihood on the stage, and George IV., then prince of Wales and a mere lad, saw her as "Perdita," fell in love with her, corresponded with her under the assumed name of "Florizel," and gave her a bond for £20,000, subsequently cancelled for an annuity of £500 (1758-1800).

* * George IV. was born in 1762, and was only 16 in 1778, when he fell in love with Mrs. Robinson. The young prince suddenly abandoned her, and after two other love affairs, privately married, at Carlton House (in 1785), Mrs. Fitzherbert, a lady of good family, and a widow, seven years his senior. The marriage being contrary to the law, he married the princess Caroline of Brunswick, in 1795; but still retained his connection with Mrs. Fitzherbert, and added a new favourite, the countess of Jersey.

George [DE LAVAL], a friend of Horace de Brienne (2 syl.). Having committed forgery, Carlos (*alias* marquis d'Antas), being cognizant of it, had him in his power; but Ozarita (*alias* Martha) obtained the document, and returned it to George.—E. Stirling, *Orphan of the Frozen Sea* (1856).

George-a-Green, the pinner or pound-keeper of Wakefield, one of the chosen favourites of Robin Hood.

Veni Wakefield peramenum,
Ubi quereas Georhium Greenum.
Non inveni, sed in lunum,
Flinum referi Georgii signum,
Ubi aliam hibi feram,
Domo Georgio fortior eram.

Brudenel Barnaby (1640).

Once in Wakefield town, so pleasant,
Sought I George a Green, the pinner and,
Found him not, but spied another sir,
On a sign, "The George's Head," sir,
Valiant grown with ale like neer.
What cared I for George or Hector? F. C. B.

* * Robert Green has a drama entitled *George-a-Green, the Pinner of Wakefield* (1889).

George Street (Strand, London), one of a series of streets named after the second duke of Buckingham. The series consists of George Street, Villiers Street, Duke Street, and Buckingham Street.

Georgian Women (*The*). Allah, wishing to stock his celestial harem, commissioned an imam to select for him only of the loveliest women he could find. The imam journeyed into Frankistan, and from the country of the Inglish

carried off the king's daughter. From Germany he selected other maidens; but when he arrived at Gori (north-west of Tiflis) he fell in love with one of the beauties, and tarried there. Allah punished him by death, but the maidens remained in Gori, and became the mothers of the most beautiful race of mortals in the whole earth.—*A Legend*.

Georgina [Vesey], daughter of sir John Vesey. Pretty, but vain and frivolous. She loved, as much as her heart was susceptible of such a passion, sir Frederick Blount, but wavered between her liking and the policy of marrying Alfred Evelyn, a man of great wealth. When she thought the property of Evelyn was insecure, she at once gave her hand to sir Frederick.—Lord L. Bulwer Lytton, *Money* (1810).

Geraint' (*Sir*), of Devon, one of the knights of the Round Table. He was married to Enid, only child of Yniol. Fearing lest Enid should be tainted by the queen, sir Geraint left the court, and retired to Devon. Half sleeping and half waking, he overheard part of Enid's words, and fancying her to be unfaithful to him, treated her for a time with great harshness; but Enid nursed him when he was wounded with such wifely tenderness that he could no longer doubt her fealty, and a complete understanding being established, "they crowned a happy life with a fair death."—Tennyson, *Idylls of the King* ("Geraint and Enid").

Ger'aldin (*Lord*), son of the earl of Glenallan. He appears first as William Lovell, and afterwards as major Neville. He marries Isabella Wardour (daughter of sir Arthur Wardour).

Sir Aymer de Geraldin, an ancestor of lord Geraldin.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Ger'aldine (3 syl.), a young man, who comes home from his travels to find his playfellow (that should have been his wife) married to old Wincott, who receives him hospitably as a friend of his father's, takes delight in hearing tales of his travels, and treats him most kindly. Geraldine and the wife mutually agree not in any wise to wrong so noble and confiding an old gentleman.—John Heywood, *The English Traveller* (1576-1645).

Geraldine (*Indy*), an orphan, the ward of her uncle count de Valmont, and the betrothed of Florian ("the foundling of the forest," and the adopted son of the

count). This foundling turns out to be his real son, who had been rescued by his mother and carried into the forest to save him from the hands of Longueville, a desperate villain.—W. Diamond, *The Foundling of the Forest*.

Geraldine (*The Fair*), the lady whose praises are sung by Henry Howard earl of Surrey. Supposed to be Elizabeth Fitzgerald, daughter of Gerald Fitzgerald ninth earl of Kildare. She married the earl of Lincoln.

Gerard (*John*), an English knight (1545-1607), who compiled the *Herbarium, Fruticem, et Plantarum, seu Indigenarum quæ in Britannia, in Hortu Johannis Gerardi*. Also author of the *Herbal or Garden History of Plants* (1597).

Of these most beauteous flowers that grow
To those unknown before, I have now
Not skilful Gerard, yet still, in all his art,
I have, I think, been all (1611)

Gerard, attendant of Sir Patrick Clontar (provost of Perth) — Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth*, ch. xiv. Henry IV.,

Gerhard the Good, a merchant of Cologne, who exchanges his rich freight for a cargo of Christian slaves, that he may give them their liberty. He remains only one, who is the wife of William king of England. She is about to marry the merchant's son, when the king suddenly appears, disguised as a pilgrim. Gerhard restores the wife, ships both off to England, refuses all recompense, and remains a merchant as before. Rudolf of Ems (a minne-singer, *Gerhard the Good* (thirteenth century).

Gerion. So William Browne, in his *Britannia's Pastorals* (fifth song), calls Philip of Spain. The allusion is to Geryon of Gadès (*Cádiz*), a monster with three bodies (or, in other words a king over three kingdoms) slain by Hercules.

* * * The three kingdoms over which Philip reigned were Spain, Germany, and the Netherlands.

Gerlinda or **Girliut**, the mother of Hartmuth king of Norway. When Hartmuth carried off Gudrun the daughter of Hettel (*Attila*), who refused to marry him, Gerlinda put her to the most menial work, such as washing the dirty linen. But her lover, Herwig king of Heligoland, invaded Norway, and having gained a complete victory, put Gerlinda to death.—An *Anglo-Saxon Poem* (thirteenth century).

German Literature (*Father of*), Gotthold Ephraim Lessing (1729-1781).

Germany, formerly called Tongres. The name was changed (according to fable) in compliment to Germana, sister of Julius Cæsar, and wife of Salvinus Brabon duke of Brabant.—Jehan de Maure, *Illustrations de Gaule*, iii. 20-23.

Geoffrey of Monmouth says that Ebraucus, one of the descendants of Brute king of Britain, had twenty sons, all of whom, except the eldest, settled in Tongres, which was then called Germania, because it was the land of the *germans* or brothers.

Three germans did subdue all Germany,
Of whom it might
Spenner, *Fairy Queen*, II. 10 (1560)

Geronimo, the friend of Sganarelle (*3 syl.*). Sganarelle asks him if he would advise his marrying. "How old are you?" asks Geronimo; and being told that he is 63, and the girl under 20, says, "No." Sganarelle, greatly displeased at his advice, declares he is hale and strong, that he loves the girl, and has promised to marry her. "Then do as you like," says Geronimo.—Molière, *Le Mariage Forcé* (1664).

* * * This joke is borrowed from Rabelais. Panurge asks Pantagruel whether he advises him to marry. "Yes," says the prince; whereupon Panurge states several objections. "Then don't," says the prince. "But I wish to marry," says Panurge. "Then do it by all means," says the prince. Every time the prince advises him to marry, Panurge objects; and every time the prince advises the contrary, the advice is equally unacceptable.—*Pantagruel*, iii. 9 (1546).

Géronte (*2 syl.*), father of Léandre and Hyacinthe; a miserly old hunk. He has to pay Scapin £30 for the "ransom" of Léandre, and after having exhausted every evasion, draws out his purse to pay the money, saying, "The Turk is a villain!" "Yes," says Scapin. "A rascal!" "Yes," says Scapin. "A thief!" "Yes," says Scapin. "He would wring from me £30! would he?" "Yes," says Scapin. "Oh, if I catch him, won't I pay him out?" "Yes," says Scapin. Then, putting his purse back into his pocket, he walks off, saying, "Pay the ransom, and bring back the boy." "But the money; where's the money?" says Scapin. "Oh, didn't I give it you?" "No," says Scapin. "If

forgot," says Geronte, and he pays the money (act ii. 11).—Molière, *Les Fourberies de Scapin* (1671).

In the English version, called *The Cheats of Scapin*, by Otway, Geronte is called "Gripe," Hyacinthe is called "Clara," Léandre is Anglicized into "Leander," and the sum of money borrowed is £200, instead of 500 ecus.

Geronte (2 syl.), the father of Lucinde (2 syl.). He wanted his daughter to marry Horace, but as she loved Léandre, in order to avoid a marriage she detested she pretended to have lost the power of articulate speech, and only answered, "Han, hi, hon!" "Han, hi, hon, han!" Sganarelle, "le médecin malgré lui," seeing that this jargon was put on, and ascertaining that Léandre was her lover, introduced him as an apothecary, and the young man soon effected a perfect cure with "pills matrimoniac." Molière, *Le Médecin Mal à Lui* (1665).

Gerard, king of the heathens, disguised under the name of Clause. He is the father of Florez the rich merchant of Bruges.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Beggar's Bush* (1632).

Gertrude (2 syl.), Hamlet's mother. On the death of her husband, who was king of Denmark, she married Claudius, the late king's brother. Gertrude was accessory to the murder of her first husband, and Claudius was principal. Claudius prepared poisoned wine, which he intended for Hamlet; but the queen, not knowing it was poisoned, drank it and died. Hamlet, seeing his mother all dead, rushed on the king and killed him.—Shakespeare, *Hamlet* (1596).

*** In the *History of Hamblett*, Gertrude is called "Geruth."

Gertrude, daughter of Albert patriarch of Wyoming. One day, an Indian brought to Albert a lad (nine years old) named Henry Waldegrave (2 syl.), and told the patriarch he had promised the boy's mother, at her death, to place her under his care. The lad remained at Wyoming for three years, and was then sent to his friends. When grown to manhood, Henry Waldegrave returned to Wyoming, and married Gertrude; but two months afterwards, Brandt, at the head of a mixed army of British and Indians, attacked the settlement, and both Albert and Gertrude were shot. Henry Waldegrave then joined the army of Washington, which was fighting for

American independence.—Campbell, *Gertrude of Wyoming* (1809).

*** Campbell accents Wyoming on the first syllable, but it is more usual to throw the accent on the second.

Gerundio (*Frav*), i.e. Friar Gerundio, the hero and title of a Spanish romance, by the jesuit De l'Isa. It is a satire on the absurdities and bad taste of the popular preachers of the time (1756).

Ge'ryon's Sons, the Spaniards; so called from Geryon, an ancient king of Spain, whose oxen were driven off by Her'culés. This task was one of the hero's "twelve labours." Milton uses the expression in *Paradise Lost*, xi. 410 (1667).

Geryoneo, a human monster with three bodies. He was of the race of giants, being the son of Geryon, the tyrant who gave all strangers "as food to his kine, the fattest and the fiercest kine alive." Geryoneo promised to take the young widow Belgé (2 syl.) under his protection; but it was like the wolf protecting the lamb, for "he gave her children to a dreadful monster to devour." In her despair, she applied to king Arthur for help, and the British king, espousing her cause, soon sent Geryoneo "down to the house of doom."—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v. 10, 11 (1596).

*** "Geryoneo" is the house of Austria, and Philip of Spain in particular. "King Arthur" is England, and the earl of Leicester in particular. The "Widow Belgé" is the Netherlands; and the monster that devoured her children the inquisition, introduced by the duke of Alva. "Geryoneo" had three bodies, for Philip ruled over three kingdoms—Spain, Germany, and the Netherlands. The earl of Leicester, sent in 1585 to the aid of the Netherlands, broke off the yoke of Philip.

Ges'mas, the impenitent thief crucified with our Lord. In the apocryphal *Gospel of Nicodemus*, he is called Gestas. The penitent thief was Dismas, Dysmas, Demas, or Dumacus.

Three bodies on three crosses hang aspine:
Dismas and Gesmas and the Power Divine,
Dismas seeks heaven, Gesmas his own damnation,
The Mid-one seeks our ransom and salvation.
E.C.R. Translation of a Latin Ch'arm.

Gessler (*Albrecht*), the brutal and tyrannical governor of Switzerland, appointed by Austria over the three forest cantons. When the people rose in re-

bellion, Gessler insulted them by hoisting his cap on a pole, and threatening death to any one who refused to bow down to it in reverence. William Tell refused to do so, and was compelled to shoot at an apple placed on the head of his own son. Having dropped an arrow by accident, Gessler demanded why he had brought a second. "To shoot you," said the intrepid mountaineer, "if I fail in my task." Gessler then ordered him to be cast into Kunsnacht Castle, "a prey to the reptiles that lodged there." Gessler went in the boat to see the order executed, and as the boat neared land, Tell leapt on shore, pushed back the boat, shot Gessler, and freed his country from Austrian domination. — Rossini, *Guglielmo Tell* (1829).

Geta, according to sir Walter Scott, the representative of a stock slave and rogue in the new comedy of Greece and Rome (? *Getēs*).

The principal character, upon whose desires and ingenuity the whole plot usually turns, is the *Geta* of the piece—a witty, roguish, insinuating, and malignant slave, the confidant of a wild and extravagant son, whom he aids in his pious endeavours to cheat a miserly, avaricious, and grating father. — Sir Walter Scott, *The Dragoon*.

Ghengis Khan, a title assumed by Tamerlane or Timour the Tartar (1336–1405).

Ghilan, a district of Persia, notoriously unhealthy, and rife with fever, ague, cholera, and plague. Hence the Persian proverb:

"Let him who is tired of life retire to Ghilan."

Giaffir [*Djaf, fir*], pacha of Abydos, and father of Zuleika [*Zulei'kah*]. He tells his daughter he intends her to marry the governor of Magnesia, but Zuleika has given her plight to her cousin Selim. The lovers take to flight; Giaffir pursues and shoots Selim; Zuleika dies of grief; and the father lives on, a broken-hearted old man, calling to the winds, "Where is my daughter?" and echo answers, "Where?" — Byron, *Bride of Abydos* (1813).

Giam'schid [*Jam, shid*], suleyman of the Peris. Having reigned seven hundred years, he thought himself immortal; but God, in punishment, gave him a human form, and sent him to live on earth, where he became a great conqueror, and ruled over both the East and West. The bulwark of the Peris' abode was composed of green chrysoëite, the reflection

of which gives to the sky its deep blue-green hue.

Soul beamed forth in every spark
That darted from beneath the lid,
Bright as the jewel of Giam'schid.

Byron, *The Giaour* (1813).

She only wished the amorous monarch had shown more ardour for the carbuncle of Giam'schid. — W. Beckford, *Vathek* (1786).

Giants of Mythology and Fable. Strabo makes mention of the skeleton of a giant 60 cubits in height. Pliny tells us of another 46 cubits. Boccaccio describes the body of a giant from bones discovered in a cave near Trapani, in Sicily, 200 cubits in length. One tooth of this "giant" weighed 200 ounces; but Kircher says the tooth and bones were those of a mastodon.

AC'AMAS, one of the Cyclops. — *Greek Fable*.

ADAMASTOR, the giant Spirit of the Cape. His lips were black, teeth blue, eyes shot with livid fire, and voice louder than thunder. — (ancient, *Lucian*, v.

EGEON, the hundred-headed giant. One of the Titans. — *Greek Fable*.

AG'RIOS, one of the giants called Titans. He was killed by the Parcs. — *Greek Fable*.

AL'ATONICS [*Al, st, d, n, n, e*] or **AL'CION**, brother of Porphyron. He stole some of the Sun's oxen, and Jupiter sent Hercules against him, but he was unable to prevail, for immediately the giant touched the earth he received fresh vigour. Pallas, seizing him, carried him beyond the moon, and he died. His seven daughters were turned into halcyons or kingfishers. — Apollonius of Rhodes, *Argonautic Expedition*, i. 6.

AL'GEBAR. The giant Orion is so called by the Arabs.

ALIFANARON or **ALIPHARNON**, emperor of Trapoban. — *Isis Quæritæ*.

ALOR'OS (4 syl.), son of Titan and Terra. — *Greek Fable*.

ALOY'DES (4 syl.), sons of Alceus (4 syl.), named Otos and Ephialtes (q. v.).

AM'ERANT, a cruel giant, slain by Guy of Warwick. — Percy, *Reliques*.

ANGOU'LAFFRE, the Saracen giant. He was 12 cubits high, his face measured 3 feet in breadth, his nose was 9 inches long, his arms and legs 6 feet. He had the strength of thirty men, and his mace was the solid trunk of an oak tree, 800 years old. The tower of Pisa lost its perpendicularity by the weight of this giant leaning against it to rest himself. He was slain in single combat by Roland, at Ronsas. — L'Epine, *Orographie*.

ANTAEOS, 60 cubits (85 feet) in height.—Plutarch.

ARGES (2 syl.), one of the Cyclops.—*Greek Fable*.

ASCAPART, a giant 80 feet high, and with 12 inches between his eyes. Slain by Sir Bevis of Southampton.—*British Fable*.

ATLAS, the giant of the Atlas Mountains, who carries the world on his back. A book of maps is called an "atlas" from this giant.—*Greek Fable*.

BALAN, "bravest and strongest of the giant race."—*Æneid's* *of* *trout*.

BELLER, famous for his three leaps, which gave names to the places called Wanlip, Burstall, and Bellegrave.—*British Fable*.

BELLERUS, the giant from whom Cornwall derived its name "Bellerium."—*British Fable*.

BITTERBORE (3 syl.), the giant who was drowned because Jack outwitted his foot.—*Jack the Giant-killer*.

BRIAREOS (1 syl.), a giant with a hundred hands. One of the Titans.—*Greek Fable*.

BRODINWAG, a country of giants, to whom an ordinary-sized man was 'not half so big as the round little woman picked from the lazy fingers of a maid.'—Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*.

BRONIOS (2 syl.), one of the Cyclops.—*Greek Fable*.

BURLOW, a giant mentioned in the romance of *Sir Tryamour*.

CACUS, of ancient Aventine, who drew the oxen of Hercules into his cave and foremost.—*Greek Fable*.

CALIGORANT, the Egyptian giant who entrapped travellers with an invisible net.—*Ætios*.

CARACULJAMBO, the giant that don Quixote intended should kneel at the foot of Dulcinea.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*.

CEUS or **CALIS**, son of Heaven and Earth. He married Phœbe, and was the father of Latona.—*Greek Fable*.

CHALKBOTIS, the stem of all the giant race.—Rabclais, *Pantagruel*.

CHRISTOPHERUS or **ST. CHRISTOPHER**, the giant who carried Christ across a ford, and was well-nigh borne down with the "child's" ever-increasing weight.—*Christian Legend*.

CLYTIOS, one of the giants who made war upon the gods. Vulcan killed him with a red-hot iron mace.—*Greek Fable*.

COLBRAND, the Danish giant slain by Guy of Warwick.—*British Fable*.

COEFLAMPO, a giant who was always

attended by a dwarf.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iv. 8.

CORMORAN, the Cornish giant who fell into a pit twenty feet deep, dug by Jack and filled over with a thin layer of grass and gravel.—*Jack the Giant-killer*.

CORMORANT, a giant discomfited by Sir Brian.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, vi. 4.

COTTIS, the British giant pursued by Debon, and killed by falling into a deep chasm.—*British Fable*.

CYCLOPS, giants with only one eye, and that in the middle of the forehead. They lived in Sicily, and were blacksmiths.—*Greek Fable*.

DISPAIR, of Doubting Castle, who found Christian and Hopeful asleep on his grounds, and thrust them into a dungeon. He civilly entreated them, but they made their escape by the key "Promises."—Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, i.

DONNAS, a giant contemporary with Seth. "There were giants in the earth in those days."—*Oriental Fable*.

ENCYTALLOS, "most powerful of the giant race." Overwhelmed under mount Finis.—*Greek Fable*.

EPHIALTES (1 syl.), a giant who grew nine inches every month.—*Greek Fable*.

ERIX, son of Goliath [sic] and grand-son of Atlas. He invented Herdeman.—Duchet, *Œuvres de Rabelais* (1711).

EUATIOS, one of the giants that made war with the gods. Bacchus killed him with his thyrsus.—*Greek Fable*.

EUHAETES, a giant 36 feet in height, with the strength of forty men.—*Lucy's Chronicle*.

FERRAGUS, a Portuguese giant.—*Le Gentil and Oron*.

FILIBARRAS, of Alexandria, "the greatest giant that ever walked the earth."—*Medieval Romance*.

FIOS, son of Connal, an enormous giant, who could place his feet on two mountains, and then stoop and drink from a stream in the valley between.—*Irish Legend*.

FIORGWYN, the gigantic father of Frigg.—*Scandinavian Mythology*.

FRACASTUS, father of Ferragus, and son of Morgant.

Primus erat quidam Fracastus prole gigantea, Cuius stirps olim Morgantem venit ab illo, Qui saccharum canis ferre solebat, Cui quo nullo hominum calpes frangere in uno
Martin Comenius [i.e. Théophile Folenc], *Histoire Macaronique* (1696).

GARRARA, father of Goliath [sic] of Secondille, and inventor of the custom of drinking healths.—Duchet, *Œuvres de Rabelais* (1711).

GALAPAS, the giant slain by king Arthur.—Sir T. Malory, *History of France Arthur*.

GALLIGANTUS, the giant who lived with Hocus-Focus the conjuror.—*Jack the Giant-Killer*.

GARGANTUA, same as Gargantua (q.v.).

GARGANTUA, a giant so large that it required 900 ells of linen for the body of his shirt, and 200 more for the gussets: 406 ells of velvet for his shoes, and 1100 cow-hides for their soles. His toothpick was an elephant's tusk, and 17,913 cows were required to give him milk. This was the giant who swallowed five pilgrims, with their staves, in a salad.—Rabelais, *Gargantua*.

GEMMAGOC, son of the giant Oromi-don, and inventor of Poulton shoes, i.e. shoes with a spur behind, and turned-up toes fastened to the knees. These shoes were forbidden by Charles V. of France, in 1265, but the fashion revived again.—Duchat, *Œuvres de Rabelais* (1711).

GERYON'LO, a giant with three bodies [*Philip II. of Spain*].—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v. 11.

GIRALDA, the giantess. A statue of victory on the top of an old Moorish tower in Seville.

GODMER, son of Albion, a British giant slain by Canutus one of the companions of Brute.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, ii. 10.

GOEM'AGOR, the Cornish giant who wrestled with Corineus (3 syl.), and was hurled over a rock into the sea. The place where he fell was called "Lan Goemagot."—Geoffrey, *British History*.

GOGMAGOG, king of the giant race of Albion when Brute colonized the island. He was slain by Corineus. The two statues of Guildhall represent Gogmagog and Corineus. The giant carries a pole-axe and spiked balls. This is the same as Goemagot.

GRANGOZIA, the giant king of Utopia.—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*.

GRANROKTO, the giant who withheld the inheritance of Ireland.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v.

GRIM, the giant slain by Greathart, because he tried to stop pilgrims on their way to the Celestial City.—Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, ii.

GRUM'NO, the giant up whose sleeve Tom Thumb crept. The giant, thinking some insect had crawled up his sleeve, gave it a shake, and Tom fell into the

sea, when a fish swallowed him.—*Tom Thumb*.

GYGES, who had fifty heads and a hundred hands. He was one of the Titans.—*Greek Fable*.

HAPMOUCHE, the giant "fly-catcher." He invented the drying and smoking of neat's tongues.—Duchat, *Œuvres de Rabelais* (1711).

HIPPOLYROS, one of the giants who made war with the gods. He was killed by Hermès.—*Greek Fable*.

HRASVERG, the giant who keeps watch over the Tree of Life, and devours the dead.—*Scandinavian Mythology*.

HURFALI, a giant in the time of the Flood. He was too large of stature to get into the ark, and therefore rode straddle-legs on the roof. He perpetuated the giant race. Atlas was his grandson.

INDRACHTHAN, a famous giant of Indian mythology.

JÖRIN, the giant of Jotunheim or Giant-land, in Scandinavian story.

JULIAN, a giant of Arthurian romance.

KIERI, the giant of atheism and infidelity.

KORROS, a giant with a hundred hands. One of the Titans.—*Greek Fable*.

MALAMBERT'XO, the giant who shut up Antonomastia and her husband in the tomb of the deceased queen of Candaya.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. iii. 45.

MARGARTE (3 syl.), a giant 10 feet high, who died of laughter when he saw a monkey pulling on his boots.—Pulci, *Morgante Maggiore*.

MARGA, the giant wanderer with whom sir Iybius does battle.—*Libanus*.

MACT, the giant of sophistry, killed by Greathart, who pierced him under the fifth rib.—Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, ii.

MOIR-ROGNON, one of Charlemagne's paladins.

MORGANTÈ (3 syl.), a ferocious giant, who died by the bite of a crab.—Pulci, *Morgante Maggiore*.

MUGILLO, a giant famous for his mace with six balls.

OFFEUS, the pagan name of St. Christopher, whose body was 12 ells in height.—*Christian Legend*.

OGIAS, an antediluvian giant, mentioned in the apocrypha condemned by pope Gelasius I. (492-496).

ORGOGLIO, a giant thrice the height of an ordinary man. He takes captive the Red Cross Knight, but is slain by king Arthur.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, i.

ORION, a giant hunter, noted for his beauty. He was slain by Diana, and made a constellation.—*Greek Fable*.

Oros, a giant, brother of Ephialtes. They both grew nine inches every month. According to Pliny, he was 46 cubits (66 feet) in height.—*Greek Fable*.

PALLAS, one of the giants called Titans. Minerva slayed him, and used his skin for armour; hence she was called Pallas Minerva.—*Greek Fable*.

PANTAGRUEL, son of Gargantua, and last of the race of giants.

POLYBOMES (1 syl.), one of the giants who fought against the gods. The sea-god pursued him to the island of Cos, and, tearing away a part of the island, threw it on him and buried him beneath the mass.—*Greek Fable*.

POLYPHEMOS, king of the Cyclops. His skeleton was found at Trapani, in Sicily, in the fourteenth century, by which it is calculated that his height was 300 feet.—*Greek Fable*.

PORPHYRION, one of the giants who made war with the gods. He hurled the island of Delos against Zeus; but Zeus, with the aid of Hercules, overcame him.—*Greek Fable*.

PYRACMON, one of the Cyclops.—*Greek Fable*.

RIRHO, the giant who commanded king Arthur to send his beard to complete the lining of a robe.—*Arthurian Romance*.

SLAY-GOOD, a giant slain by Great-heart.—*Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress*, II.

STREROPES (3 syl.), one of the Cyclops.—*Greek Fable*.

TARTARO, the Cyclops of Basque legendary lore.

TEUFROBACHUS, a king, whose remains were discovered in 1613, near the river Rhone. His tomb was 30 feet long.—*Mazurier, Histoire Vénérable du Géant Teufrobachus* (1618).

THAON, one of the giants who made war with the gods. He was killed by the Parca.—*Hesiod, Theogony*.

TITANS, a race of giants.—*Greek Fable*.

TIT'YOS, a giant whose body covered nine acres of land. He tried to devour Latona, but Apollo cast him into Tartarus, where a vulture fed on his liver, which grew again as fast as it was devoured.—*Greek Fable*.

TYPHOUS, a giant with a hundred heads, fearful eyes, and most terrible voice. He was the father of the Harpies. Zeus [Jupiter] killed him with a thunder-bolt, and he lies buried under mount Etna.—*Hesiod, Theogony*.

TYPHON, son of Typhoeus, a giant with a hundred heads. He was so tall that he touched heaven with his head. His offspring were Gorgon, Geryon, Cerberus, and the hydra of Lernæ. He lies buried under mount Etna.—*Homer, Hymns*.

WIDENOSTRILS, a huge giant, who lived on windmills, and died from eating a lump of fresh butter.—*Rabelais, Pantagruel*, iv. 17.

YONAK, the giant guardian of the caves of Babylon.—*Southey, Thalaba*, v.

* * * Those who wish to pursue this subject further, should consult the notes of Duchat, bk. II. 1 of his *Œuvres de Rabelais*.

Giants in Real Life.

ANAK, father of the Anakim. The Hebrew epic said they themselves were micro grasshoppers in comparison to these giants.—*Josh. xv. 11; Jud. i. 20; Num. xiii. 33*.

ANAK, 7 feet 8 inches at the age of 26. Exhibited in London, 1862-5. Born at Ramonchamp, in the Vosges (1 syl.), 1810. His real name was Joseph Brice.

ANDRONICUS II., 10 feet. Grandson of Alexius Comnenus. Nicetas asserts that he had seen him.

BAMFORD (*Libbard*), 7 feet 4 inches. Died in 1768, and was buried in St. Dunstan's Churchyard.

BARLS (*Cyrtan*), and his wife, of Kentucky, each 7 feet 11½ inches. Exhibited in London, 1871.

BLACKIE (*Hony*), 7 feet 4 inches, and most symmetrical. Born at Cuckfield, Sussex, in 1721. Generally called "The British Giant." Exhibited in London, 1751.

BRADLEY, 7 feet 8 inches at death. Born at Market Wheaton, in Yorkshire. His right hand is preserved in the museum of the College of Surgeons (1798-1820).

BRICK (*Joseph*), 7 feet 8 inches. His hand could span 15½ inches. (See "Anak.")

BUSHY (*John*), 7 feet 9 inches; of Darfield. His brother was about the same height.

CHANG-WOO-GOO, 8 feet 2 inches; of Fychou. The Chinese giant. Exhibited in London, 1865-6, and in 1880.

CHARLEMAGNE, 8 feet nearly. He could squeeze together three horse-shoes at once with his hands.

COTTER (*Patrick*), 8 feet 7½ inches. The Irish giant. A cast of his hand is preserved in the museum of the College of Surgeons (died 1802).

ELEAZER, 7 cubits (? 10 feet 6 inches). The Jewish giant mentioned by Josephus. He lived in the reign of Vitellius.

ELIZABETH (Joachim), 7 feet 10 inches. The Spanish giant. Exhibited in London.

EVANS (William), 8 feet at death. Porter to Charles I. (died 1632).

FRANK (Big), 7 feet 8 inches; weight, 22 stone; girth round the chest, 58 inches. He was an Irishman, whose name was Francis Sheridan (died 1870).

FRENZ (Louis), 7 feet 4 inches. The French giant.

GABARA, 9 feet 9 inches. An Arabian giant. Pliny says he was the tallest man seen in the days of Claudius.

GILLY, 8 feet. A Swede; exhibited as a show in the early part of the nineteenth century.

GOLIATH, 6 cubits and a span (² 9 feet 4 inches).—1 *Sam.* xvii. 4, etc. His "brother" was also a giant.—2 *Sam.* xxi. 19; 1 *Chron.* xx. 5.

GORDON (Alice), 7 feet. An I-see giantess (died 1737).

HALE (Robert), 7 feet 6 inches; born at Somerton. Generally called "The Norfolk Giant" (1820-1862).

HALLADAY (Harold), "5 ells of Norway in height" (nearly 8 feet). The Norway giant.

LA PIERRE, 7 feet 1 inch; of Struthard, in Denmark.

LOUIS, 7 feet 4 inches. The French giant. His left hand is preserved in the museum of the College of Surgeons.

LOUSHEIN, 8 feet 5 inches. The Russian giant, and drum-major of the Imperial Guards.

M'DONALD (James), 7 feet 6 inches; of Cork (died 1760).

M'DONALD (Samuel), 6 feet 10 inches. A Scotchman; usually called "Big Sam" (died 1802). Prince of Wales's footman.

MAGRATH (Cornelius), 7 feet 8 inches. He was an orphan, reared by bishop Berkeley, and died at the age of 20 (1710-1760).

MAXIMIAN, 8 feet 6 inches. The Roman emperor (235-238).

MELION (Liam), 7 feet 6 inches. Born at Port Lainesfor, Ireland (1665-1681).

MIDDLETON (John), 9 feet 3 inches. "His hand was 17 inches long, and 2½ inches broad." He was born at Hale, in Lancashire, in the reign of James I.—Dr. Plott, *History of Staffordshire*.

MILLER (Marumulus Christopher), 9 feet. His hand measured 12 inches, and his fore-finger was 9 inches long. The Saxon giant. Died in London (1674-1784).

MURPHY, 8 feet 10 inches. An Irish giant, contemporary with O'Brien. Died at Marseilles.

O'BRIEN or Charles Byrne, 8 ft. 4 in. The Irish giant. His skeleton is preserved in the museum of the College of Surgeons (1761-1783). Patrick was 8 ft. 7 in.

OG, king of Hishan. "His bed was 9 cubits by 4 cubits" (² 13½ feet by 6 feet).—*Deut.* iii. 11.

*** * The Great Bed of Ware** is 12 feet by 12 feet.

OSER (Heinrich), 7 feet 6 inches; weight, 300 lbs. or 37½ stone. Born in Norway.

PORUS, an Indian king who fought against Alexander near the river Hydaspes (B.C. 327). He was a giant "5 cubits in height" [7½ feet], with strength in proportion.—Quintus Curtius, *De rebus gestis Alexandri Magni*.

RICHARD (J. H.), 8 feet 3 inches, of Friedberg. His father and mother were both giants.

SAMUELSON (Mutan), 7 feet 4 inches. A Mexican.

SAM (Big), 6 feet 10 inches. (See "M'Donald.")

SHERIDAN (Francis), 7 feet 8 inches. (See "Frank.")

SWAN (Miss Anne Hansen), 7 feet; of Nova Scotia. J. TOLLIN, 8 ft. (d. 1819.)

*** * In 1682, a giant 7 feet 7 inches was exhibited in Dublin. A Swede 8 feet 6 inches was in the body-guard of a king of Prussia. A human skeleton 8 feet 6 inches is preserved in the museum of Trinity College, Dublin.**

Hebancus says he had seen a man nearly 10 feet high, and a woman fully 10 feet. Casper Buhm speaks of a Swiss 8 feet in height. Del Rio says he saw a Piedmontese in 1572 more than 9 feet in stature. C. S. F. Warren, M.A., says (in *Notes and Queries*, August 14, 1875) that his father knew a lady 9 feet high; "her head touched the ceiling of a good-sized room." Vanderhook says he saw a black man, at Congo, 9 feet high.

Giant of Literature, Dr. Samuel Johnson (1709-1783).

Giant's Causeway, a basaltic mole in Ireland, said to be the commencement of a causeway from Ireland to Scotland.

Giant's Grave (The), a height on the Adriatic shore of the Bosphorus, much frequented by holiday parties.

"Is a grand sight from off 'The Giant's Grave' To watch the progress of those rolling seas between the Bosphorus, as they lash and lave Europe and Asia."

Byron. *Don Juan*, v. 6 (1809).

Giant's Leap (Lam-e-Godmagot) or

"Goëmagot's Leap." Now called Haw, near Plymouth. The legend is that Corineus (8 syl.) wrestled with Goëmagot king of the Albion giants, heaved the monster on his shoulder, carried him to the top of a high rock, and cast him into the sea.

At the beginning of the encounter, Corineus and the giant, standing front to front, held each other strongly in their arms, and panted aloud for breath; but Goëmagot presently grasping Corineus with all his might, broke three of his ribs, two on the right side and one on his left. Corineus, highly enraged, roused up his whole strength, smothered up the giant, ran with him on his shoulders to the neighbouring cliff, and heaved him into the sea. The place where he fell is called Laim Goëmagot to this day.—*Geoffrey, British History*, l. 16 (1142).

Giaour [*djow'ur*]. Byron's tale called *The Giaour* is supposed to be told by a Turkish fisherman who had been employed all the day in the gulf of Egina, and landed his boat at night-fall on the Pirene, now called the harbour of Port Leoné. He was eye-witness of all the incidents, and in one of them a principal agent (see line 352: "I hear the sound of coming feet . . ."). The tale is this: Leilah, the beautiful concubine of the caliph Hassan, falls in love with a giaour, flees from the seraglio, is overtaken by an emir, put to death, and cast into the sea. The giaour cleaves Hassan's skull, flees for his life, and becomes a monk. Six years afterwards he tells his history to his father confessor on his death-bed, and prays him to "lav his body with the humblest dead, and not even to inscribe his name on his tomb." Accordingly, he is called "the Giaour," and is known by no other name (1813).

Giauhar (4 syl.), daughter of the king of Saman-dal, the mightiest of the under-sea empires. When her father was made captive by king Saleh, she emerged for safety to a desert island, where she met Beder the young king of Persia, who proposed to make her his wife; but Giauhar "spat on him," and changed him "into a white bird with red beak and red legs." The bird was sold to a certain king, and, being disenchanted, resumed the human form. After several marvellous adventures, Beder again met the under-sea princess, proposed to her again, and she became his wife and queen of Persia.—*Arabian Nights* ("Beder and Giauhar").

Gibbet, a foot-pad and a convict, who "left his country for his country's good." He piqued himself on being "the best-behaved man on the road."

Time for the good of my country I should be abroad.—*George Farquhar, The Beaux' Stratagem*, III. 3 (1707).

I thought it rather odd . . . and said to myself, as Gibbet said when he heard that Alnwell had gone to church, "That looks suspicious."—*James Smith*.

Gibbet (Master), secretary to Martin Joshua Bletson (parliamentary commissioner).—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Gibbie (Guse), a half-witted lad in the service of lady Bellenden.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

I like Goose Gibble of famous memory, he first kept the turkeys, and then, as his years advanced, was promoted to the more important office of minding the cows.—*Knightley*.

Gibby, a Scotch Highlander in attendance on colonel Briton. He marries Inis, the waiting-woman of Isabella.—Mrs. Centlivre, *The Wonder* (1714).

Gibou (*Malame*), a type of feminine vulgarity. A hard-headed, keen-witted, coarsely clever, and pragmatical *waitress femme*, who believes in nothing but a good digestion and money in the Funds.—Henri Monnier, *Scenes Populaires* (1852).

Mde. Pochet and Mde. Gibou are the French "Mrs. Camp and Mrs. Harris."

Gibraltar of America, Quebec.

Gibraltar of Greece, a precipitous rock 700 feet above the sea.

Gibraltar of the New World, Cape Diamond, in the province of Quebec.

Gibson (*Janet*), a young dependent on Mrs. Margaret Bertram of Singleside.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Gifford (*John*). This pseudonym has been adopted by three authors: (1) John Richards Green, *Blackstone's Commentaries Abridged* (1823); (2) Edward Foss, *An Abridgment of Blackstone's Commentaries* (1821); (3) Alexander Whellicar, *The English Lawyer*.

Gifford (*William*), author of *The Barud*, a poetical satire, which annihilated the Della Crusca school of poets (1791). In 1796, Gifford published *The Mavind*, to expose the low state of dramatic authorship.

He was a man with whom I had no literary sympathies. . . . He had, however, a heart full of kindness for all living creatures except authors; whom he regarded as a fishmonger regards eels, or as Isaac Walton did worms.—*Bentley*.

Giggleswick Fountain ebbs and flows eight times a day. The tale is that Giggleswick was once a nymph living with the Oreads on mount Craven. A satyr chanced to see her, and resolved to win her; but Giggleswick fled to escape

her pursuer, and praying to the "topic gods" (the local geni). was converted into a fountain, which still pants with fear. The tale is told by Drayton, in his *Polyolbion*, xxviii. (1622).

Gilbert, butler to sir Patrick Charteris provost of Perth.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Gilbert (Sir), noted for the sanative virtue of his sword and cere-cloth. Sir Launcelot touched the wounds of sir Meliot with sir Gilbert's sword and wiped them with the cere-cloth, and "an ena wholer man was he never in all his life."—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 116 (1170).

Gilbert with the White Hand, one of the companions of Robin Hood, mentioned often in *The Ixthill Geste of Robyn Hode* (fytte v. and vi.).

Their saw I Maule and upon all Edward Gray,
Robene Hode and Gilbert with the white hand,
Quikam Hay of Nauchan saw in Mulin and
Scottish to me 1 122

Gilbertsclaugh, cousin to lady Margaret Bellenden.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

Gil Blas, son of Blas of Santillana's squire or "cudero" to a lady, and brought up by his uncle, canon Gil Perez. Gil Blas went to Dr. Goulez's school, of Oviedo [*Ortega* (?)], and obtained the reputation of being a great scholar. He had fair abilities, a kind heart, and good inclinations, but was easily led astray by his vanity. 'Full of wit and humour, but lax in his morals. Duped by others at first, he afterwards played the same devices on those less experienced. As he grew in years, however, his conduct improved, and when his fortune was made he became an honest, steady man.—Lesage, *Gil Blas* (1715).

(Lesage has borrowed largely from the romance of Espinel, called *Libro del Esudero Marcos de Obregon* (1618), from which he has taken his prologue, the adventure of the parasite (bk. 1. 2), the dispersion of the company of Caca-belos by the muleteer (bk. i. 3), the incident of the robber's cave (bk. i. 4, 5), the surprise by the corsairs, the contributions levied by don Raphael and Ambrose (bk. i. 15, 16), the service with the duke of Lerma, the character of Sangrado (called by Espinel *Sagredo*), and even the reply of don Matthias de Silva when asked to fight a duel early in the morning: "As I never rise before one, even for a party of pleasure, it is unreasonable

to expect that I should rise at six to have my throat cut," bk. iii. 8.)

Gildas de Ruys (St.), near Vannes, in France. This monastery was founded in the sixth century by St. Gildas "the Wise" (516-565).

For some of us knew a thing or two
In the abbey of St. Gildas de Ruys.
Longfellow, *The Golden Legend*.

Gilderoy, a famous robber. There were two of the name, both handsome Scotchmen, both robbers, and both were hanged. One lived in the seventeenth century, and "had the honour" of robbing cardinal Richelieu and Oliver Cromwell. The other was born in Roslin, in the eighteenth century, and was executed in Edinburgh for "stealing sheep, horses, and oxen." In the Percy *Reliques*, l. iii. 12, is the lament of Gilderoy's widow at the execution of her "handsome" and "winsome" Gilderoy, and Campbell has a ballad on the same subject. Both are entitled "Gilderoy," and refer to the latter robber; but in Thomson's *Thyrsus Calceolus*, ii. is a copy of the older ballad.

* * Thomson's ballad places Gilderoy in the reign of Mary "queen of Scots," but this is not consistent with the tradition of his robbing Richelieu and Cromwell. We want a third Gilderoy for the reign of queen Mary—one living in the sixteenth century.

Gilding a Boy. Leo XII. killed the boy Morla'm by gilding him all over to adorn a pageant.

Gildippe (3 syl.), wife of Edward an English baron, who accompanied her husband to Jerusalem, and performed prodigies of valour in the war (bk. ix.). Both she and her husband were slain by Solyman (bk. xx.).—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575).

Giles, a farmer in love with Patty, "the maid of the mill," and promised to him by her father; but Patty refuses to marry him. Ultimately, the "maid of the mill" marries lord Alimworth. Giles is a blunt, well-meaning, working farmer, of no education, no refinement, no notion of the amenities of social life.—Bickerstaff, *The Mad of the Mill*.

Giles (1 syl.), serving-boy to Claud Halcro.—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III.).

Giles (1 syl.), warder of the Tower.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Giles (1 syl.), jailer of sir Reginald Front de Beaul.—Sir W. Scott, *Iranhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Giles (Will), apprentice of Gibbie Girder the cooper at Wolf's Hope village.—Sir W. Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III.).

Giles, the "farmer's boy," "meek, fatherless, and poor," the hero of Robert Bloomfield's principal poem, which is divided into "Spring," "Summer," "Autumn," and "Winter" (1798).

Gilos of Antwerp, *Giles Coignet*, the painter (1630-1600).

Gillillan (*Habakkuk*), called "Gifted Gillillan," a Cameronian officer and enthusiast.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Gill (*Harry*), a farmer, who forbade old Goody Blake to carry home a few stalks, which she had picked up from his land, to light a wee-bit fire to warm herself by. Old Goody Blake cursed him for his meanness, saying he should never from that moment cease from shivering with cold; and, sure enough, from that hour, a-bed or up, summer or winter, at home or abroad, his teeth went "chatter, chatter, chatter still." (Nothing was of no use, fires of no avail, for, spite of all, he muttered, "Poor Harry Gill is very cold."—Wordsworth, *Goody Blake and Harry Gill* (1798).

Gillamoro (3 syl.) or *Guillamur*, king of Ireland, being slain in battle by Arthur, Ireland was added by the conqueror to his own dominions.

How Gillamur again to Ireland he pursued . . .
And having slain the King, the country waste he left
Drayton, *Poliochurn*, iv (1612).

Gillian, landlady of don John and don Frederic.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Chances* (1620).

Gillian (*Dane*), firewoman to lady Evelyn, and wife of Raoul the huntsman.—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

Gilliflowers. A nosegay of these flowers was given by the fairy Amazona to Carpillona in her flight. The virtue of this nosegay was, that so long as the princess had it about her person, those who knew her before would not recognize her.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Princess Carpillona," 1682).

Gills (*Solomon*), ship's instrument maker. A slow, thoughtful old man, uncle of Walter Gay, who was in the

house of Mr. Dombey, mercerant. *Gille* was very proud of his stock-in-trade, but never seemed to sell anything.—C. Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846).

Gilpin (*John*), a linen-draper and train-band captain, living in London. His wife said to him, "Though we have been married twenty years, we have taken no holiday;" and at her advice the well-to-do linen-draper agreed to make a family party, and dine at the Bell, at Edmonton. Mrs. Gilpin, her sister, and four children went in the chaise, and Gilpin promised to follow on horseback. As madam had left the wine behind, Gilpin girded it in two stone bottles to his belt, and started on his way. The horse, being fresh, began to trot, and then to gallop; and John, being a bad rider, grasped the mane with both his hands. On went the horse, off flew John Gilpin's cloak, together with his hat and wig. The dogs barked, the children screamed, the turnpike men (thinking he was riding for a wager) flung open their gates. He flew through Edmonton, and never stopped till he reached Ware, when his friend the calender gave him welcome, and asked him to dismount. Gilpin, however, declined, saying his wife would be expecting him. So the calender furnished him with another hat and wig, and Gilpin barked back again, when similar disasters occurred, till the horse stopped at his house in London.—W. Cowper, *John Gilpin* (1786).

* * John Gilpin was a Mr. Boyer, of Paternoster Row, who died in 1791, and it was lady Austin who told the anecdote to the poet. The marriage adventure of commodore Truncheon, in *Peregrine Pickle*, is a similar adventure.

Giltspur Street, a street in West Smithfield, built on the route taken by the knights (who wore gilt spurs) on their way to Smithfield, where the tournaments were held.

Gines de Passamonte, one of the galley-slaves set free by don Quixote. Gines had written a history of his life and adventures. After being liberated, the slaves set upon the knight; they assaulted him with stones, robbed him and Sancho of everything they valued, broke to pieces "Mambrino's helmet," and then made off with all possible speed, taking Sancho's ass with them. After a time the ass was recovered (pt. I. iv. 8).

"Hark ye, friend," said the galley slave. "Gines is my name, and Passamonte the title of my family."—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. iii. 8 (1606).

* * * This Ginevra re-appears in pt. II. ii. 7 as "Peter the showman," who exhibits the story of "Melisendra and don Gayerferos." The helmet also is presented whole and sound at the inn, where it becomes a matter of dispute whether it is a basin or a helmet.

Ginevra, the troth-plight bride of Ariodantès, falsely accused of infidelity, and doomed to die unless she found within a month a champion to do battle for her honour. The duke who accused her felt confident that no champion would appear, but on the day appointed Ariodantès himself entered the lists. The duke was slain, the lady vindicated, and the champion became Ginevra's husband — *Amato, Orlando Furioso* (1516). Also *SHAKESPEARE*.

SHAKESPEARE, in *Measure for Measure*, makes Hero falsely accused of infidelity, through the malice of don John, who induces Margaret (the lady's attendant) to give Borachio a ladder up at the lady's chamber window. While this was going on, Claudio, the betrothed lover of Hero, was brought to a spot where he might witness the scene, and, believing Margaret to be Hero, was so indignant, that next day at the altar he denounced Hero as unworthy of his love. Benedict challenged Claudio for slandering, but the combat was prevented by the arrest and confession of Borachio. Don John, finding his villainy exposed, fled to Messina.

Spenser has introduced a similar story in his *Fairy Queen*, v. 11 (the tale of "Irena," q.v.).

Ginevra, the young Italian bride who, playing hide-and-seek, hid herself in a large trunk. The lid accidentally fell down, and was held fast by a spring-lock. Many years afterwards the trunk was sold and the skeleton discovered. — *Rogers, Italy* (1822).

T. Haynes Bayley wrote a ballad called *The Mistletoe Bough*, on the same tradition. He calls the bridegroom "young Lovel."

A similar narrative is given by Collet, in his *Causés Normandes*.

Marwell Old Hall, once the residence of the Seymours, and subsequently of the Devere family, has a similar tradition attached to it, and "the very chest is now the property of the Rev. J. Haygarth, sector of Upham." — *Post-Office Directory*.

Bramshall, Hampshire, has a similar tale and chest.

The same tale is also told of the great house at Malsanger, near Basingstoke.

Gingerbread (*Giles*), the hero of an English nursery tale.

Jack the Giant Killer *Giles Gingerbread*, and *Tom Thumb* will flourish in wide spreading and never-ceasing popularity. — *Washington Irving*.

Ginn or **Jân** (singular *masoudine* Jinnee, *feminine* Jinniveh), a species of beings created long before Adam. They were formed of "smokeless fire" or fire of the sunbeam, and were governed by monarchs named sultans, the last of whom was Jan-ibn-Jân or Gian-ben-Gian, who "built the pyramids of Egypt." Prophets were sent to convert them, but on their persistent disobedience, an army of angels drove them from the earth. Among the ginn was one named Azazel. When Adam was created, and God commanded the angels to worship him, Azazel refused, saying, "Why should the spirits of fire worship a creature made of earth?" Whereupon God changed him into a devil, and called him Iblis or Iblis ("despair").

Gh'ona, a leader of the anabaptists, once a servant of comte d'Oberthal, but discharged from his service for theft. He joined the rebellion of the anabaptists, but, with the rest of the conspirators, betrayed the "prophet-king," John of Leyden, when the emperor arrived with his army. — *Meyerbeer, Le Prophète* (1819).

Giovan'ni (*Don*), a Spanish libertine of the aristocratic class. His valet, Leporello, says, "He had 700 mistresses in Italy, 800 in Germany, 91 in France and Turkey, and 1003 in Spain." When the measure of his iniquity was full, a legion of foul fiends carried him off to the devouring gulf. — *Mozart's opera, Don Giovanni* (1787).

(The libretto of this opera is by Lorenzo da Ponte.)

* * * The origin of this character was don Juan Tenorio, of Seville, who lived in the fourteenth century. The traditions concerning him were dramatized by Tirso de Molina; thence passed into Italy and France. Gluck has a musical ballet called *Don Juan* (1765); Molière, a comedy on the same subject (1665); and Thomas Corneille (brother of the *Grand Corneille*) brought out, in 1673, a comedy on the same subject, called *Le Fâcheux de Pierre*, which is the second title of Molière's *Don Juan*. Goldoni, called "The Italian Molière,"

has also a comedy on the same favourite hero.

Gipsey, the favourite greyhound of Charles I.

One evening, his [Charles I.] dog scraping at the door, he commanded me [sic Philip Warwick] to let in Gipsey. — *Memoirs*, 323.

Gipsey Ring, a flat gold ring, with stones set into it, at given distances. So called because the stones were originally Egyptian pebbles—that is, agate and jasper.

Gipsies' Head-quarters, Yet-holm, Roxburgh.

Head-quarters of the gipsies here.
Double Acrostic ("Queen").

* * The tale is, that the gipsies are wanderers because they refused to shelter the Virgin and Child in their flight into Egypt. — Aventinus, *Annales Bavorum*, viii.

Giralda of Seville, called by the Knight of the Mirrors a giantess, whose body was of brass, and who, without ever shifting her place, was the most unsteady and changeable female in the world. In fact, this Giralda was no other than the brazen statue on a steeple in Seville, serving for a weathercock.

"I fixed the changeable Giralda . . . I obliged her to stand still, for during the space of a whole week no wind blew but from the north." — Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. i. 11 (1615).

Girder (*Gilbie*, i.e. Gilbert), the cooper at Wolf's Hope village.

Jean Girder, wife of the cooper. — Sir W. Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III.).

Girdle (*Armida's*), a cestus worn by Armida, which, like that of Venus, possessed the magical charm of provoking irresistible love. — Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575).

Girdle (*Florimel's*), the prize of a grand tournament, in which sir Satyrane (3 syl.), sir Brianor, sir Sanglier, sir Artégail, sir Cambel, sir Tri'amond, Brit'omart, and others took part. It was accidentally dropped by Florimel in her flight (bk. vi. 7, 31), picked up by sir Satyrane, and employed by him for binding the monster which frightened Florimel to flight, but afterwards came again into sir Satyrane's possession, when he placed it for safety in a golden coffer. It was a gorgeous girdle, made by Vulcan for Venus, and embossed with pearls and precious stones; but its chief merit was

It gave the virtue of chaste love
And withheld true to all that it did bear;

But whosoever contrary doth prove,
Might not the same about her middle wear,
But it would loose, or else murther tear
Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, li. 7 (1590).

* * Other tests of chastity were: "Arthur's drinking horn," mentioned in the *Morte d'Arthur*. The "court mantel," mentioned in the ballad called "The Boy and the Mantel," in Percy's *Reliques*. The "enchanted cup," mentioned in *Orlando Furioso*, ii., etc.

Girdle (*Venus's*), a girdle on which was embroidered the passions, desires, joys, and pains of love. It was usually called a cestus, which means "embroidered," and was worn lower down than the cingulum or matron's girdle, but higher up than the zone or maiden's girdle. It was said to possess the magical power of exciting love. Homer describes it thus:

In this was every art, and every charm,
To win the weak, and the coldest warm;
Foul love, the gentle sow, the gay desire,
The kind deceit the still reviving fire,
Persuasive speech, and more persuasive sighs,
Silence that spoke, and eloquence of eyes.
Pope, *Iliad*, xiv.

Girdle of Opakka, foresight and prudence.

"The girdle of Opakka, with which Kifri the enchanter is induit, what is it," said Shamp-linier. "But foresight and prudence—the best 'girdle' for the sultans of the earth!" — Sir G. Morell (i.e. J. Riddle), *Tales of the Genie* ('History of Ambood,' tale vii. 1781).

Girdles, impressed with mystical characters, were bound with certain ceremonies round women in gestation, to accelerate the birth and alleviate the pains of labour. It was a Druid custom, observed by the Gaels, and continued in practice till quite modern times.

Aldo offered to give Eraxgon "a hundred steeds, children of the rein; a hundred hawks with fluttering wing, . . . and a hundred girdles to bind high bosomed maids, friends of the births of heroes." — Osmian, *The Battle of Lora*.

Girnington (*The laird of*), previously Frank Hayston, laird of Bucklaw, the bridegroom of Lucy Ashton. He is found wounded by his bride on the wedding night, recovers, and leaves the country; but the bride goes mad and dies. — Sir W. Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III.).

Gjallar, Heimdall's horn, which he blows to give the gods notice when any one approaches the bridge Bifröst. — *Scandinavian Mythology*.

Gladiator (*The dying*). This famous statue, found at Nettuno (the ancient Antium), was the work of Agasias, a sculptor of Ephesus.

Glads'moor (Mr.), almoner of the earl of Glenallan, at Glenallan House.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Glamorgan, according to British fable, is *gla* or *glyn* Morgan (valley or glen of Morgan). Cundah' and Morgan (says Spenser) were sons of Gonorrill and Regan, the two elder daughters of king Leyr. Cundah chased Morgan into Wales, and slew him in the glen which perpetuates his name.

Then gan the bloody brethern both to raise
Not force (cundah gan shortly to eny
His brother Morgan
band warre, and him in battell overbrow,
Whence as he to those woody hille did fly
Which light of him fela Morgan, there his slaw
Spenser *Fairy Queen* li. i. ad. (1590).

This is not quite in accordance with Geoffrey's account.

Some restless spirits, inspired Morgan with vain conceits, . . . who march'd with an army through the dusky country, and began to burn and befall him. But he was met by Cunedd, with all his forces, who attacked Morgan, . . . at last, him to flight, killed him in a town of Amherst, which is the place which is called Morgan to this day.—*British History*, li. 10 (1182).

Glasgow (*The bishop of*).—Sir W. Scott, *Castle Dangerous*, &c. (time, Henry I.).

Glasgow Arms, an oak tree with a bird above it, and a bell hanging from one of the branches; at the foot of the tree a salmon with a ring in its mouth. The legend is that St. Kentigern built the city and hung a bell in an oak tree to summon the men to work. This accounts for the "oak and bell." Now for the rest: A Scottish queen, having formed an illicit attachment to a soldier, presented her paramour with a ring, the gift of her royal husband. This coming to the knowledge of the king, he contrived to abstract it from the soldier while he was asleep, threw it into the Clyde, and then asked his queen to show it him. The queen, in great alarm, ran to St. Kentigern, and confessed her crime. The father confessor went to the Clyde, drew out a salmon with the ring in its mouth, handed it to the queen, and by this means both prevented a scandal and reformed the repentant lady.

A similar legend is told of Dame Rebecca Berry, wife of Thomas Elton of Stratford Bow, and relict of sir John Berry, 1696. She is the heroine of the oaled called *The Cruel Knight*. The story runs thus: A knight, passing by a cottage, heard the cries of a woman in labour. By his knowledge of the occult sciences, he knew that the infant was

doomed to be his future wife; but he determined to elude his destiny. When the child was of a marriageable age, he took her to the sea-side, intending to drown her, but relented, and, throwing a ring into the sea, commanded her never to see his face again, upon pain of death, till she brought back that ring with her. The damsel now went as cook to a noble family, and one day, as she was preparing a cod-fish for dinner, she found the ring in the fish, took it to the knight, and thus became the bride of sir John Berry. The Berry arms show a fish, and in the dexter chief a ring.

Glass (Mrs.), a tobaccoconist, in London, who befriended Jeanie Deans while she sojourned in town, whither she had come to crave pardon from the qucen for Edie Deans, her half-sister, lying under sentence of death for the murder of her infant born before wedlock.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Glass Armour. When Chery went to encounter the dragon that guarded the singing apple, he arrayed himself in glass armour, which reflected objects like a mirror. Consequently, when the monster came against him, seeing its reflection in every part of the armour, it fancied hundreds of dragons were coming against it, and ran away in alarm into a cave, which Chery instantly closed up, and thus became master of the situation.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Princess Fairstar," 1682).

Glasse (Ms.), author of a cookery-book, immortalized by the saying, "First catch [skin] your hare, then cook it." Mrs. Glasse is the *nom de plume* of Dr. John Hill (1716-1775).

A great variety of learned dainties which Mrs. Glasse herself would not disdain to add to her high-flavoured catalogue.—*Edinburgh Review*

I know it all, from a lark to a loin of beef; and in the economy of the table, wouldn't hold a candle to Hannah Glasse herself.—Cumberland, *First Love*, li. 1 (1776).

Glastonbury, in Arthurian romance, was the burial-place of king Arthur. Selden, in his *Illustrations of Drayton*, gives an account of Arthur's tomb "betwixt two pillars," and says that "Henry II. gave command to Henry de Bois (then abbot of Glastonbury) to make great search for the body of the British king, which was found in a wooden coffin some 16 foote deepe, and afterwards they found a stone on whose lower side was fixed a leaden cross with the name inscribed."

Glastonbury Thorn. The legend is that Joseph of Arimathea stuck his staff into the ground in "the sacred isle of Glastonbury," and that this thorn blossoms "on Christmas Day" every year. St. Joseph was buried at Glastonbury.

Not great Arthur's tomb, nor holy Joseph's grave,
From marriage had power their sacred bones to save . . .
(Here) trees in winter bloom and bear their summer's
grape.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, II. (1619)

Glatissant, the questing beast. It had the head of a serpent, the body of a libbard, buttocks of a lion, foot of a hart, and in its body "there was a noise like that of thirty couple of hounds questing" (i.e. in full cry). Sir Palomides the Saracen was for ever following this beast.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, ii. 52, 53, 149 (1470).

Glauc'e (2 syl.), nurse of the princess Britomart. She tried by charms to "undo" her lady's love for sir Artegal, "but love that is in gentle heart begun, no idle charm can remove." Finding her sorcery useless, she took the princess to consult Merlin, and Merlin told her that by marrying Artegal she would found a race of kings from which would arise "a royal virgin that shall shake the power of Spain." The two now started in quest of the knight, but in time got separated. Glauc'e became "the 'squire' of sir Scudamore, but re-appears (bk. iii. 12) after the combat between Britomart and Artegal, reconciles the combatants, and the princess consents "to be the love of Artegal, and to take him for her lord" (bk. iv. 5, 6).—Spenser, *Fairy Queen* (1590, 1596).

Glaucus, a fisherman of Boeotia. He observed that all the fish which he laid on the grass received fresh vigour, and immediately leaped into the sea. This grass had been planted by Kronos, and when Glaucus tasted it, he also leaped into the sea, and became a prophetic marine deity. Once a year he visited all the coasts of Greece, to utter his predictions. Glaucus is the sailors' patron deity.

By old soothing Glaucus' spell,
Milton, *Comus*, 874 (1634).

As Glaucus, when he tasted of the herb
That made him peer among the ocean gods.
Dante, *Paradise*, I. (1301).

Glaucus, son of Hippolytus. Being smothered in a tub of honey, he was restored to life by [a] dragon given him by Esculapion (probably a medicine so called).—Apollodorus, *Bibliotheca*, 28.

Glaucus, of Chios, inventor of the art of soldering metal.—Pausanias, *Itinerary of Greece*.

A second **Glaucus**, one who ruins himself by horses. This refers to Glaucus, son of Sis'yphos, who was killed by his horses. Some say he was trampled to death by them, and some that he was eaten by them.

Glauci et Diomedis permutatio, a very foolish exchange. Homer (*Iliad*, vi.) tells us that Glaucus changed his golden armour for the iron one of Diomedes. The French say, *C'est le troc de Glaucus et de Diomede*. This Glaucus was the grandson of Bellerophon. (In Greek, "Glaucos.")

Glem, the scene of Arthur's battle, is in Northumberland.

The fight that all day long
Rang by the white mouth of the violent Glem.
Tennyson.

Glenallan (*Joscelin's dowager countess of*), whose funeral takes place by torchlight in the Catholic chapel.

The earl of **Glenallan**, son of the dowager countess.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Glenalvon, heir of lord Randolph. When young Norval, the son of lady Randolph, makes his unexpected appearance, Glenalvon sees in him a rival, whom he hates. He pretends to lord Randolph that the young man is a suitor of lady Randolph's, and, having excited the passion of jealousy, contrives to bring his lordship to a place where he witnesses their endearments. A fight ensues, in which Norval slays Glenalvon, but is himself slain by lord Randolph, who then discovers too late that the supposed suitor was his wife's son.—Home, *Douglas* (1757).

Glencoe (2 syl.), the scene of the massacre of M'Ian and thirty-eight of his Glenmen, in 1692. All Jacobites were commanded to submit to William III. by the end of December, 1691. M'Ian was detained by a heavy fall of snow, and sir John Dalrymple, the master of Stair, sent captain Campbell to make an example of "the rebel."

* * Talfourd has a drama entitled *Glencoe or the Fall of the M'Donalds*.

Glendale (*Sir Richard*), a papist conspirator with Redgauntlet.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Glendinning (*Elspeth*) or **Elspeth Barnone** (2 syl.), widow of Simon Glendinning of the Tower of Glendearg.

Halbert and Edward Glendinning, sons of Elspeth Glendinning.—Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth).

Glendin'ning (*Sir Halbert*), the knight of Avenel, husband of lady Mary of Avenel (2 syl.).—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth).

Glendoveer', plu. *Glendoveers*, the most beautiful of the good spirits of Hindū mythology.

the glendoveers.
Southey, *Curse of Kehama*, vi. 2 (1839).

Glendower (*Owen*), a Welsh nobleman, descended from Llewellyn (last of the Welsh kings). Sir Edmund Mortimer married one of his daughters. Shakespeare makes him a wizard, but very highly accomplished.—Shakespeare, *1 Henry IV.* (1597).

Glengarry. So McDonald of Glengarry (who gave in his adhesion to William III.) is generally called.

Glenpro'sing (*The old lady*), a neighbour of old Jasper Yellowley.—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III.).

Glenthorn (*Lord*), the hero of Miss Edgeworth's novel called *Ennui*. Spoiled by indolence and bad education, he succeeds, by a course of self-discipline, in curing his mental and moral faults, and in becoming a useful member of society (1809).

The history of lord Glenthorn affords a striking picture of ennui, and contains some excellent delineations of character.—Chambers, *English Literature*, ii. 568.

Glenvarloch (*Lord*), or Nigel Olifaunt, the hero of Scott's novel called *The Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Glint, the palace of Foresti "the peace-maker," son of Balder. It was raised on pillars of gold, and had a silver roof.

Gloria'na, "the greatest glorious queen of Faëry-land."

By *Gloriana* I mean [true] *Glory* in my general intention, but in my particular I conceive the most excellent and glorious person of our sovereign the queen [*Elizabeth*], and her kingdom is *Faëry-land*.—Spenser, *Introduction to The Faëry Queen* (1590).

Glorious John, John Dryden (1631-1701).

Glorious Preacher (*The*), St. John Chrysostom (i.e. John Goldenmouth, 354-407).

Glory (*Old*), sir Francis Bardsall (1770-1844).

Glory Hole, a cupboard, ottoman, box, or other receptacle, where anything may be thrown for the nones to get it out of sight rapidly. A cupboard at the head of a staircase for brooms, etc., is so called.

Glossin (*Mr. Gilbert*), a lawyer, who purchases the Ellangowan estate, and is convicted by counsellor Pleydall of kidnapping Henry Bertrand the heir. Both Glossin and Dirk Hatteraick, his accomplice, are sent to prison, and in the night Hatteraick first strangles the lawyer and then hangs himself.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Gloucester (*The duke of*), brother of Charles II.—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Gloucester (*Richard duke of*), in the court of king Edward IV.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geurstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Gloucester (*The earl of*), in the court of king Henry II.—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

Glover (*Simon*), the old glover of Perth, and father of the "fair maid."

Catharine Glover, "the fair maid of Perth," daughter of Simon the glover, and subsequently bride of Henry Smith the armourer.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Glover (*Heins*), the betrothed of Trudchen [i.e. Gertrude] Pavillon, daughter of the syndic's wife.—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

Glowrowrum (*The old lady*), a friend of Magnus Troil.—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III.).

Glubdub'drib, the land of sorcerers and magicians, where Gulliver was shown many of the great men of antiquity.—Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* (1726).

Glück, a German musical composer, greatly patronized by Marie Antoinette. Young France set up against him the Italian Piccini. Between 1774 and 1780 every street, coffee-house, school, and drawing-room in Paris canvassed the merits of these two composers, not on the score of their respective talents, but as the representatives of the German and Italian schools of music. The partisans of the German school were called *Glück-*

ists, and those of the Italian school Piccinists.

*Nat-on Glück, est-on Purcini,
Que doit couronner Polytaïne ?
Dont entre Glück et Piccini
Tout le Parnasse est dévot.
L'un soutient ce que l'autre nie,
Et l'ile veut battre Uranie.
Pour moi, qui crains toute mania,
Plus irrésolu que Babouze
N'épousant Piccini ni Glück,
Je n'y connais rien : ergo Glück.*

* * A similar contest raged in England between the Bononciniists and Handelists. The prince of Wales was the leader of the Handel or German party, and the duke of Marlborough of the Bononcini or Italian school. (See TWEEPLEDUM.)

Glumdalca, queen of the giants, captive in the court of king Arthur. The king cast love-glances at her, and made queen Dollalolla jealous; but the giantess loved lord Grizzle, and lord Grizzle loved the princess Huncamunca, and Huncamunca loved the valiant Tom Thumb.—*Tom Thumb*, by Fielding the novelist (1730), altered by O'Hara, author of *Midas* (1778).

Glum-dal'clitch, a girl nine years old "and only forty feet high." Being such a "little thing," the charge of Gulliver was committed to her during his sojourn in Brobdingnag.—Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*.

*Roon as Glumdalclitch missed her pleasing care,
She wept, she blubbered, and she tore her hair.*
Pope.

Glumms, the male population of the imaginary country Nossimbdsgrsult, visited by Peter Wilkins. The glumms, like the females, called gawreys (q.v.), had wings, which served both for flying and dress.—R. Pultock, *Peter Wilkins* (1750).

Glutton (*The*), Vitellius the Roman emperor (born A.D. 15, reigned 69, died 69). Visiting the field after the battle of Bedriac, in Gaul, he exclaimed, "The body of a dead enemy is a delightful perfume."

* * Charles IX. of France, when he went in grand procession to visit the gibbet on which admiral Coligny was hanging, had the wretched heartlessness to exclaim, in doggerel verse:

*Fragrance sweeter than the rose
Rises from our slaughtered foes.*

Glutton (*The*), Gaius Apuleius, who lived during the reign of Tiberius. He spent £800,000 on the luxuries of the table, and when only £80,000 of his large fortune remained, he hanged himself,

thinking death preferable to "starvation on such a miserable pittance."

Gna, the messenger of Frigga.—*Scandinavian Mythology*.

Goats. The *Pleiades* are called in Spain *The Seven Little Goats*.

So it happened that we passed close to the Seven Little Goats.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. III. 8 (1618).

* * Sancho Pánza affirmed that two of the goats were of a green colour, two carnation, two blue, and one motley; "but," he adds, "no he-goat or cuckold ever passes beyond the horns of the moon."

Goatsnose, a prophet, born deaf and dumb, who uttered his predictions by signs.—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, iii. 20 (1545).

Gobbo (*Old*), the father of Launcelot. He was stone blind.

Launcelot Gobbo, son of Old Gobbo. He left the service of Shylock the Jew for that of Bassanio a Christian. Launcelot Gobbo is one of the famous clowns of Shakespeare.—Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice* (1698).

Gobilyve (*Godfrey*), the assumed name of False Report. He is described as a dwarf, with great head, large brows, hollow eyes, crooked nose, hairy cheeks, a pied beard, hanging lips, and black teeth. His neck was short, his shoulders awry, his breast fat, his arms long, his legs "kewed," and he rode "brigge-a-bragge on a little nag." He told sir Graunde Amoure he was wandering over the world to find a virtuous wife, but hitherto without success. Lady Correction met the party, and commanded Gobilyve (3 syl.) to be severely beaten for a lying varlet.—Stephen Hawes, *The Passetyme of Pysure*, xxix., xxxi., xxxii. (1515).

Gobseck, a grasping money-lender.—Balzac.

God.

Full of the god, full of wine, partly intoxicated.

God made the country, and man made the town.—Cowper's *Tusk* ("The Sofa"). Varro, in his *De Re Rustica*, has: "Divina Natura agros dedit, ars humana ædificavit urbes."

God sides with the strongest. Napoleon I. said, "Le bon Dieu est toujours du côté des gros bataillons." Julius Cæsar made the same remark.

God's Table. The *Korán* informs us that God has written down, in what is called "The Preserved Table," every event, past, present, and to come, from the beginning to the end of time. The most minute are not omitted (ch. vi.).

God's Token, a peculiar eruption on the skin; a certain indication of death in those afflicted with the plague.

A Will and a Tolling bell are as prevent death as God's token.—*Two Wise Men and all the rest Fools* (1619).

Godam, a nickname applied by the French to the English, in allusion to a once popular oath.

Godfrey [DE BOUILLON], the chosen chief of the allied crusaders, who went to wrest Jerusalem from the hands of the Saracens. Calm, circumspect, prudent, and brave, he despised "worldly empire, wealth, and fame."—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575).

Godfrey (*Sir Edmondbury*), a magistrate killed by the papists. He was very active in laying bare their nefarious schemes, and his body was found pierced with his own sword, in 1678.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

* Dryden calls sir Edmondbury "Agag," and Dr. Titus Oates he calls "Corah."

Corah might for Agag's murder call,
In terms as coarse as Samuel used to Saul.
Asael and Achitophel, l. (1691).

Godfrey (*Miss*), an heiress, daughter of an Indian governor.—Sam. Foote, *The Liar* (1761).

Godínez (*Doctor*), a schoolmaster, "the most expert flogger in Oviedo" [*Or.e.a.do*]. He taught Gil Blas, and "in six years his worthy pupil understood a little Greek, and was a tolerable Latin scholar."—Lesage, *Gil Blas*, i. (1716).

Godíva or **Godgifu**, wife of earl Leofric. The tale is that she begged her husband to remit a certain tax which oppressed the people of Coventry. Leofric said he would do so only on one condition—that she would ride naked through the city at midday. So the lady gave orders that all people should shut up their windows and doors; and she rode naked through the town, and delivered the people from the tax. The tale further says that all the people did as the lady bade them except Peeping Tom, who looked out, and was struck blind.

* This legend is told at length by Dryden in his *Polyolbion*, xiii. (1618).

Godless Florins, English two-shilling pieces issued by Shial when master of the mint. He was a Roman Catholic, and left out F. D. (*defender of the faith*) from the legend. They were issued and called in the same year (1849).

Godmanchester Hogs and **Huntingdon Sturgeon.**

During a very high flood in the meadows between Huntingdon and Godmanchester, something was seen floating, which the Godmanchester people thought was a black hog, and the Huntingdon folk declared was a sturgeon. When rescued from the waters, it proved to be a young donkey.—Lord Burybrooke (*Pepps, Diary*, May 22, 1687).

Godmer, a British giant, son of Albion, slain by Canutus one of the companions of Brutus.

Those three monstrous stones . . .
Which that huge son of hideous Albion,
Great Godmer, threw in fierce contention
At bold Canutus; but of him was slain.
Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, ll. 10 (1590).

Goëmot or **Goëmagot**, a British giant, twelve cubits high, and of such prodigious strength that he could pull up a full-grown oak at one tug. Same as Gogmagog (q.v.).

On a certain day, when Brutus was holding a solemn festival to the gods . . . this giant, with twenty more of his companions, came in upon the Britons, among whom he made a dreadful slaughter; but the Britons at last . . . killed them every one but Goëmagot . . . his Brutus preserved alive, out of a desire to see a combat between the giant and Corineus, who took delight in such encounters. . . . Corineus carried him to the top of a high rock, and tossed him into the sea.—Geoffrey, *British History*, l. 16 (1142).

Goëmagot's Leap or "Lam Goëmagot," now called Haw, near Plymouth; the place where the giant fell when Corineus (3 syl.) tossed him down the craggy rocks, by which he was mangled to pieces.—Geoffrey, *British History*, l. 16 (1142).

* Southey calls the word *Lan-ga-mājog*. (See GOGMAGOG.)

Goer'vyl, sister of prince Madoc, and daughter of Owen late king of North Wales. She accompanied her brother to America, and formed one of the colony of Cærmadoc, south of the Missouri (twelfth century).—Southey, *Madoc* (1805).

Goetz von Berlichingen, or **Gottfried of the Iron Hand**, a famous German burgrave, who lost his right hand at the siege of Landshut. The iron hand which replaced the one he had lost is still shown at Jaxthausen, the place of his birth. Gottfried took a prominent part in the wars of independence against the electors of Brandenburg and Bavaria, in the sixteenth century (1480-1552).

* * Goethe has made this the title and subject of an historical drama.

Goffe (*Captain*), captain of the pirate vessel.—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III.).

Gog, according to *Ezek.* xxxviii., xxxix., was "prince of Magog" (a country or people). Calmet says Camby'sés king of Persia is meant; but others think Antiochus Epiphanés is alluded to.

Gog, in *Rev.* xx. 7-9, means Antichrist. Gog and Magog, in conjunction, mean all princes of the earth who are enemies of the Christian Church.

* * Sale says Gog is a Turkish tribe.—*Al Korán*, xviii. note.

Gog and Magog. Prester John, in his letter to Manuel Comnénus, emperor of Constantinople, speaks of Gog and Magog as two separate nations tributary to him. These, with thirteen others, he says, are now shut up behind inaccessible mountains, but at the end of the world they will be let loose, and overrun the whole earth.—Alicurus Trium Fontium, *Chronicles* (1212).

Sale tells us that Gog and Magog are called by the Arabs "Yajui" and "Majui," which are two nations or tribes descended from Japhet, son of Noah. Gog, according to some authorities, is a Turkish tribe; and Magog is the tribe called "Gilan" by Ptolemy, and "Geli" or "Gelas" by Strabo.—*Al Korán*, xviii. note.

Respecting the re-appearance of Gog and Magog, the *Korán* says: "They [the dead] shall not return . . . till Gog and Magog have a passage opened for them, and they [the dead] shall hasten from every high hill," i.e. the resurrection (ch. xxi.).

Gog and Magog. The two statues of Guildhall so called are in reality the statues of Gogmagog or Gogmagot and Corineus, referred to in the next article. (See also CORINEUS.) The Albion giant is known by his pole-axe and spiked ball. Two statues so called stood on the same spot in the reign of Henry V.; but those now seen were made by Richard Saunders, in 1708, and are fourteen feet in height.

In Henry's time, children and country visitors were told that every day, when the giants heard the clock strike London, they came down to dinner.—*Old and New London*, t. 29.

Another tale was that they then fell foul of each other in angry combat.

Gogmagog, king of the Albion giants, eighteen feet in height, killed by Corin in a wrestling match, and flung by him over the Hoe or Haw of Plymouth. For this achievement, Brute gave his follower all that horn of land now called Corn-wall, Corn[w]all, a contraction of Corin-all. The contest is described by Drayton in his *Polyolbion*, i. (1612).

Ben thus unmoved
Stood Corineus, the sire of Guendolen.
When, grappling with his monstrous enemy,
He the brute vastness held aloft, and bore,
And headlong hurled, all shattered to the sea,
Down from the rock's high summit, since that day
Called Lan-gumagog.

Southey, *Joan of Arc*, vii. 385.

Spenser throws the accent of Corineus on the second syllable, Southey on the first, while Drayton makes it a word of four syllables, and accents the third.

Gogmagog Hill, the higher of the two hills some three miles south-east of Cambridge. It once belonged to the Balsham Hills, but, "being rude and bearish, regarding neither God nor man," it was named in reproach Gogmagog. The legend is that this Gogmagog Hill was once a huge giant, who fell in love with the nymph Granta, and, meeting her alone, told her all his heart, saying:

"Sweeting mine, if thou mine own wilt be,
I've many a pretty gaud I keep in store for thee:
A nest of broad-faced owls, and goodly urchins too
(Nay, nymph, take heed of me, when I begin to woo);
And better far than that, a bulfinch two years old,
A curled pate calf it is, and oft could have been sold;
And yet besides all this, I've goodly bear-welps twain,
Full dainty for my joy when she's disposed to play;
And twenty sows of lead to make our wedding ring;"

but the saucy nymph only mocked the giant, and told his love story to the Muses, and all made him their jest and sport and laughter.—Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xxi. (1622).

Goitre.

When we were boys,
Who would believe that there were mountaineers
Dew lapp'd like bulls, whose throats had hanging at 'em
Wallets of flesh?

Shakespeare, *The Tempest*, act iii. sc. 3 (1600).

Gold of Nibelungen (*The*), unlucky wealth. "To have the gold of Nibelungen" is to have a possession which seems to bring a curse with it. The uncle who murdered "the babes in the wood" for their estates and money, got the "gold of Nibelungen;" nothing from that moment went well with him—his cattle died, his crops failed, his barns were destroyed by fire or tempest, and he was reduced to utter ruin. (See NIBELUNGEN.)—*Icelandic Edda*.

Gold of Tolosa (*The*), ill gains, which never prosper. The reference is

to Cæpio the Roman consul, who, on his march to Gallia Narbonensis, stole from Tolosa (*Toulouse*) the gold and silver consecrated by the Cimbrian Druids to their gods. He was utterly defeated by the Cimbrians, and some 112,000 Romans were left dead on the field of battle (B.C. 100).

Gold Poured down the Throat. Marcus Licinius Crassus, surnamed "The Rich," one of the first Roman triumvirate, tried to make himself master of Parthia, but being defeated and brought captive to Orodes king of Parthia, he was put to death by having molten gold poured down his throat. "Sate thy greed with this," said Orodes.

Manlius Nepos Aquilius tried to restore the kings of Bithynia and Cappadocia, dethroned by Mithridates, but being unsuccessful and made prisoner, he was put to death by Mithridates by molten gold poured down his throat.

In hell, the avaricious are punished in the same way, according to the *Scheherazade's Calendar*.

And ladies full of melted gold
Were poured a down their throats
The Devil's Own Song (1579)

Goldemar (King), a house-spirit, sometimes called king Vollmar. He lived three years with Neveling von Hardenberg, on the Hardenstein at the Ruhr, and the chamber in which he lived is still called Vollmar's chamber. This house-spirit, though sensible to the touch, was invisible. It played beautifully on the harp, talked freely, revealed secrets, and played dice. One day, a person determined to discover its whereabouts, but Goldemar cut him to pieces and locked the different parts. Never after his was there any trace of the spirit. The roasted fragments disappeared in the Lorrain war in 1651, but the pot in which the man's head was boiled was built into the kitchen wall of Neveling von Hardenberg, where it remains to this day.—*Von Steinen, German Mythology*, 477.

Golden Ass (The), a romance in Latin by Apuleius (5 syl.). It is the adventures of Lucian, a young man who had been transformed into an ass but still retained his human consciousness. It tells us the miseries which he suffered at the hands of robbers, eunuchs, magistrates, and so on, till the time came for him to resume his proper form. It is full of wit, racy humour, and rich fancy, and contains the exquisite episode of Cupid and Psyche (bks. iv., v., vi.).

(This very famous satire, together with the *Assinus* of Lucian, was founded on a satire of the same name by Lucius of Patre, and has been imitated in modern times by Niccolò Machiavelli. T. Taylor, in 1822, published a translation of the *Aureus Assinus*; and sir G. Head, in 1851. Lafontaine has an imitation of the episode; and Mrs. Tighe turned it into Spenserian verse in 1805.)

* * Boccaccio has borrowed largely from *The Golden Ass*, and the incidents of the robbers in *Gil Blas* are taken from it.

Golden Dragon of Bruges (The). The golden dragon was taken in one of the crusades from the church of St. Sophia at Constantinople, and placed on the belfry of Bruges, but Philip van Artevelde (2 syl.) transported it to Ghent, where it still adorns the belfry.

Saw great Artevelde victorious scale the Golden Dragon's nest.

Longfellow, The Belfry of Bruges.

Golden Fleece (The), the fleece of the ram which transported Phryxos to Colchus. When Phryxos arrived there, he sacrificed the ram and gave the fleece to king Aetes, who hung it on a sacred oak. It was stolen by Jason, in his "Argonautic expedition."

The Golden Fleece of the North. Fur and peltry of Siberia is so called.

Golden Fountain (The), a fountain which in twenty-four hours would convert any metal or mineral into gold.—R. Johnson, *The Seven Champions of Christendom*, ii. 4 (1617).

Golden Gate of Constantinople, added by Theodosius to Constantine's wall. It consists of a triumphal arch, surmounted with a bronze statue of Victory. The gate is amply decorated with gilt ornaments and inscriptions.—*See Count Robert of Paris*, ii., by sir W. Scott.

Golden Horn (The), the inlet of the Bosphorus on which Constantinople stands; so called from its shape and beauty.

Golden Legends (The), a collection of hagiology, made in the thirteenth century by James de Voragine, a Dominican. The legends consist of 177 sections, each of which is devoted to a particular saint or festival, arranged in the order of the calendar.

Golden Mouth, St. Chrysostom

(347-407). The name is the Greek *chrysus stoma*, "gold mouth."

Golden State (*The*), California, in North America.

Golden Stream (*The*), Joannes Damascenus (died 756).

Golden-tongued (*The*), St. Peter of Ravenna (433-450). Our equivalent is a free translation of the Greek *chrysos logos* (*chrysus logos*, "gold discourse").

Golden Valley (*The*), the eastern portion of Limerick; so called from its great fertility.

Golden Water (*The*). One drop of this water dropped into the basin of a fountain would fill it, and then throw up a *jet d'eau* of exquisite device. It was called "golden" because the water looked like liquid gold.—*Arabian Nights* ("The Two Sisters," the last tale).

* * In *Chery and Fairstar*, by the comtesse D'Aunoy, the "golden water" is called "the dancing water."

Goldfinch (*Charles*), a vulgar, horsy fellow, impudent and insolent in manner, who flirts with Widow Warren, and conspires with her and the Jew Silky to destroy Mr. Warren's will. By this will the widow was left £600 a year, but the bulk of the property went to Jack Milford his natural son, and Sophia Freelove the daughter of Widow Warren by a former marriage. (See BRAGLER.)

Father was a sugar-baker, grandfather a shop-seller. I'm a gentleman.—Holcroft, *The Road to Ruin*, II. 1 (1792).

Goldiebirds (*Messrs.*), creditors of Sir Arthur Wardour.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Gold-mine (*The*) or **Miller of Grenoble**, a drama by E. Stirling (1854). (For the plot, see SIMON.)

Gold-mine of Europe (*The*). Transylvania was once so called; but the supply of gold obtained therefrom has now very greatly diminished.

Gold-mines (*King of the*), a powerful, handsome prince, who was just about to marry the princess All-Fair, when Yellow Dwarf claimed her as his betrothed, and carried her to Steel Castle on a Spanish cat. A good syren gave the betrothed king a diamond sword to secure All-Fair's deliverance; but after overcoming every obstacle, he was so delighted at seeing her, that he dropped his sword. In a moment Yellow Dwarf snatched it up, and stabbed his rival to the heart. The

king of the Gold-mines and All-Fair were both changed into two palm trees.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("The Yellow Dwarf," 1682).

Gold-purse of Spain. Andalusia is so called because it is the city from which Spain derives its chief wealth.

Goldsmith (*Oliver*).

Here lies Nolly Goldsmith, for shortness called Noll
Who wrote like an angel, and talked like poor poll.
David Garrick.

Goldsmith (*Rev. J.*), one of the many pseudonyms adopted by Sir Richard Phillips, in a series of school books. Some other of his false names were the Rev. David Blair, James Adair, Rev. C. Clarke, etc., with noted French names for educational French books.

Goldsmith's Monument, in Westminster Abbey, is by Nollekens.

Gold'thred (*Lawrence*), mercer, near Cumnor Place.—Sir W. Scott *Kennilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Gold'y. Oliver Goldsmith is so called by Dr. Johnson (1728-1774).

Gol'gotha ("the place of a skull"), a small elevated spot north-west of Jerusalem, where criminals were executed. Used in poetry to signify a battle-field or place of great slaughter.

Except they meant to bathe in reeking wounds,
Or memorize another Golgotha.

Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, act I. sc. 5 (1606).

* * In the University of Cambridge, the dons' gallery in Great St. Mary's is called "Golgotha" because the heads of the colleges sit there.

Gol'gotha (*The City*), Temple Bar, London; so called because the heads of traitors, etc., used at one time to be exposed there after decapitation. This was not done from any notion of punishment, but simply to advertise the fact as a warning to evil-doers. Temple Bar was taken away from the Strand in 1878.

Golightly (*Mr.*), the fellow who wants to borrow 5s. in *Lend Me Five Shillings*, a farce by J. M. Morton.

Goltho, the friend of Ulfnores (3 syl.). He was in love with BIRTHA, daughter of lord As'tragon the sage; but BIRTHA loved the duke Gondibert. The tale being unfinished, the sequel of Goltho is not known.—Sir William Davenant, *Gondibert* (died 1668).

Gomer or **Godmer**, a British giant,

slain by Cann'us one of the companions of Brute. (See GÖKMOY.)

Since Gomez's giant brood inhabited this Isle.
Dryden, *Polydoron*, xiv. (1613).

Gomez, a rich banker, 60 years of age, married to Elvi'ra, a young wife. He is mean, covetous, and jealous. Elvi'ra has a liaison with colonel Lorenzo, which Dominick, her father confessor, aids and abets; but the amour is constantly thwarted, and it turns out that Lorenzo and Elvi'ra are brother and sister.—Dryden, *The Spanish Friar* (1680).

Gon'dibert (*Dute*), of the royal line of Lombardy. Prince Oswald of Verona, out of jealousy, stirs up a faction fight against him, which is limited by agreement to four combatants on each side. Oswald is slain by Gondibert, and Gondibert is cured of his wounds by lord Astragon, a philosopher and sage. Rhodolind, the only child of Aribert king of Lombardy, is in love with Gondibert, and Aribert hopes that he will become his son-in-law and heir, but Gondibert is betrothed to Birtha. One day, while walking with his affianced Birtha, a messenger from the king comes post haste to tell him that Aribert had publicly proclaimed him his heir, and that Rhodolind was to be his bride. Gondibert still told Birtha he would remain true to her, and gave her an emerald ring, which would turn pale if his love declined. As the tale was never finished, the sequel cannot be given.—Sir W. Davenant, *Gondibert* (died 1668).

Gon'eril, eldest daughter of king Lear, and wife of the duke of Albany. She treated her aged father with such scant courtesy, that he could not live under her roof; and she induced her sister Regan to follow her example. Subsequently, both the sisters fell in love with Edmund, natural son of the earl of Gloucester, whom Regan designed to marry when she became a widow. Goneril, out of jealousy, now poisoned her sister, and "after slew herself." Her name is proverbial for "filial ingratitude."—Shakespeare, *King Lear* (1606).

Gonin, a buffoon of the sixteenth century, of acquired great renown for tricks, and so on, and gave rise to the him to resume *en tour de maitre Gonin* full of wit, may be Gonin's"). and contains the *Capit and Py-ché* (comic jester to the and to his son

Borso duke of Ferrara. The horse he rode on was *ossa atque pellis totus*, and, like Rosinante, has become proverbial. Gonnella's jests were printed in 1506.

Gonsalez [*Gon.salley*], Fernan Gonsalez or Gonsalvo, a Spanish hero of the tenth century, whose life was twice saved by his wife Sancha. His adventures have given birth to a host of ballads.

(There was a Hernandez Gonsalvo of Cordova, called "The Great Captain" (1443-1515), to whom some of the ballads refer, and this is the hero of Florian's historical novel entitled *Gonsalve de Cordoue* (1791), borrowed from the Spanish romance called *The Civil Wars of Granada*, by Gines Perez de la Hita.)

GONZA'LO, an honest old counsellor of Alonso king of Naples.—Shakespeare, *The Tempest* (1609).

Gonza'lo, an ambitious but politic lord of Venice.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Lovers of Candy* (1647).

Good Earl (*The*), Archibald eighth earl of Angus, who died in 1588.

Good Even, Good Robin Hood? civility extorted by fear, as "Good Mr. Highwayman, good gentlemen!" of Mrs. Harcastle in her terror.

Clapping his rod on the border.
No man dare utter a word . . .
He [Wauery] said, "How say ye, my lord?" . . .
Good even, good Robin Hood.
Skelton, *Why Came ye not to Court?* (died 1525).

Good Hope (*Cape of*). When Bartholomew Diaz first discovered this cape, in 1497, he called it "The Cape of Storms" (*Cabo Tormentoso*); but John II. king of Portugal changed the name to that of "Good Hope."

The Euxine Sea (i.e. "the hospitable sea") was first called "The Axine Sea" ("the inhospitable"), from the terror with which it was viewed by the early Greeks; but it was subsequently called by the more courteous name. However, the older name is the one which now generally prevails; thus we call it in English "The Black Sea," and the Turks, Greeks, and Russians call it *inhospitable*, and not hospitable.

Good Man (*A*). Count Cansel says, "in Italy a good man means a religious one, in France a cheerful one, in Spain a wise one, and in England a rich one."—Inchbald, *Lovers' Vows*, ii. 2. (1690).

Good Regent (*The*), James Stuart, earl of Murray, regent of Scotland after the imprisonment of queen Mary. (Born 1558, regent 1567, assassinated 1570.)

Goodfellow (Robin), son of king Oberon. When six years old, he was so mischievous that his mother threatened to whip him, and he ran away; but falling asleep, his father told him he should have anything he wished for, with power to turn himself into any shape, so long as he did harm to none but knaves and queans.

His first exploit was to turn himself into a horse, to punish a thief, whom he conveyed into a great pish of water and left there laughing, as he flew off. "Ho, ho, ho!" He afterwards went to a farm-house, and taking a fancy to the maid, does her work during the night. The maid, washing him, and observing him rather bare of clothes, passing him with garments, which he puts out, laughing "Ho, ho, ho!" He next changes himself into a Will-o'-the-wisp, to guide a party of merry wakers and having misled them all night, he left them at daybreak, with a "Ho, ho, ho!" At another time, seeing a fellow ill-using a maiden, he changed himself into a hare, ran between his legs, and then growing into a horse, tossed him into a hedge, laughing "Ho, ho, ho!"—*The Mad Pranks and Merry Jests of Robin Goodfellow* (1580), (Percy Society, 1941).

Goodfellow (Robin), a general name for any domestic spirit, as imp, urchin, elf, hag, fay, Kit-wi'-the-cun'-tick, spook, man-i'-the-oak, Puck, hobgoblin, Tom-tumbler, bug, bogie, Jack-o'-lantern, Friar's lantern, Will-o'-the-wisp, Ariel, nixie, kelpie, etc., etc.

A bigger kind than these German kobolds is that called with us Robin Goodfellow, that would in those superstitious times grind corn for a man of milk and wood, or do any manner of drudgery work. . . . These have several names . . . but we commonly call them Pucks.—*Barton, A History of Melancholy*, &c.

* * The Goodfellows, being very numerous, can hardly be the same as Robin son of Oberon, but seem to obtain the name because their character was similar, and, indeed, Oberon's son must be included in the generic name.

Goodman of Ballengeich, the assumed name of James V. of Scotland when he made his disguised visits through the districts round Edinburgh and Stirling.

* * Haroun-al-Raschid, Louis XI., Peter "the Great," etc., made similar visits in disguise, for the sake of obtaining information by personal inspection.

Goodman's Fields, Whitechapel, London. So called from a large farmer of the name of Goodman.

As this farm I myself in my youth have fetched many as hundreds of milk, and before had less than three ale-bushels in summer and one in winter, always bet from the sides and stained. One Trollop and afterwards Goodman was the farmer there, and had thirty or forty kine to the park.—*Stow, Survey of London* (1598).

Goodman Grist, the miller, a friend of the smugglers.—Sir W. Scott, *Red Rover* (time, George III.).

Goodricke (Mr.), a catholic priest at Middlemas.—Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II.).

Goodsire (Johnnie), a weaver, near Charles's Hope farm.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Goodwill, a man who had acquired £10,000 by trade, and wished to give his daughter Lucy in marriage to one of his relations, in order to keep the money in the family; but Lucy would not have any one of the boobies, and made choice instead of a strapping footman. Goodwill had the good sense to approve of the choice.—Fielding, *The Virgin Unmasqued*.

Goody Blake, a poor old woman detected by Harry Gill picking up sticks from his farm-land. The farmer compelled her to leave them, and threatened to punish her for trespass. Goody Blake turned on the lusty yeoman, and said never from that moment should he know the blessing of warmth; and sure enough, neither clothing, fire, nor summer sun ever did make him warm again.

No word to any man he utters,
A bed or up, to young or old;
But ever to himself he mutters,
"Poor Harry Gill is very cold."

Wordsworth, *Goody Blake and Harry Gill* (1798).

Goody Palsgrave, a name of contempt given to Frederick V. elector palatine. He is also called the "Snow King" and the "Winter King," because the protestants made him king of Bohemia in the autumn of 1619, and he was set aside in the autumn of 1620.

Goody Two-shoes, a nursery tale by Oliver Goldsmith, written in 1765 for Newbery, St. Paul's Churchyard. The second title is *Mrs. Margery Two-shoes*.

Goose Gibbie, a half-witted lad, first entrusted to "keep the turkeys," but afterwards "advanced to the more important office of minding the cows."—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

Goosey Goderich, Frederick Robinson, created viscount Goderich in 1827. So called by Cobbett, for his incapacity as a statesman (premier 1827-1828).

Gorboduc, Gornoduc, or Gornogud, a mythical British king, who had two sons (Ferrex and Porrex). Ferrex was driven by his brother out of the kingdom, and on attempting to return with a large army, was defeated by him and

slain. Soon afterwards, Porrex himself was murdered in his bed by his own mother, Widen, who loved Ferrex the better.—Geoffrey, *British History*, ii. 16 (1142).

And Gorboduc, till far in years he grew;
When his ambitious sonnes unto them wayne
Arraught the rule, and from their father drew;
Stout Ferrex and stout Porrex, him in prison threw.

But oh! the greedy thirst of small crowne . . .
Stir'd Porrex up to put his brother downe . . .
Who unto him an embolden forraigne in sight,
Made warre on him, and fell him in fight;
Whose death t'avenge his mother mercurious
(Most mercurious of women Widen hight)
Her other sonne fast sleeping did strike
And with most cruell hand him murder'd in the night.
Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, ii. 1, c. 4, 9 (1590)

Gorboduc, the first historical play in the language. The first three acts by Thomas Norton, and the last two by Thomas Sackville afterwards lord Bucknurst (1562). It is further remarkable as being the father of iambic ten-syllable blank verse.

Those who had but that
In worse than kin nor kin were of Gorboduc
Dryden, *Polixenus* ii. 1 (1633)

Gorbria, lord-protector of Britain, and father of king Arbaaces (c. 1200).—Deaumont and Fletcher, *A King and No King* (1611).

Gordius, a Phrygian peasant, chosen by the Phrygians for their king. He consecrated to Jupiter his wagon, and tied the yoke to the draught-tree so artfully that the ends of the cord could not be discovered. A rumour spread abroad that he who untied this knot would be king of Asia, and when Alexander the Great was shown it, he cut it with his sword, saying, "It is thus we loose our knots."

Gordon (*The Rev. Mr.*), chaplain in Cromwell's troop.—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Gordon (*Lord George*), leader of the "No Popery riots" of 1779. Half mad, but really well-intentioned, he countenanced the most revolting deeds, urged on by his secretary Gashford. Lord George Gordon died in jail, 1793.—C. Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge* (1841).

Gordonius or *Gordon* (*Bernard*), a noted physician of the thirteenth century in the Rouergue (France), author of *Liber Medicinæ, de Morborum, prope Omnium Curatione, septem Partibus Distributum* (Naples, 1480).

And how Gordonius "the divine,"
In his famous *Lily of Medicine* . . .
He plainly pointeth enough to restore you?
Langenslow, *The Golden Legend*.

Gorgibus, an honest, simple-minded citizen of middle life, father of Madelon and uncle of Cynthos. The two girls have had their heads turned by novels, but are taught by a harmless trick to discern between the easy manners of a gentleman and the vulgar pretensions of a lackey.—Molière, *Les Précieuses Ridicules* (1659).

Gorgibus, father of *Collie*. He is a headstrong, unreasonable old man, who tells his daughter that she is for ever reading novels, and filling her mind with ridiculous notions about love. "Vous parlez de Dieu bien moins que de Lelie," he says, and insists on her giving up *Lelie* for *Valère*, saying, "S'il ne l'est amant, il le sera mari," and adds, "L'amour est souvent un fruit du mariage."

Jetez moi dans le feu tous ces méchants écrits [i.e. romances]

Qu'il n'en reste que les tours tant de bonnes esprits:
Ils ne sont romans il faut en être de ces amants,
Les *Quintessence* de l'Épique, et les *Épigrammes* de l'Épigramme
Le *Sauveur* de l'Épigramme, tout cela est de valeur,
Et peut de beaux discours à jamais vous venir.

Molière, *Scapin* (1660).

Gorlois (3 syl.), said by some to be the father of king Arthur. He was lord of Tintagel Castle, in Cornwall; his wife was Igraine (3 syl.) or Igrerna, and one of his daughters (Bellicent) was, according to some authorities, the wife of Lot king of Orkney.

* * *Gorlois* was not the father of Arthur, although his wife (Igrerna or Igrayne) was his mother.

Then all the Kings asked Merlin, For what cause is that
behold a boy Arthur made King? "Sir," said Merlin,
"because he is king I teller son born in wedlock . . .
More than three hours after the death of Gorlois, did the
king wed the fair Igrayne"—Malory, *History of Prince
Arthur*, i. 2, 6 (1470)

[*Arthur*] was sorry for the death of Gorlois, but rejoiced that Igraine was now at liberty to marry again . . . they continued to live together with much affection, and had a son and daughter, whose names were Arthur and Anne.—Geoffrey, *British History*, iii. 30 (1142)

* * It is quite impossible to reconcile the contradictory accounts of Arthur's sister and Lot's wife. Tennyson says Bellicent, but the tales compiled by Sir T. Malory all give Margawse. Thus in *La Mort d'Arthur*, i. 2, we read: "King Lot of Lothian and of Orkeney wedded Margawse [Arthur's sister]" (pt. i. 30), "whose sons were Gawaine, Agravaine, Gaheris, and Gareth;" but Tennyson says Gareth was "the last tall son of Lot and Bellicent."

Gormal, the mountain range of Sevo.

Her arm was white like Gormal's snow; her brow
whiter than the down of the main when fall the waves
begin to break the wreath of wind.—*Fragment of a Story
Told*.

Gosh, the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, the most confidential friend of the duke of Wellington, with whom he lived.

Gosling (*Giles*), landlord of the Black Bear inn, near Cumnor Place.

Goody Gosling, daughter of Giles.—Sir W. Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Gospel Doctor (*The*), John Wycliffe (1324-1384).

Gospel of the Golden Rule, "Do as you would be done by," or "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them."—*Luke vi. 31.*

He preached to all men everywhere
The Gospel of the Golden Rule.
Longfellow, The Weyward Inn (prelude).

Gospeller (*The Hot*), Dr. R. Barnes, burnt at Smithfield, 1540.

Gossamer (i.e. God's seam or thread). The legend is that gossamer is the ravellings of the Virgin Mary's winding-sheet, which fell away on her ascension into heaven.

Gossips (*Prince of*), Samuel Pepys, noted for his gossiping *Diary*, commencing January 1, 1659, and continued for nine years (1632-1703).

Goswin, a rich merchant of Bruges, who is in reality Florez, son of Gerrard king of the beggars. His mistress, Bertha, the supposed daughter of Vandunke the burgomaster of Bruges, is in reality the daughter of the duke of Brabant.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Beggars Bush* (1622).

Goths (*The last of the*), Roderick, the thirty-fourth of the Visigothic line of kings in Spain. He was the son of Cordova, who had his eyes put out by Vitiza the king of the Visigoths, whereupon Roderick rose against Vitiza and dethroned him; but the sons and adherents of Vitiza applied to the Moors, who sent over Tarik with 90,000 men, and Roderick was slain at the battle of Xerxes, A.D. 711.

* * * Southey has an epic poem called *Roderick, the Last of the Goths*. He makes "Ersilla" to be the mother of Roderick.

Gothland or Gottland, an island called "The eye of the Baltic." Geoffrey of Monmouth says that when king Arthur had added Ireland to his dominions, he sailed to Iceland, which he subdued, and then both "Doldarius king of Gothland

and Gunfasius king of the Orkneys voluntarily became his tributaries."—*British History*, ix. 10 (1142).

To Gothland how again this conqueror maketh forth . . .
Where Iceland first he won, and Orkney after got.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. (1613).

Gottlieb [*Got. leeb*], a cottage farmer, with whom prince Henry of Hohenack went to live after he was struck with leprosy. The cottager's daughter Elsie volunteered to sacrifice her life for the cure of the prince, and was ultimately married to him.—Hartmann von der Aue, *Poor Henry* (twelfth century); Longfellow, *Golden Legend*.

Gour'lay (*Ailshie*), a privileged fool or jester.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Gourlay (*Ailsie*), an old sibyl at the death of Alice Gray.—Sir W. Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III.).

Gourmaz (*Don*), a national portrait of the Spanish nobility.—Pierre Corneille, *The Cid* (1636).

The character of don Gormaz, for its very excellence, drew down the censure of the French Academy.—Sir W. Scott, *The Drama*.

Go'vernale (3 syl.), first the tutor and then the attendant of sir Tristram de Lionés.

Gow (*Old Niel*), the fiddler.

Nathaniel Gow, son of the fiddler.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.).

Gow (*Henry*) or HENRY SMITH, also called "Gow Chrom" and "Hal of the Wynd," the armourer. Suitor of Catharine Glover "the fair maid of Perth," whom he marries.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Gowk Storm, a short storm, such as occurs in spring, when the gowk or cuckoo comes.

He trusted the present (*disturbance*) would prove but a gowk storm.—Sir W. Scott, *Tales of a Grandfather*, i. 40.

Gowk-thrapple (*Maister*), a covenanting preacher.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

A man of coarse, mechanical, perhaps rather intrinsically feeble intellect, with the vehemence of some pulpit-drumming Gowk-thrapple.—*Carlyle*.

Graaf (*Count*) was a great speculator in corn. One year a sad famine prevailed, and he expected, like Pharaoh king of Egypt, to make an enormous fortune by his speculation, but an army of rats, pressed by hunger, invaded his barns, and then swarming into the

castle, fell on the old baron, worried him to death, and then devoured him. (See HATTO.)

Graal (*Saint*) or **St. GREAL** is generally said to be the vessel or platter used by Christ at the last supper, in which Joseph of Arimathea caught the blood of the crucified Christ. In all descriptions of it in the Arthurian romances, it is simply the visible "presence" of Christ, or realization of the papistic notion that the wafer, after consecration, is changed into the very body of the Saviour, and when sir Galahad "achieved the quest of the holy graal," all that is meant is that he saw with his bodily eyes the visible Saviour into which the holy wafer had been transmuted.

Then the bishop took a wafer, which was made in the likeness of bread, and at the uttering up [the elevation of the host] there came a figure in the likeness of a child, and the visage was as red and as bright as fire, and he smote himself into that bread: so they saw that the bread was formed of a fleshly man, and then he put it into the holy vessel again . . . then [the bishop] took the holy vessel and came to sir Galahad as he kneeled down, and there he received his Saviour.—Pt. iii. 101, 102.

King Pelles and sir Launcelot caught a sight of the St. Graal; but did not "achieve it," like Galahad.

When they went into the castle to take their repast . . . there came a dove to the window, and in its beak was a little censer of gold, and there was such a savor as if all the spicery of the world had been there . . . and a damsel passing fair, bare a vessel of gold between her hands, and thereto the king kneeled devoutly and said his prayers . . . "Oh mercy!" said sir Launcelot, "what may this mean?" . . . "Tut," said the king, "is the holy Sangreall which ye have seen."—Pt. iii. 2.

When sir Bors de Ganis went to Corbin, and saw Galahad the son of sir Launcelot, he prayed that the boy might prove as good a knight as his father, and instantly the white dove came with the golden censer, and the damsel bearing the sangreall, and told sir Bors that Galahad would prove a better knight than his father, and would "achieve the Sangreall;" then both dove and damsel vanished.—Pt. iii. 4.

Sir Percival, the son of sir Pellinore king of Wales, after his combat with sir Ector de Maris (brother of sir Launcelot) caught a sight of the holy graal, and both were cured of their wounds thereby. Like sir Bors, he was with sir Galahad when the quest was achieved (pt. iii. 14). Sir Launcelot was also miraculously cured in the same way (pt. iii. 18).

King Arthur, the queen, and all the 150 knights saw the holy graal as they sat at supper when Galahad was received into the fellowship of the Round Table:

That day, heard a crackling and crying of thunder . . .

and in the midst of the blast entered a sun-beam more clear by seven times than ever they saw day, and all were lighted of the grace of the Holy Ghost . . . then there entered the hall the holy graal [consecrated bread] covered with white sails; but none might see it, nor who bare it . . . and when the holy graal had been borne thro' the hall, the vessel suddenly departed.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, iii. 35 (1479).

* * The chief romances of the St. Graal are: *The Holy Graal*, in verse (1100), by the old German minnesingers, *Titurel* or the *Guardian of the Holy Graal*, by Wolfram a minnesinger. *The Romances of Parsival*, by Wolfram, translated into French by Chrétien de Troyes, in verse (1170); it contains 4018 eight-syllable lines. *Roman des dieux Quêtes des St. Graal*, by Walter Mapes, in prose; this is a continuation of the *Roman de Tristan*. *The Life of Joseph of Arimathea*, in prose, by Robert de Borron. *The Holy Graal*, by Tennyson.

Hellrandus says: "In French they give the name *gradal* or *grail* to a large deepish vessel in which rich meats with their gravy are served to the wealthy."—Vincentius Belvoacensis, *Speculum Hist.*, xliii. 147.

We find in the churchwardens' account of Wing (Bucks.), 1527: "Three Graylla," i.e. three *gradales*, called by the Roman Catholics *cantatoria*. In the *Athenæum* (June 25, 1870) we read: "The Saxons called a graal a 'graduale' *ad te leuati*, from the first three words of the introit (First Sunday in Advent), with which the codex begins."

Graal-burg, a magnificent temple, surrounded with towers raised on brazen pillars, and containing the holy graal. It was founded by king Titurel, on mount Salvage, in Spain, and was a marvel of magnificence, glittering with gold and precious stones.—Wolfram of Eschenbach (minnesinger), *Parsival* (thirteenth century).

Grace (*Lady*), sister of lady Towlay, and the engaged wife of Mr. Manly. The very opposite of a lady of fashion. She says:

"In summer I could pass my leisure hours in reading, walking . . . or sitting under a green tree; in autumn dining, chatting with an agreeable friend; perhaps hearing a little music, taking a dish of tea, or a game of cards; managing my family, looking into the garden, playing with my children . . . or in a thousand other innocent amusements."—Vanbrugh and Cibber, *The Provoked Husband*, iii. (1738).

"No person," says George Colman, "has ever more successfully performed the elegant levities of lady Towlay upon the stage, or more happily pointed the gentle virtues of 'lady Grace' in the circle of society, than Miss Farrow (the countess of Derby, 1780-1850)."

Grace-be-here Humgudgeon, a corporal in Cromwell's troop.—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Grace was in all Her Steps. Adam says of Eve:

Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye,
In every gesture dignity and love.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, viii. 482, etc. (1667).

Gracechurch, London, means the grass or grass church. It was built on the site of the old grass-market.

Graciosa, a lovely princess, who is the object of a step-mother's most implacable hatred. The step-mother's name is Grognon, and the tale shows how all her malicious plots are thwarted by Percinet, a fairy prince, in love with Graciosa.

Gracioso, the licensed fool of Spanish drama. He has his cockcomb and truncheon, and mingles with the actors without aiding or abetting the plot. Sometimes he transfers his gibes from the actors to the audience, like our circus clowns.

Gradas'so, king of Serica'na, "bravest of the pagan knights." He went against Charlemagne with 100,000 vassals in his train, "all dis-crowned kings," who never addressed him, but on their knees.—Bojardo, *Orlando Innamorato* (1495); Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Gradgrind (*Thomas*), a man of facts and realities. Everything about him is square; his forehead is square, and so is his fore-finger, with which he emphasizes all he says. Formerly he was in the wholesale hardware line. In his greatness he becomes M.P. for Coketown, and he lives at Stone Lodge, a mile or so from town. He prides himself on being eminently practical; and though not a bad man at heart, he blights his children by his hard, practical way of bringing them up.

Mrs. Gradgrind, wife of Thomas Gradgrind. A little thin woman, always taking physic, without receiving from it any benefit. She looks like an indifferently executed transparency without light enough behind the figure. She is always complaining, always peevish, and dies soon after the marriage of her daughter Louisa.

Tom Gradgrind, son of the above, a sulken young man, much loved by his sister, and holding an office in the bank of his brother-in-law, Josiah Bounderby. Tom robs the bank, and throws suspicion on Stephen Blackbridge, one of the friends of Bounderby's factory. When found out, Tom takes refuge in the circus of the

town, disguised as a black servant, till he effects his escape from England.

Louisa Gradgrind, eldest daughter of Thomas Gradgrind, M.P. She marries Josiah Bounderby, banker and mill-owner. Louisa has been so hardened by her bringing up, that she appears cold and indifferent to everything, but she dearly loves her brother Tom.—C. Dickens, *Hard Times* (1854).

Græme (*Roland*), heir of Avenel (2 syl.). He first appears as page to the lady of Avenel, then as page to Mary queen of Scots.

Magdalene Græme, dame of Heathergill, grandmother of Roland Græme. She appears to Roland disguised as Mother Nicneven, an old witch at Kinross.—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth).

Græme (*Wilham*), the red riever [*freebooter*] at Westburnflat.—Sir W. Scott, *The Black Dwarf* (time, Anne).

Grævius or **J. G. Græve** of Saxony, editor of several of the Latin classics (1632-1703).

Believe me, Lady, I have more satisfaction in beholding you than I should have in conversing with Grævius and Gronovius.—Mrs. Cowley, *Who's the Duke?* l. 2.

(Abraham Gronovius was a famous philologist, 1694-1775.)

Græhame (*Colonel John*), of Claverhouse, in the royal army under the duke of Monmouth. Afterwards viscount of Dundee.

Cornet Richard Græhame, the colonel's nephew, in the same army.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

Græhame's Dike, the Roman wall between the friths of the Clyde and Forth.

This wall defended the Britons for a time, but the Scots and Picts . . . climbed over it . . . A man named Græhame is said to have been the first soldier who got over, and the common people still call the remains of the wall "Græhame's Dike."—Sir W. Scott, *Tales of a Grandfather*.

Grahams, nicknamed "Of the Hen." The reference is this: The Grahams, having provided for a great marriage feast, found that a raid had been made upon their poultry by Donald of the Hammer (q.v.). They went in pursuit, and a combat took place; but as the fight was for "cocks and hens," it obtained for the Grahams the nickname of *Graham an Garrigh*.

Gram, Siegfried's sword.

Grammar. Sigismund, surnamed Augustus, said, "Ego sum imperator

* * "Grangousier" is meant for John d'Albret, king of Navarre; "Gargamelle" for Catherine de Foix, queen of Navarre; and "Gargantua" for Henri d'Albret, king of Navarre. Some fancy that "Grangousier" is meant for Louis XII., at this cannot be, inasmuch as he is distinctly called a "heretic for declaiming against the saints" (ch. xlv.).

Grantam (*Miss*), a friend of Miss Audrey, engaged to sir James Elliot.—*m. Foote, The Liar* (1761).

Grantmesnil (*Sir Hugh de*), one of the knights challengers at the tournament.—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe* (time, chard 1.)

Grantorto, the personification of rebellion in general, and of the evil genius of the Irish rebellion of 1580 in particular. Grantorto is represented as a huge giant, who withheld from Irena [i.e. *Irene* or *Ireland*] her inheritance. Sir Artégall (Arthur lord Grey of Wilton), being sent to destroy him, challenged him to single combat, and having felled him to the earth with his sword Chrysa'or, "reft off head to ease him of his pain."—*Masser, Faery Queen*, v. 12 (1596).

Grapes of God. Tennyson calls a wine-cup of the eucharist "the chalice of the grapes of God," alluding, of course, to the symbolical character of the sacramental wine, which represents the death-blood of Christ, shed for the remission of sin.

Where the kneeling hamlet drains
The chalice of the grapes of God.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, x.

Grapes Painted. Zeuxis of Heraclea painted grapes so admirably that birds flew to them and tried to eat them. (See **HORAE PAINTED**.)

Therefore the bee did suck the painted flower.

And birds of grapes the cunning semblance pecked.

Sir John Davies, *Immortality of the Soul*, li. (1633).

Grass (*Cronos*), a grass which gives those who taste it an irresistible desire for the sea. Glaucus, the Bœotian hermit, observed that all the fishes which he laid on the grass instantly sped back into the water, whereupon he also tasted the grass, and was seized with the same irresistible desire. Leaping to the sea, he became a minor sea-god, with the gift of prophecy.

Grass (*To give*), to acknowledge yourself conquered. A Latin phrase, *Herbæ sunt porrige*.—Pliny, *Nat. Hist.*, xli. 4.

Grasshopper (*A*). What animal is that which avoids every one, is a compound of seven animals, and lives in desolate places?

Damask answered, "It is a grasshopper, which has the head of a horse, the neck of an ox, the wings of a dragon, the feet of a camel, the tail of a serpent, the horns of a stag, and the body of a scorpion."—*Count Caylus, Oriental Tales* ("The Four Talismans," 1743).

Grass-market (Edinburgh), at one time the place of public executions.

Mitchel, being asked why he had made so wicked an attempt on the person of the archbishop (*Sharpe*), replied that he did it "for the glory of God." . . . The duke said then, "Let Mitchel glorify God in the Grass-market."—*Higgins, Remarks on Darnley*, li. 131.

Gratian (*Father*), the begging friar at John Meng's inn at Kirchhoff.—*Sir W. Scott, Aids of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Gratiano, one of Anthonio's friends. He "talked an infinite deal of nothing, more than any man in all Venice." Gratiano married Nerissa, the waiting-gentlewoman of Portia.—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice* (1598).

Gratiano, brother of Brabantio, and uncle of Desdemona. — *Shakespeare, Othello* (1611).

Graunde Amoure (*Sir*), walking in a meadow, was told by Fame of a beautiful lady named La belle Pucell, who resided in the Tower of Musyke. He was then conducted by Gouvernance and Grace to the Tower of Doctrine, where he received instruction from the seven Sciences:—Grammar, Logyke, Rethorike, Arismetricke, Musyke, Geometry, and Astronomy. In the Tower of Musyke he met La belle Pucell, with whom he fell in love, but they parted for a time. Graunde Amoure went to the Tower of Chivalry to perfect himself in the arts of knight-hood, and there he received his degree from king Melyz'yus. He then started on his adventures, and soon encountered False Report, who joined him and told him many a lying tale; but lady Correction, coming up, had False Report soundly beaten, and the knight was entertained at her castle. Next day he left, and came to a wall where hung a shield and horn. On blowing the horn, a three-headed monster came forth, with whom he fought, and cut off the three heads, called Falsehood, Imagination, and Perjury. He passed the night in the house of lady Comfort, who attended to his wounds; and next day he slew a giant fifteen feet high and with seven heads. Lastly, he slew the monster Malyce, made by enchantment of seven metals. His achievements over, he

married La belle Pucell, and lived happily till he was arrested by Age, having for companions Polycye and Avarice. Death came at last to carry him off, and Remembrance wrote his epitaph.—Stephen Hawes, *The Pass-tyme of Pleasure* (1515).

Grande Amour's Steed, Galantyse, the gift of king Melyz'us when he conferred on him the degree of knighthood.

I myself shall give you a worthy stole,
Called Galantys, to help you in your need.
Stephen Hawes, *The Pass-tyme of Pleasure*, xxviii. (1515).

Grande Amour's Steed, Clare Prudence.

Drawing my words, that was both faire and bright,
I clipped Clare Prudence.
Stephen Hawes, *The Pass-tyme of Pleasure*, xxxiii. (1515).

Graveairs (*Lady*), a lady of very dubious virtue, in *The Careless Husband*, by Colley Cibber (1704).

Mrs. Hamilton (1738-1782), upon her entrance, was saluted with a storm of lazes, and advancing to the footlights said, "Gentlemen and ladies, I spoke as how you hiss me because I wouldn't play 'Lady Graveairs' last night at Mrs. Bellamy's benefit. I would have done so, but she said as how my audience stunk, and were all tripe people." The pit roared with laughter, and the whole house shouted "Mrs. Tipton!" a title which the fair speaker retained ever after.—*Memoir of Mrs. Hamilton* (1803).

Gray (*Old Alice*), a former tenant of the Ravenswood family.—Sir W. Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III.).

Gray (*Dr. Gideon*), the surgeon at Middlemas.

Mrs. Gray, the surgeon's wife.

Magic Gray, the "surgeon's daughter," taken to India and given to Tippoo Saib as an addition to his harem, but, being rescued by Hyder Ali, was restored to Hartley; after which she returned to her country.—Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II.).

Gray (*Duncan*) wooed a young lass called Maggie, but as Duncan looked askant, Maggie "cwat her head" and bade Duncan behave himself. "Duncan fleeced, and Duncan prayed," but Meg was deaf to his pleadings; so Duncan took himself off in dudgeon. This was more than Maggie meant, so she fell sick and like to die. As Duncan "could na be her death," he came forward manfully again, and then "they were crouse [merry] and canty bath. Ha, ha! the wooing o't."—R. Burns, *Duncan Gray* (1792).

Gray (*Mary*), daughter of a country gentleman of Perth. When the plague broke out in 1666, Mary Gray and her friend Bessy Bell retired to an un-

frequented spot called Burn Braes, where they lived in a secluded cottage and saw no one. A young gentleman brought them food, but he caught the plague, communicated it to the two ladies, and all three died.—Allan Ramsay, *Bessy Bell and Mary Gray*.

Gray (*Auld Robin*). Jennie, a Scotch lass, was loved by young Jamie; "but saving a crown, he had naething else besides." To make that crown a pound, young Jamie went to sea, and both were to be for Jennie. He had not been gone many days when Jennie's mother fell sick, her father broke his arm, and their cow was stolen; then auld Robin came forward and maintained them both. Auld Robin loved the lass, and "wi' tears o' his ee," said, "Jennie, for their sakes, o' marry me!" Jennie's heart said "nay," for she looked for Jamie back; but her father urged her, and the mother pleaded with her eye, and so she consented. They had not been married above a month when Jamie returned. They met; she gave him one kiss, and though she "gang like a ghaist," she made up her mind like a brave, good lassie, to be a gud-wife, for auld Robin was very kind to her (1772).

This ballad was composed by lady Anne Lindsay, daughter of the earl of Balcarres (afterwards lady Barnard). It was written to an old Scotch tune called *The Bridegroon Grat when the Sun went Down*. Auld Robin Gray was her father's herdsman. When lady Anne was writing the ballad, and was piling distress on Jennie, she told her sister that she had sent Jamie to sea, made the mother sick, and broken the father's arm, but wanted a fourth calamity. "Steal the cow, sister Anne," said the little Elizabeth; and so "the cow was stolen awa'," and the song completed.

Gray's Monument, in Westminster Abbey, was by Bacon.

Graysteel, the sword of Kol, fatal to its owner. It passed into several hands and always brought ill-luck with it.—*Icelandic Edda*.

Great Captain (*The*), Goncalvo de Cordova, or *Gran Capitan* (1488-1515). Manuel I. [Comenens] emperor of Trebizond, is so called also (1120, 1143-1180).

Great Cham of Literature, Dr Samuel Johnson (1709-1784).

Great Commoner (*The*), William Pitt (1759-1806).

Great Dauphin (*The*), Louis the son of Louis XIV. (1661-1711).

* * *The "Little Dauphin"* was the duke of Bourgogne, son of the Great or Grand Dauphin. Both died before Louis XIV.

Great Duke (*The*), the duke of Wellington (1769-1852).

*Bury the Great Duke
With an empire's lamentation;
Let us bury the Great Duke
To the noise of the mourning of a great nation*
Tennyson.

Great-Head or **Canmore**, Malcolm III. of Scotland (*), 1057-1093).

Great-heart (*Mr.*), the guide of Christiana and her family to the Celestial City.—Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, ii. 84).

Great Magician (*The*) or *The Great Magician of the North*, sir Walter Scott. So called first by professor John Wilson (1771-1832).

Great Marquis (*The*), James Graham, marquis of Montrose (1612-1650).

*I've told thee how we swept Dundee,
And tamed the Linlithgow's pride;
But never have I told thee yet
How the Great Marquis died.*

Arcton.

Great Marquis (*The*), dom Sebastiao de Carvalho, marquis de Pombal, chief of all the Portuguese statesmen (1699-1782).

Great Moralist (*The*), Dr. Samuel Johnson (1709-1784).

Great Sea (*The*). The Mediterranean Sea was so called by the ancients.

Great Unknown (*The*), sir Walter Scott, who published his *Waterley Novels* anonymously (1771-1832).

Great Unwashed (*The*). The lower class were first so called by Burke, sir W. Scott popularized the phrase.

Greaves (*Sir Launcelot*), a well-bred English squire of the George II. period; handsome, virtuous, and esteemed, but crack-brained. He sets out attended by an old sea-captain, to detect fraud and treason, abase insolence, mortify pride, discourage slander, trace immodesty, and punish ingratitude. Sir Launcelot, in fact, is a modern Quixote, and captain Crow is his

Sancho Panza.—T. Smollett, *The Adventures of Sir Launcelot Greaves* (1760).

Smollett became editor of the *Critical Review*, and an attack in that journal on admiral Knowles led to a trial for libel. The author was sentenced to pay a fine of £100, and suffer three months' imprisonment. He consolidated himself in prison by writing his novel of *Launcelot Greaves*.—Chambers, *English Literature*, ii. 63.

Grecian Daughter (*The*), Euphrasia, daughter of Evander a Greek, who dethroned Dionysius the Elder, and became king of Syracuse. In his old age he was himself dethroned by Dionysius the Younger, and confined in a dungeon in a rock, where he was saved from starvation by his daughter, who fed him with "the milk designed for her own babe." Timoleon having made himself master of Syracuse, Dionysius accidentally encountered Evander his prisoner, and was about to kill him, when Euphrasia rushed forwards and stabbed the tyrant to the heart.—A. Murphy, *The Grecian Daughter* (1772).

* * As an historical drama, this plot is much the same as if the writer had said that James I. (of England) abdicated and retired to St. Germain, and when his son James II. succeeded to the crown, he was beheaded at White Hall; for Murphy makes Dionysius the Elder to have been dethroned, and going to Corinth to live (act i.), and Dionysius the Younger to have been slain by the dagger of Euphrasia; whereas Dionysius the Elder never was dethroned, but died in Syracuse at the age of 63; and Dionysius the Younger was not slain in Syracuse, but being dethroned, went to Corinth, where he lived and died in exile.

Greece (*The two eyes of*), Athens and Sparta.

Greedy (*Justice*), thin as a thread-paper, always eating and always hungry. He says to sir Giles Overreach (act iii. 1), "Oh, I do much honour a chine of beef! Oh, I do reverence a loin of veal!" As a justice, he is most venial—the promise of a turkey will buy him, but the promise of a haunch of venison will out-buy him.—Massinger, *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* (1628).

Greek (*A*), a pander; a merry Greek, a foolish Greek, a Corinthian, etc., all mean either pander or harlot. Frequently used by Shakespeare in *Timon of Athens* (1678), and in *Henry IV.* (1597-8).

Greek Church (*Fathers of the*). Eusebius, Athanasius, Basil "the Great," Gregory Nazianzenus, Gregory of Nyssa,

Cyril of Jerusalem, Chrysostom, Epiphanius, Cyril of Alexandria, and Ephraim deacon of Edessa.

Greek Kalends, never. There were no kalends in the Greek system of reckoning the months. Hence Suetonius says it shall be transferred *ad Græcas calendās*, or, in parliamentary phrase, "to this day six months."

They and their bills . . . are left

To the Greek Kalends.

Byron, *Don Juan*, xlii. 45 (1824).

'Greeks (Last of the), Philopœmen of Megalopolis, whose great object was to infuse into the Achæans a military spirit, and establish their independence (B.C. 252-183).

Greeks joined Greeks. Clytus said to Alexander that Philip was the greater warrior:

I have seen him march,

And fought beneath his dreadful banner, where

The boldest at this table would have trembled.

Nay, frown not, sir, you cannot look me dead;

When Greeks joined Greeks, then was the tug of war.

N. Lee, *Alexander the Great*, iv. 2 (1878).

* * Slightly altered into *When Greek joins Greek, then is the tug of war*. This line of Nathaniel Lee has become a household phrase.

To play the Greek, to act like a harlot. When Cressid says of Helen, "Then she's a merry Greek indeed," she means that Helen is no better than a *fille publique*. Probably Shakespeare had his eye upon "fair Wren," in Peet's play called *The Turkish Mahomet and Hyren the Fair Greek*. "A fair Greek" was at one time a euphemism for a courtesan.

Green (Mr. Paddington), clerk at Somerset House.

Mrs. Paddington Green, his wife.—T. M. Morton, *If I had a Thousand a Year*.

Green (Verdant), a young man of infinite simplicity, who goes to college, and is played upon by all the practical jokers of *alma mater*. After he has bought his knowledge by experience, the butt becomes the "butter" of juveniles greener than himself. Verdant Green wore spectacles, which won for him the nickname of "Gig-lamps."—Cuthbert Bede [Rev. Edw. Bradley], *Verdant Green* (1860).

Green (Widow), a rich, buxom dame of 40, who married first for money, and intended to choose her second husband "to please her vanity." She fancied Waller loved her, and meant to make her his wife, but sir William Fondlove

was her adorer. When the politic widow discovered that Waller had fixed his love on another, she gave her hand to the old beau, sir William; for if the news got wind of her love for Waller, she would become the laughing-stock of all her friends.—S. Knowles, *The Love-Chase* (1837).

Green-Bag Inquiry (The). A green bag full of documents, said to be seditious, was laid before parliament by lord Sidmouth, in 1817. An "inquiry" was made into these documents, and it was deemed advisable to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, and forbid all sorts of political meetings likely to be of a seditious character.

Green Bird. Martyrs, after death, partake of the delights of bliss in the crops of green birds, which feed on the fruits of paradise.—*Jallalo'ddin*.

Green Bird (The), a bird that told one everything it was asked. An oracular bird, obtained by Fairstar after the failure of Chery and her two brothers. It was this bird who revealed to the king that Fairstar was his daughter and Chery his nephew.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Fairstar and Prince Chery," 1682).

Green Hands, inferior sailors; also called "boys," quite irrespective of age. A crew is divided into (1) able seamen, (2) ordinary seamen, and (3) green hands or boys, who need know nothing about a ship, not even the name of a single rope.

Green Horse (The), the 5th Dragoon Guards (not the 5th Dragoons). So called from their green velvet facings.

Green Howards (The), the 19th Foot. So called from the Hon. Charles Howard, their colonel from 1738 to 1748.

Green Isle (The) or THE EMERALD ISLE, Ireland.

A pugacity characteristic of the Green Isle.—Sir W. Scott.

Green Knight (The), sir Pertolope (3 syl.), called by Tennyson "Evening Star" or "Hesperus." He was one of the four brothers who kept the passages of Castle Perilous, and was overthrown by sir Gareth.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 127 (1470); Tennyson, *Idylls* ("Gareth and Lynette").

* * It is evidently a blunder of Tennyson to call the Green Knight "Evening Star," and the Blue Knight "Morning

Star." In the old romance the combat with the "Green Knight" was at dawn, and with the "Blue Knight" at sunset.—See *Notes and Queries* (February 16, 1878).

Green Knight (The), a pagan knight, who demanded Rexon in marriage, but being overcome by Orson, was obliged to resign his claim.—*Valentine and Orson* (fifteenth century).

Green Lettuce Lane (St. Lawrence, Poultney), a corruption of "Green Lattice;" so called from the green lattice gate which used to open into Cannon Street.

Green Linnets, the 39th Foot. Their facings are green.

Green Man (The). The man who used to let off fireworks was so called in the reign of James I.

Have you any squibs, any green man in your shows?—John Kirke [R. Johnson] *The Scotch Champions of Christendom* (1817).

Green Man (The), a gentleman's gamekeeper, at one time clad in green.

But the green man shall I pass by unsung?...
A squire's attendant clad in keeper's green.
Crabbe, *Borough* (1810).

Greenhalgh, messenger of the earl of Derby.—Sir W. Scott, *Feveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Greenhorn (Mr. Gilbert), an attorney, in partnership with Mr. Gabriel Grinderson.

Mr. Gernigo Greenhorn, father of Mr. Gilbert.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Greenleaf (Gilbert), the old archer at Douglas Castle.—Sir W. Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I.).

Gregory. "St. Gregory's Day," March 12.

Now runcivels timely, and all that is gray;
But sow not the white [pens, etc.] till St. Gregory's day.
T. Tupper, *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*, xxv. 3 (1657).

Gregory, a faggot-maker of good education, first at a charity school, then as waiter on an Oxford student, and then as the fag of a travelling physician. When compelled to act the doctor, he cures the disease of his patient arising from *propria quæ maribus tribuuntur mas- a dicas, ut sunt divorum, Mars, Joveus, Apollo, virorum.* And when Jasper says, "I always thought till that the heart is on the left side and liver on the right," he replies, "Ay,

sir, so they were formerly, but we have changed all that." In Molière's comedy, *Le Médecin Malgré Lui*, Gregory is called "Sganarelle," and all these jokes are in act ii. 6.—Henry Fielding, *The Mock Doctor*.

Gregory, father and son, hangmen in the seventeenth century. In the time of the Gregorys, hangmen were termed "esquires." In France, executioners were termed "monsieur," even to the breaking out of the Revolution.

Gregson (Widow), Darsie Latimer's landlady at Shepherd's Bush.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Gregson (Gilbert), the messenger of father Buonaventura.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Gre'mio, an old man who wishes to marry Bianca, but the lady prefers Lucentio, a young man.—Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night* (1594).

Grendel, the monster from which Beowulf delivered Hrothgar king of Denmark. It was half monster, half man, whose haunt was the marshes among "a monster race." Night after night it crept stealthily into the palace called Heorot, and slew sometimes as many as thirty of the inmates. At length Beowulf, at the head of a mixed band of warriors, went against it and slew it.—*Beowulf*, an Anglo-Saxon epic (sixth century).

Grenville (Sir Richard), the commander of *The Revenge*, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Out of his crew, ninety were sick on shore, and only a hundred able-bodied men remained on board. *The Revenge* was one of the six ships under the command of lord Thomas Howard. While cruising near the Azores, a Spanish fleet of fifty-three ships made towards the English, and lord Howard sheered off, saying, "My ships are out of gear, and how can six ships-of-the-line fight with fifty-three?" Sir Richard Grenville, however, resolved to stay and encounter the foe, and "ship after ship the whole night long drew back with her dead; some were sunk, more were shattered;" and the brave hundred still fought on. Sir Richard was wounded and his ship riddled, but his cry was still "Fight on!" When resistance was no longer possible, he cried, "Sink the ship, master gunner! sink her! Split her in twain, nor let her fall into the hands of the foe!" But the Spaniards boarded

her, and praised sir Richard for his heroic daring. "I have done my duty for my queen and faith," he said, and died. The Spaniards sent the prize home, but a tempest came on, and *The Revenge*, shot-shattered, "went down, to be lost evermore in the main."—Tennyson, *The Revenge*, a ballad of the fleet (1878).

Fronde has an essay on the subject. Canon Kingsley, in *Westward Ho!* has drawn sir Richard Grenville, and alludes to the fight. Arber published three small volumes on sir Richard's noble exploit. Gervase Markham has a long poem on the subject. Sir Walter Raleigh says: "If lord Howard had stood to his guns, the Spanish fleet would have been annihilated." Probably Browning's *Hervé Riel* was present to the mind of Tennyson when he wrote the ballad of *The Revenge*.

Gresham and the Pearl. When queen Elizabeth visited the Exchange, sir Thomas Gresham pledged her health in a cup of wine containing a precious stone crushed to atoms, and worth £15,000.

Here £15,000 at one clap goes
Instead of sugar; Gresham drinks the pearl
Unto his queen and mistress. Pledge it, lords.
Heywood, *If You Know not Me, You Know Nobody*.

* * It is devoutly to be hoped that sir Thomas was above such absurd vanity, very well for queen Cleopatra, but more than ridiculous in such an imitation.

Gresham and the Grasshopper. There is a vulgar tradition that sir Thomas Gresham was a foundling, and that the old beldame who brought him up was attracted to the spot where she found him, by the loud chirping of a grasshopper.

* * This tale arose from the grasshopper, which forms the crest of sir Thomas.

To Sup with sir Thomas Gresham, to have no supper. Similarly, "to dine with duke Humphrey," is to have nowhere to dine. The Royal Exchange was at one time a common lounging-place for idlers.

The little coin thy purseless pockets line,
Yet with great company thou'rt taken up;
For often with duke Humphrey thou dost dine,
And often with sir Thomas Gresham sup.
Rayman, *Quiddities* (Epigram on a loafer, 1628).

Gretchen, a German diminutive of Margaret; the heroine of Goethe's *Faust*. Faust meets her on her return from church, falls in love with her, and at last seduces her. Overcome with shame, Gretchen destroys the infant to which she gives birth, and is condemned

to death. Faust attempts to save her, and, gaining admission to the dungeon, finds her huddled on a bed of straw, singing wild snatches of ballads, quite insane. He tries to induce her to flee with him, but in vain. At daybreak Faust is taken away, and Gretchen, who dies, joins the heavenly choir of penitents.

Gretchen is a perfect union of homeliness and simplicity, though her love is strong as death; yet is she a human woman throughout, and never a mere abstraction. No character ever drawn takes so strong a hold on the heart, and, with all her faults, who does not love and pity her?

Greth'el (Gammer), the hypothetical narrator of the tales edited by the brothers Grimm.

* * Said to be Frau Viehmanin, wife of a peasant in the suburbs of Hesse Cassel, from whose mouth the brothers transcribed the tales.

Grey (Lady Jane), a tragedy by N. Rowe (1715). Another by Ross Neil; and one by Tennyson (1876).

In French, Laplace (1745), Mde. de Staël (1800), Ch. Brifaut (1812), and Alexandre Soumet (1844), produced tragedies on the same subject. Paul Delaroche has a fine picture called "Le Supplice de Jane Grey" (1835).

Gribouille, the wiseacre who threw himself into a river that his clothes might not get wetted by the rain.—A French Proverbial Saying.

Gride (Arthur), a mean old usurer, who wished to marry Madeline Bray, but Madeline loved Nicholas Nickleby, and married him. Gride was murdered.—C. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838).

Griex (Le chevalier de), the hero of a French novel by A. F. Frévozt, called *Manon l'Escaut*, translated into English by Charlotte Smith. A discreditable connection exists between De Griex and Manon, but as the novel proceeds Manon changes from "the fair mischief" to the faithful companion, following the fortunes of her husband in disgrace and banishment, and dying by his side in the wilds of America (1697-1768).

Grieve (Jockie), landlord of an ale-house near Charlie's Hope.—Sir W. Scott *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Griffin (Allan), landlord of the Griffin inn, at Perth.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Griffin-foot, the mark by which the Desert Fairy was known in all her metamorphoses.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("The Yellow Dwarf," 1682).

Griffiths (Old), steward of the earl of Derby.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Griffiths (Samuel), London agent of sir Arthur Darsie Redgauntlet.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Griflet (Sir), knighted by king Arthur at the request of Merlin, who told the king that sir Griflet would prove "one of the best knights of the world, and the strongest man of arms."—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 20 (1470).

Grildrig, a mannikin.

She gave me the name "Grildrig," which the family took up, and afterwards the whole kingdom. The word imports what the Latin calls *manunculus*, the Italian *homuncelation*, and the English mannikin.—Dean Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* ("Voyage to Brobdingnag," 1726).

Grim, a fisherman who rescued, from a boat turned adrift, an infant named Habloc, whom he adopted and brought up. This infant was the son of the king of Denmark, and when restored to his royal father, the fisherman, laden with rich presents, built the village, which he called after his own name, *Grims-by* or "Grim's town."

* * The ancient seal of the town contained the names of "Gryme" and "Habloc."

Grim (Giant), a huge giant, who tried to stop pilgrims on their way to the Celestial City. He was slain by Mr. Greatheart.—Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, ii. (1684).

Grimalkin, a cat, the spirit of a witch. Any witch was permitted to assume the body of a cat nine times. When the "first Witch" (in *Macbeth*) hears a cat mew, she says, "I come, Grimalkin" (act i. sc. 1).

Grime, the partner of Item the usurer. It is to Grime that Item appeals when he wants to fudge his clients. "Can we do so, Mr. Grime?" brings the stock answer, "Quite impossible, Mr. Item."—Holcroft, *The Deserted Daughter* (1784), altered into *The Steward*.

Grimes (Peter), the drunken, thievish son of a steady fisherman. He had a boy, whom he killed by ill-usage, and two others he made away with; but escaped conviction through defect of evi-

dence. As no one would live with him, he turned mad, was lodged in the parish poor-house, confessed his crimes in delirium, and died.—Crabbe, *Borough*, xxii. (1810).

Grimes'by (Gaffer), an old farmer at Marlborough.—Sir W. Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Grimwig, an irascible old gentleman, who hid a very kind heart under a rough exterior. He was Mr. Brownlow's great friend, and was always declaring himself ready to "eat his head" if he was mistaken on any point on which he passed an opinion.—C. Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837).

Grinderson (Mr. Gabriel), partner of Mr. Greenhorn. They are the attorneys who press sir Arthur Wardour for the payment of debts.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Grip, the clever raven of Barnaby Rudge. During the Gordon riots it learnt the cry of "No Popery!" Other of its phrases were: "I'm a devil!" "Never say die!" "Polly, put the kettle on!" etc.—C. Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge* (1841).

Gripe (1 syl.), a scrivener, husband of Clarissa, but with a *tendre* for Araminta the wife of his friend Moneytrap. He is a miserly, money-loving, pig-headed hunk, but is duped out of £250 by his foolish liking for his neighbour's wife.—Sir John Vanbrugh, *The Confederacy* (1695).

Gripe (1 syl.), the English name of G ron te, in Otway's version of Moli re's comedy of *Les Fourberies de Scapin*. His daughter, called in French Hyacinthe, is called "Clara," and his son Leandre is Anglicized into "Leander."—Th. Otway, *The Cheats of Scapin*.

Gripe (Sir Francis), a man of 64, guardian of Miranda an heiress, and father of Charles. He wants to marry his ward for the sake of her money, and as she cannot obtain her property without his consent to her marriage, she pretends to be in love with him, and even fixes the day of espousals. "Gardy," quite secure that he is the man of her choice, gives his consent to her marriage, and she marries sir George Airy, a man of 24. The old man laughs at sir George, whom he fancies he is duping, but he is himself

the dupe all through.—Mrs. Centlivre, *The Busy Body* (1709).

December 2, 1790, Munden made his bow to the Covent Garden audience as "sir Francis Gripus."—*Memoir of J. S. Munden* (1839).

Gripus, a stupid, venial judge, uncle of Alcmæna, and the betrothed of Phædra (Alcmæna's waiting-maid), in Dryden's comedy of *Amphitryon*. Neither Gripus nor Phædra is among the *dranatis personæ* of Molière's comedy of *Amphitryon*.

Grisilda or **Griselda**, the model of patience and submission, meant to allegorize the submission of a holy mind to the will of God. Grisilda was the daughter of a charcoal-burner, but became the wife of Walter marquis of Saluzzo. Her husband tried her, as God tried Job, and with the same result: (1) He took away her infant daughter, and secretly conveyed it to the queen of Pa'via to be brought up, while the mother was made to believe that it was murdered. (2) Four years later she had a son, which was also taken from her, and was sent to be brought up with his sister. (3) Eight years later, Grisilda was divorced, and sent back to her native cottage, because her husband, as she was told, intended to marry another. When, however, lord Walter saw no indication of murmuring or jealousy, he told Grisilda that the supposed rival was her own daughter, and her patience and submission met with their full reward.—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Clerk's Tale," 1388).

* * The tale of Grisilda is the last in Boccaccio's *Decameron*. Petrarch rendered it into a Latin romance, entitled *De Obedentia et Fide Uxoriarum Mythologia*. In the middle of the sixteenth century, appeared a ballad and also a prose version of *Patient Grisiel*. Miss Edgeworth has a domestic novel entitled *The Modern Griselda*. The tale of Griselda is an allegory on the text, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

Dryden says: "The tale of Grisild was the invention of Petrarch, and was sent by him to Boccaccio, from whom it came to Chaucer."—*Preface to Fables*.

Griskinis'sa, wife of Artaxaminous king of Utopia. The king felt in doubt, and asked his minister of state this knotty question:

Shall I my Griskinis'sa's charms forego,
Compel her to give up the royal chair,
And place the rosy Diadem there?

The minister reminds the king that Diastaffina is betrothed to his general.

And would a king his general supplant?
I can't advise, upon my soul I can't.

W. B. Rhodes, *Dombasles Parloos* (1790).

Grissel or **Grizel**. Octavia, the wife of Mark Antony, and sister of Augustus, is called the "patient Grizel of Roman story."

For patience she will prove a second Grissel.
Shakespeare, *Taming of the Shrew*, act II. sc. 1 (1594).

Griz'el Dal'mahoy (*Miss*), the seamstress.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Griz'zie, maid-servant to Mrs. Saddle-tree.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Griz'zie, one of the servants of the Rev. Josiah Cargill.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.).

Griz'zle, chambermaid at the Golden Arms inn, at Kippeltringan.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Grizzle (*Lord*), the first peer of the realm in the court of king Arthur. He is in love with the princess Huncamunca, and as the lady is promised in marriage to the valiant Tom Thumb, he turns traitor, and "leads his rebel rout to the palace gate." Here Tom Thumb encounters the rebels, and Glumdalca, the giantess, thrusts at the traitor, but misses him. Then the "pigmy giant-killer" runs him through the body. The black cart comes up to drag him off, but the dead man tells the carter he need not trouble himself, as he intends "to bear himself off," and so he does.—*Tom Thumb*, by Fielding the novelist (1730), altered by Kane O'Hara, author of *Midas* (1778).

Groat'settar (*Miss Clara*), niece of the old lady Glowrowrum, and one of the guests at Burgh Westra.

Miss Maddie Groat'settar, niece of the old lady Glowrowrum, and one of the guests at Burgh Westra.—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III.).

Groffar'ius, king of Aquitania, who resisted Brute the mythical great-grandson of Æneas, who landed there on his way to Britain.—M. Drayton, *Polyolbion*, i. (1612).

Gronovius, father and son, critics and humanists (father, 1611-1671; son, 1645-1716).

I have more satisfaction in beholding you than I should have in conversing with Grævius and Gronovius.

I had rather possess your approbation than that of the elder Scaliger.—Mrs. Cowley, *Who's the Dupe?* l. 3.

(Scaliger, father (1484-1558), son (1540-1609), critics and humanists.)

Groom (*Squire*), "a downright, English, Newmarket, stable-bred gentleman-jockey, who, having ruined his finances by dogs, grooms, cocks, and horses . . . thinks to retrieve his affairs by a matrimonial alliance with a City fortune" (canto i. l). He is one of the suitors of Charlotte Goodchild; but, supposing the report to be true that she has lost her money, he says to her guardian:

"Hark ye! sir Theodora. I always make my match according to the weight my thing can carry. When I offered to take her into my stable, she was sound and in good case; but I hear her wind is touched. If so, I would not back her for a shilling. Matrimony is a long course, . . . and it won't do."—C. Macklin, *Love à la mode*, ii. 1 (1779).

This was Lee Lewes's great part [1740-1803]. One morning at rehearsal, Lewes said something not in the play. "Hoy," cried Macklin; "what's that? what's that?" "Oh," replied Lewes, "'tis only a bit of my nonsense." "But," said Macklin, gravely, "I like my nonsense, Mr. Lewes, better than yours."—J. O'Keefe.

Grosvenor [*Grove*.nr] **Square**, London. So called because it is built on the property of sir Richard Grosvenor, who died 1732.

Grotto of Eph'esus. Near Ephesus was a grotto containing a statue of Diana attached to a reed presented by Pan. If a young woman, charged with dishonour, entered this grotto, and the reed gave forth musical sounds, she was declared to be a pure virgin; but if it gave forth *hulcous noises*, she was denounced and never seen more. Corinna put the grotto to the test, at the desire of Glaucón of Lesbos, and was never seen again by the eye of man.—E. Bulwer Lytton, *Tales of Miletus*, iii. (See CHASTITY, for other tests.)

Grouse's Day (*Saint*), the 12th of August.

They were collected with guns and dogs to do honour to . . . St. Grouse's day.—*London Society* ("Fatty's Revenge").

Groveby (*Old*), of Gloomstock Hall, aged 65. He is the uncle of sir Harry Groveby. Brusque, hasty, self-willed, but kind-hearted.

Sir Harry Groveby, nephew of old Groveby, engaged to Maria "the maid of the Oaks."—J. Burgoyne, *The Maid of the Oaks*.

Groves (*Jem*), landlord of the Valiant Soldier, to which was attached "a good dry skittle-ground."—C. Dickens, *The Old Curiosity Shop*, xxix. (1840).

Grub (*Jonathan*), a stock-broker, weighted with the three plagues of life—a wife, a handsome marriageable daughter, and £100,000 in the Funds, "any one of which is enough to drive a man mad; but all three to be attended to at once is too much."

Mrs. Grub, a wealthy City woman, who has moved from the east to the fashionable west quarter of London, and has abandoned merchants and tradespeople for the gentry.

Emily Grub, called Milly, the handsome daughter of Jonathan. She marries captain Bevil of the Guards.—O'Brien, *Cross Purposes*.

Grub Street, near Moorfields, London, once famous for literary hacks and inferior literary publications. It is now called Milton Street. No compliment to our great epic poet.

I'd sooner ballads write and Grub Street lay.
Gay.

* * The connection between Grub Street literature and Milton is not apparent. However, as Pindar, Hesiod, P'utarch, etc., were Bœotians, so Foxe the martyrologist, and Speed the historian, resided in Grub Street.

Grub'binol, a shepherd who sings with Bumkinet a dirge on the death of Blouzelinda.

Thus wailed the louts in melancholy strain,
Till bonny Susan sped across the plain;
They seized the lass, in apron clean arrayed,
And to the ale-house forced the willing maid;
In ale and klases they forgot their cares,
And Susan Blouzelinda's loss repaire.

Gay, *Pastoral*, v. (1714).

(An imitation of Virgil's *Ecl.*, v. "Daphnis.")

Grud'ar and Bras'solis. Cairbar and Grudar both strove for a spotted bull "that lowed on Golbun Heath," in Ulster. Each claimed it as his own, and at length fought, when Grudar fell. Cairbar took the shield of Grudar to Brassolis, and said to her, "Fix it on high within my hall; 'tis the armour of my foe;" but the maiden, "distracted, flew to the spot, where she found the youth in his blood," and died.

Fair was Brassolis on the plain. Stately was Grudar on the hill.—Ossian, *Mingol*, l.

Grueby (*John*), servant to lord George Gordon. An honest fellow, who remained faithful to his master to the bitter end. He twice saved Hareddale's life; and, although living under lord Gordon and loving him, detested the crimes into which his master was be-

trayed by bad advice and false zeal.—C. Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge* (1841).

Grugeon, one of Fortunio's seven attendants. His gift was that he could eat any amount of food without satiety. When Fortunio first saw him, he was eating 60,000 loaves for his breakfast.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Fortunio," 1682).

Grum'ball (*The Rev. Dr.*), from Oxford, a papist conspirator with Redgauntlet.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Grumbo, a giant in the tale of *Tom Thumb*. A raven having picked up Tom Thumb, dropped him on the flat roof of the giant's castle. When old Grumbo went there to sniff the air, Tom crept up his sleeve; the giant, feeling tickled, shook his sleeve, and Tom fell into the sea below. Here he was swallowed by a fish, and the fish, being caught, was sold for king Arthur's table. It was thus that Tom got introduced to the great king, by whom he was knighted.

Grumio, one of the servants of Petruchio.—Shakespeare, *Taming of the Shrew* (1594).

Grundy (*Mrs.*). Dame Ashfield, a farmer's wife, is jealous of a neighbouring farmer named Grundy. She tells her husband that Farmer Grundy got five shillings a quarter more for his wheat than they did; that the sun seemed to shine on purpose for Farmer Grundy; that Dame Grundy's butter was the crack butter of the market. She then goes into her day-dreams, and says, "If our Nelly were to marry a great baronet, I wonder what Mrs. Grundy would say?" Her husband makes answer:

"Why don't thee letten Mrs. Grundy alone! I do verily think when thee goest to 'tother world, the verst question thee'll ax 'ill be, 'If Mrs. Grundy's there?'"—Th. Morton, *Speed the Plough*, l. 1 (1798).

Gryll, one of those changed by *Acrasia* into a hog. He abused sir Guyon for disenchanting him; whereupon the palmer said to the knight, "Let Gryll be Gryll, and have his hoggish mind."—Spenser, *Faëry Queen*, iii. 12 (1590).

Only a target light upon his arm
He careless bore, on which old Gryll was drawn,
Transformed into a hog.

Phin. Fletcher, *The Purple Island*, vii. (1633).

Gryphon, a fabulous monster, having the upper part like a vulture or eagle, and the lower part like a lion. Gryphons were the supposed guardians of gold-mines, and were in perpetual strife with

the Arimas'pians, a people of Scythia, who rifled the mines for the adornment of their hair.

As when a gryphon thro' the wilderness,
With winged course, o'er hill or moory dale,
Pursues the Arimas'pian, who, by stealth,
Had from his wakeful custody purloined
The guarded gold.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, II. 943, etc. (1663).

The Gryphon, symbolic of the divine and human union of Jesus Christ. The fore part of the gryphon is an eagle, and the hinder part a lion. Thus Danté saw in purgatory the car of the Church drawn by a gryphon.—Danté, *Purgatory*, xxix. (1308).

Guadia'na, the 'squire of Durandarté, changed into a river of the same name. He was so grieved at leaving his master that he plunged instantaneously under ground, and when obliged to appear "where he might be seen, he glided in sullen state to Portugal."—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. ii. 6 (1615).

Gualberto (*St.*), heir of Valdespe'sa, and brought up with the feudal notion that he was to be the avenger of blood. Anselmo was the murderer he was to lie in wait for, and he was to make it the duty of his life to have blood for blood. One day, as he was lying in ambush for Anselmo, the vesper bell rang, and Gualberto (3 syl.) fell in prayer, but somehow could not pray. The thought struck him that if Christ died to forgive sin, it could not be right in man to hold it beyond forgiveness. At this moment Anselmo came up, was attacked, and cried for mercy. Gualberto cast away his dagger, ran to the neighbouring convent, thanked God he had been saved from blood-guiltiness, and became a hermit noted for his holiness of life.—Southey, *St. Gualberto*.

Guards of the Pole, the two stars β and γ of the *Great Bear*, and not the star *Arctophylax*, which, Steevens says, "literally signifies the guard of the Bear," i.e. *Boötēs* (not the *Polar Guards*). Shakespeare refers to these two "guards" in *Othello*, act ii. sc. 1, where he says the surge seems to "quench the guards of the ever-fixed pole." Hood says they are so called "from the Spanish word *guardare*, which is 'to behold,' because they are diligently to be looked unto in regard of the singular use which they have in navigation."—*Use of the Celestial Globe* (1590).

How to knowe the houre of the night by the [Pole] Guard, by knowing on what point of the compass they shall be at midnight every month's day throughout the whole year.—Norstich, *Safeguard of Sailors* (1667).

Guar'ini (*Philip*), the squire of sir Hugo de Lacy.—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

Guarinos (*Admiral*), one of Charlemagne's paladins, taken captive at Roncevaux. He fell to the lot of Marlot's, a Moslem, who offered him his daughter in marriage if he would become a disciple of the Arabian prophet. Guarinos refused, and was kept in a dungeon for seven years, when he was liberated, that he might take part in a joust. The admiral then stabbed the Moor to his heart, and, vaulting on his grey horse Tæb'ozond, escaped to France.

Gu'drun, a lady married to Sigurd by the magical arts of her mother; and on the death of Sigurd to Atli (*Attila*), whom she hated for his fierce cruelty, and murdered. She then cast herself into the sea, and the waves bore her to the castle of king Jonakun, who became her third husband.—*Edda* of Sámund Sigfusson (1130).

Gu'drun, a model of heroic fortitude and pious resignation. She was the daughter of king Hettel (*Attila*), and the betrothed of Herwig king of Heli-goland, but was carried off by Harmuth king of Norway, who killed Hettel. As she refused to marry Harmuth, he put her to all sorts of menial work. One day, Herwig appeared with an army, and having gained a decisive victory, married Gudrun, and at her intercession pardoned Harmuth the cause of her great misery.—*A North-Saxon Poem* (thirteenth century).

Gu'd'yill (*Old John*), butler to lady Bellenden.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

Guelp'h'o (3 syl.), son of Actius IV. marquis d'Este and of Cunigunda (a German). Guelp'h'o was the uncle of Rinaldo, and next in command to Godfrey. He led an army of 5000 men from Carinthia, in Germany, to the siege of Jerusalem, but most of them were cut off by the Persians. Guelp'h'o was noted for his broad shoulders and ample chest.—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered*, iii. (1575).

Guen'dolen (3 syl.), a fairy whose mother was a human being. King Arthur fell in love with her, and she became the mother of Gyneth. When Arthur deserted the frail fair one, she offered him a parting sap; but as he took it in his

hand, a drop of the liquor fell on his horse and burnt it so severely that it "leapt twenty feet high," ran mad, and died. Arthur dashed the cup on the ground, whereupon it set fire to the grass and consumed the fairy palace. As for Guendolen, she was never seen afterwards.—Sir W. Scott, *The Bridal of Triermain*, i. 2 ("Lyulph's Tale," 1813).

Guendolæna, wife of Locrin (eldest son of Brute, whom he succeeded), and daughter of Corineus (3 syl.). Being divorced, she retired to Cornwall, and collected an army, which marched against Locrin, who "was killed by the shot of an arrow." Guendolæna now assumed the reins of government, and her first act was to throw Estrildis (her rival) and her daughter Sabre into the Severn, which was called Sabri'na or Sabren from that day.—Geoffrey, *British History*, ii. 4, 5 (1142).

Guenever or **Guinever**, a corrupt form of *Guanhuma'ra* (4 syl.), daughter of king Leodegrance of the land of Camelyard. She was the most beautiful of women, was the wife of king Arthur, but entertained a criminal attachment to sir Launcelot du Lac. Respecting the latter part of the queen's history, the greatest diversity occurs. Thus, Geoffrey says:

King Arthur was on his way to Rome . . . when news was brought him that his nephew Mordred, to whose care he had entrusted Britain, had . . . set the crown upon his own head; and that the queen Guanhumara . . . had wickedly married him. . . . When king Arthur returned and put Mordred and his army to flight . . . the queen fled from York to the City of Legions [*Newport, in South Wales*], where she resolved to lead a chaste life among the nuns of Julius the martyr.—*British History*, xl. 1 (1142).

Another version is, that Arthur, being informed of the adulterous conduct of Launcelot, went with an army to Benwick (*Brittany*), to punish him. That Mordred (his son by his own sister), left as regent, usurped the crown, proclaimed that Arthur was dead, and tried to marry Guenever the queen; but she shut herself up in the Tower of London, resolved to die rather than marry the usurper. When she heard of the death of Arthur, she "stole away" to Almesbury, "and there she let make herself a nun, and wore white cloaths and black." And there lived she "in fasting, prayers, and alms-deeds, that all marvelled at her virtuous life."—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, iii. 161-170 (1470).

*** For Tennyson's account, see **GUINEVERE**.

Guene'vra (3 syl.), wife of Nec-

tabanus the dwarf, at the cell of the hermit of Engaddi.—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.).

Guer'in or **Gueri'no**, son of Millon king of Alba'nia. On the day of his birth his father was dethroned, but the child was rescued by a Greek slave, who brought it up and surnamed it *Aleschi'no* or "The Wretched." When grown to man's estate, Guerin fell in love with the princess Elizēna, sister of the Greek emperor, who held his court at Constantinople.—*An Italian Romance*.

Guesclin's Dust a Talisman. Guesclin, or rather Du Guesclin, constable of France, laid siege to Châteauneuf-de-Randan, in Auvergne. After several assaults, the town promised to surrender if not relieved within fifteen days. Du Guesclin died in this interval, but the governor of the town came and laid the keys of the city on the dead man's body, saying he resigned the place to the hero's ashes (1380).

France . . . demands his bones [*Napoleon's*]
To carry onward, in the battle's van,
To form, like Guesclin's dust, her talisman.
Byron, *Age of Bronze*, iv. (1821).

Gugner, Odin's spear, which never failed to hit. It was made by the dwarf Eitri.—*The Eddas*.

Guiderius, elder son of Cym'beline (3 *syl.*) king of Britain, and brother of Arvir'agus. They were kidnapped in infancy by Belarius, out of revenge for being unjustly banished, and were brought up by him in a cave. When grown to manhood, Belarius introduced them to the king, and told their story; whereupon Cymbeline received them as his sons, and Guiderius succeeded him on the throne.—Shakespeare, *Cymbeline* (1605).

Geoffrey calls Cymbeline "Kymbelinus son of Tenuantius;" says that he was brought up by Augustus Cæsar, and adds: "In his days was born our Lord Jesus Christ." Kymbeline reigned ten years, when he was succeeded by Guiderius. The historian says that Kymbeline paid the tribute to the Romans, and that it was Guiderius who refused to do so, "for which reason Claudius the emperor marched against him, and he was killed by Hamo."—*British History*, iv. 11, 12, 13 (142).

Guido "the Savage," son of Amon and Constantia. He was the younger brother of Rinaldo. Being wrecked on the coast of the Am'azons, he was com-

pelled to fight their ten male champions, and, having slain them all, to marry ten of the Amazons. From this thralldom Guido made his escape, and joined the army of Charlemagne.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Guido [FRANCESCHINI], a reduced nobleman, who tried to repair his fortune by marrying Pompilia, the putative child of Pietro and Violantē. When the marriage was consummated, and the money secure, Guido ill-treated the putative parents; and Violantē, in revenge, declared that Pompilia was not their child at all, but the offspring of a Roman wanton. Having made this declaration, she next applied to the law-courts for the recovery of the money. When Guido heard this tale, he was furious, and so ill-treated his child-wife that she ran away, under the protection of a young canon. Guido pursued the fugitives, overtook them, and had them arrested; whereupon the canon was suspended for three years, and Pompilia sent to a convent. Here her health gave way, and as the birth of a child was expected, she was permitted to leave the convent and live with her putative parents. Guido, having gained admission, murdered all three, and was himself executed for the crime.—R. Browning, *The Ring and the Book*.

Guil'denstern, one of Hamlet's companions, employed by the king and queen to divert him, if possible, from his strange and wayward ways.—Shakespeare, *Hamlet* (1596).

Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are favourable samples of the thorough-paced time-serving court knave . . . ticketed and to be hired for any hard or dirty work.—Cowden Clarke.

Guillotiēre (4 *syl.*), the scum of Lyons. La Guillotiēre is the low quarter, where the *bouches inutiles* find refuge.

Guillotine (3 *syl.*). So named from Joseph Ignace Guillotin, a French physician, who proposed its adoption, to prevent unnecessary pain. Dr. Guillotin did not invent the guillotine, but he improved the Italian machine (1791). In 1792 Antoine Louis introduced further improvements, and hence the instrument is sometimes called *Louissetts* or *Louison*. The original Italian machine was called *mannaja*; it was a clumsy affair, first employed to decapitate Beatrice Cenci in Rome, A.D. 1600.

It was the popular theme for jests. It was called *La mère Guillotine*, the "sharp femina," the "best cure for headache." It "infallibly prevented the hair from turn-

ing grey." It "imparted a peculiar delicacy to the complexion." It was the "national razor" which shaved close. Those "who kissed the guillotine, looked through the little window and sneezed into the sack." It was the sign of "the regeneration of the human race." It "superstitioned the cross." Modals were worn [as ornaments].—C. Dickens, *A Tale of Two Cities*, iii. 4 (1859).

Guinart (*Rogue*), whose true name was Pedro Rocha Guinarda, chief of a band of robbers who levied black mail in the mountainous districts of Catalonia. He is introduced by Cervantes in his tale of *Don Quixote*.

Guinea (*Adventures of a*), a novel by Charles Johnstone (1761). A guinea, as it passes into different hands, is the historian of the follies and vices of its master for the time being; and thus a series of scenes and personages are made to pass before the reader, somewhat in the same manner as in *The Devil upon Two Sticks* and in *The Chinese Tales*.

Guinea-hen, a *filie de joie*, a word of contempt and indignity for a woman.

Ere I would . . . drown myself for the love of a guinea-hen, I would change my humanity with a baboon.
—Shakespeare, *Othello*, act I. sc. 3 (1611).

Guinea-pig (A), a gentleman of sufficient name to form a bait, who allows himself to be put on a directors' list for the guinea and lunch which the board provides.—*City Slang*.

Guinevere (3 *syl.*). So Tennyson spells the name of Arthur's queen in his *Idylls*. He tells us of the liaison between her and "sir Lancelot," and says that Modred, having discovered this familiarity, "brought his creatures to the basement of the tower for testimony." Sir Lancelot hung the fellow to the ground, and instantly took to horse; while Guinevere fled to the nunnery at Almesbury. Here the king took leave of her; and when the abbess died, the queen was appointed her successor, and remained head of the establishment for three years, when she also died.

** It will be seen that Tennyson departs from the *British History* by Geoffrey, and the *History of Prince Arthur* as edited by sir T. Malory. (See GUENEVER.)

Guimar, mother of the vain-glorious Duarte.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Custom of the Country* (1647).

Guiscardo, the squire, but previously the page, of Tancred king of Salerno. Sigismunda, the king's daughter, loved him, and clandestinely married him. When Tancred discovered it, he ordered the young

man to be waylaid and strangled. He then went to his daughter's chamber, and reproved her for loving a base-born "slave." Sigismunda boldly defended her choice, but next day received a human heart in a golden casket. It needed no prophet to tell her what had happened, and she drank a draught of poison. Her father entered just in time to hear her dying request that she and Guiscardo might be buried in the same tomb. The royal father

Too late repented of his cruel deed,
One common sepulchre for both decreed;
Intombed the wretched pair in royal state,
And on their monument inscribed their fate.

Dryden, *Sigismunda and Guiscardo* (from Boccaccio).

Guise (*Henri de Lorraine, duc de*) commenced the Massacre of Bartholomew by the assassination of admiral Coligny [*Colleen'ys*]. Being forbidden to enter Paris, by order of Henri III., he disobeyed the injunction, and was murdered (1550-1588).

** Henri de Guise has furnished the subject of several tragedies. In *English* we have *Guise or the Massacre of France*, by John Webster (1620); *The Duke of Guise*, by Dryden and Lee. In *French* we have *Etats de Blois (the Death of Guise)*, by François Raynouard (1814).

Guis'la (2 *syl.*), sister of Pelayo, in love with Numac'ian a renegade. "She inherited her mother's leprous taint." Brought back to her brother's house by Adosinda, she returned to the Moor, "cursing the meddling spirit that interfered with her most shameless love."—Southey, *Roderick, Last of the Goths* (1814).

Guizor (2 *syl.*), groom of the Saracen Pollenté. His "scalp was bare, betraying his state of bondage." His office was to keep the bridge on Pollenté's territory, and to allow no one to pass without paying "the passage-penny." This bridge was full of trap-doors, through which travellers were apt to fall into the river below. When Guizor demanded toll of sir Artégal, the knight gave him a "stunning blow, saying, 'Lo! there's my hire,'" and the villain dropped down dead.—Spenser, *Faery Queen*, v. 2 (1596).

** Upton conjectures that "Guizor" is intended for the duc de Guise, and his master "Pollenté" for Charles IX. of France, notorious both for the St. Bartholomew Massacre.

Gulbey'az, the sultana. Having seen Juan amongst Lambro's captives,

"passing on his way to sale," she caused him to be purchased, and introduced into the harem in female attire. On discovering that he preferred Dudù, one of the attendant beauties, to herself, she commanded both to be stitched up in a sack, and cast into the Bosphorus. They contrived, however, to make their escape.—Byron, *Don Juan*, vi. (1824).

Gul'chenraz, surnamed "Gundog-di" ("morning"), daughter of Malek-al-salem king of Georgia, to whom Fum-Hoan the mandarin relates his numerous and extraordinary transformations or rather metempsychoses.—T. S. Gueulette, *Chinese Tales* (1723).

Gul'chenrouz, son of Ali Hassan (brother of the emir Fakreddin); the "most delicate and lovely youth in the whole world." He could "write with precision, paint on vellum, sing to the lute, write poetry, and dance to perfection; but could neither hurl the lance nor curb the steed." Gulchenrouz was betrothed to his cousin Nouron'ihar, who loved "even his faults;" but they never married, for Nouronihar became the wife of the caliph Vathek.—W. Beckford, *Vathek* (1784).

Gul'istan ("the rose garden"), a collection of tales and apophthegms in prose and verse by Saadi, a native of Shiraz. It has been translated into English by Gladwin.

Even beggars, in soliciting alms, will give utterance to some appropriate passage from the *Gulistan*.—J. J. Grandville.

Gul'liver (*Lemuel*), first a surgeon, then a sea-captain of several ships. He gets wrecked on the coast of Lilliput, a country of pygmies. Subsequently he is thrown among the people of Brobdingnag, giants of tremendous size. In his next voyage he is driven to Laputa, an empire of quack pretenders to science and knavish projectors. And in his fourth voyage he visits the Houyhnhnms [*Whin'nms*], where horses were the dominant powers.—Dean Swift, *Travels in Several Remote Nations . . . by Lemuel Gulliver* (1726).

Gulna'rê (3 syl.), daughter of Faras'chê (3 syl.) whose husband was king of an under-sea empire. A usurper drove the king her father from his throne, and Gulnarê sought safety in the Island of the Moon. Here she was captured, made a slave, sold to the king of Persia, and became his favourite, but preserved a most obstinate and speechless silence for twelve months. Then the king made

her his wife, and she told him her history. In due time a son was born, whom they called Beder ("the full moon").

Gulnarê says that the under-sea folk are never wetted by the water, that they can see as well as we can, that they speak the language "of Solomon's seal," and can transport themselves instantaneously from place to place.—*Arabian Nights* ("Beder and Giauharê").

Gulnare (2 syl.), queen of the harem, and the most beautiful of all the slaves of Seyd [*Seed*]. She was rescued by Conrad the corsair from the flames of the palace; and, when Conrad was imprisoned, she went to his dungeon, confessed her love, and proposed that he should murder the sultan and flee. As Conrad refused to assassinate Seyd, she herself did it, and then fled with Conrad to the "Pirate's Isle." The rest of the tale is continued in *Lara*, in which Gulnare assumes the name of Kaled, and appears as a page.—Byron, *The Corsair* (1814).

Gulvi'gar ("weigher of gold"), the Plutus of Scandinavian mythology. He introduced among men the love of gain.

Gum'midge (*Mrs.*), the widow of Dan'el Peggotty's partner. She kept house for Dan'el, who was a bachelor. Old Mrs. Gunnmidge had a craze that she was neglected and uncared for, a wail in the wide world, of no use to any one. She was always talking of herself as the "lone lorn cre'tur." When about to sail for Australia, one of the sailors asked her to marry him, when "she ups with a pail of water and flings it at his head."—C. Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849).

Gundof'orns, an Indian king for whom the apostle Thomas built a palace of sethym wood, the roof of which was ebony. He made the gates of the horn of the "horned snake," that no one with poison might be able to pass through.

Gungnir, Odin's spear.—*Scandinavian Mythology*.

Gunpowder. The composition of gunpowder is expressly mentioned by Roger Bacon in his treatise *De Nullitate Magie*, published 1216.

... earth and air were sadly shaken
By thy humane discovery, friar Bacon.
Byron, *Don Juan*, viii. 23 (1821).

Günther, king of Burgundy and brother of Kriemhild (2 syl.). He resolved to wed Brunhild, the martial queen of Iceland, and won her by the aid of Siegfried; but the bride behaved so

obstreperously that the bridegroom had again to apply to his friend for assistance. Siegfried contrived to get possession of her ring and girdle, after which she became a submissive wife. Günther, with base ingratitude, was privy to the murder of his friend, and was himself slain in the dungeon of Etzel by his sister Kriemhild.—*The Nibelungen Lied*.

* * In history, Günther is called "Güntacher," and Etzel "Attila."

Gup'py (*Mr.*), clerk in the office of Kenge and Carboy. A weak, commonplace youth, who has the conceit to propose to Esther Summerson, the ward in Chancery.—C. Dickens, *Bleak House* (1853).

Gurgus'tus, according to Drayton, son of Belinus. This is a mistake, as Gurgustus, or rather Gurgustius, was son of Rivallo; and the son of Belinus was Gurgiant Brabtruc. The names given by Geoffrey, in his *British History*, run thus: Leir (*Lear*), Cunedag his grandson, Rivallo his son, Gurgustius his son, Sisillius his son, Jago nephew of Gurgustius, Kinnarec son of Sisillius, then Gorbogud. Here the line is broken, and the new dynasty begins with Molmutius of Cornwall, then his son Belinus, who was succeeded by his son Gurgiant Brabtruc, whose son and successor was Guithelin, called by Drayton "Guynteline."—Geoffrey, *British History*, ii., iii. (1132).

In greatness next succeeds Belinus' worthy son Gurgustus, who soon left what his great father won To Guynteline his heir.

M. Drayton, *Polyolbion*, viii. (1612).

Gurney (*Gilbert*), the hero and title of a novel by Theodore Hook. This novel is a spiced autobiography of the author himself (1835).

Gurney (*Thomas*), shorthand writer, and author of a work on the subject, called *Brachygraphy* (1705-1770).

If you would like to see the whole proceedings . . . The best is that in shorthand is 'en by Gurney, Who to Madrid on purpose made a journey.

Byron, *Don Juan*, l. 189 (1819).

Gu'rth, the swine-herd and thrall of Cedric of Rotherwood.—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Gurton (*Gammer*), the heroine of an old English comedy. The plot turns upon the loss of a needle by Gammer Gurton, and its subsequent discovery sticking in the breeches of her man Hodge.—Mr. J. S. Master of Arts (1561).

Guse Gibbie, a half-witted lad in the service of lady Bellenden.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

Gushington (*Angelina*), the *non de plume* of lady Dufferin.

Gustavus III. used to say there were two things he held in equal abhorrence—the German language and tobacco.

Gusta'vus Vasa (1496-1560), having made his escape from Denmark, where he had been treacherously carried captive, worked as a common labourer for a time in the copper-mines of Dalecarlia [*Da'le.karl'.ya*]; but the tyranny of Christian II. of Denmark induced the Dalecarlians to revolt, and Gustavus was chosen their leader. The rebels made themselves masters of Stockholm; Christian abdicated, and Sweden henceforth became an independent kingdom.—II. Brooke, *Gustavus Vasa* (1730).

Gus'ter, the Snagsbys' maid-of-all-work. A poor, overworked drudge, subject to fits.—C. Dickens, *Bleak House* (1853).

Gusto Picaresco ("the love of roguery"). In romances of this class the Spaniards especially excel, as don Diego de Mondo'za's *Lazarillo de Tormes* (1553); Mateo Aleman's *Guzman d'Alfarache* (1599); Quevedo's *Gran Tacano*; etc.

Guthrie (*John*), one of the archers of the Scottish guard in the employ of Louis XI.—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

Gutter Lane, London, a corruption of Guthurun Lane; so called from a Mr. Guthurun or Guthrum, who "possessed the chief property therein."—Stow, *Survey of London* (1598).

Gutter Lyrist (*The*), Robert Williams Buchanan; so called from his poems on the loves of costermongers and their wenches (1841-).

Guy (*Thomas*), the miser and philanthropist. He amassed an immense fortune in 1720 by speculations in South Sea stock, and gave £238,292 to found and endow Guy's Hospital (1644-1724).

Guy earl of Warwick, an English knight. He proposed marriage to Phelis or Phillis, who refused to listen to his suit till he had distinguished himself by knightly deeds. He first rescued Blanch daughter of the emperor of Germany, then fought against the Saracens, and slew the doughty Coldran, Elmage king of Tyre, and the Soldan himself. Then, returning to England, he was accepted by Phelis and married her. In forty days he returned to the Holy Land, when he

redeemed earl Jonas out of prison, slew the giant Amerant, and performed many other noble exploits. Again he returned to England, just in time to encounter the Danish giant Colebrand (2 *syl.*) or Colbrand, which combat is minutely described by Drayton, in his *Polyolbion*, xii. At Windsor he slew a boar "of passing might." On Dunsmore Heath he slew the dun cow of Dunsmore, a wild and cruel monster. In Northumberland he slew a winged dragon, "black as any cole," with the paws of a lion, and a hide which no sword could pierce (*Polyolbion*, xiii.). After this he turned hermit, and went daily to crave bread of his wife Phelis, who knew him not. On his death-bed he sent her a ring, and she closed his dying eyes (890-958).

Guy Fawkes, the conspirator, went under the name of John Johnstone, and pretended to be the servant of Mr. Percy (1577-1606).

Guy Mannering, the second of Scott's historical novels, published in 1815, just seven months after *Waverley*. The interest of the tale is well sustained; but the love scenes, female characters, and Guy Mannering himself are quite worthless. Not so the character of Dandy Dinmont, the shrewd and witty counsellor Pleydell, the desperate sea-beaten villainy of Hatteraick, the uncouth devotion of that gentlest of all pedants poor Domine Sampson, and the savage crazed superstition of the gipsy-dweller in Derncleugh (time, George II.).

Guy Mannering was the work of six weeks about Christmas-time, and marks of haste are visible both in the plot and in its development.—Chambers, *English Literature*, ii. 586.

Guyn'teline or Guith'elin, according to Geoffrey, son of Gurgiant Brabtruc (*British History*, iii. 11, 12, 13); but, according to Drayton, son of Gurgustus an early British king. (See GURGUSTUS.) His queen was Martia, who codified what are called the Martian Laws, translated into Anglo-Saxon by king Alfred. (See MARTIAN LAWS.)

Gurgustus . . . left what his great father won
To Guyn'teline his heir, whose queen . . .
To woe Mulmutius' laws her Martian first did frame.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, viii. (1612).

Guyon (*Sir*), the personification of "temperance." The victory of temperance over intemperance is the subject of bk. ii. of the *Faëry Queen*. Sir Guyon first lights on Amavia (intemperance of grief), a woman who kills herself out of grief for her husband; and he takes her infant boy and commits it to the

care of Medi'na. He next gadoccio (intemperance of the) is stripped bare of everything. encounters Furor (intemperance of) and delivers Phaon from his hands. temperance of *desire* is discomfited the persons of Pyroclès and Cymoclès, then intemperance of *pleasure*, or wantonness, in the person of Phædria. After his victory over wantonness, he sees Mammon (intemperance of *worldly wealth and honour*); but he rejects all his offers, and Mammon is foiled. His last and great achievement is the destruction of the "Bower of Bliss," and the binding in chains of adamant the enchantress Acrasia (or *intemperance generally*). This enchantress was fearless against Force, but Wisdom and Temperance prevailed against her.—Spenser, *Faëry Queen*, ii. 12 (1590).

Guyot (*Bertrand*), one of the archer in the Scottish guard attached to Lo' XI.—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durand* (time, Edward IV.).

Guzman d'Alfara'che (4 *syl.*), hero of a Spanish romance of roguery. He begins by being a dupe, but soon becomes a knave in the character of stable-boy, beggar, swindler, pander, student, merchant, and so on.—Mateo Aleman (1599).

. Probably *The Life of Guzman Alfara'chê* suggested to Lesage *The Life of Gil Blas*. It is certain that Lesage borrowed from it the incident of the parasite who obtained a capital supper out of the greenhorn by terming him the eighth wonder.

Gwenhid'wy, a mermaid. The white foamy waves are called her sheef and the ninth wave her rain.

Take shelter when you see Gwenhidwy driving her flock ashore.—*Welsh Proverb*.

. . . they watched the great sea fall.
Wave after wave, each mightier than the last;
Till last, a ninth one, gathering half the deep,
And full of voices, slowly rose and plunged,
Roaring, and all the wave was in a flame.
Tennyson, *The Holy Grail*.

Gwent, Monmouthshire.

Not a brook of Morgann (*Glamorganshire*) nor Gwent.
M. Drayton, *Polyolbion*, lv. (1612).

Gwineth'ia (4 *syl.*), North Wales.

Which thro' Gwinethia be so famous everywhere.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, lx. (1612).

Gwynedd or GWYNETH, North Wales. Rhodri Mawr, in 873, moved to Aberfrow the seat of government, previously fixed at Dyganwy.

Among the hills of Gwyneth, and its wilds
And mountain glens.
Southey, *Madoc*, l. 12 (1803).

Gwynne (*Nell*), one of the favourites of Charles II. She was an actress, but in her palmy days was noted for her many works of benevolence and kindness of heart. The last words of king Charles were, "Don't let poor Nelly starve!"—Sir W. Scott, *Pevenil of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Gyas and Cloan'thus, two companions of Aeneas, generally mentioned together as "fortis Gyas fortisque Cloanthus." The phrase has become proverbial for two very similar characters.—*Virgil, Aeneid*.

The "strong Gyas" and the "strong Cloanthus" are less distinguished by the poet than the strong Percival and the strong Obaldistones were by outward appearance.—Sir W. Scott.

Gyges (2 *syl.*), one of the Titans. He had fifty heads and a hundred hands.

Gyges, a king of Lydia, of whom Apollo deemed the poor Arcadian Ag'lao more happy than the king Gyges, who was proverbial for his wealth.

Gyges (2 *syl.*), who dethroned Candaules (3 *syl.*) king of Lydia, and married Nyssia the young widow. Herodotus says that Candaules showed Gyges the queen in her bath, and the queen, indignant at this impropriety, induced Gyges to kill the king and marry her (bk. i. 8). He reigned B.C. 716-678.

Gyges's Ring rendered the wearer invisible. Plato says that Gyges found the ring in the flanks of a brazen horse, and was enabled by this talisman to enter the king's chamber unseen, and murder him.

Why did you think that you had Gyges' ring,
Or the herb [*fern seed*] that gives invisibility?
—Montand Fletcher, *Fair Maid of the Inn*, l. 1 (1647).

Gynec'ium, the apartment in which Anglo-Saxon women lived.—*Fosbroke, Antiquities*, ii. 570 (1824).

Gyneth, natural daughter of Guenven and king Arthur. The king promised to give her in marriage to the bravest knight in a tournament in which the warder was given to her to stop when she pleased. The haughty lady saw twenty knights fall, among whom was Vanoc, son of Merlin. Immediately Vanoc fell, Merlin rose, put an end to the jousts, and caused Gyneth to fall into a trance, from which she was never to wake till her hand was claimed in marriage by some knight as brave as she who had fallen in the tournament. At the lapse of 500 years, De Vaux undertook to break the spell, and had to overcome four temptations, viz., fear,

avarice, pleasure, and ambition. Having succeeded in these encounters, Gyneth awoke and became his bride.—Sir W. Scott, *Bridal of Triermain* (1813).

Gyp, the college servant of Blushing-ton, who stole his tea and sugar, candles, and so on. After Blushing-ton came into his fortune, he made Gyp his chief domestic and private secretary.—W. T. Moncrieff, *The Bashful Man*.

Gyptian (*Saint*), a vagrant.

Percase [*perchance*] sometimes St. Gyptian's pilgrimage
Did carle me a month (yea, sometimes more)
To brake the bowres [to reject the food provided],
Because they had no better cheere in store.
—G. Gascoigne, *The Frutes of Warre*, 100 (died 1537).

H.

H. B., the initials adopted by Mr. Doyle, father of Richard Doyle, in his *Reform Caricatures* (1830).

H. U. (*hard up*), an H. U. member of society.

Hackburn (*Simon of*), a friend of Hobbie Elliott, farmer at the Heugh-foot.—Sir W. Scott, *The Black Dwarf* (time, Anne).

Hackum (*Captain*), a thick-headed bully of Alsatia, once a sergeant in Flanders. He deserted his colours, fled to England, took refuge in Alsatia, and assumed the title of captain.—Shadwell, *Squire of Alsatia* (1688).

Had I a Heart for Falsehood Framed!—Sheridan, *The Duenna* (1778).

Hadad, one of the six Wise Men of the East led by the guiding star to Jesus. He left his beloved consort, fairest of the daughters of Bethu'rim. At his decease she shed no tear, yet was her love exceeding that of mortals.—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, v. (1771).

Had'away (*Jack*), a former neighbour of Nanty Ewart the smuggler-captain.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Ha'des (2 *syl.*), the god of the unseen world; also applied to the grave, or the abode of departed spirits.

*. * In the *Apostles' Creed*, the phrase
2 E

"descended into hell" is equivalent to "descended into hadēs."

Hadgi (*Abdallah el*), the soldan's envoy.—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.).

Hadoway (*Mrs.*), Lovel's landlady at Fairport.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Hadramaut, a province containing the pit where the souls of infidels dwell after death. The word means "Chambers of death."—*Al Korān*.

Hæmony, a most potent counter-charm, more powerful even than mōly (*q.v.*). So called from Hæmonia, i.e. Thessaly, the land of magic.

... a small, unsightly root,
But of divine effect . . .
The leaf was darkish and had prickles on it ;
But in another country
Bore a bright golden flower ; but not in this soil.
Unknown and like esteemed, and the dull swain
Treads on it daily with his clouted shoon ;
And yet more medicinal is it than that Mōly
That Hæmon once to wise Ulysses gave.
He [the shepherd] called it Hæmony, and gave it me,
And bade me keep it, as of sovereign use
'Gainst all enchantments, mildew, blast, or damp,
Or ghastly furies' apparition.

Milton, *Comus* (1634).

Hæmos, in Latin HÆMUS, a chain of mountains forming the northern boundary of Thrace. Very celebrated by poets as "the cool Hæmus."

And Hæmus' bills with snows eternal crowned.
Pope, *Iliad*, ll. 49 (1715).

Hafed, a gheber or fire-worshipper, in love with Hinda the emir's daughter. He was the leader of a band sworn to free their country or die in the attempt. His rendezvous was betrayed, but when the Moslem came to arrest him, he threw himself into the sacred fire and was burnt to death.—T. Moore, *Lalla Rookh* ("The Fire-Worshippers," 1817).

Haf'edal, the protector of travellers, one of the four gods of the Adites (2 syl.).

Hafiz, the *nom de plume* of Mr. Stott in the *Morning Press*. Byron calls him, "grovelling Stott," and adds, "What would be the sentiment of the Persian Anacreon . . . if he could behold his name assumed by one Stott of Dromore, the most impudent and execrable of literary poachers?"—*English Birds and Scotch Reviewers* (1809).

Hafed. As big a fool as Jack Hafod. Jack Hafod was a retainer of Mr. Bartlett of Castlemorton, Worcestershire,

and the *ultimus sourraron* of Great Britain. He died at the close of the eighteenth century.

Hagan, son of a mortal and a sea-goblin, the Achilles of German romance. He stabbed Siegfried while drinking from a brook, and laid the body at the door of Kriemhild, that she might suppose he had been killed by assassins. Hagan, having killed Siegfried, then seized the "Nibelung hoard," and buried it in the Rhine, intending to appropriate it. Kriemhild, after her marriage with Etzel king of the Huns, invited him to the court of her husband, and cut off his head. He is described as "well-grown, strongly built, with long sinewy legs, deep broad chest, hair slightly grey, of terrible visage, and of lordly gait" (stanza 1789).—*The Nibelungen Lied* (1210).

Ha'garenes (3 syl.), the descendants of Hagar. The Arabs and the Spanish Moors are so called.

Often he [St. James] hath been seen conquering and destroying the Hagarenes.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, ll. iv. 6 (1615).

Hagenbach (*Sir Archibald von*), governor of La Ferette.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Hague (1 syl.). This word means "meadow," and is called in the Dutch, S' Gravenhagen ("the count's hague or meadow").

Haistal'nefous (5 syl.), daughter and only child of Ar'manos king of the "Isle of Ebony." She and Badoura were the two wives of prince Camaral'zaman, and gave birth at the same time to two princes. Badoura called her son Amgiad ("the most glorious"), and Haistal'nefous called her's Assed ("the most happy").—*Arabian Nights* ("Camaralzaman and Badoura").

Haidee, "the beauty of the Cycladēs," was the daughter of Lambro a Greek pirate, living in one of the Cycladēs. Her mother was a Moorish maiden of Fez, who died when Haidee was a mere child. Being brought up in utter loneliness, she was wholly Nature's child. One day, don Juan was cast on the shore, the only one saved from a shipwrecked crew, tossed about for many days in the long-boat. Haidee lighted on the lad, and, having nursed him in a cave, fell in love with him. A report being heard that Lambro was dead, don Juan gave a banquet, but, in the midst of

the revelry, the old pirate returned, and ordered don Juan to be seized and sold as a slave. Haidee broke a blood-vessel from grief and fright, and, refusing to take any nourishment, died.—Byron, *Don Juan*, ii. 118; iii., iv. (1819, 1821).

Lord Byron appears to have worked up no part of his poem with so much beauty and life of description as that which narrates the loves of Juan and Haidee.—Sir Egerton Brydges.

Don Juan is dashed on the shore of the Cyclades, where he is found by a beautiful and innocent girl, the daughter of an old Greek pirate. There is a very superior kind of poetry in the conception of this incident: the desolate isle—the utter loneliness of the maiden, who is ignorant as she is innocent—the helpless condition of the youth,—everything conspires to render it a true romance.—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

Haimon (*The Four Sons of*), the title of a minnesong in the degeneracy of that poetic school, which rose in Germany with the house of Hohenstaufen, and went out in the middle of the thirteenth century.

Hair. Every three days, when Cor'sina combed the hair of Fairstar and her two brothers, "a great many valuable jewels were combed out, which she sold at the nearest town."—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Princess Fairstar," 1682).

"I suspected," said Cor'sina, "that Chery is not the brother of Fairstar, for he has neither a star nor collar of gold as Fairstar and her brothers have." "That's true," rejoined her husband; "but jewels fall out of his hair, as well as out of the others."—*Princess Fairstar*.

Hair. Mrs. Astley, an actress of the last century, wife of "Old Astley," could stand up and cover her feet with her flaxen hair.

She had such luxuriant hair that she could stand upright and it covered her to her feet like a veil. She was very proud of these flaxen locks; and a slight accident by fire having befallen them, she resolved ever after to play in a wig. She used, therefore, to wind this immense quantity of hair round her head, and put over it a capacious caxon, the consequence of which was that her head bore about the same proportion to the rest of her figure that a whale's skull does to its body.—Philip Astley (1743-1814).

Mdlle. Bois de Chêne, exhibited in London in 1852-3, had a most profuse head of hair, and also a strong black beard, large whiskers, and thick hair on her arms and legs.

Charles XII. had in his army a woman whose beard was a yard and a half long. She was taken prisoner at the battle of Pultowa, and presented to the czar in 1724.

Johann Mayo, the German painter, had a beard which touched the ground when he stood up.

Master George Killingworth, in the court of Ivan "the Terrible" of Russia, had a beard five feet two inches long. It was thick, broad, and of a yellowish hue. —Hakluyt (1599).

Hair Cut Off. It was said by the Greeks and Romans that life would not quit the body of a devoted victim till a lock of hair had first been cut from the head of the victim and given to Proserpine. Thus, when Alcestis was about to die as a voluntary sacrifice for the life of her husband, Than'atos first cut off a lock of her hair for the queen of the infernals. When Dido immolated herself, she could not die till Iris had cut off one of her yellow locks for the same purpose.—Virgil, *Æneid*, iv. 693-705.

Iris cut the yellow hair of unhappy Dido, and broke the charm.—O. W. Holmes, *Autocrat of the Breakfast Table*.

Hair Sign of Rank.

The Parthians and ancient Persians of high rank wore long flowing hair.

Homér speaks of "the long-haired Greeks" by way of honourable distinction. Subsequently the Athenian cavalry wore long hair, and all Lacedæmonian soldiers did the same.

The Gauls considered long hair a notable honour, for which reason Julius Cæsar obliged them to cut off their hair in token of submission.

The Franks and ancient Germans considered long hair a mark of noble birth. Hence Clodion the Frank was called "The Long-Haired," and his successors are spoken of as *les rois chevelures*.

The Goths looked on long hair as a mark of honour, and short hair as a mark of thralldom.

For many centuries long hair was in France the distinctive mark of kings and nobles.

Haiz'um (3 syl.), the horse on which the archangel Gabriel rode when he led a squadron of 3000 angels against the Koreishites (3 syl.) in the famous battle of Bedr.

Hakem' or **Hakeem**, chief of the Druses, who resides at Deir-el-Kamar. The first hakem was the third Fatimite caliph, called B'amr-ellah, who professed to be incarnate deity and the last prophet who had personal communication between God and man. He was slain on mount Mokattam, near Cairo (Egypt).

Hakem the Khalif vanished erst,
In what seemed death to un instructed eyes,
On red Mokattam's verge.

Robert Browning, *The Return of the Druses*, l.

Hakim (*Adonbec el*), Saladin in the disguise of a physician. He visited Richard Cœur de Lion in sickness; gave him a medicine in which the "talisman" had been dipped, and the sick king

recovered from his fever.—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.).

Halero (*Clauð*), the old bard of Magnus Troil the udaller of Zetland.—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III.).

* * A udaller is one who holds his land by allodial tenure.

Halcyon a Weathercock. It is said that if the kingfisher or halcyon is hung, it will show which way the wind blows by veering about.

How now stands the wind?

Into what corner peers my halcyon's bill?

Marlowe, *Jew of Malta* (1586).

Or as a halcyon with her turning breast,

Demonstrates wind from wind and east from west.
Stover, *Life and Death of Thom. Wolsay, Card.* (1599).

Halden or Halfdene (2 *syl.*), a Danish king, who with Basrig or Bagsecg, another Scandinavian king, made (in 871) a descent upon Wessex, and in that one year nine pitched battles were fought with the islanders. The first was Englefield, in Berkshire, in which the Danes were beaten; the second was Reading, in which the Danes were victorious; the third was the famous battle of Æscudun or Ashdune, in which the Danes were defeated with great loss, and king Bagsecg was slain. In 909, Halfdene was slain in the battle of Wodnesfield (Staffordshire).

Reading ye regained . . .
Where Basrig ye outbraved, and Halden sword to sword.
Dryton, *Polyolbion*, xii. (1633).

Hal'dimund (*Sir Ewes*), a friend of lord Dalgarno.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Hales (*John*), called "The Ever-Memorable" (1584-1656).

The works of John Hales were published after his death, in 1659, under the title of *The Golden Remains of the Ever-Memorable Mr. John Hales of Eton College* (three vols.).

Halkit (*Mr.*), a young lawyer in the introduction of sir W. Scott's *Heart of Midlothian* (1818).

Hall (*Sir Christopher*), an officer in the army of Montrose.—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.).

Hallam's Greek. Henry Hallam reviewed, in *The Edinburgh*, *Bayne Knight's* book entitled *An Analytical Inquiry into the Principles of Taste*, and lashed most unmercifully some Greek verses therein. It was not discovered that the lines were *PINDAR's* till it was

too late to cancel the critique.—Crabb Robinson, *Diary*, i. 277.

Classic Hallam, much renowned for Greek.
Byron, *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (1806).

Haller (*Mrs.*). At the age of 16 Adelaide [Mrs. Haller] married the count Waldbourg, from whom she eloped. The count then led a roving life, and was known as "the stranger." The countess, repenting of her folly, assumed (for three years) the name of Mrs. Haller, and took service under the countess of Wintersen, whose affection she won by her amiability and sweetness of temper. Baron Steinfort fell in love with her, but, hearing her tale, interested himself in bringing about a reconciliation between Mrs. Haller and "the stranger," who happened, at the time, to be living in the same neighbourhood. They met and bade adieu, but when their children were brought forth they relented, and rushed into each other's arms.—Benj. Thompson, *The Stranger* (1797). Adapted from Kotzebue.

In "Mrs. Haller," the powers of Miss O'Neill, aided by her beauty, shone forth in the highest perfection, and when she appeared in that character, with John Kemble as "The Stranger," a spectacle was exhibited such as no one ever saw before, or will ever see again.—Sir A. Alison.

Halliday (*Tom*), a private in the royal army.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

Hamarti'a, Sin personified, offspring of the red dragon and Eve. "A foul, deformed" monster, "more foul, deformed, the sun yet never saw." "A woman seemed she in the upper part," but "the rest was in serpent form," though out of sight. Fully described in canto xii. of *The Purple Island* (1633), by Phineas Fletcher. (Greek, *hamartia*, "sin.")

Hamet, son of Mandanê and Zamti (a Chinese mandarin). When the infant prince Zaphimri, called "the orphan of China," was committed to the care of Zamti, Hamet was sent to Corea, and placed under the charge of Morat; but when grown to manhood, he led a band of insurgents against Ti'murkan' the Tartar, who had usurped the throne of China. He was seized and condemned to death, under the conviction that he was Zaphimri the prince. Etan (who was the real Zaphimri) now came forward to acknowledge his rank, and Timurkan, unable to ascertain which was the true prince, ordered them both to execution. At this juncture a party of insurgents arrived, Hamet and Zaphimri were set at liberty, Timurkan was slain, and Zaphimri

was raised to be the throne of his forefathers.
—Murphy, *The Orphan of China*.

Hamet, one of the black slaves of sir Brian de Bois Guilbert preceptor of the Knights Templars.—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Hamet (The Cid) or THE CID HAMET BENENGEL¹, the hypothetical Moorish chronicler who is fabled by Cervantès to have written the adventures of "don Quixote."

O Nature's noblest gift, my gray goose quill ! . . .

Our task complete, like Hamet's, shall be free.

Byron, *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (1809).

The shrewd Cid Hamet, addressing himself to his pen, says, "And now, my slender quill, whether skilfully cut or otherwise, here from this rack, suspended by a wire, shalt thou peacefully live to distant times, unless the hand of some rash historian disturb thy repose by taking thee down and profaning thee."—Cervantes, *Don Quixote* (last chap., 1816).

Hamilton (Lady Emily), sister of lord Evandale.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

Hamiltrude (8 syl.), a poor Frenchwoman, the first of Charlemagne's nine wives. She bore him several children.

Her neck was thoged with a delicate rose. . . . Her locks were bound about her temples with gold and purple tands. Her dress was looped up with ruby clasps. Her coronet and her purple robes gave her an air of surpassing majesty.—L'Epine, *Croquemitaine*, III.

Hamlet, prince of Denmark, a man of mind but not of action; nephew of Claudius the reigning king, who had married the widowed queen. Hamlet loved Ophelia, daughter of Polonius the lord chamberlain; but feeling it to be his duty to revenge his father's murder, he abandoned the idea of marriage, and treated Ophelia so strangely, that she went mad, and, gathering flowers from a brook, fell into the water and was drowned. While wasting his energy in speculation, Hamlet accepted a challenge from Laertes of a friendly contest with foils; but Laertes used a poisoned rapier, with which he stabbed the young prince. A scuffle ensued, in which the combatants changed weapons, and Laertes being stabbed, both died.—Shakespeare, *Hamlet* (1596).

"The whole play," says Schlegel, "is intended to show that calculating consideration which exhausts . . . the power of action." Goethe is of the same opinion, and says that "Hamlet is a noble nature, without the strength of nerve which forms a hero. He sinks beneath a burden which he cannot bear, and cannot [make up his mind to] cast aside."

* * The best actors of "Hamlet" have been Thomas Betterton (1685-1710),

Robert Wilks (1670-1782), Garrick (1716-1779), John Henderson (1747-1785), J. P. Kemble (1757-1823), and W. H. Betty (1792-1874). Next to these, C. Kemble (1775-1854), C. M. Young (1777-1856), Edmund Kean (1787-1833), Henry Irving (1840-), etc.

* * In the *History of Hamlet*, Hamlet's father is called "Horvendille."

Hammer (The), Judas Asamonæus, surnamed *Maccabæus*, "the hammer" (B.C. 166-136).

Charles Martel (689-741).

On prétend qu'on lui donna le surnom de Martel parcequ'il avoit écrasé comme avec un marteau les Sarrasins qui, sous la conduite d'Abdérème, avoient envahi la France.—Boulliet.

Hammer and Scourge of England, sir William Wallace (1270-1305).

Hammer of Heretics.

1. PIERRE D'AILLY, president of the council which condemned John Huss (1350-1425).

2. ST. AUGUSTINE, "the pillar of truth and hammer of heresies" (395-430).—Hakewell.

3. JOHN FABER. So called from the title of one of his works, *Malleus Hereticorum* (1470-1541).

Hammer of Scotland, Edward I. His son inscribed on his tomb: "Edwardus Longus Scotorum Malleus hic est" (1289, 1272-1307).

Hammerlein (Claus), the smith, one of the insurgents at Liege.—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

Hamond, captain of the guard of Rollo ("the bloody brother" of Otto, and duke of Normandy). He stabs the duke, and Rollo stabs the captain; so that they kill each other.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Bloody Brother* (1639).

* *Hampden (John)* was born in London, but after his marriage lived as a country squire. He was imprisoned in the gate-house for refusing to pay a tax called ship-money, imposed without the authority of parliament. The case was tried in the Exchequer Chamber, in 1637, and given against him. He threw himself heart and soul into the business of the Long Parliament, and commanded a troop in the parliamentary army. In 1643 he fell in an encounter with prince Rupert; but he has ever been honoured as a patriot, and the defender of the rights of the people (1594-1643).

[*John*] Hampden no more, when suffering Freedom calls, Encounter Fate, and triumph as he falls! Campbell, *Pleasures of Hope*, I. (1796).

Some village Hampden, that with dauntless breast,
The little tyrant of his fields withstood.
Gray, *Keyg* (1749).

Hamzu-ben-Ahmud, who, on the death of hakeem B'amar-illah (called the incarnate deity and last prophet), was the most zealous propagator of the new faith, out of which the semi-Mohammedan sect called Druses subsequently arose.

N.B.—They were not called "Druses" till the eleventh century, when one of their "apostles," called Durzi, led them from Egypt to Syria, and the sect was called by his name.

Handel's Monument, in Westminster Abbey, is by Roubiliac. It was the last work executed by this sculptor.

Han (*Sons of*), the Chinese; so called from Hân, the village in which Lieou-pang was chief. Lieou-pang conquered all who opposed him, seized the supreme power, assumed the name of Kao-hoàng-tee, and the dynasty, which lasted 422 years, was "the fifth imperial dynasty, or that of Hân." It gave thirty emperors, and the seat of government was Yn. With this dynasty the modern history of China begins (B.C. 202 to A.D. 220).

Handsome Englishman (*The*). The French used to call John Churchill, duke of Marlborough, *Le Bel Anglais* (1650-1722).

Handsome Swordsman (*The*). Joachim Murat was popularly called *Le Beau Sabreur* (1767-1815).

Handy (*Sir Abel*), a great contriver of inventions which would not work, and of retrograde improvements. Thus "his infallible axletree" gave way when it was used, and the carriage was "smashed to pieces." His substitute for gunpowder exploded, endangered his life, and set fire to the castle. His "extinguishing powder" might have reduced the flames, but it was not mixed, nor were his patent fire-engines in workable order. He said to Farmer Ashfield:

"I have obtained patents for tweezers, tooth-picks, and shaver-boxes. . . and have now on hand two inventions, one for converting saw-dust into deal boards, and the other for cleaning rooms by steam-engines."—Act I. I.

Lady Nelly Handy (his wife), formerly a servant in the house of Farmer Ashfield. She was full of affectations, overbearing, and dogmatical. Lady Nelly tried to "forget the dunghill whence she grew, and thought herself the Lord knows who." Her extravagance was so great that sir Abel said his "best coal-pit would not

find her in white muslin, nor his India bonds in shawls and otto of roses." It turned out that her first husband Gerald, who had been absent twenty years, reappeared and claimed her. Sir Abel willingly resigned his claim, and gave Gerald £5000 to take her off his hands.

Robert Handy (always called *Bob*), son of sir Abel by his first wife. He fancied he could do everything better than any one else. He taught the post-boy to drive, but broke the horse's knees. He taught Farmer Ashfield how to box, but got knocked down by him at the first blow. He told Dame Ashfield he had learnt lace-making at Medulin, and that she did not make it in the right way; but he spoilt her cushion in showing her how to do it. He told lady Handy (his father's bride) she did not know how to use the fan, and showed her; he told her she did not know how to curtsy, and showed her. Being pestered by this popinjay beyond endurance, she implored her husband to protect her from further insults. Though light-hearted, Bob was "warm, steady, and sincere." He married Susan, the daughter of Farmer Ashfield.—Th. Morton, *Speed the Plough* (1798).

Hanging Judge (*The*), sir Francis Page (1718-1741).

The earl of Norbury, who was chief justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland from 1820 to 1827, was also stigmatized with the same unenviable title.

Hannah, housekeeper to Mr. Fairford the lawyer.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Hanover Rat. The Jacobites used to affirm that the rat was brought over by the Hanoverians when they succeeded to the crown.

Curse me the British vermin, the rat.—
I know not whether he came in the Hanover ship.
Tennyson, *Maid*, II. v. 6.

Hans, a simple-minded boy of five and twenty, in love with Esther, but too shy to ask her in marriage. He is a "Modus" in a lower social grade; and Esther is a "cousin Helen," who laughs at him, loves him, and teaches him how to make love to her and win her.—S. Knowles, *The Maid of Mariendorpt* (1888).

Hans, the pious ferryman on the banks of the Rhine.—Sir W. Scott, *Annals of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Hans (*Adrian*), a Dutch merchant,

killed at Boston.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Hans of Iceland, a novel by Victor Hugo (1824). Hans is a stern, savage, Northern monster, ghastly and fascinating.

Hans von Rippach [*Rip-pak*], i.e. Jack of Rippach. Rippach is a village near Leipsic. This Hans von Rippach is a "Mons. Nong-tong-pas," that is, a person asked for, who does not exist. The "joke" is to ring a house up at some unreasonable hour, and ask for Herr Hans von Rippach or Mons. Nong-tongpas.

Hanson (*Neil*), a soldier in the castle of Garde Doloureuse.—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

Hanswurst, the "Jack Pudding" of old German comedy, but almost annihilated by Gottsched, in the middle of the eighteenth century. He was clumsy, huge in person, an immense gourmand, and fond of vulgar practical jokes.

* * The French "Jean Potage," the Italian "Macaroni," and the Dutch "Pickel Herring," were similar characters.

Hapmouche (2 syl.), i.e. "fly-catcher," the giant who first hit upon the plan of smoking pork and neats' tongues.—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, ii. 1.

Happer or Hob, the miller who supplies St. Mary's Convent.

Myrie Happer, the miller's daughter. Afterwards, in disguise, she acts as the page of sir Piercie Shafton, whom she marries.—Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth).

Happuck, a magician, brother of Ulin the enchantress. He was the instigator of rebellion, and intended to kill the sultan Misnar at a review, but Misnar had given orders to a body of archers to shoot the man who was left standing when the rest of the soldiers fell prostrate in adoration. Misnar went to the review, and commanded the army to give thanks to Allah for their victory, when all fell prostrate except Happuck, who was thus detected, and instantly despatched.—Sir C. Morell [James Ridley], *Tales of the Genii* ("The Enchanter's Tale," vi., 1751).

Have we travelled against Ulin and Happuck, Otho-mand and Tarnak, Alsbach and Derna; and shall we fear the contrivance of a poor wizard?—*Tales of the Genii*, vi. (1751).

Happy Valley (*The*), in the kingdom of Amhara. It was here the royal princes and princesses of Abyssinia lived. It was surrounded by high mountains, and was accessible only by one spot under a cave. This spot was concealed by woods and closed by iron gates.—Dr. Johnson, *Rasselas* (1759).

Har'apha, a descendant of Anak the giant of Gath. He went to mock Samson in prison, but durst not venture within his reach.—Milton, *Samson Agonistes* (1632).

Har'bothel (*Master Fabian*), the squire of sir Aymer de Valence.—Sir W. Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I.).

Hard Times, a novel by C. Dickens (1854), dramatized in 1867 under the title of *Under the Earth* or *The Sons of Toil*. Bounderby, a street arab, raised himself to banker and cotton prince. When 55 years of age, he proposed marriage to Louisa, daughter of Thomas Gradgrind, Esq., J.P., and was accepted. One night, the bank was robbed of £150, and Bounderby believed Stephen Blackpool to be the thief, because he had dismissed him, being obnoxious to the mill hands; but the culprit was Tom Gradgrind, the banker's brother-in-law, who lay *perdu* for a while, and then escaped out of the country. In the dramatized version, the bank was not robbed at all, but Tom merely removed the money to another drawer for safe custody.

Hardcastle (*Squire*), a jovial, prosy, but hospitable country gentleman of the old school. He loves to tell his long-winded stories about prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough. He says, "I love everything that's old—old friends, old times, old manners, old books, old wine" (act i. 1), and he might have added, "old stories."

Mrs. Hardcastle, a very "genteel" lady indeed. Mr. Hardcastle is her second husband, and Tony Lumpkin her son by her former husband. She is fond of "genteel" society, and the last fashions. Mrs. Hardcastle says, "There's nothing in the world I love to talk of so much as London and the fashions, though I was never there myself" (act ii. 1). Her mistaking her husband for a highwayman, and imploring him on her knees to take their watches, money, all they have got, but to spare their lives: "Here, good gentleman, whet your rage upon me, take my money, my life, but

spare my child!" is infinitely comic (act iv. 1).

The princess, like Mrs. Hardcastle, was joited to a jelly.
—Lord W. P. Lenoir, *Celebrities*, I. 1.

Miss Hardcastle, the pretty, bright-eyed, lively daughter of squire Hardcastle. She is in love with young Marlow, and "stoops" to a pardonable deceit "to conquer" his bashfulness and win him.—Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer* (1773).

Hardie (Mr.), a young lawyer, in the introduction of sir W. Scott's *Heart of Midlothian* (1818).

Hardouin (2 syl.). Jean Hardouin, the jesuit, was librarian to Louis XIV. He doubted the truth of all received history; denied that the *Æneid* was the work of Virgil, or the *Odes* of Horace the production of that poet; placed no credence in medals and coins; regarded all councils before that of Trent as chimerical; and looked on all Jansenists as infidels (1646–1729).

Hardy (Mr.), father of Letitia. A worthy little fellow enough, but with the unfortunate gift of "foreseeing" everything (act v. 4).

Letitia Hardy, his daughter, the *fiancée* of Doricourt. A girl of great spirit and ingenuity, beautiful and clever. Doricourt dislikes her without knowing her, simply because he has been betrothed to her by his parents; but she wins him by stratagem. She first assumes the airs and manners of a raw country hoyden, and disgusts the fastidious man of fashion. She then appears at a masquerade, and wins him by her many attractions. The marriage is performed at midnight, and, till the ceremony is over, Doricourt has no suspicion that the fair masquerader is his affianced Miss Hardy.—Mrs. Cowley, *The Belle's Stratagem*. (1780).

Haredale (Geoffrey), brother of Reuben the uncle of Emma Haredale. He was a papist, and incurred the malignant hatred of Gashford (lord George Gordon's secretary) by exposing him in Westminster Hall. Geoffrey Haredale killed sir John Chester in a duel, but made good his escape, and ended his days in a monastery.

Reuben Haredale (2 syl.), brother of Geoffrey, and father of Emma Haredale. He was murdered.

Emma Haredale, daughter of Reuben, and niece of Geoffrey with whom she

lived at "The Warren." Edward Chester entertained a *tendre* for Emma Haredale.—C. Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge* (1841).

Harefoot (Harold). So Harold I. was called, because he was swift of foot as a hare (1035–1040).

Hargrave, a man of fashion. The hero and title of a novel by Mrs. Trollope (1843).

Harley, "the man of feeling." A man of the finest sensibilities and unbounded benevolence, but bashful as a maiden.—Mackenzie, *The Man of Feeling* (1771).

The principal object of Mackenzie is . . . to reach and sustain a tone of moral pathos by representing the effect of incidents . . . upon the human mind, . . . especially those which are just, honourable, and intelligent.—Sir W. Scott.

Harlot (The Infamous Northern), Elizabeth Petrowna empress of Russia (1709–1761).

Harlowe (Clarissa), a young lady, who, to avoid a marriage to which her heart cannot consent, but to which she is urged by her parents, casts herself on the protection of a lover, who most scandalously abuses the confidence reposed in him. He afterwards proposes marriage; but she rejects his proposal, and retires to a solitary dwelling, where she pines to death with grief and shame.—S. Richardson, *The History of Clarissa Harlowe* (1749).

The dignity of Clarissa under her disgrace . . . reminds us of the saying of the ancient poet, that a good man struggling with the tide of adversity and surrounding it, is a sight upon which the immortal gods might look down with pleasure.—Sir W. Scott.

The moral elevation of this heroine, the saintly purity which she preserves amidst scenes of the deepest depravity and the most seductive gaiety, and the never-failing sweetness and benevolence of her temper, render Clarissa one of the brightest triumphs of the whole range of imaginative literature.—Chambers, *English Literature*, II. 161.

Harl'weston Fountains, near St. Neot's, in Huntingdon. There are two, one salt and the other fresh. The salt fountain is said to cure dimness of sight, and the sweet fountain to cure the itch and leprosy. Drayton tells the legend of these two fountains at the beginning of song xxii. of his *Polyolbion* (1622).

Harmon (John), alias JOHN ROXBURGH, Mr. Boffin's secretary. He lodged with the Wilfers, and ultimately married Bella Wilfer. He is described as "a dark gentleman, 80 at the utmost, with an expressive, one might say, a handsome face."—C. Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend* (1864).

* * For explanation of the mystery, see vol. I. ii. 13.

Harmo'nia's Necklace, an unlucky possession, something which brings evil to its possessor. Harmonia was the daughter of Mars and Venus. On the day of her marriage with king Cadmos, she received a necklace made by Vulcan for Venus. This unlucky ornament afterwards passed to Sem'elê, then to Jocasta, then Eriphy'ê, but was equally fatal in every case. (See UNLUCKY).—Ovid, *Metaph.*, iv. 5; Statius, *Thebaid*, ii.

Harmonious Blacksmith. It is said that the sound of hammers on an anvil suggested to Handel the "theme" of the musical composition to which he has given this name.—See Schoelcher, *Life of Handel*, 65.

A similar tale is told of Pythagoras.

Intently considering whether it would be possible to devise a certain instrumental aid to the hearing. . . . he one day passed near a smithy, and was struck by the sound produced as the hammers beat out a piece of iron on an anvil. . . . He recognized in these sounds the diapason, the diapente, and the diatessaron harmony. . . . Going then into the smithy, he discovered that the difference of sound arose from the different sizes of the hammers, and not from the difference of force employed in giving the strokes nor yet from any difference in the shape of the hammers. . . . From this hint he constructed his musical scale.—Iamblichus, *Life of Pythagoras*, xvi.

The same tale is also told of Tubalcain.

Tuball hadde grete lyknyng to here the hamers sowne, and he fonde proporcious and acorde of melodye by weight of the hamers; and so he used them moche in the acorde of melodye, but he was not fynder of the instrumentes of musyke.—Ildigen, *Polyconyon*.

(It would be more to the point, perhaps, if the tale had been told of Jubal, "the fynder of certain Instrumentes of musyke.")

Harmony (Mr.), a general peace-maker. When he found persons at variance, he went to them separately, and told them how highly the other spoke and thought of him or her. If it were man and wife, he would tell the wife how highly her husband esteemed her, and would apply the "oiled feather" in a similar way to the husband. "We all have our faults," he would say, "and So-and-so knows it, and grieves at his infirmity of temper; but though he contends with you, he praised you to me this morning in the highest terms." By this means he succeeded in smoothing many a ruffled mind.—Inchbald, *Every One has His Fault* (1794).

Harness Prize, a prize competed for triennially, on some Shakespearian subject. The prize consists of three years' accumulated interest of £500. It

was founded by the Rev. Mr. Harness, and accepted by the University of Cambridge. The first prize was awarded in 1874.

Harold "the Dauntless," son of Witikind the Dane. "He was rocked on a buckler, and fed from a blade." Harold married Eivir, a Danish maid, who had waited on him as a page.—Sir W. Scott, *Harold the Dauntless* (1817).

Harold (Childe), a man of good birth, lofty bearing, and peerless intellect, who has exhausted by dissipation the pleasures of youth, and travels. Sir Walter Scott calls him "lord Byron in a fancy dress." In canto i. the childe visits Portugal and Spain (1809); in canto ii., Turkey in Europe (1810); in canto iii., Belgium and Switzerland (1816); in canto iv., Venice, Rome, and Florence (1817).

* * Lord Byron was only 21 when he began *Childe Harold*, and 28 when he finished it.

Haroun-al-Raschid, caliph, of the Abbasside race, contemporary with Charlemagne, and, like him, a patron of literature and the arts. The court of this caliph was most splendid, and under him the caliphate attained its greatest degree of prosperity (765-809).

* * Many of the tales in the *Arabian Nights* are placed in the caliphate of Haroun-al-Raschid, as the histories of "Am'inê," "Sindbad the Sailor," "Aboulhassan and Shemselnihar," "Noureddin," "Codaded and his Brothers," "Sleeper Awakened," and "Cogia Hassan." In the third of these the caliph is a principal actor.

Harpagon, the miser, father of Cléante (2 syl.) and Elise (2 syl.). Both Harpagon and his son desire to marry Mariane (3 syl.); but the father, having lost a casket of money, is asked which he prefers—his casket or Mariane, and as the miser prefers the money, Cléante marries the lady. Harpagon imagines that every one is going to rob him, and when he loses his casket, seizes his own arm in the frenzy of passion. He proposes to give his daughter in marriage to an old man named Anselme, because no "dot" will be required; and when Valère (who is Elise's lover) urges reason after reason against the unnatural alliance, the miser makes but one reply, "sans dot." "Ah," says Valère, "il est vrai, cela ferme la bouche à tout, sans dot." Harpagon, at another time, solicits Jacques (1 syl.) to tell him what folks say of him; and when Jacques

replies he cannot do so, as it would make him angry, the miser answers, "Point de tout, au contraire, c'est me faire plaisir." But when told that he is called a miser and a skinfint, he towers with rage, and beats Jacques in his uncontrolled passion.

"Le seigneur Harpagon est de tous les humains l'humain le moins humain, la mortel de tous les mortels le plus dur et le plus serré" (II. 5). Jacques says to him, "Jamais on ne parle de vous que sous les noms d'ivare, de laidre, de vilain, et, de fesse-Matthias" (III. 5).—Molière, *L'Avare* (1667).

Harpax, centurion of the "Immortal Guard."—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Harpê (2 syl.), the cutlass with which Hercules killed Argus, and with which Perseus (2 syl.) subsequently cut off the head of Medusa.

Harpier, a familiar spirit of mediæval demonology.

Harpier cries, "'Tis time, 'tis time!"
Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, act IV. sc. 1 (1606).

Harpocrates (4 syl.), the god of silence. Cupid bribed him with a rose not to divulge the amours of Venus. Harpocrates is generally represented with his second finger on his mouth.

He also symbolized the sun at the end of winter, and is represented with a cornucopia in one hand and a lotus in the other. The lotus is dedicated to the sun, because it opens at sunrise and closes at sunset.

I assured my mistress she might make herself quite easy on that score [i.e. my making mention of what was told me], for I was the Harpocrates of trusty valets.—Lesage, *444 Blas*, lv. 2 (1724).

Harriet, the elder daughter of sir David and lady Dunder, of Dunder Hall. She was in love with Scruple, whom she accidentally met at Calais; but her parents arranged that she should marry lord Snolts, a stumpy, "gummy" old nobleman of five and forty. To prevent this hateful marriage, Harriet consented to elope with Scruple; but the flight was intercepted by sir David, who, to prevent a scandal, consented to the marriage, and discovered that Scruple, both in family and fortune, was a suitable son-in-law.—G. Colman, *Ways and Means* (1788).

Harriet [Mowbray], the daughter of colonel Mowbray, an orphan without fortune, without friends, without a protector. She marries clandestinely Charles Rastace.—J. Poole, *The Scapagoat*.

Harriot [Russet], the simple, unsophisticated daughter of Mr. Russet.

She loves Mr. Oakly, and marries him, but becomes a "jealous wife," watching her husband like a lynx, to find out some proof of infidelity, and distorting every casual remark as evidence thereof. Her aunt, lady Freelove, tries to make her a woman of fashion, but without success. Ultimately, she is cured of her idiosyncrasy.—George Colman, *The Jealous Wife* (1761).

Harris (Mrs.), a purely imaginary character, existing only in the brain of Mrs. Sarah Gamp, and brought forth on all occasions to corroborate the opinions and trumpet the praises of Mrs. Gamp the monthly nurse.

"Mrs. Harris," I says to her, . . . "If I could afford to lay out all my fellow-creeturs for nothink, I would gladly do it; sich is the love I bears 'em." Again: "What!" said Mrs. Gamp, "you bage creetur! Have I know'd Mrs. Harris five and thirty year, to be told at last that there an't no sich a person livin'! Have I stood her friend in all her troubles, great and small, for it to come to sich a end as this, with her own sweet picter hanging up afore you all the time, to shame your Bragian words? Go along with you!"—C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewick*, xlix. (1843).

Mrs. Harris is the "Mde. Benoiton" of French comedy.—*The Times*.

* * Mrs. Gamp and Mrs. Harris have Parisian sisters in Mde. Pochet and Mde. Gibou, by Henri Monnier.

Harris. (See SLAWKEN-BERGJUS.)

Harrison (Dr.), the model of benevolence, who nevertheless takes in execution the goods and person of his friend Booth, because Booth, while pleading poverty, was buying expensive and needless jewellery.—Fielding, *Amelia* (1751).

Har'rison (Major-General), one of the parliamentary commissioners.—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Harrison, the old steward of lady Bellenden, of the Tower of Tillietudlem.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

Har'rowby (John), of Stocks Green, a homely, kind-hearted, honest Kentish farmer, with whom lieutenant Worthington and his daughter Emily take lodgings. Though most desirous of showing his lodger kindness, he is constantly wounding his susceptibilities from blunt honesty and want of tact.

Dame Harrowby, wife of Farmer Harrowby.

Stephen Harrowby, son of Farmer Harrowby, who has a mania for soldiering, and calls himself "a perspiring young hero."

Mary Harrowby, daughter of Farmer Harrowby.—G. Colman, *The Poor Gentleman* (1802).

Harry (Sir), the servant of a baronet, who assumed the airs and title of his master, and was addressed as "Baronet," or "sir Harry." He even quotes a bit of Latin: "O tempora! O Moses!"—Rev. James Townley, *High Life Below Stairs* (1759).

Harry (Blind), the minstrel, friend of Henry Smith.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Harry (The Great) or **Henri Grace à Dieu**, a man-of-war built in the reign of Henry VII.

Towered the Great Harry, crank and tall.
Longfellow, *The Building of the Ship*.

Harry Paddington, a highway-man in the gang of captain Macheath. Peachum calls him "a poor, petty-larceny rascal, without the least genius;" and says, "even if the fellow were to live six months, he would never come to the gallows with credit."—Gay, *The Beggar's Opera* (1727).

Hart'house (2 syl.), a young man who begins life as a cornet of dragoons, but, being bored with everything, coaches himself up in statistics, and comes to Coketown to study facts. He falls in love with Louisa [*née* Gradgrind], wife of Josiah Bounderby, banker and mill-owner, but, failing to induce the young wife to elope with him, he leaves the place.—C. Dickens, *Hard Times* (1854).

Hartley (Adam), afterwards Dr. Hartley. Apprentice to Dr. Gray.—Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II.).

Hartwell (Lady), a widow, courted by Fountain, Bellamore, and Harebrain.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *Wit without Money* (1639).

Harût and Marût, two angels sent by Allah to administer justice upon earth, because there was no righteous judgment among men. They acted well till Zohâ'ra, a beautiful woman, applied to them, and then they both fell in love with her. She asked them to tell her the secret name of God, and immediately she uttered it, she was borne upwards into heaven, where she became the planet Venus. As for the two angels, they were imprisoned in a cave near Babylon.—Sale's *Korân*, ii.

Allah bade
That two untempted spirits should descend,
Judges on earth. Harût and Marût went,
The chosen sentence. They fairly heard

The appeals of men . . . At length,
A woman came before them; beautiful
Zohara was, etc.
Southey, *Thaleba the Destroyer*, iv. (1797).

Hassan, caliph of the Ottoman empire, noted for his splendour and hospitality. In his seraglio was a beautiful young slave named Leila (2 syl.), who had formed an attachment to "the Giaour" (2 syl.). Leila is put to death by the emir, and Hassan is slain near mount Parnassus by the giaour [*djow'er*].—Byron, *The Giaour* (1813).

Hassan, the story-teller, in the retinue of the Arabian physician.—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.).

Hassan (Al), the Arabian emir of Persia, father of Hinda. He won the battle of Cadessia, and thus became master of Persia.—T. Moore, *Lalla Rookh* ("The Fire-Worshippers," 1817).

Hassan, surnamed *Al Habbal* ("the rope-maker"), and subsequently *Cogia* ("merchant"); his full name was then *Cogia Hassan Alhabbal*. Two friends, named Saad and Saadi, tried an experiment on him. Saadi gave him 200 pieces of gold, in order to see if it would raise him from extreme poverty to affluence. Hassan took ten pieces for immediate use, and sewed the rest in his turban; but a kite pounced on his turban and carried it away. The two friends, after a time, visited Hassan again, but found him in the same state of poverty; and, having heard his tale, Saadi gave him another 200 pieces of gold. Again he took out ten pieces, and, wrapping the rest in a linen rag, hid it in a jar of bran. While Hassan was at work, his wife exchanged this jar of bran for fuller's earth, and again the condition of the man was not bettered by the gift. Saad now gave the rope-maker a small piece of lead, and this made his fortune thus: A fisherman wanted a piece of lead for his nets, and promised to give Hassan for Saad's piece whatever he caught in his first draught. This was a large fish, and in it the wife found a splendid diamond, which was sold for 100,000 pieces of gold. Hassan now became very rich, and when the two friends visited him again, they found him a man of consequence. He asked them to stay with him, and took them to his country house, when one of his sons showed him a curious nest, made out of a turban. This was the very turban which the kite had carried off, and the money was found in the lining. As they returned to the

city, they stopped and purchased a jar of bran. This happened to be the very jar which the wife had given in exchange, and the money was discovered wrapped in linen at the bottom. Hassan was delighted, and gave the 180 pieces to the poor.—*Arabian Nights* ("Cogia Hassan Alhabbal").

Hassan (Abou), the son of a rich merchant of Bagdad, and the hero of the tale called "The Sleeper Awakened" (*q.v.*).—*Arabian Nights*.

Hassan Aga, an infamous renegade, who reigned in Algiers, and was the sovereign there when Cervantes (author of *Don Quixote*) was taken captive by a Barbary corsair in 1574. Subsequently, Hassan bought the captive for 500 ducats, and he remained a slave till he was redeemed by a friar for 1000 ducats.

Every day this Hassan Aga was hanging one. Impaling another, cutting off the ears or breaking the limbs of a third . . . out of mere wantonness.—Cervantes (1605).

Hassan ben Sabah, the old man of the mountain, founder of the sect called the Assassins.

Dr. Adam Clark has supplemented Rymer's *Fœdera* with two letters by this sheik. This is not the place to point out the want of judgment in these addenda.

Hastie (Robin), the smuggler and publican at Annan.—Sir W. Scott, *Red-gauntlet* (time, George III.).

Hastings, the friend of young Marlow, who entered with him the house of squire Hardcastle, which they mistook for an inn. Here the two young men met Miss Hardcastle and Miss Neville. Marlow became the husband of the former, and Hastings, by the aid of Tony Lumpkin, won the latter.—O. Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer* (1773).

Hastings, one of the court of king Edward IV.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Haswell, the benevolent physician who visited the Indian prisons, and for his moderation, benevolence, and judgment, received the sultan's signet, which gave him unlimited power.—Mrs. Inchbald, *Such Things Are* (1786).

Hat (A White) used to be a mark of radical proclivities, because orator Hunt, the great demagogue, used to wear a white hat during the Wellington and Peel administration.

Hat worn in the Royal Presence. Lord Kingsale acquired the

right of wearing his hat in the presence of royalty by a grant from king John. Lord Forester is possessed of the same right, from a grant confirmed by Henry VIII.

Hats and Caps, two political factions of Sweden in the eighteenth century. The "Hats" were partizans in the French interest, and were so called because they wore French *chapeaux*. The "Caps" were partizans in the Russian interest, and were so called because they wore the Russian caps as a badge of their party.

Hatchway (Licutenant Jack), a retired naval officer on half-pay, living with commodore Trunnon as a companion.—Smollett, *The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle* (1751).

Who can read the calamities of Trunnon and Hatchway, when run away with by their mettled steeds . . . without a good hearty burst of honest laughter!—Sir W. Scott.

Hatef (i.e. the deadly), one of Mahomet's swords, confiscated from the Jews when they were exiled from Medi'na.

Hater. Dr. Johnson said, "Sir, I like a good hater." This is not altogether out of character with the words: "Thou art neither cold nor hot: I would thou wert cold or hot" (*Rev. iii. 15*). (See CANDID FRIEND.)

Rough Johnson, the great moralist, professed
Right honestly he "liked an honest hater."
Byron, *Don Juan*, xiii. 7 (1821).

Hatim (Generous as), an Arabian expression. Hatim was a Bedouin chief, famous for his warlike deeds and boundless generosity. His son was contemporary with Mahomet the prophet.

Hatter. *Mad as a hatter*, or mad as a viper. *Atter* is Anglo-Saxon for "adder" or "viper," so called from its venomous character; *äter*, "poison;" *atter-drink* or *attor-drink*, "a poisonous drink;" *attor-lie*, "snake-like."

Hatteraick (Dirk), alias JAMES JANSON, a Dutch smuggler-captain, and accomplice of lawyer Glossin in kidnapping Henry Bertrand. Meg Merrilies conducts young Hazlewood and others to the smuggler's cave, when Hatteraick shoots her, is seized, and imprisoned. Lawyer Glossin visits the villain in prison, when a quarrel ensues, in which Hatteraick strangles the lawyer, and then hangs himself.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Hatto, archbishop of Mentz, was devoured by mice in the Mouse-tower, situate in a little green island in the midst of the Rhine, near the town of Bingen. Some say he was eaten of rats, and Southey, in his ballad called *God's Judgment on a Wicked Bishop*, has adopted the latter tradition.

This **Hatto**, in the time of the great famine of 914, when he saw the poor exceedingly oppressed by famine, assembled a great company of them together into a barn at Kaub, and burnt them . . . because he thought the famine would sooner cease if those poor folks were despatched out of the world, for like mice they only devour food, and are of no good whatsoever. . . . But God . . . sent against him a plague of mice, . . . and the prelate retreated to a tower in the Rhine as a sanctuary; . . . but the mice chased him continually, . . . and at last he was most miserably devoured by those little creatures.—*Coryat's Crudities*, 571, 572.

* * * **Giraldus Cambrensis**, in his *Itinerary*, xi. 2, says: "the larger sort of mice are called *rati*." This may account for the substitution of rats for mice in the legend.

The legend of **Hatto** is very common, as the following stories will prove:—

Widerolf, bishop of Strasburg (937), was devoured by mice in the seventeenth year of his episcopate, because he suppressed the convent of Seltzen on the Rhine.

Bishop Adolf, of Cologne, was devoured by mice or rats in 1112.

Freiherr von Güttingen collected the poor in a great barn, and burnt them to death, mocking their cries of agony. He, like **Hatto**, was invaded by mice, ran to his castle of Güttingen, in the lake of Constance, whither the vermin pursued him, and ate him alive. The Swiss legend says the castle sank in the lake, and may still be seen. **Freiherr von Güttingen** had three castles, one of which was Moosburg.

Count Graaf, in order to enrich himself, bought up all the corn. One year a sad famine prevailed, and the count expected to reap a rich harvest by his speculation; but an army of rats, pressed by hunger, invaded his barns, and, swarming into his Rhine tower, fell on the old baron, worried him to death, and then devoured him.—*Legends of the Rhine*.

A similar story is told by William of Malmesbury, *History*, ii. 313 (Bohn's edit.).

* * * Some of the legends state that the "mice" were in reality "the souls of the murdered people."

Hatton (*Sir Christopher*), "the dancing chancellor." He first attracted the attention of queen Elizabeth by his graceful dancing at a masque. He was

made by her chancellor and knight of the Garter.

* * * **M. de Lauzun**, the favourite of Louis XIV., owed his fortune also to the manner in which he danced in the king's quadrille.

You'll know *sir Christopher* by his turning out his toes.—famous, you know, for his dancing.—*Sheridan, The Critic*, ii. 1 (1779).

Hautlieu (*Sir Artavan de*), in the introduction of *sir W. Scott's Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Hautlieu (*The lady Margaret de*), first disguised as sister Ursula, and afterwards affianced to *sir Malcolm Fleming*.—*Sir W. Scott, Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I.).

Havelok (2 *syl.*) or **Hablok**, the orphan son of Birkabegn king of Denmark, was exposed at sea through the treachery of his guardians. The raft drifted to the coast of Lincolnshire, where it was discovered by Grim, a fisherman, who reared the young foundling as his own son. It happened that some twenty years later certain English nobles usurped the dominions of an English princess, and, to prevent her gaining any access of power by a noble alliance, resolved to marry her to a peasant Young Havelok was selected as the bridegroom, but having discovered the story of his birth, he applied to his father Birkabegn for aid in recovering his wife's possessions. The king afforded him the aid required, and the young foundling became in due time both king of Denmark and king of that part of England which belonged to him in right of his wife.—*Havelok the Dane* (by the trouvères).

Havisham (*Miss*), an old spinster, who dressed always in her bridal dress, with lace veil from head to foot, white shoes, bridal flowers in her white hair, and jewels on her hands and neck. She was the daughter of a rich brewer, engaged to Compeyson, a young man, who threw her over on the wedding morning; from which moment she became fossilized (ch. xxii.). She fell into the fire, and died from the shock.

Estella Havisham, the adopted child of *Miss Havisham*, by whom she was brought up. She was proud, handsome, and self-possessed. Pip loved her, and probably she reciprocated his love, but she married Bentley Drummle, who died, leaving *Estella* a young widow. The tale ends with these words:

I [Pep] took her hand in mine, and we went out of the ruined place. As the morning mists had risen . . . when I first left the forge, so the evening were rising now; and I saw no shadow of another parting from her.—C. Dickens, *Great Expectations* (1860).

Havre, in France, is a contraction of *Le havre de notre dame de Grace*.

Hawcubite (3 syl.), a street bully. After the Restoration, we had a succession of these disturbers of the peace: first came the Muns, then followed the Tityre Tus, the Hectors, the Scourers, the Nickers, the Hawcubites, and after them the Mobawks, the most dreaded of all.

Hawk (*Sir Mulberry*), the bear-leader of lord Frederick Verisopht. He is a most unprincipled *roué*, who sponges on his lordship, snubs him, and despises him. "Sir Mulberry was remarkable for his tact in ruining young gentlemen of fortune."

With all the boldness of an original genius, sir Mulberry had struck out an entirely new course of treatment, quite opposed to the usual method, his custom being . . . to keep down those he took in hand, and to give them their own way. . . . Thus he made them his butts in a double sense, for he emptied them with good address, and made them the laughing-stock of society.—C. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby*, xix. (1839).

To know a hawk from a handsaw, a corruption of "from a hennshaw" (i.e. a heron), meaning that one is so ignorant he does not know a hawk from a heron, the bird of prey from the game down at. The Latin proverb is, *Ignorat quid distent æra lupinus* ("he does not know sterling money from counters"). Counters used in games were by the Romans called "lupins."

Hawkins, boatswain of the pirate vessel.—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III.).

Hawthorn, a jolly, generous old fellow, of jovial spirit, and ready to do any one a kindness; consequently, everybody loves him. He is one of those rare, unselfish beings, who "loves his neighbour better than himself."—I. Bickerstaff, *Love in a Village*.

Dignum (1765-1837), in such parts as "Hawthorn," was superior to every actor since the days of Beard.—*Dictionary of Musicians*.

Hay (*Colonel*), in the king's army.—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.).

Hay (*John*), fisherman near Ellan-gowan.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Haydn could never compose a single bar of music unless he could see on his finger the diamond ring given him by Frederick II.

Hayston (*Frank*), laird of Bucklaw and afterwards of Girmington. In order to retrieve a broken fortune, a marriage was arranged between Hayston and Lucy Ashton. Lucy, being told that her plighted lover (Edgar master of Ravenswood) was unfaithful, assented to the family arrangement, but stabbed her husband on the wedding night, went mad, and died. Frank Hayston recovered from his wound and went abroad.—Sir W. Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III.).

* * In Donizetti's opera, Hayston is called "Arturio."

Hazlewood (*Sir Robert*), the old baronet of Hazlewood.

Charles Hazlewood, son of sir Robert. In love with Lucy Bertram, whom he marries.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Headrigg (*Cuddie*), a ploughman in lady Bellenden's service. (Cuddie=Cuthbert).—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

Headstone (*Bradley*), a school-master, of very determinate character and violent passion. He loves Lizzie Hexam with an irresistible mad love, and tries to kill Eugene Wrayburn out of jealousy. Grappling with Rogue Riderhood on Plashwater Bridge, Riderhood fell backwards into the smooth pit, and Headstone over him. Both of them perished in the grasp of a death-struggle.—C. Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend* (1864).

Heart of England (*The*), Warwickshire, the middle county.

That shire which we "The Heart of England" call.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, all. (1613).

Heart of Midlothian, the old jail or tolbooth of Edinburgh, taken down in 1817.

Sir Walter Scott has a novel so called (1818), the plot of which is as follows:—Effie Deans, the daughter of a Scotch cow-feeder, is seduced by George Staunton, son of the rector of Willingham; and Jeanie is cited as a witness on the trial which ensues, by which Effie is sentenced to death for child murder. Jeanie promises to go to London and ask the king to pardon her half-sister, and, after various perils, arrives at her destination. She lays her case before the duke of Argyll, who takes her in his carriage to Richmond, and obtains for her an interview with the queen, who promises to intercede with his majesty (George II.) on her sister's behalf. In due time the

royal pardon is sent to Edinburgh, Effie is released, and marries her seducer, now sir George Staunton; but soon after the marriage sir George is shot by a gipsy boy, who is in reality his illegitimate son. On the death of her husband, lady Staunton retires to a convent on the Continent. Jeanie marries Reuben Butler the presbyterian minister. The novel opens with the Porteous riots.

Heartall (*Governor*), an old bachelor, peppery in temper, but with a generous heart and unbounded benevolence. He is as simple-minded as a child, and loves his young nephew almost to adoration.

Frank Heartall, the governor's nephew; impulsive, free-handed, and free-hearted, benevolent and frank. He falls in love with the Widow Cheerly, the daughter of colonel Woodley, whom he sees first at the opera. Ferret, a calumniating rascal, tries to do mischief, but is utterly foiled. —Cherry, *The Soldier's Daughter* (1804).

Heartfree (*Jack*), a railer against women and against marriage. He falls half in love with lady Fanciful, on whom he rails, and marries Belinda. —Vanbrugh, *The Provoked Wife* (1693).

Heartwell, a friend of Modely's, who falls in love with Flora, a niece of old Farmer Freehold. They marry, and are happy. —John Philip Kemble, *The Farm-house*.

Heatherblutter (*John*), gamekeeper of the baron of Bradwardine (3 syl.) at Tully Veolan. —Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Heaven, according to Dantè, begins from the top of the mountain Purgatory, and rises upwards through the seven planetary spheres, the sphere of the fixed stars, the *primam mobilè*, and terminates with the *empyræum*, which is the seat of God. (See PARADISE.) Milton preserves the same divisions. He says, "they who to be sure of paradise dying put on the garb of monks:—"

... pass the planets seven, and pass the "fixt,"
And that crystallin sphere whose balance weighs
The trepidation talked, and that first moved . . . and
now
As foot of heaven's ascent they lift their feet, when lo!
A violent cross wind . . . blows them . . . awry
Into the devils air.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, III. 451, etc. (1665).

Heaven-sent Minister (*The*), William Pitt (1759–1806).

Hebe (2 syl.), goddess of youth, and cup-bearer of the immortals before Ganymede superseded her. She was the

wife of Hercules, and had the power of making the aged young again. (See PLOUSINIA.)

Hebes are they to hand ambrosia, mix
The nectar.

Tennyson, *The Princess*, III.

Heb'ron, in the first part of *Absalom and Achitophol*, by Dryden, stands for Holland; but in the second part, by Tate, it stands for Scotland. Hebronite similarly means in one case a Hollander, and in the other a Scotchman.

Hec'ate (2 syl.), called in classic mythology *Hec'a.te* (3 syl.); a triple deity, being *Luna* in heaven, *Dian'a* on earth, and *Proserpine* (3 syl.) in hell. Hecate presided over magic and enchantments, and was generally represented as having the head of a horse, dog, or boar, though sometimes she is represented with three bodies, and three heads looking different ways. Shakespeare introduces her in his tragedy of *Macbeth* (act iii. sc. 5), as queen of the witches; but the witches of *Macbeth* have been largely borrowed from a drama called *The Witch*, by Thom. Middleton (died 1626). The following is a specimen of this indebtedness:—

Hecate. Black spirits and white, red spirits and grey,
Mingle, mingle, mingle, you that mingle may . . .
1st *Witch.* Here's the blood of a bat.
Hecate. Put in that, oh put in that.
2nd *Witch.* Here's Hecate'sbane.
Hecate. Put in again, etc., etc.

Middleton, *The Witch*.

And yonder pale-faced Hecate there, the moon,
Doth give consent to that is done in darkness.

Thom. Kyd, *The Spanish Tragedy* (1597).

Hector, one of the sons of Priam king of Troy. This bravest and ablest of all the Trojan chiefs was generalissimo of the allied armies, and was slain in the last year of the war by Achillès, who, with barbarous fury, dragged the dead body insultingly thrice round the tomb of Patroclus and the walls of the beleaguered city. —Homer, *Iliad*.

Hector de Mares (1 syl.) or **Marys**, a knight of the Round Table, brother of sir Launcelot du Lac.

The gentle Gaw'ain's courteous love,
Hector de Mares, and Pellinore.

Sir W. Scott, *Bridal of Triermain*, II. 18 (1813).

Hector of Germany, Joachim II. elector of Brandenburg (1614–1671):

Hector of the Mist, an outlaw, killed by Allan M'Aulay. —Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.).

Hectors, street bullies. Since the Restoration, we have had a succession of street brawlers, as the Muns, the Tityre

Tus, the Hectors, the Scourers, the Nickers, the Hawcubites, and, lastly, the Mohawks, worst of them all.

Heeltap (*Crispin*), a cobbler, and one of the corporation of Garratt, of which Jerry Sneak is chosen mayor.—S. Foote, *The Mayor of Garratt* (1763).

Heep (*Uriah*), a detestable sneak, who is everlastingly forcing on one's attention that he is so 'umble. Uriah is Mr. Wickfield's clerk, and, with all his ostentatious 'umility, is most designing, malignant, and intermeddling. His infamy is dragged to light by Mr. Micawber.

"I am well aware that I am the 'umblest person going, let the other be who he may. My mother is likewise a very 'umble person. We live in a 'umble abode, Master Copperfield, but have much to be thankful for. My father's former calling was 'umble—he was a sexton."—C. Dickens, *David Copperfield*, xvi. (1849).

Heidelberg (*Mrs.*), the widow of a wealthy Dutch merchant, who kept her brother's house (Mr. Sterling, a City merchant). She was very vulgar, and, "knowing the strength of her purse, domineered on the credit of it." Mrs. Heidelberg had most exalted notions "of the quality," and a "perfect contempt for everything that did not smack of high life." Her English was certainly faulty, as the following specimens will show:—*farden, vulgar, spurrit, pertest, Swish, kivers, purlitiness*, etc. She spoke of a picture by *Raphael-Angelo*, a *po-shay-dish-abelle, parfet natural* [idiots], *most genteelest*, and so on. When thwarted in her overbearing ways, she threatened to leave the house and go to Holland to live with her husband's cousin, Mr. Vanderspraken.—Colman and Garrick, *The Clandestine Marriage* (1766).

Heimdall (2 syl.), in Celtic mythology, was the son of nine virgin sisters. He dwelt in the celestial fort Himinsbiorg, under the extremity of the rainbow. His ear was so acute that he could hear "the wool grow on the sheep's back, and the grass in the meadows." Heimdall was the watch or sentinel of Asgard (*Olympus*), and even in his sleep was able to see everything that transpired. (See FINE-EAR, p. 853.)

Heimdall's Horn. At the end of the world, Heimdall will wake the gods with his horn, when they will be attacked by Muspell, Loki, the wolf Fenris, and the serpent Jormungandar.

Heimdall's horn and the day of doom.
—*How, The Wagtail Inn* (interlude, 1863).

Heinrich (*Poor*) or "Poor Henry," the hero and title of a minnesong, by Hartmann von der Aue [*Ow*]. Heinrich was a rich nobleman, struck with leprosy, and was told he would never recover till some virgin of spotless purity volunteered to die on his behalf. As Heinrich neither hoped nor even wished for such a sacrifice, he gave the main part of his possessions to the poor, and went to live with a poor tenant farmer, who was one of his vassals. The daughter of this farmer heard by accident on what the cure of the leper depended, and went to Salerno to offer herself as the victim. No sooner was the offer made than the lord was cured, and the damsel became his wife (twelfth century).

* * This tale forms the subject of Longfellow's *Golden Legend* (1851).

Heir-at-Law. Baron Duberly being dead, his "heir-at-law" was Henry Morland, supposed to be drowned at sea, and the next heir was Daniel Dowlas, a chandler of Gosport. Scarcely had Daniel been raised to his new dignity, when Henry Morland, who had been cast on Cape Breton, made his appearance, and the whole aspect of affairs was changed. That Dowlas might still live in comfort, suitable to his limited ambition, the heir of the barony settled on him a small life annuity.—G. Colman, *Heir-at-Law* (1797).

Hel'a, queen of the dead. She is daughter of Loki and Angurbo'da (a giantess). Her abode, called Helheim, was a vast castle in Nifheim, in the midst of eternal snow and darkness.

Down the yawning steep he rode,
That leads to Hel's drear abode.
—Gray, *Descent of Odin* (1787).

Helen, wife of Menelaos of Sparta. She eloped with Paris, a Trojan prince, while he was the guest of the Spartan king. Menelaos, to avenge this wrong, induced the allied armies of Greece to invest Troy; and after a siege of ten years, the city was taken and burnt to the ground.

* * A parallel incident occurred in Ireland. Dervorghal, wife of Tiernan O'Ruark, an Irish chief who held the county of Leitrim, eloped with Dermot M'Murchad prince of Leinster. Dermot induced O'Connor king of Connaught to avenge this wrong. So O'Connor drove Dermot from his throne. Dermot applied to Henry II. of England, and this was the incident which brought about the

conquest of Ireland (1172).—Leland, *History of Ireland* (1778).

Hel'en, the heroine of Miss Edgeworth's novel of the same name. This was her last and most popular tale (1834).

Helen, cousin of Modus the bookworm. She loved her cousin, and taught him there was a better "art of love" than that written by Ovid.—S. Knowles, *The Hunchback* (1831).

Miss Taylor was the original "Helen," and her performance was universally pronounced to be exquisite and unsurpassable. On one occasion, Mr. Knowles admired a rose which Miss Taylor wore in the part, and after the play she sent it him. The poet, in reply, sent the lady a copy of verse.—Watts, *1855*.

Helen (Lady), in love with sir Edward Mortimer. Her uncle insulted sir Edward in a county assembly, struck him down, and trampled on him. Sir Edward, returning home, encountered the drunken ruffian and murdered him. He was tried for the crime, and acquitted "without a stain upon his character;" but the knowledge of the deed preyed upon his mind, so that he could not marry the niece of the murdered man. After leading a life of utter wretchedness, sir Edward told Helen that he was the murderer of her uncle, and died.—G. Colman, *The Iron Chest* (1796).

Helen [MOWBRAY], in love with Walsingham. "Of all grace the pattern—person, feature, mind, heart, everything, as nature had essayed to frame a work where none could find a flaw." Allured by lord Athunree to a house of ill-fame, under pretence of doing a work of charity, she was seen by Walsingham as she came out, and he abandoned her as a wanton. She then assumed male attire, with the name of Eustace. Walsingham became her friend, was told that Eustace was Helen's brother, and finally discovered that Eustace was Helen herself. The mystery being cleared up, they became man and wife.—S. Knowles, *Woman's Wit*, etc. (1838).

Helen's Fire (*feu d'Helène*), a comazant, called "St. Helme's" or "St. Elmo's fire" by the Spaniards; the "fires of St. Peter and St. Nicholas" by the Italians; and "Castor and Pollux" by the ancient Romans. This electric light will sometimes play about the masts of ships. If only one appears, foul weather may be looked for; but if two or more flames appear, the worst of the storm is over.

When'er the sons of Leda shed
Their star-lamps on our vessel's head,

The storm-winds cease, the troubled spray
Falls from the rocks, clouds pass away,
And on the bosom of the deep
In peace the angry billows sleep.

Horace, *Odes*, l. 12.

Helen of One's Troy, the ambition of our heart, the object for which we live and die. The allusion, of course, is to that Helen who eloped with Paris, and thus brought about the siege and destruction of Troy.

For which men all the life they here enjoy
Still fight, as for the Helens of their Troy.

Lord Brooke, *Treatise of Humane Learning* (1664-1628).

✧ *Hel'ena* (*St.*), daughter of Coel duke Colchester and afterwards king of Britain. She married Constantius (a Roman senator, who succeeded "Old king Cole"), and became the mother of Constantine the Great. Constantius died at York (A.D. 306). Helena is said to have discovered at Jerusalem the sepulchre and cross of Jesus Christ.—Geoffrey, *British History*, v. 6 (1142).

* * This legend is told of the Colchester arms, which consist of a cross and three crowns (two atop and one at the foot of the cross).

At a considerable depth beneath the surface of the earth were found three crosses, which were instantly recognized as those on which Christ and the two thieves had suffered death. To ascertain which was the true cross, a female corpse was placed on all three alternately; the two first tried produced no effect, but the third instantly reanimated the body.—J. Brady, *Clavis Calendarie*, 181.

Herself in person went to seek that holy cross
Whereon our Saviour died, which found, as it was sought;
From Salem unto Rome triumphantly she brought.

Dryden, *Polyolbion*, vill. (1612).

Hel'ena, only daughter of Gerard de Narbon the physician. She was left under the charge of the countess of Rousillon, whose son Bertram she fell in love with. The king sent for Bertram to the palace, and Helena, hearing the king was ill, obtained permission of the countess to give him a prescription left by her late father. The medicine cured the king, and the king, in gratitude, promised to make her the wife of any one of his courtiers that she chose. Helena selected Bertram, and they were married; but the haughty count, hating the alliance, left France, to join the army of the duke of Florence. Helena, in the mean time, started on a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Jacques le Grand, carrying with her a letter from her husband, stating that he would never see her more "till she could get the ring from off his finger." On her way to the shrine, she lodged at Florence with a widow, the mother of Diana, with whom Bertram was wantonly in love. Helena was permitted to pass herself off as Diana, and receive his visits, in one of

which they exchanged rings. Both soon after this returned to the countess de Roussillon, where the king was, and the king, seeing on Bertram's finger the ring which he gave to Helena, had him arrested on suspicion of murder. Helena now explained the matter, and all was well, for all ended well.—Shakespeare, *All's Well that ends Well* (1598).

Helena is a young woman seeking a man in marriage. The ordinary laws of courtship are reversed, the habitual feelings are violated; yet with such exquisite address this dangerous subject is handled, that Helena's forwardness loses her no honour. Delicacy dispenses with her laws in her favour.—C. Lamb.

Helena, a young Athenian lady, in love with Demetrius. She was the playmate of Hermia, with whom she grew up, as "two cherries on one stalk." Egeus (3 syl.), the father of Hermia, promised his daughter in marriage to Demetrius; but when Demetrius saw that Hermia loved Lysander, he turned to Helena, who loved him dearly, and married her.—Shakespeare, *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (1592).

Hel'ice (3 syl.), the *Great Bear*.

Night on the earth poured darkness; on the sea
The wakeful sailor to Orion's star
And Helic turned heedful.
Apollonius Rhodius, *The Argonautic Expedition*.

Hel'icon, a mountain of Bœotia, sacred to the Muses.

From Helicon's harmonious springs
A thousand rills their many progress take
Gray, *Progress of Poetry* (1757).

Hel'inore (*Dame*), wife of Malbecco, who was jealous of her, and not without cause. When sir Paridel, sir Sat'yrane (3 syl.), and Britomart (as the Squire of Dames) took refuge in Malbecco's house, Dame Helinore and sir Paridel had many "false belgards" at each other, and talked love with glances which needed no interpreter. Helinore, having set fire to the closet where Malbecco kept his treasures, eloped with Paridel, while the old miser stopped to put out the fire. Paridel soon tired of the dame, and cast her off, leaving her to roam whither she listed. She was taken up by the satyrs, who made her their dairy-woman, and crowned her queen of the May.—Spenser, *Faëry Queen*, iii. 9, 10 (1590).

Heliotrope renders the bearer of it invisible. Boccaccio calls it a *stone*, but Solinus says it is the *herb* so called. (See INVISIBILITY).

Amid this dread exuberance of woe
Ran naked spirits, winged with horrid fear;
Her hope had they of crevice where to hide,
Or heliotrope to charm them out of view.

Dante, *Inferno*, xiv. (1300).

Heliotrope is a stone of such extraordinary virtue that

the bearer of it is effectually concealed from the sight of all present.—Boccaccio, *Decamerone* (day viii. 3).

Viridi colore est gemma heliotropion. non ita acuto sed nullo magis et represso, stellæ punctula superpersa. Causa nominis de effectu lapidis est et potestata. Defecta in labris senile radios solis mutat sanguineo repercutu, utraq; aqua splendorem aeris sibi et æreth. Etiam illud posse dicunt, ut herba quidem nocturna mixta et præcantationibus legitimis consecrata, cum, a quocunque gestabitur, subtrahat visibus obviatorum.—Solinus, *Geop.*, xi.

Helisane de Crenne, contemporary with Pâquier. She wrote her own biography, including the "history of her own death."—*Angoisses Dououreuses* (Lyons, 1546).

Hel Keplein, a mantle of invisibility, belonging to the dwarf-king Laurin. (See INVISIBILITY);—*The Heldenbuch* (thirteenth century).

Hell, according to Mohammedan belief, is divided into seven compartments: (1) for Mohammedans, (2) for Jews, (3) for Christians, (4) for Sabians, (5) for Magians, (6) for idolaters, (7) for hypocrites. All but idolaters and unbelievers will be in time released from torment.

Hell, Dantê says, is a vast funnel, divided into eight circles, with ledges more or less rugged. Each circle, of course, is narrower than the one above, and the last goes down to the very centre of the earth. Before the circles begin, there is a neutral land and a limbo. In the neutral land wander those not bad enough for hell nor good enough for heaven; in the limbo, those who knew no sin but were not baptized Christians. Coming then to hell proper, circle 1, he says, is compassed by the river Achéron, and in this division of inferno dwell the spirits of the heathen philosophers. Circle 2 is presided over by Minos, and here are the spirits of those guilty of carnal and sinful love. Circle 3 is guarded by Cerberus, and this is the region set apart for gluttons. Circle 4, presided over by Pluto, is the realm of the avaricious. Circle 5 contains the Stygian Lake, and here flounder in deep mud those who in life put no restraint on their anger. Circle 6 (in the city of Dis) is for those who did violence to man by force or fraud. Circle 7 (in the city of Dis) is for suicides. Circle 8 (also in the city of Dis) is for blasphemers and heretics. After the eight circles come the ten pits or chasms of Malbolge (4 syl.), the last of which is in the centre of the earth, and here, he says, is the frozen river of Cocytus. (See INFERNO).

Hell Kettles, three black pits of boiling heat and sulphurous vapour, on the banks of the Skern, in Northumberland.

The library . . . spilt near her bank
Three black and horrid pits, which for their sulphurous [etc]
sweet
"Hell Kettles" rightly called.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xxix. (1822).

* * One of the caverns is 19 feet 6 inches deep, another is 14 feet deep, and the third is 17 feet. These three communicate with each other. There is a fourth $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, which is quite separate from the other three.

Hell Paved with Good Intentions.—A Portuguese Proverb.

... saying "they meant well"
"Pity" that such meanings should pave hell."
Byron, *Don Juan*, viii. 25 (1821)

Hellebore (3 syl.), celebrated in maniacal cases.

And melancholy cures by sovereign hellebore
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xxi. (1613)

Hellespont. Leander used to swim across the Hellespont to visit Hero, a priestess of Sesos. Lord Byron and lieutenant Ekenhead repeated the feat, and accomplished it in seventy minutes, the distance being four miles (allowing for drifting).

He could, perhaps, have passed the Hellespont,
As once (a feat on which ourselves we piled)
Leander, Mr. Ekenhead, and I did
Byron, *Don Juan*, ii. 105 (1819)

Hellicanus, the able and honest minister of Pericles, to whom he left the charge of Tyre during his absence. Being offered the crown, Hellicanus nobly declined the offer, and remained faithful to the prince throughout.—Shakespeare, *Pericles Prince of Tyre* (1608).

Helmet of Invisibility. The helmet of Perseus (2 syl.) rendered the wearer invisible. This was in reality the "Helmet of Hades," and after Perseus had slain Medusa he restored it, together with the winged sandals and magic wallet. The "gorgon's head" he presented to Minerva, who placed it in the middle of her ægis. (See *INVISIBILITY*.)

* * Mambino's helmet had the same magical power, though don Quixote, even in his midsummer madness, never thought himself invisible when he donned the barber's basin.

Heloise. *La Nouvelle Héloïse*, a romance by Jean Jacques Rousseau (1761).

Helvetia, Switzerland, modernized Latin for *Ager Helveticus*.

England's glory and Helvetia's charms.
Campbell, *Pleasures of Hope*, i. (1796).

The Helvetic Mountains, the Swiss Alps.

"Twice sunset, and the *rous-dus-sachés* was sung,
And lights were o'er the Helvetic Mountains hung,
That tinged the lakes like molten gold below."
Campbell, *Theodora*.

He'mera, sister of prince Memnon, mentioned by Dictys Cretensis. Milton, in his *Il Penseroso*, speaks of "prince Memnon's sister" (1638).

Hem'junah, princess of Cassimir, daughter of the sultan Zebenez'er; betrothed at the age of 13 to the prince of Georgia. As Hemjunah had never seen the prince, she ran away to avoid a forced marriage, and was changed by Ulin the enchanter into a toad. In this form she became acquainted with Misnar sultan of India, who had likewise been transformed into a toad by Ulin. Misnar was disenchanted by a dervise, and slew Ulin; whereupon the princess recovered her proper shape, and returned home. A rebellion broke out in Cassimir, but the "angel of death" destroyed the rebel army, and Zebenez'er was restored to his throne. His surprise was unbounded when he found that the prince of Georgia and the sultan of India were one and the same person; and Hemjunah said, "Be assured, O sultan, that I shall not refuse the hand of the prince of Georgia, even if my father commands my obedience."—Sir C. Morell [J. Ridley], *Tales of the Genii* ("Princess of Cassimir," vii., 1751).

Hemlock. Socrátēs the Wise and Phocion the Good were both by the Athenians condemned to death by hemlock juice, Socrátēs at the age of 70 (B.C. 399) and Phocion at the age of 85 (B.C. 317).

Hemps'kirke (2 syl.), a captain serving under Wolfort the usurper of the earldom of Flanders.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Beggars' Bush* (1622).

Hen and Chickens (*The*), the *Pleades*. Called in Basque *Oïloa Chituekin* (same meaning).—Miss Frere, *Old Deccan Days*, 27.

• **Henbane** makes those who chance to eat of it "bray like asses or neigh like horses."

Hen'derson (*Elias*), chaplain at Lochleven Castle.—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth).

Henneberg (*Count*). One day a beggar-woman asked count Henneberg's wife for alms. The countess twitted her for carrying twins, whereupon the woman cursed her, with the assurance that "her ladyship should be the mother of 865 children." The legend says that the countess bore them at one birth, but none of them lived any length of time. All the girls were named *Elizabeth*, and

all the boys *Johd*. They are buried, we are told, at the Hague.

Henrietta Maria, widow of king Charles I., introduced in sir W. Scott's *Peveril of the Peak* (1823).

Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, London, is so called in compliment to Henrietta Cavendish, daughter of John Holles duke of Newcastle, and wife of Edward second earl of Oxford and Mortimer. From these come "Edward Street," "Henrietta Street," "Cavendish Square," and "Holles Street." (See PORTLAND PLACE.)

Henriette (3 *syl.*), daughter of Chrysale (2 *syl.*) and Philaminte (3 *syl.*). She is in love with Clitandre, and ultimately becomes his wife. Philaminte, who is a blue-stocking, wants Henriette to marry Trissotin a *bel esprit*; and Armande the sister, also a *pas bleu*, thinks that Henriette ought to devote her life to science and philosophy; but Henriette loves woman's work far better, and thinks that her natural province is domestic life, with wifely and motherly duties. Her father Chrysale takes the same views of woman's life as his daughter Henriette, but he is quite under the thumb of his strong-minded wife. However, love at last prevails, and Henriette is given in marriage to the man of her choice. The French call Henriette "the type of a perfect woman," i.e. a thorough woman. — Molière, *Les Femmes Savantes* (1672).

Henrique (*Don*), an uxorious lord, cruel to his younger brother don Jamie. Don Henrique is the father of Asca'nio, and the supposed husband of Violan'te (4 *syl.*). — Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Spanish Curate* (1622).

Henry, a soldier engaged to Louisa. Some rumours of gallantry to Henry's disadvantage having reached the village, he is told that Louisa is about to be married to another. In his despair he gives himself up as a deserter, and is condemned to death. Louisa now goes to the king, explains to him the whole matter, obtains her sweetheart's pardon, and reaches the jail just as the muffled drums begin to beat the death march. — Dibdin, *The Deserter* (1770).

Henry, son of sir Philip Blandford's brother. Both the brothers loved the same lady, but the younger marrying her, sir Philip, in his rage, stabbed him, as it was thought, mortally. In due time,

the young "widow" had a son (Henry), a very high-minded, chivalrous young man, greatly beloved by every one. After twenty years, his father re-appeared under the name of Morrington, and Henry married his cousin Emma Blandford. — Thom. Morton, *Speed the Plough* (1798).

Henry (*Poor*), prince of Hoheneck, in Bavaria. Being struck with leprosy, he quitted his lordly castle, gave largely to the poor, and retired to live with a small cottage farmer named Gottlieb (*Gottlieb*), one of his vassals. He was told that he would never be cured till a virgin, chaste and spotless, offered to die on his behalf. Elsie, the farmer's daughter, offered herself, and after great resistance the prince accompanied her to Salerno to complete the sacrifice. When he arrived at the city, either the exercise, the excitement, or the charm of some relic, no matter what, had effected an entire cure, and when he took Elsie into the cathedral, the only sacrifice she had to make was that of her maiden name for lady Alicia, wife of prince Henry of Hoheneck. — Hartmann von der Aue (minnesinger), *Poor Henry* (twelfth century).

* * This tale is the subject of Longfellow's *Golden Legend* (1851).

Henry II., king of England, introduced by sir W. Scott both in *The Betrothed* and in *The Talisman* (1826).

Henry V., Shakespeare's drama, founded on *The Famous Victories of Henry V.*: containing the Honourable Battle of Agincourt. As it is plaide by the Queenes Majesties players, 1598. Shakespeare's play appeared in print in 1600 (quarto).

Henry VI. Shakespeare's dramas of this reign are founded on *The First Part of the Contention betwixt the two Famous Houses of Yorke and Lancaster, with the Death of the Good Duke Humphrey, etc.* As it was sundry times acted by the Right Honourable the Earle of Pembroke his Servants, 1600.

Another. *The True Tragedie of Richard Duke of Yorke, and the Death of Good Henrie VI., etc.* As it was sundry times acted . . . (as above).

Henry [LAW], member for Virginia, on whose motion (July 4, 1776) the American congress published their declaration of independence, and erected the colonies into free and sovereign states.

Henry, the forest-born Demosthenes, Whose thunder shook the Paths of the seas & Great Britain.

Byron, *Age of Bronze*, viii. (1818).

Heorot, the magnificent palace built by Hrothgar king of Denmark. Here "he distributed rings [*treasure*] at the feast."

Then was for the sons of the Geats a bench cleared in the beer hall; there the bold spirit, free from quarrel, went to sit. The thane observed his rank, and bore in his hand the twisted ale-cup . . . meanwhile the poet sang scenes in Heorot; there was joy of heroes, no little pomp of Danes and Westerns.—Kemble's translation, *Beowulf* (Anglo-Saxon epic, sixth century).

Heos'phoros, the morning star.

O my light-bearer . . .

Al. M. Heosphorus.

E. B. Browning, *A Drama of Exile* (1850)

He'par, the Liver personified, the arch-city in *The Purple Island*, by Phineas Fletcher. Fully described in canto iii. (1633).

Hephæstos, the Greek name for Vulcan. The Volcanic period of geology is that unknown period before the creation of man, when the molten granite and buried metals were upheaved by internal heat, through the overlying strata, sometimes even to the very surface of the earth.

The early dawn and dusk of Time.

The reign of dateless old Hephæstus.

Longfellow, *The Golden Legend* (1851).

Herbert (*Sir William*), friend of sir Hugo de Lacy.—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

Herculês shot Nessus for offering insult to his wife Di'i-a-ni-ra, and the dying centaur told Diianira that if she dipped in his blood her husband's shirt, she would secure his love for ever. Herculês, being about to offer sacrifice, sent Lichas for the shirt; but no sooner was it warmed by the heat of his body than it caused such excruciating agony that the hero went mad, and, seizing Lichas, he flung him into the sea.

Herculês Mad is the subject of a Greek tragedy by Euripidês, and of a Latin one by Seneca.

As when Alcides . . . felt the venomous robe, and tore, Thro' pain, up by the roots Thessalian pines, And Lichas from the top of Oëta (a mouse) threw Into the Eubœic Sea (the Archipelago).
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, ll. 542, etc. (1665).

* * Diodorus says there were three Herculêses; Cicero recognizes six (three of which were Greeks, one Egyptian, one Cretan, and one Indian); Varro says there were forty-three.

Herculês's Choice. When Herculês was a young man, he was accosted by two women, Pleasure and Virtue, and asked to choose which he would follow. Pleasure promised him all carnal delights, but Virtue promised him immortality. Herculês gave his hand to the latter, and

hence led a life of great toil, but was ultimately received amongst the immortals.—Xenophon.

* * Mrs. Baubault has borrowed this allegory, but instead of Herculês has substituted Melissa, "a young girl," who is accosted by Dissipation and Housewifery. While somewhat in doubt which to follow, Dissipation's mask falls off, and immediately Melissa beholds such a "wan and ghastly countenance," that she turns away in horror, and gives her hand to the more sober of the two ladies.—*Evenings at Home*, xix. (1795).

Herculês's Horse, Arion, given him by Adrastus. It had the gift of human speech, and its feet on the right side were those of a man.

Herculês's Pillars, Calpê and Ab'yta, one at Gibraltar and the other at Ceuta (*ku. tah*). They were torn asunder by Alcideus on his route to Gadês (*Cádiz*).

Herculês's Ports: (1) "Herculis Corsani Portus" (now called *Porto-Ercolo*, in Etruria); (2) "Herculis Liburni Portus" (now called *Livorno*, i.e. Leghorn); (3) "Herculis Monœci Portus" (now called *Monaco*, near Nice).

Herculês (*The Attic*), Theseus (2 *syl.*), who went about, like Herculês, destroying robbers, and performing most wonderful exploits.

Herculês (*The Cretan*). All the three Idæan Dactyls were so called: viz., Celmis ("the smelter"), Damnameneus ("the hammer"), and Acmon ("the anvil").

Herculês (*The Egyptian*), Sesostris (fl. B.C. 1500). Another was Som or Chon, called by Pausanias, Maceris son of Amon.

Herculês (*The English*), Guy earl of Warwick (890-958).

Warwick . . . thou English Herculês.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xiii. (1613).

* **Herculês** (*The Farnesê*), a statue, the work of Glykon, copied from one by Lysip'pos. Called *Farnesê* (3 *syl.*) from its being placed in the Farnesê palace of Rome, where were at one time collected also the "Toro di Farnesê," the "Flora di Farnesê," and the "Gladiator di Farnesê." The "Herculês" and "Toro" are now at Naples. The "Farnesê Herculês" represents the hero exhausted by toil, leaning on his club; and in his left hand, which rests on his back, he holds one of the apples of the Hesperidês.

* * A copy of this famous statue stands in the Tuilleries gardens of Paris.

An excellent description of the statue is given by Thomson, in his *Liberty*, iv.

Herculès (The Indian), Dorsāñā, who married Pandæa, and became the progenitor of the Indian kings. Belus is sometimes called "The Indian Hercules."

Herculès (The Jewish), Samson (died B.C. 1113)

Herculès (The Russian), Rustum

Herculès (The Swedish), Starchatèrus (first Christian century).

Herculès of Music, Christoph von Glück (1714-1787).

Herculès Secundus. Commodus, the Roman emperor, gave himself this title. He was a gigantic idiot, who killed 100 lions, and overthrew 1000 gladiators in the amphitheatre (161, 180-192)

Heren-Suge (The), a seven headed hydra of Basque mythology, like the Deccan cobras.

Heretics (Hammer of), Pierre d'Ailly (1350-1420)

John Faber is also called "The Hammer of Heretics," from the title of one of his works (*-1511).

Heres (Scientific)

Heret, bishop of Silzberg, an Irishman was denounced as a heretic for asserting the existence of antipodes (* 784)

Galileo, the astronomer, was cast into prison "for maintaining the 'heretical opinion' that the earth moved round the sun (1564-1642)

Gordano Bruno was burnt alive for maintaining that matter is the mother of all things (1550-1600).

Hereward (3 syl), one of the Varangian guard of Alexius Comnenus, emperor of Greece.—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Hereward the Wake (or Ighant), lord of Born, in Lincolnshire. He plundered and burnt the abbey of Peterborough (1070), established his camp in the Isle of Lly, where he was joined by earl Morcar (1071), he was blockaded for three months by William I., but made his escape with some of his followers. This is the name and subject of one of Kingsley's novels.

Heriot (Master Georg), goldsmith to James I.; guardian of lady Hermione.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Herman, a deaf and dumb boy, jailer of the dungeon of the Giant's Mount. Meeting Ulrica, he tries to seize her, when a flash of lightning strikes the bridge on which he stands, and Herman is thrown into the torrent.—E. Sarsling, *The Prisoner of State* (1847).

Herman (Sir), of Goodalricke, one of the preceptors of the Knights Templars.—Sir W. Scott, *Loanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Hermann, the hero of Goethe's poem *Hermann und Dorothea*. Goethe tells us that the object of this poem is to "show, as in a mirror, the great movements and changes of the world's stage."

Hermaphrodite (4 syl), son of Venus and Mercury. At the age of 15, he bathed in a fountain of Caria, when Salmaia, the fountain nymph, fell in love with him, and prayed the gods to make the two one body. Her prayers being heard, the two became united into one, but still preserved the double sex.

Not that bright spring where fair Hermaphrodite
Grew into one with wanton Salmaia
may dare compare with this.
Phil. Kitcher *The Purple Island* v (1833)

Hermegild or Hermingyld, wife of the lord-constable of Northumberland. She was converted by Constance, but was murdered by a knight whose suit had been rejected by the young guest, in order to bring her into trouble. The villainy being discovered, the knight was executed, and Constance married the king, whose name was Alla. Hermegild, at the bidding of Constance, restored sight to a blind Briton.—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("Man of Law's Tale," 1888).

(The word is spelt "Custaunce" 7 times, "Constance" 15 times, and "Constance" 17 times, in the tale.)

Hermegild, a friend of Oswald, in love with Gartha (Oswald's sister). He was a man in the middle age of life, of counsel sage, and great prudence. When Hubert (the brother of Oswald) and Gartha wished to stir up a civil war to avenge the death of Oswald, who had been slain in single combat with prince Gondibert, Hermegild wisely deterred them from the rash attempt, and diverted the anger of the camp by funeral obsequies of a most imposing character. The tale of Gondibert being unfinished, the sequel is not known.—Sir W. Davenant, *Gondibert* (died 1688).

Hermès (2 syl), son of Mars; patron of commerce. Akenaide makes Hermès

say to the Thames, referring to the merchant ships of England:

By you (*ships*) my function and my honoured name
Do I possess; while o'er the Bætic vale,
Or thro' the towers of Memphis, or the palms
By sacred Gauges watered, I conduct
The English merchant.

Akenside, *Hymn to the Natives* (1767).

(The Bætis is the Guadalquivir, and the Bætic vale Granada and Andalusia.)

Hermès (2 *syl.*), the same as Mercury, and applied both to the god and to the metal. Milton calls quicksilver "volatil *Hermès*."

So when we see the liquid metal fall,
Which chemists by the name of *Hermès* call.
Boole's *Arts*, viii.

Hermès (*St.*), same as St. Elmo, Suerpo Santo, Castor and Pollux, etc. A comazant or electric light, seen occasionally on ships' masts.

"They shall see the fire which sailors call St. *Hermès*, fly upon their ships, and alight upon the tops of the mast."—De Luer, *Treatise of Spectres*, 67 (1806).

Hermès Trismegistus ("Hermès thrice-greatest"), the Egyptian Thoth, to whom is ascribed a host of inventions: as the art of writing in hieroglyphics, the first Egyptian code of laws, the art of harmony, the science of astrology, the invention of the lute and lyre, magic, etc. (twentieth century B.C.).

The school of *Hermès Trismegistus*,
Who uttered his oracles sublime
Before the Olympiads.
Longfellow, *The Golden Legend* (1851).

Her'mesind (3 *syl.*), daughter of Pelayo and Gaudio'sa. She was plighted to Alphonso, son of lord Pedro of Cantabria. Both Alphonso and *Hermesind* at death were buried in the cave of St. Antony, in Covadonga.

Beauty and grace and innocence in her
In heavenly union shone. One who had held
The faith of elder Greece would sure have thought
She was some glorious nymph of seed divine,
Oread or Dryad . . . yes, she seemed
Angel or soul beatified, from realms
Of bliss . . . to earth re-sent.

Southey, *Roderick*, etc., xvi. (1814).

Her'mia, daughter of Egeus (3 *syl.*) of Athens, and promised by him in marriage to Demetrius. As *Hermia* loved Lysander, and refused to marry Demetrius, her father summoned her before the duke, and requested that the "law of the land" might be carried out, which was death or perpetual virginity. The duke gave *Hermia* four days to consider the subject, at the expiration of which time she was either to obey her father or lose her life. She now fled from Athens with Lysander. Demetrius went in pursuit of her, and Helena, who doted on Demetrius, followed. All four came to a

wood, and falling asleep from weariness, had a dream about the fairies. When Demetrius woke up, he came to his senses, and seeing that *Hermia* loved another, consented to marry Helena; and Egeus gladly gave the hand of his daughter to Lysander.—Shakespeare, *Midsummer Night's Dream* (1592).

Herm'ion, the young wife of Damon "the Pythagorean" and senator of Syracuse.—J. Banim, *Damon and Pythias* (1825).

Herm'ionê (4 *syl.*), only daughter of Menelaos and Helen. She became the wife of Pyrrhos or Neoptolêmos, son of Achillês; but Orestês assassinated Pyrrhos and married *Hermionê*, who had been already betrothed to him.

Herm'ionê (4 *syl.*) or *Harmo'nia*, wife of Cadmus. Leaving Thebes, Cadmus and his wife went to Illyria, and were both changed into serpents for having killed a serpent sacred to Mars.—Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, iv. 590, etc.

Never since of serpent-kind
Lovell, not those that in Illyria were changed—
Hermionê and Cadmus.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, ix. 505, etc. (1635).

Herm'ionê (4 *syl.*), wife of Leontês king of Sicily. The king, being jealous, sent her to prison, where she gave birth to a daughter, who, at the king's command, was to be placed on a desert shore and left to perish. The child was driven by a storm to the "coast" of Bohemia, and brought up by a shepherd who called her Perdita. Florizel, the son of Polixenês king of Bohemia, fell in love with her, and they fled to Sicily to escape the vengeance of the angry king. Being introduced to Leontês, it was soon discovered that Perdita was his lost daughter, and Polixenês gladly consented to the union he had before objected to. Paulina (a lady about the court) now asked the royal party to her house to inspect a statue of *Hermionê*, which turned out to be the living queen herself.—Shakespeare, *The Winter's Tale* (1594).

Herm'ionê (4 *syl.*), only daughter of Helen and Menelaus (4 *syl.*) king of Sparta. She was betrothed to Orestês, but after the fall of Troy was promised by her father in marriage to Pyrrhus king of Epirus. Orestês madly loved her, but *Hermionê* as madly loved Pyrrhus. When Pyrrhus fixed his affections on Andromachê (widow of Hector, and his captive), the pride and jealousy of *Hermionê* were roused. At this crisis,

an embassy led by Orestés arrived at the court of Pyrrhus, to demand the death of Asty'anax, the son of Andromaché and Hector, lest when he grew to manhood he might seek to avenge his father's death. Pyrrhus declined to give up the boy, and married Andromaché. The passion of Hermioné was now goaded to madness; and when she heard that the Greek ambassadors had fallen on Pyrrhus and murdered him, she stabbed herself and died.—Ambrose Philips, *The Distressed Mother* (1712).

This was a famous part with Mrs. Porter (*-1762), and with Miss Young better known as Mrs. Pope (1710-1797).

Hermioné (4 syl.), daughter of Dan-nischemend the Persian sorcerer, mentioned in Donnerhugel's narrative.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geerstun* (time, Edward IV.).

Hermioné (*The lady*) or lady Ex-min'ia Pauletti, privately married to lord Dalgarno.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunus of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Hermit, the pseudonym of the poet Hayley, the friend of Cowper.

Hermit (*The English*), Roger Crab, who subsisted on three farthings a week, his food being bran, herbs, roots, dock leaves, and mallows (*-1680).

Hermit (*Peter the*), the instigator of the first crusade (1050-1113).

Hermit and the Youth (*The*). A hermit, desirous to study the ways of Providence, met with a youth, who became his companion. The first night, they were most hospitably entertained by a nobleman, but at parting the young man stole his entertainer's golden goblet. Next day, they obtained with difficulty of a miser shelter from a severe storm, and at parting the youth gave him the golden goblet. Next night, they were modestly out freely welcomed by one of the middle class, and at parting the youth "crept to the cradle where an infant slept, and wrung its neck;" it was the only child of their kind host. Leaving the hospitable roof, they lost their way, and were set right by a guide, whom the youth pushed into a river, and he was drowned. The hermit began to curse the youth, when lo! he turned into an angel, who thus explained his acts:

"I stole the goblet from the rich lord to teach him not to trust in uncertain riches. I gave the goblet to the miser to teach him that kindness always meets its reward. I strangled the infant because the man loved it better than

he loved God. I pushed the guide into the river because he intended at night-fall to commit a robbery." The hermit bent his head and cried, "The ways of the Lord are past finding out! but He doeth all things well. Teach me to my with faith, 'Thy will be done!'"—Parrell (1679-1717).

In the *Talmud* is a similar and better allegory. Rabbi Jachanan accompanied Elijah on a journey, and they came to the house of a poor man, whose only treasure was a cow. The man and his wife ran to meet and welcome the strangers, but next morning the poor man's cow died. Next night, they were coldly received by a proud, rich man, who fed them only with bread and water; and next morning Elijah sent for a mason to repair a wall which was falling down, in return for the hospitality received. Next night, they entered a synagogue, and asked, "Who will give a night's lodging to two travellers?" but none offered to do so. At parting Elijah said, "I hope you will all be made presidents." The following night they were lodged by the members of another synagogue in the best hotel of the place, and at parting Elijah said, "May the Lord appoint over you but one president." The rabbi, unable to keep silence any longer, begged Elijah to explain the meaning of his dealings with men; and Elijah replied:

"In regard to the poor man who received us so hospitably it was decreed that his wife was to die that night, but in reward of his kindness God took the cow instead of the wife. I repaired the wall of the rich miser because a chest of gold was concealed near the place, and if the miser had repaired the wall he would have discovered the treasure. I said to the inhospitable synagogue, 'May each member be president, because no one can serve two masters.' I said to the hospitable synagogue, 'May you have but one president' because with one head there can be no divisions of counsel. Say not, therefore, to the Lord 'What doest Thou?' but say in thy heart, 'Must not the Lord of all the earth do right?'"—*The Talmud* ("Fruit in God"). see *Crata Romanorum*, lxxx.

Hermite (*Tristan* ?) or "Tristan of the Hospital," provost-marshal of France. He was the main instrument in carrying out the nefarious schemes of Louis XI., who used to call him his "gossip." Tristan was a stout, middle-sized man, with a hang-dog visage and most repulsive smile.—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* and *Anne of Geerstun* (time, Edward IV.).

Hero, daughter of Leonato governor of Messina. She was of a quiet, serious disposition, and formed a good contrast to the gay, witty rattle-pate, called Beatrice, her cousin. Hero was about to be married to lord Claudio, when don John played on her a most infamous practical joke out of malice. He bribed Hero's waiting-woman to dress in Hero's clothes, and to talk with him by moonlight from

the chamber balcony; he then induced Claudio to hide himself in the garden, to overhear what was said. Claudio, thinking the person to be Hero, was furious, and next day at the altar rejected the bride with scorn. The priest, convinced of Hero's innocence, gave out that she was dead, the servant confessed the trick, don John took to flight, and Hero married Claudio her betrothed. — Shakespeare, *Much Ado about Nothing* (1600).

Hero [Sutton], niece of sir William Sutton, and beloved by sir Valentine de Grey. Hero "was fair as no eye ever fairer saw, of noble stature, head of antique mould, magnificent as far as may consist with softness, features full of thought and moods, wishes and fancies, and limbs the paragon of symmetry." Having offended her lover by waltzing with lord Athunree, she assumed the garb of a quakeress, called herself "Ruth," and got introduced to sir Valentine, who proposed marriage to her, and then discovered that Hero was Ruth and Ruth was Hero. — S. Knowles, *Woman's Wit*, etc. (1888).

Hero and Leander (3 syl.). Hero, a priestess of Venus, fell in love with Leander, who swam across the Hellespont every night to visit her. One night he was drowned in so doing, and Hero in grief threw herself into the same sea. — Musæus, *Leander and Hero*.

Hero of Fable (*The*), the duc de Guise. Called by the French *L'Héro de la Fable* (1614-1664).

Hero of History (*The*), the duc d'Enghien [*Darn. zjéah'n*]. Called by the French *L'Héro de l'Histoire*. This was Le grand Condé (1621-1687).

Hero of Modern Italy, Garibaldi (1807-).

Herod'otos of Old London, J. Stow (1525-1605).

Her'on (*Sir George*), of Chip-chace, an officer with sir John Foster. — Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth).

Heros'tratos or EROSTRATOS, the Ephesian who set fire to the temple of Ephesus (one of the seven wonders of the world) merely to immortalize his name. The Ephesians made it penal even to mention his name.

*Herostatus shall prove vice governs fame,
Who built that church he burnt hath lost his name.
Lord Brouke, Inquisition upon Fame (1654-1658).*

Herries (*Lord*), a friend of queen Mary of Scotland, and attending on her at Dundrennan. — Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth).

Herring (*Good red*).

Neuters in the middle way of steering,
Are neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red herring.
Dryden, *Duke of Guise* (1661).

Herring Pond (*The*), the ocean between the British Isles and America.

"What is your opinion, pray, on the institutions the other side of the Herring Pond?" — *Jennie of the Princess*, I.

Herschel (*Sir F. Wm.*) discovered the eighth planet, at first called the *Georgium sidus*, in honour of George III., and now called *Uranus*. In allusion to this, Campbell says he

Gave the lyre of heaven another string.
Pleasures of Hope, I. (1799).

Herta, now called St. Kilda, one of the Hebrides.

Hertford (*The marquis of*), in the court of Charles II. — Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Her Trippa, meant for Henry Cornelius Agrippa of Nettesheim, philosopher and physician. "Her" is a contraction of *Hericus*, and "Trippa" a play on the words *Agrippa* and *tripe*. — Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, iii. 25 (1545).

Herwig, king of Hel'goland, betrothed to Gudrun, daughter of king Hettel (*Attila*). She was carried off by Hlartmuth king of Norway, and as she refused to marry him, was put to the most menial work. Herwig conveyed an army into Norway, utterly defeated Hlartmuth, liberated Gudrun, and married her. — *An Anglo-Saxon Poem* (thirteenth century).

Her'zog (*Duke*), commander-in-chief of the ancient Teutons (*Germans*). • The herzog was elected by the freemen of the tribe, but in times of war and danger, when several tribes united, the princes selected a leader, who was also called a "herzog," similar to the Gaulish "brennus" or "bren," and the Celtic "pendragon" or head chief.

Heskett (*Ralph*), landlord of the village ale-house where Robin Oig and Harry Wakefield fought.

Dame Heskett, Ralph's wife. — Sir W. Scott, *The Two Drovers* (time, George III.).

Hesperia. Italy was so called by the Greeks, because it was to them the

"Western Land." The Romans, for a similar reason, transferred the name to Spain.

Hesper'idês (4 syl.). *The Hesper'ian Field.* The Hesperidês were the women who guarded the golden apples which Earth gave to Herê at her marriage with Zeus (*Jove*). They were assisted by the dragon Ladon. The *Hesperian Fields* are the orchards in which the golden apples grew. The island is one of the Cape Verd Isles, in the Atlantic.

Wilt thou fly
With laughing Autumn to the Atlantic Isles,
And range with him th' Hesperian fields, and see
Where'er his fingers touch the fruitful grove,
Th' branches shoot with gold?

Akenside, *Pleasures of Imagination* : (1743).

Hesperus, the knight called by Tennyson "Evening Star;" but called in the *History of Prince Arthur*, "the Green Knight" or sir Pertolope (3 syl.). One of the four brothers who kept the passages of Castle Perilous.—Tennyson, *Idylls* ("Gareth and Lynette"); sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 127 (1470).

* * It is a manifest blunder to call the Green Knight "Hesperus the Evening Star," and the Blue Knight the "Morning Star." The old romance makes the combat with the "Green Knight" at dawn, and with the "Blue Knight" at sunset. The error has arisen from not bearing in mind that our forefathers began the day with the preceding eve, and ended it at sunset.

Hettly (*May*), an old servant of Davie Deans.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Heukbane (*Mrs.*), the butcher's wife at Fairport, and a friend of Mrs. Mailsetter.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Hew, son of lady Helen of "Merryland town" (*Milan*), enticed by an apple presented to him by a Jewish maiden, who then "stabbed him with a penknife, rolled the body in lead, and cast it into a well." Lady Helen went in search of her child, and its ghost cried out from the bottom of the well:

The lead is wondrous heavy, mither;
The well is wondrous deep;
A keen penknife sticks in my heart;
A word I dounae speak.

Percy, *Reliques*, i. 6.

Hewit (*Godfrey Bertram*), natural son of Mr. Godfrey Bertram.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Hiawatha, the prophet teacher, son

of Mudjeekeewis (*the west wind*) and Wenonah daughter of Nokomis. He represents the progress of civilization among the North American Indians. Hiawatha first wrestled with Mondamin (*maize*), and, having subdued it, gave it to man for food. He then taught man navigation; then he subdued Mishe Nahma (*the sturgeon*), and taught the Indians how to make oil therefrom for winter. His next exploit was against the magician Megissogwon, the author of disease and death; having slain this monster, he taught man the science of medicine. He then married Minnehaha (*laughing water*), and taught man to be the husband of one wife. And the comforts of domestic peace. Lastly, he taught man picture-writing. When the white men came with the gospel, Hiawatha ascended to the kingdom of Pomepah, the land of the hereafter.—Longfellow, *Hiawatha*.

Hiawatha's Moccasins. When Hiawatha put on his moccasins, he could measure a mile at a single stride.

He had moccasins enchanted,
Magic moccasins of deer-skin;
When he bound them round his ankles
At each stride a mile he measured!

Longfellow, *Hiawatha*, iv.

Hiawatha's Great Friends, Chibiasbos (the sweetest of all musicians) and Kwasind (the strongest of all mortals).—Longfellow, *Hiawatha*, vi.

Hiber'nia, Ireland. Iernê is simply a contraction of the same word. Pliny says that "Irish mothers feed their infants with swords instead of spoons."

Hic Jacet, an epitaph, a funeral. The first words on old tombstones = *Here lies . . .* etc.

The merit of service is seldom attributed to the true performer. I would have that drum . . . or his jacket that is, due in my attempt to get it!—Shakespeare, *All's Well that Ends Well* (1598).

Hickathrift (*Tom or Jack*), a poor labourer in the time of the Conquest, of such enormous strength that he killed, with an axletree and cartwheel, a huge giant, who lived in a marsh at Tynney, in Norfolk. He was knighted, and made governor of Thanet. Hickathrift is sometimes called *Hickafrio*.

When a man sits down to write a history, though it be but the history of Jack Hickathrift, . . . he knows no more than his heels what lets . . . he is to meet with in his way.—Sterne.

Hickory (*Old*), general Andrew Jackson. He was first called "Tough," then "Tough as Hickory," and, lastly, "Old Hickory." Another story is that

in 1818, when engaged in war with the Creek Indians, he fell short of supplies, and fed his men on hickory nuts (1767-1845).

* * * This general Andrew Jackson must not be confounded with general Thomas Jackson, better known as "Stone-wall" Jackson (1826-1863).

Hi'eroicles (4 syl.), the first person who compiled jokes and *bon mots*. After a life-long labour, he got together twenty-eight, which he left to the world as his legacy. Hence arose the phrase, *An Hi'eroiclean legacy*, no legacy at all, a legacy of empty promises, or a legacy of no worth.

One of his anecdotes is that of a man who wanted to sell his house, and carried about a brick to show as a specimen of it.

He that tries to recommend Shakespeare by select quotations, will succeed like the pedant in *Heroicles*, who, when he offered his house for sale, carried a brick in his pocket as a specimen.—Dr. Johnson, *Preface to Shakespeare*.

Hieron'imo, the chief character of Thomas Kyd's drama in two parts, pt. i. being called *Hieronimo*, and pt. ii. *The Spanish Tragedy or Hieronimo is Mad Again*. In the latter play, Horatio, only son of Hieronimo, sitting with Belinperia in an alcove, is murdered by his rival Balthazar and the lady's brother Lorenzo. The murderers hang the dead body on a tree in the garden, and Hieronimo, aroused by the screams of Belinperia, rushing into the garden, sees the dead body of his son, and goes raving mad (1588).

Higden (*Mrs. Betty*), an old woman nearly four score, very poor, but hating the union-house more than she feared death. Betty Higden kept a mangle, and "minded young children" at fourpence a week. A poor workhouse lad named Sloppy helped her to turn the mangle. Mrs. Boffin wished to adopt Johnny, Betty's infant grandchild, but he died in the Children's Hospital.

She was one of those old women, was Mrs. Betty Higden, who, by dint of an indomitable purpose and a strong constitution, fights out many years; an active old woman, with a bright dark eye and a resolute face, yet quite a tender creature, too.—C. Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend*, l. 16 (1864).

Higg, "the son of Snell," the lame witness at the trial of Rebecca.—Sir W. Scott, *Jeanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Higgen, Frigg, Snapp, and Fernet, knavish beggars in *The Beggars' Bush*, a drama by Beaumont and Fletcher (1622).

High and Low Heels, two factions in Lilliput. So called from the high and low heels of their shoes, badges of the two factions. The High-heels (*tories and the high-church party*) were the most friendly to the ancient constitution of the empire, but the emperor employed the Low-heels (*whigs and low-churchmen*) as his ministers of state.—Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* ("Lilliput," 1726).

High Life Below Stairs, a farce by the Rev. James Townley. Mr. Lovel, a wealthy commoner, suspects his servants of "wasting his substance in riotous living;" so, pretending to go to his country seat in Devonshire, he assumes the character of a country bumpkin from Essex, and places himself under the charge of his own butler, to learn the duties of a gentleman's servant. As the master is away, Philip (the butler) invites a large party to supper, and supplies them with the choicest wines. The servants all assume their masters' titles, and address each other as "My lord duke," "sir Harry," "My lady Charlotte," "My lady Bab," etc., and mimic the airs of their employers. In the midst of the banquet, Lovel appears in his true character, breaks up the party, and dismisses his household, retaining only one of the lot, named Tom, to whom he entrusts the charge of the silver and plate (1759).

Highgate (a suburb of London). Drayton says that Highgate was so called because Brute, the mythical Trojan founder of the British empire, "appointed it for a gate of London;" but others tell us that it was so called from a gate set up there, some 400 years ago, to receive tolls for the bishop of London.

- Then Highgate boasts his way which men do most frequent, . . .
Appointed for a gate of London to have been,
When first the mighty Brute that city did begin.
Drayton, *Polyolbon*, xvi. (1613).

Highland Mary, immortalized by Robert Burns, is generally thought to be Mary Campbell; but it seems more likely to be Mary Morison, "one of the poet's youthful loves." Probably the songs, *Will ye go to the Indies, my Mary?* *Highland Mary*, *Mary Morison*, and *To Mary in Heaven*, were all written on one and the same Mary, although some think *Highland Mary* and *Mary in Heaven* refer to Mary Campbell, who, we are told, was the poet's first love.

Highwaymen (Noted).

CLAUDE DUVAL (*-1670). Introduced in *White Friars*, by Miss Robinson.

JAMES WHITNEY (1660-1694), aged 34.

JONATHAN WILD of Wolverhampton (1682-1725), aged 43. Hero and title of a novel by Fielding (1744).

JACK SHEPPARD of Spitalfields (1701-1724), aged 24. Hero and title of a novel by Defoe (1724); and one by H. Ainsworth (1839).

DICK TURPIN, executed at York (1711-1739). Hero of a novel by H. Ainsworth.

GALLOPING DICK, executed at Aylesbury in 1800.

CAPTAIN GRANT, the Irish highwayman, executed at Maryborough, in 1816.

SAMUEL GREENWOOD, executed at Old Bailey, 1822.

WILLIAM REA, executed at Old Bailey, 1828.

Hi'gre (2 *syl.*), a roaring of the waters when the tide comes up the Humber.

For when my Higre comes I make my either shore
E'en tremble with the sound that I afar do send.

Drayton, *Polyolbon*, xviil. (1622).

Hilarius (*Brother*), refectioner at St. Mary's.—Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth).

Hildebrand, pope Gregory VII. (1013, 1073-1085). He demanded for the Church the right of "investiture" or presentation to all ecclesiastical benefices, the superiority of the ecclesiastical to the temporal authority, enforced the celibacy of all clergymen, resisted simony, and greatly advanced the domination of the popes.

We need another Hildebrand to shake
And purify us.

Longfellow, *The Golden Legend* (1851).

Hildebrand (*Meister*), the Nestor of German romance, a magician and champion.

* * * **Maugis**, among the paladins of Charlemagne, sustained a similar twofold character.

Hil'debrod (*Jacob duke*), president of the Alsatian Club.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Hil'desheim. The monk of Hil'desheim, doubting how a thousand years with God could be "only one day," listened to the melody of a bird in a green wood, as he supposed, for only three minutes, but found the time had in reality been a hundred years. (See **FELIX**.)

Hill (*Dr. John*), whose pseudonym was "Mrs. Glasse." Garrick said of him:

For phrye and farses,
His equal there scarce is,
For his farses are phrye, and his phrye a farses is.

Hillary (*Tom*), apprentice of Mr. Lawford the town clerk. Afterwards captain Hillary.—Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II.).

Hinch'up (*Dame*), a peasant, at the execution of Meg Murdochson.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Hin'da, daughter of Al Hassan the Arabian emir of Persia. Her lover Hafed, a gheber or fire-worshipper, was the sworn enemy of the emir. Al Hassan sent Hinda away, but she was taken captive by Hafed's party. Hafed, being betrayed to Al Hassan, burnt himself to death in the sacred fire, and Hinda cast herself headlong into the sea.—T. Moore, *Lalla Rookh* ("The Fire-Worshippers," 1817).

Hinges (*Harmonious*). The doors of the harem of Fakreddin turned on harmonious hinges.—W. Beckford, *Vathek* (1784).

Hinzelmänn, the most famous house-spirit or kobold of German legend. He lived four years in the old castle of Hudemühlen, and then disappeared for ever (1588).

Hipcut Hill, famous for cowslips. The rendezvous of Pigwiggen and queen Mab was a cowslip on Hipcut Hill.—M. Drayton, *Nymphidia* (1563-1631).

Hippocrene (3 *syl.*), the fountain of the Muses. Longfellow calls poetic inspiration "a maddening draught of Hippocrene."—*Goblet of Life*.

Hippol'ito. So Browning spells the name of the son of Theseus (2 *syl.*) and An'tiopê. Hippolito fled all intercourse with woman. Phædra, his mother-in-law, tried to seduce him, and when he resisted her solicitations, accused him to her husband of attempting to dishonour her. After death he was restored to life under the name of Virbius (*vir-bis*, "twice a man"). (See **HIPPOLYTOS**.)

Hippolito, a youth who never knew a woman.
Browning.

Hippol'ytia, queen of the Am'azons, and daughter of Mars. She was famous for a girdle given her by the war-god, which Hercules had to obtain possession of, as one of his twelve labours.

* * Shakespeare has introduced Hippolyta in his *Midsummer Night's Dream*, and betroths her to Theseus (2 syl.) duke of Athens; but according to classic fable, it was her sister Antiope (4 syl.) who married Theseus.

Hippolyta, a rich lady wantonly in love with Arnolde. By the cross purposes of the plot, Leopold a sea-captain is enamoured of Hippolyta, Arnolde is contracted to the chaste Zenocia, and Zenocia is dishonourably pursued by the governor count Clodio.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Custom of the Country* (1647).

Hippolytos (In Latin, *Hippolytus*), son of Theseus. He provoked the anger of Venus by disregarding her love, and Venus, in revenge, made Phædra (his mother-in-law) fall in love with him, and when Hippolytos repulsed her advances, she accused him to her husband of seeking to dishonour her. Theseus prayed Neptune to punish the young man, and the sea-god, while the young man was driving in his chariot, scared the horses with sea-calves. Hippolytos was thrown from the chariot and killed, but Diana restored him to life again. (See **HIPOLYTO**.)

Hippolytus himself would leave Diana

To follow such a Venus

Maninger, *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*, ltr. 1 (1628).

Hippomenes (4 syl.), a Grecian prince who outstripped Atalanta in a foot-race, by dropping three golden apples, which she stopped to pick up. In this conquest he won Atalanta to wife.

Ken here, in this region of wonders, I find
That light-footed Fancy leaves Truth far behind;
Or, at least, like Hippomenes, turns her astray
By the golden illusion he flings in her way
T. Moore.

Hippopotamus, symbol of impiety and ingratitude. Lear says that "ingratitude in a child is more hideous than the sea monster."

The hippopotamus killeth his sire, and ravisheth his dam.—Baudry, *Travels* (1618).

Hippotades (4 syl.), Eolus the wind-god, son of Hippota.

[He] questioned every gust of rugged wings
That blows from off each beaked promontory:
They knew not of his story;
And age Hippotades their answer brings,
That not a blast was from his dungeon strayed.

Milton, *Lycidas*, 93, etc. (1638).

Hiren, a trumpet. From Peele's play *The Turkish Mahomet and Hyren the Fair Greek* (1584).

In Italian called a court-corn; in Spanish a margarite; in French an ocarina; in English . . . a pump.

"There be sirens in the sea of the world. Syrens? Sirens, as they are now called. What a number of these sirens (Sirens), cockatrices, court-giants, in plain English, harlots, swimme amongst us!"—Adams, *Spiritual Purgator* (1615).

Hiroux (*Jean*), the French "Bill Sikes," with all the tragic elements eliminated.

Pres. Where do you live? *Jean*. Haven't got any.

Pres. Where were you born? *Jean*. At Galard.

Pres. Where is that? *Jean*. At Galard.

Pres. What department? *Jean*. Galard.

Henri Monnier, *Popular Scenes drawn with Pen and Ink* (1855).

Hislop (*John*), the old carrier at Old St. Ronan's.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.).

Hispania, Spain.

Historicus, the *nom de plume* of Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, for many years the most slashing writer in the *Saturday Review*, and a writer in the *Times*.

History (*Father of*). Herodotos, the Greek historian, is so called by Cicero (B.C. 484-408).

History (*Father of Ecclesiastical*), Polygnotos of Thasos (fl. B.C. 463-435). The Venerable Bede is so called sometimes (672-735).

History (*Father of French*), Andre Duchesne (1584-1640).

Histrio-mastix, a tirade against theatrical exhibitions, by William Fynde (1632).

Ho'amen, an Indian tribe settled on a south branch of the Missouri, having Az'tlan for their imperial city. The Az'tecas conquered the tribe, deposed the queen, and seized their territory by right of conquest. When Madoc landed on the American shore, he took the part of the Hoamen, and succeeded in restoring them to their rights. The Aztecs then migrated to Mexico (twelfth century).—Southey, *Madoc* (1805).

Hoare (1 syl.), 87, Fleet Street, London. The golden bottle displayed over the fanlight is the sign of James Hoare, a cooper, who founded the bank. The legend is that it contains the leather bottle or purse of James Hoare, and the half-crown with which he started business in 1677.

Hob Miller of Twyford, an insurgent.—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

Hob or **Happer**, miller at St. Mary's Convent.

Mysie Happer, the miller's daughter. She marries sir Pierce Shafton.—Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth).

Hobbes's Voyage, a leap in the dark. Thomas Hobbes, on the point of death, said, "Now I am about to take my last voyage, a great leap in the dark" (1588-1679).

This enough I'll not ful So now I am in for
Hobbes's voyage—a great leap in the dark [this leap was
matrimony].—Vaughan *The Provoked Wife* v. 3
(1677)

Hob'bidance (i. sul.), the prince of dumbness, and one of the five fiends that possessed "poor Tom."—Shakespeare, *King Lear*, act iv. sc. 1 (1603).

* * This name is taken from Har-nett's *Declaration of Epigonus Popish Impositions* (1561-1631).

Hobbie O'Sorbie'trees, one of the huntsmen near Charlie's Hope farm.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Hob'bima (*The English*) John Crome of Norwich, whose last words were "O Hobbin' r, Hobbima, how I do love thee" (1769 1821).

Hob'bima (*The Scotch*). P. Nasmyth (1831-)

* * Minderhout Hobbima, a famous wind-cape painter of Amsterdam (1638-1793).

Hobbinol. (See **HOBINOL**.)

Hobbler or **CROPPING**, Jehan de Meung, the French poet, who was lame (1260-1320). Meung was called by his contemporaries *Père de l'Éloquence*.

* * Irtacus, the Greek elegiac poet, was called "Hobbler" because he introduced the alternate pentameter verse, which is one foot shorter than the old heroic metre.

Hobbler (*The Rev. Dr.*), at Illieslaw Castle, one of the Jacobite conspirators with the laird of Illieslaw.—Sir W. Scott, *The Black Dwarf* (time, Anne).

Hobby-de-Hoy, a lad from 14 to 21.

1-7 The first seven years bring up as a child
7-14 The next to learning for waxing too wild
14-21 The next to keep under sir H. biard de Hoy.
21-28 The next, a man, and no longer a boy
T. Tupper *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*, l. (1867)

Hobby-horse, in the morris-dance, a pasteboard horse which a man carries and dances about in, displaying tricks of legerdemain, such as threading a needle, running daggers through his cheeks, etc. The horse had a ladle in its mouth for

the collection of half-pence. The colour of the hobby-horse was a reddish white, and the man inside wore a doublet, red on one side and yellow on the other. (See **MORRIS-DANCE**.)

No They should be morris dancers by their gingle, but they have no napkins.

Coc No nor a hobby-horse.—Den Jonson, *The Metamorphosed Trapesier*

Hobby-horse, a favourite pursuit, a corruption of *hobby-hause* ("hawk-tossing"), a favourite diversion in the days of falconry. The term has become confounded with the wicker hobby-horse, in which some one, being placed, was made to take part in a morris-dance.

Why can't you ride your hobby-horse without desiring to place me on a pillion behind you?—Sheridan, *The Critic* l. 1 (1779)

Hobby-horse (*The*), one of the masquers at Kennaquhair Abbey.—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth).

Hobinol or **Hobbinol** is Gabriel Harvey, physician, LL.D., a friend and college chum of Edmund Spenser the poet. Spenser, in his ecl. iv., makes Thetot inquire, "What gars thee to weep?" and Hobinol replies it is because his friend Colin, having been flouted by Rosalind (ecl. i.), has broken his pipe and seems heart-broken with grief. Thetot then begs Hobinol to sing to him one of Colin's own songs, and Hobinol sings the lay of "Elisa queen of the shepherds" (*queen Elizabeth*), daughter of Synnax and Pan (*Anne Boleyn and Henry VIII.*). He says Phœbus thrust out his golden head to gaze on her, and was amazed to see a sun on earth brighter and more dazzling than his own. The Graces requested she might make a fourth grace, and she was received amongst them and reigned with them in heaven. The shepherds then stewed flowers to the queen, and Elisa dismissed them, saying that at the proper season she would reward them with ripe damsons (ecl. iv.). Ecl. ix. is a dialogue between Hobinol and Diggon Davie, upon Popish abuses. (See **DIGGON DAVIE**.)—Spenser, *Shepherd's Calendar* (1572).

Hobnel'ia, a shepherdess, in love with Lubberkin, who disregarded her. She tried by spells to win his love, and after every spell she said:

With my sharp heel I three times mark the ground,
And turn me thrice around around around.

Gay, *Pastorals*, iv. (1714).

(An imitation of Virgil's *Ecl.*, viii. "Pharmacutria.")

Hob'son (*Tobias*), a carrier who lived

at Cambridge in the seventeenth century. He kept a livery stable, but obliged the university students to take his hacks in rotation. Hence the term *Hobson's choice* came to signify "this or none." Milton (in 1660) wrote two humorous poems on the death of the old carrier.

Hochspring'en (*The young duke of*), introduced in Donnerhugel's narrative.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Hocus (*Humphry*), "the attorney" into whose hands John Bull and his friends put the law-suit they carried on against Lewis Huboon (*Louis XIV.*). Of course, Humphry Hocus is John Churchill, duke of Marlborough, who commanded the army employed against the Grand Monarque.

Hocus was an old cunning attorney, and though this was the first considerable suit he was ever engaged in, he showed himself superior in address to most of his profession. . . . He always kept good clerks. He loved money, was smooth-tongued, gave good words, and seldom lost his temper. . . . He provided plentifully for his family; but he loved himself better than them all. The neighbours reported that he was hen-pecked, which was impossible by such a mild-spirited woman as his wife was [*his wife was a desperate termagant*].—Dr. Arbuthnot, *History of John Bull*, v. (1713).

Hodei'rah (3 syl.), husband of Zei'nab (2 syl.) and father of Thalaba. He died while Thalaba was a mere lad.—Southey, *Thalaba the Destroyer*, i. (1797).

Hodeken (i.e. *little hut*), a German kobold or domestic fairy, noted for his little felt hat.

Hö'der, the Scandinavian god of darkness, typical of night. He is called the blind old god. Balder is the god of light, typical of day. According to fable, Höder killed Balder with an arrow made of mistletoe, but the gods restored him to life again.

Höder, the blind old god,
Whose feet are shod with silence.
Longfellow, *Tegner's Death*.

Hodge, Gammer Gurton's goodman, whose breeches she was repairing when she lost her needle.—Mr. S. Master of Arts, *Gammer Gurton's Needle* (1551).

* * Mr. S. is said to be J. Still, afterwards bishop of Bath and Wells, but in 1551 he was only eight years old.

Hodges (*John*), one of Waverley's servants.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Hodges (*Joe*), landlord of Bertram, by the lake near Merwyn Hall.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Hodge'son (*Gaffer*), a puritan.—Sir

W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Hoel (2 syl.), king of the Armorican Britons, and nephew of king Arthur. Hoel sent an army of 15,000 men to assist his uncle against the Saxons (501). In 509, being driven from his kingdom by Clovis, he took refuge in England; but in 513 he recovered his throne, and died in 545.

[*Arthur*], calling to his aid
His kinsman Hoel, brought from Brittany the less,
Their armies they unite . . . (*and conquer the Saxons at Lincoln*)

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, iv. (1612).

Hoel, son of prince Hoel and Lla'ian. Prince Hoel was slain in battle by his half-brother David king of North Wales, and Lla'ian, with her son, followed the fortunes of prince Madoc, who migrated to North America. Young Hoel was kidnapped by Ocell'opan, an Aztec, and carried to Az'tlan for a propitiatory sacrifice to the Aztec gods. He was confined in a cavern without food; but Co'at'l, a young Aztec wife, took pity on him, visited him, supplied him with food, and assisted Madoc to release him.—Southey, *Madoc* (1805).

Hörnescar, a German mode of punishment, which consisted in carrying a dog on the shoulders for a certain number of miles.

Plusieurs comtes accusés de malversation, de la peine humaine du *hörnescar*, peine consistant à faire porter un chien pendant plusieurs milles sur les épaules du condamné.—P. W. Cocher, *L'Empire d'Allemagne*.

Ho'garth (*William*), called "The Juvenal of Painters" (1695-1764).

Ho'garth (*The Scottish*), David Allan (1744-1796).

Hogarth of Novelists, Henry Fielding (1707-1754).

Hog Lane, Whitechapel, London; afterwards called "Petticoat Lane," and now "Middlesex Street."

Hohenlin'den, in Bavaria, famous for the battle fought in November, 1801, between the Austrians under Klenau, and the French under Moreau. The French remained the victors, with 10,000 prisoners.

Thi morn; but scarce yon level sun
Can pierce the war-clouds rolling dun,
Where furious Frank and fiery Hun
Shout in their sulphurous canopy.
Campbell, *Battle of Hohenlinden* (1801).

Hold'enough (*Master Nehemiah*), a presbyterian preacher, ejected from his pulpit by a military preacher.—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Holiday. When Anaxag'oras was dying, and was asked what honour should be conferred on him, he replied, "Give the boys a holiday" (n.c. 500-428).

Holiday (*Erasmus*), schoolmaster in the Vale of Whitehorse.—Sir W. Scott, *Kennilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Holiday Phrases, set speeches, high-flown phrases. So holiday *manners*, holiday *clothes*, meaning the "best" or those put on to make the best appearance. Hotspur, speaking of a fop sent to demand his prisoners, says to the king:

In many holiday and lady terms

He questioned me

1 *Henry IV* act i sc 3 (1597).

Holipher'nes (4 *syl.*), called "English Henry," one of the Christian knights in the allied army of Godfrey, in the first crusade. He was slain by Dragut'es (3 *syl.*). (See *Holopher'nes*.)—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered*, ix. (1575).

Holland. Voltaire took leave of this country of paradoxes in the alliteration following:—"Adieu! canaux, canards, canaille" (Adieu! dykes, ducks, and drunkards). Lord Byron calls it:

The waterland of Dutchmen and of ditches,

Whose juniper expresses its best juice.

The poor man a sparkling substitute for riches

Don Juan, x. 63 (1821)

Holland, one of the three districts of Lincolnshire. Where Boston stands used to be called "High Holland." The other two districts are, *Landsey*, the highest land; and *Kesteven*, the western part, famous for its heaths. **Holland**, the fen-lands in the south-east.

And for that part of me [*Lincoln*] which me "High Holland" call

Where Boston seated is, by plenteous Wytham's fall . . .

No other tract of land doth like abundance yield

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xxv (1622).

Holles Street (London). So called from John Holles duke of Newcastle, father of Henrietta Cavendish countess of Oxford and Mortimer. (See *HENRIETTA STREET*.)

Holman (*Lieutenant James*), the blind traveller (1787-1857).

Hol'opherne (*Thibault*), the great sophister, who, in the course of five years and three months, taught Gargantua to say his A B C backwards.—Rabelais, *Gargantua*, i. 14 (1533).

Holopher'nes (4 *syl.*), a pedantic schoolmaster, who speaks like a dictionary. The character is meant for John Florio, a teacher of Italian in London, who

published, in 1598, a dictionary called *A World of Words*. He provoked the retort by condemning wholesale the English dramas, which, he said, were "neither right comedies, nor right tragedies, but perverted histories without decorum." The following sentence is a specimen of the style in which he talked.

The deer was . . . in *anguis* (blood), ripe as a pome-water who now hangeth like a jewel in the ear of *caelo* (the sky, the welkin, the heaven); and anon falleth like a crab on the face of *terra* (the soil, the land, the earth).—Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost*, act iv. sc. 2 (1594).

* * **Holophernes** is an imperfect anagram of "Johnes Florio," the first and last letters being omitted.

Holy Bottle (*The Oracle of the*), the object of Pantagruel's search. He visited various lands with his friend Panurge (2 *syl.*), the last place being the island of Lantern-land, where the "bottle" was kept in an alabaster fount in a magnificent temple. When the party arrived at the sacred spot, the priestess threw something into the fount; whereupon the water began to bubble, and the word "Drink" issued from the "bottle." So the whole party set to drinking Falernian wine, and, being inspired with drunkenness, raved with prophetic madness; and so the romance ends.—Rabelais, *Pantagruel* (1545).

Like Pantagruel and his companions in quest of the "Oracle of the Bottle"—Sterna.

Holy Brotherhood (*The*), in Spain called *Santa Hermandad*, was an association for the suppression of highway robbery.

The thieves, . . . believing the Holy Brotherhood was coming, got up in a hurry and alarmed their companions.—Lesaige, *Gilt Blas*, i. 6 (1715).

Holy Island, Lindisfarne, in the German Sea, about eight miles from Berwick-upon-Tweed. It was once the see of the famous St. Cuthbert, but now the bishopric is that of Durham. The ruins of the old cathedral are still visible.

Ireland used to be so called, on account of its numerous saints.

Guernsey was so called in the tenth century, on account of the great number of monks residing there.

Rügen was so called by the Slavonic Varini.

Holy Maid of Kent, Elizabeth Barton, who incited the Roman Catholics to resist the progress of the Reformation, and pretended to act under divine inspiration. She was executed in 1584 for "predicting" that the king (Henry

VIII.) would die a sudden death if he divorced queen Katharine and married Anne Boleyn. At one time she was thought to be inspired with a prophetic gift, and even the lord chancellor, sir Thomas More, was inclined to think so.

Holy Mother of the Russians. Moscow is so called.

Holywell Street, London. So called from a spring of water "most sweet, salubrious, and clear, whose runnels murmur over the shining stones."

* * Other similar wells in the suburbs of London were Clerkenwell and St. Clement's Well.

Home, Sweet Home. The words of this popular song are by John Howard Payne, an American. It is introduced in his melodrama called *Clari or The Maid of Milan*. The music is by sir Henry Bishop.

Homer (The British). Milton is so called on Gray's monument in Westminster Abbey.

No more the Grecian muse univalled reigns;
To Britain let the nations homage pay;
She felt a Homer's fire in Milton's strains,
A Pindar's rapture in the lyre of Gray.

Homer (The Casket), an edition of *Homer* corrected by Aristotle, which Alexander the Great carried about with him, and placed in the golden casket richly studded with gems, found in the tent of Darius. Alexander said there was but one thing in the world worthy to be kept in so precious a casket, and that was Aristotle's *Homer*.

Homer (The Celtic), Ossian, son of Fingal king of Morven.

Homer (The Oriental), Ferdusi, the Persian poet, who wrote the *Châh Nâmeh* or history of the Persian kings. It contains 120,000 verses, and was the work of thirty years (940-1020).

Homer (The Prose). Henry Fielding the novelist is called by Byron "The Prose Homer of Human Nature" (1707-1764).

Homer (The Scottish), William Wilkie, author of *The Epigoniad* (1721-1772).

Homer of our Dramatic Poets (The). So Shakespeare is called by Dryden (1664-1618).

Shakespeare was the Homer of father of our dramatic poets; Jonson was the Virgil. I admit rare Ben, but I love Shakespeare.—Dryden.

Homer of Terra's (The). Ariosto

was called by Tasso, *Omero Ferraresè* (1474-1588).

Homer of the Franks (The). Angilbert was so called by Charlemagne (died 814).

Homer of the French Drama (The). Pierre Corneille was so called by sir Walter Scott (1606-1684).

Homer of Philosophers (The), Plato (B.C. 429-347).

Homer the Younger, Philiscos, one of the seven Pleiad poets of Alexandria, in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphos.

Homer a Cure for Ague. It is an old superstition that if the fourth book of the *Iliad* is laid under the head of a patient suffering from quartan ague, it will cure him at once. Serenus Sammonicus, preceptor of Gordian, a noted physician, says:

Mœnia Iliados quantum supponit timent.
Proc. 50.

Homeric Characters.

AGAMEMNON, haughty and imperious; ACHILLES, brave, impatient of command, and relentless; DIOMEDE, brave as Achilles, but obedient to authority; AJAX the Greater, a giant in stature, fool-hardy, arrogant, and conceited; NESTOR, a sage old man, garrulous on the glories of his youthful days; ULYSSES, wise, crafty, and arrogant; PAECLOS, a gentle friend; THERSITES, a scurrilous demagogue.

HECTOR, the protector and father of his country, a brave soldier, an affectionate husband, a wise counsellor, and a model prince; SARPEDON, the favourite of the gods, gallant and generous; PARIS, a gallant and a fop; TROILUS, "the prince of chivalry;" PRIAM, a broken-spirited old monarch.

HELEN, a heartless beauty, faithless, and fond of pleasure; ANDROMACHÉ, a fond young mother and affectionate wife; CASSANDRA, a querulous, croaking prophetess; HECUBA, an old she-bear robbed of her whelps.

Homespun (Zekiel), a farmer of Castleton. Being turned out of his farm, he goes to London to seek his fortune. Though quite illiterate, he has warm affections, noble principles, and a most ingenuous mind. Zekiel wins £20,000 by a lottery ticket, bought by his deceased father.

Cicely Homespun, sister of Zekiel, be-
2 c

trothed to Dick Dowlas (for a short time the Hon. Dick Dowlas). When Cicely went to London with her brother, she took a situation with Caroline Dormer. Miss Dormer married "the heir-at-law" of baron Duberly, and Cicely married Dick Dowlas.—G. Colman, *The Heir-at-Law* (1797).

Hominy (*Mrs.*), philosopher and authoress, wife of major Hominy, and "mother of the modern Gracchi," as she called her daughter, who lived at New Thermopylae, three days this side of "Eden," in America. Mrs. Hominy was considered by her countrymen a "very choice spirit."—C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1844).

Homo, man. Said to be a corruption of OMO; the two O's represent the two eyes, and the M the rest of the human face. Danté says the gaunt face of a starved man re-embles the letter "m."

Who read the name
For man upon his forehead, there the M
Had traced most ; lamely
Danté, *Purgatory*, xxiii (1306).

* * The two downstrokes represent the contour, and the V of the letter represents the nose. Hence the human face is 1°Y°1.

Honest George. General George Monk, duke of Albemarle, was so called by the Cromwellites (1608–1670).

Honest Man. Diogenes, being asked one day what he was searching for so diligently that he needed the light of a lantern in broad day, replied, "An honest man."

Searched with lantern light to find an honest man
Southey, *Loderick*, etc., xxi. (1814).
Still will he hold his lantern up to scan
The face of monarchs for an honest man
Byron, *Age of Bronze*, x. (1821).

Honest Thieves (*The*). The "thieves" are Ruth and Arabella, two heiresses, brought up by justice Day, trustee of the estates of Ruth and guardian of Arabella. The two girls wish to marry colonel Careless and captain Manly, but do not know how to get possession of their property, which is in the hands of justice Day. It so happens that Day goes to pay a visit, and the two girls, finding the key of his strong box, help themselves to the deeds, &c., to which they are respectively entitled. Mrs. Day, on her return, accuses them of robbery; but Manly says, "Madam, they have taken nothing but what is their own. They are honest thieves, I assure you."—T. Knight (a farce).

* * This is a mere *risfamento* of *The Committee* (1670), by the Hon. sir R. Howard. Most of the names are identical, but "captain Manly" is substituted for colonel Blunt.

Honesty. Timour used to boast that during his reign a child might carry a purse of gold from furthest east to furthest west of his vast empire without fear of being robbed or molested.—Gibbon, *Decline and Fall*, etc. (1776–88).

A similar state of things existed in Ireland, brought about by the administration of king Brien. A young lady of great beauty, adorned with jewels, undertook a journey alone from one end of the kingdom to the other; but no attempt was made upon her honour, nor was she robbed of her jewels.—Warner, *History of Ireland*, i. 10.

* * Thomas Moore has made this the subject of one of his *Irish Melodies*, i. ("Rich and Rare were the Gems she Wore," 1814).

Honey. Glaucus, son of Minos, was smothered in a cask of honey.

Honeycomb (*Will*), a fine gentleman, the great authority on the fashions of the day. He was one of the members of the imaginary club from which the *Spectator* issued.—*The Spectator* (1711–1713).

Sir Roger de Coverley, a country gentleman, to whom reference was made when matters connected with rural affairs were in question; Will Honeycomb gave law on all things concerning the gay world; captain Bently stood up for the army; and sir Andrew Freeport represented the commercial interest.—Chambers, *English Literature*, i. 803.

Honeycombe (*Mr.*), the uxorious husband of Mrs. Honeycombe, and father of Polly. Self-willed, passionate, and tyrannical. He thinks to bully Polly out of her love-nonsense, and by locking her in her chamber to keep her safe, forgetting that "love laughs at locksmiths," and "where there's a will there's a way."

Mrs. *Honeycombe*, the dram-drinking, maudling, foolish wife of Mr. Honeycombe, always ogling him, calling him "lovey," "sweeting," or "dearie," but generally muzzy, and obfuscated with cordials or other messes.

Polly Honeycombe, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Honeycombe; educated by novels, and as full of romance as don Quixote. Mr. Ledger, a stock-broker, pays his addresses to her; but she hates him, and determines to elope with Mr. Scribble, an attorney's clerk, and nephew

of her nurse. This folly, however, is happily interrupted. — G. Colman the elder, *Polly Honeycombe* (1760).

Honeyman (*Charles*), a free-and-easy clergyman, of social habits and fluent speech. — Thackeray, *The Newcomes* (1855).

Honeymoon (*The*), a comedy by J. Tobin (1804). The general scheme resembles that of the *Taming of the Shrew*, viz., breaking-in an unruly colt of high mettle to the harness of wifely life. The duke of Aranza marries the proud, overbearing, but beautiful Juliana, eldest daughter of Balhazar. After marriage, he takes her to a mean hut, and pretends he is only a peasant, who must work for his daily bread, and that his wife must do the household drudgery. He acts with great gentleness and affection; and by the end of the month, Juliana, being thoroughly reformed, is introduced to the castle, where she finds that her husband after all is the duke, and that she is the duchess of Aranza. It is an excellent and well-written comedy.

Honeywood, "the good-natured man," whose property is made the prey of swindlers. His uncle, sir William Honeywood, in order to rescue him from sharpers, causes him to be seized for a bill to which he has lent his name "to a friend who absconded." By this arrest the young man is taught to discriminate between real friends and designing knaves. Honeywood dotes on Miss Richard, but fancies she loves Mr. Lofty, and therefore forbears to avow his love; eventually, however, all comes right. Honeywood promises to "reserve his pity for real distress, and his friendship for true merit."

Though inclined to the right, [he] had not courage to condemn the wrong. [His] charity was but injustice; [his] benevolence but weakness; and [his] friendship but credulity. — Act v.

Sir William Honeywood, uncle of Mr. Honeywood "the good-natured man." Sir William sees with regret the faults of his nephew, and tries to correct them. He is a dignified and high-minded gentleman. — Goldsmith, *The Good-natured Man* (1767).

Hono'ra, daughter of general Archas "the loyal subject" of the great-duke of Moscovia, and sister of Viola. — Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Loyal Subject* (1618).

Hono'ria, a fair but haughty dame,

greatly loved by Theodore of Ravenna; but the lady "hated him alone," and "the more he loved the more she disdained." One day, she saw the ghost of Guido Cavalcanti hunting with two mastiffs a damsel who despised his love and who was doomed to suffer a year for every month she had tormented him. Her torture was to be hunted by dogs, torn to pieces, disemboweled, and restored to life again every Friday. This vision so acted on the mind of Honoria, that she no longer resisted the love of Theodore, but, "with the full consent of all, she changed her state." — Dryden, *Theodore and Honoria* (a poem).

* * This tale is from Boccaccio, *Decameron* (day v. 8).

Honour (*Mrs.*), the waiting gentlewoman of Sophia Western. — Fielding, *Tom Jones* (1749).

This is worse than Sophy Western and Mrs. Honour about Tom Jones's broken aim. — Prof. J. Wilson.

Honour and Glory Griffiths. Captain Griffiths, in the reign of William IV., was so called, because he used to address his letters to the Admiralty, to "Their Honours and Glories at the Admiralty."

Honour of the Spear, a tournament.

He came to Runa's echoing halls, and sought the honour of the spear. — Chaucer, *The War of the Roses*.

Honours (*Crushed by His or Her*). Tarpeia (3 syl.), daughter of Tarpeius (governor of the citadel of Rome), promised to open the gates to Tatius, if his soldiers would give her the ornaments they wore on their arms. As the soldiers entered the gate, they threw on her their shields, and crushed her to death, saying, "These are the ornaments we Sabines wear on our arms."

Draco, the Athenian legislator, was crushed to death in the theatre of Ægina by the number of caps and cloaks showered on him by the audience, as a mark of honour.

Elagabalus, the Roman emperor, invited the leading men of Rome to a banquet, and, under pretence of showing them honour, rained roses upon them till they were smothered to death.

Hood (*Robin*), a famous English outlaw. Stow places him in the reign of Richard I., but others make him live at divers periods between Cœur de Lion and Edward II. His chief haunt was Sherwood Forest, in Nottinghamshire. Ancien

ballads abound with anecdotes of his personal courage, his skill in archery, his generosity, and great popularity. It is said that he robbed the rich, but gave largely to the poor, and protected women and children with chivalrous magnanimity. According to tradition, he was treacherously bled to death by a nun, at the command of his kinsman, the prior of Kirkless, in Notts.

Stukeley asserts that Robin Hood was Robert Fitzooth, earl of Huntingdon, and it is probable that his name *ad*, like *capet* given to the French king Hugues, refers to the cipe or hood which he usually wore.

** The chief incidents of his life are recorded by Stow. Ritson has collected a volume of songs, ballads, and anecdotes called *Robin Hood . . . that Celebrated English Outlaw* (1795). Sir W. Scott has introduced him in his novel called *Ivanhoe*, which makes the outlaw contemporary with Cœur de Lion.

Robin Hood's Men. The most noted of his followers were Little John, whose surname was Naylor, his chaplain friar Tuck; William Scarlet, Scathelooke (2 syl.), or Scadlock, sometimes called two brothers; Little Stuffy or Stukely; Mutch the miller's son; and the mud Marian.

Chief beside the butte there stand
Bold Robin Hood and all his band
Friar Tuck with st aff and cowl
Old Scall clooke (2 syl) with his surly scowl,
Maid Marian fair as ivory be ne
Scarlet, and Mutch, and Little John

Sir W. Sc. II

Hookem (*H*), partner of lawyer Chippurse at Waverley Honour—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Hop (*Robin*), the hop plant.

Get into thy by yard for now it is time
To teach Robin Hop on his shins how to climb
T. Tupper, *The Hundred Points of Good Husbandry* all 17 (1797)

Hope. The name of the first woman, according to Grecian mythology, was Pandora, made by Hephaestus (*Vulcan*) out of earth. She was called Pandora ("all-gifted") because all the deities contributed something to her charms. She married Epimetheus (4 syl.), in whose house was a box which no mortal might open. Curiosity induced Pandora to peep into it, when out flew all the ills of humanity, and she had just time to close the lid to prevent the escape of Hope also.

When man and nature mourned their first decay . . .
All, all forebode the friendless, giddy mind,
But Hope—the charmer lingered still behind.
Campbell, *Pleasures of Hope*, I. (1790).

Hope (The Bard of), Thomas Campbell, who wrote *The Pleasures of Hope*, in two parts (1777–1844).

Hope (The Cape of Good), originally called "The Cape of Storms."

Similarly, the Euxine (i.e. "hospitable") Sea was originally called by the Greeks the Axine (i.e. "the inhospitable") Sea.

** For the "Spirit of the Cape," see ADMASTOR.

Hope the Motive Power of All.

The ambitious prince doth hope to conquer all;
The dukes, earls, lords and knights hope to be kings;
The peevish boy to push few peevish pail;
The lawyers hope to purchase wondrous things;
The merchants hope for no less reckonings;
The peasant hopes to get a fennel [fern] at least;
All men are giddy where Hope doth hold the feast.
G. Gascoigne, *The Fruits of Warre*, 88 (died 1577).

Hope Diamond (*The*), a blue brilliant, weighing 44½ carats.

It is supposed that this diamond is the same as the blue diamond bought by Louis XIV. in 1663, of Tavernier. It weighed in the rough 112½ carats, and after being cut 67½ carats. In 1792 it was lost. In 1830, Mr. Daniel Eliason came into possession of a blue diamond without any antecedent history; this was bought by Mr. Henry Thomas Hope, and is called "The Hope Diamond."

Hope of Troy (*The*), Hector.

[He] stood against them, as the Hope of Troy
Against the Greeks
Shakespeare, *Henry VI.* act II. sc. 1 (1599)

Hopeful, a companion of Christian after the death of Faithful at Vanity Fair.—Bunyan, *The Pilgrim's Progress*, I. (1678).

Hope-on-High Bomby, a pun-tanical character, drawn by Beaumont and Fletcher.

"Well," said Wildrake, "I think I can make a Hope-on-High Bomby as well as thou canst."—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock*, VII.

Hopkins (*Matthew*), of Manningtree, in Essex, the witch-finder. In one year he caused sixty persons to be hanged as reputed witches.

Between three and four thousand persons suffered death for witchcraft between 1643 and 1661.—Dr. Z. Gray.

Hopkins (*Nicholas*), a Chartreux friar, who prophesied "that neither the king [Henry VIII.] nor his heirs should prosper, but that the duke of Buckingham should govern England."

1st Gen. That devil monk, Hopkins, hath made this vile chief.

2nd Gen. That was he that fed him with his prophesies
Shakespeare, *Henry VIII.* act II. sc. 1 (1601).

Hop-o'-my-Thumb, a character in several nursery tales. Tom Thumb and Hop-o'-my-thumb are not the same, although they are often confounded with each other. Tom Thumb was the son of peasants, knighted by king Arthur, and was killed by a spider; but Hop-o'-my-thumb was a nix, the same as the German *claumling*, the French *le petit ponce*, and the Scotch *Tom-a-lin* or *Tamlane*. He was not a human dwarf, but a fay of usual fairy proportions.

You Stump-o'-the-gutter, you Hop-o'-my-thumb,
Your husband must from Lilliput come.
Kane O'Hara, *Midas* (1778).

Horace, son of Oronte (2 syl.) and lover of Agnes. He first sees Agnes in a balcony, and takes off his hat in passing. Agnes returns his salute, "pour ne point manquer à la civilité." He again takes off his hat, and she again returns the compliment. He bows a third time, and she returns his "politeness" a third time. "Il passe, vient, repasse, et toujours me fait a chaque fois révérence, et moi nouvelle révérence aussi je lui rendois." An intimacy is soon established, which ripens into love. Oronte tells his son he intends him to marry the daughter of Enrique (2 syl.), which he refuses to do; but it turns out that Agnes is in fact Enrique's daughter, so that love and obedience are easily reconciled.—Molière, *L'école des Femmes* (1662).

Horace (*The English*). Ben Jonson is so called by Dekker the dramatist (1574-1637).

Cowley was preposterously called by George duke of Buckingham "The Pindar, Horace, and Virgil of England" (1618-1667).

Horace (*The French*), Jean Macrinus or Salmon (1490-1557).

Pierre Jean de Beranger is called "The Horace of France," and "The French Burns" (1780-1857).

Horace (*The Portuguese*), A. Ferreira (1528-1569).

Horace (*The Spanish*). Both Lupercio Argensola and his brother Bartolome are so called.

Horace de Brienne (2 syl.), engaged to Diana de Lascours; but after the discovery of Ogari'ta [*alias* Martha, Diana's sister], he falls in love with her, and marries her with the free consent of his former choice.—E. Swirling, *The Orphan of the Frozen Sea* (1856).

Horatia, daughter of Horatius "the

Roman father." She was engaged to Caius Curiatius, whom her surviving brother slew in the well-known combat of the three Romans and three Albans. For the purpose of being killed, she insulted her brother Publius in his triumph, and spoke disdainfully of his "patriotic love," which he preferred to filial and brotherly affection. In his anger he stabbed his sister with his sword.—Whitehead, *The Roman Father* (1741).

Hora'tio, the intimate friend of prince Hamlet.—Shakespeare, *Hamlet Prince of Denmark* (1596).

Hora'tio, the friend and brother-in-law of lord Al'tamont, who discovers by accident that Calista, lord Altamont's bride, has been seduced by Lothario, and informs lord Altamont of it. A duel ensues between the bridegroom and the libertine, in which Lothario is killed; and Calista stabs herself.—N. Rowe, *The Fair Penitent* (1703).

Horatius, "the Roman father." He is the father of the three Horatii chosen by the Roman senate to espouse the cause of Rome against the Albans. He glories in the choice, preferring his country to his offspring. His daughter, Horatia, was espoused to one of the Curatii, and was slain by her surviving brother for taunting him with murder under the name of patriotism. The old man now renounced his son, and would have given him up to justice, but king and people interposed in his behalf.

Publius Horatius, the surviving son of "the Roman father." He pretended flight, and as the Curatii pursued, "but not with equal speed," he slew them one by one as they came up.—Whitehead, *The Roman Father* (1741).

Horatius [Cocles], captain of the bridge-gate over the Tiber. When Por-sena brought his host to replace Tarquin on the throne, the march on the city was so sudden and rapid, that the consul said, "The foe will be upon us before we can cut down the bridge." Horatius exclaimed, "If two men will join me, I will undertake to give the enemy play till the bridge is cut down." Spurius Lartius and Herminius volunteered to join him in this bold enterprise. Three men came against them and were cut down. Three others met the same fate. Then the lord of Luna came with his band "which none but he could wield," but the Tuscan was also despatched. Horatius

then ordered his two companions to make good their escape, and they just crossed the bridge as it fell in with a crash. The bridge being down, Horatius threw himself into the Tiber and swam safe to shore, amidst the applauding shouts of both armies.—Lord Macaulay, *Lays of Ancient Rome* ("Horatius," 1812).

Horehound (2 *syl.*) or *Marrubium vulgare* ("white horehound"), used in coughs and pulmonary disorders, either in the form of tea or solid candy. Black horehound or *Bullöta nigra* is recommended in hysteria.

For comforting the spleen and liver, get for juice
Pale horehound.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xlii. (1613).

Horn (*The Cape*). So named by Schouten, a Dutch mariner, who first rounded it. He was born at Hoorn, in North Holland, and named the cape after his own native town.

Horn (*King*), hero of a French metrical romance, the original of our *Childe Horne* or *The Geste of Kyng Horn*. The French romance is ascribed to Mestre Thomas; and Dr. Percy thinks the English romance is of the twelfth century, but this is probably at least a century too early.

Horn of Chastity and Fidelity.

Morgan la Faye sent king Arthur a drinking-horn, from which no lady could drink who was not true to her husband, and no knight who was not feal to his liege lord. Sir Lamorake sent this horn as a taunt to sir Mark king of Cornwall.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, ii. 34 (1470).

Ariosto's enchanted cup.

The cuckold's drinking-horn, from which no "cuckold could drink without spilling the liquor." (See CARADOC, p. 164.)

La coupe enchantée of Lafontaine. (See CHASTITY.)

Horné, in the proverb *I'll chance it, as old Horne dul his neck*, refers to Horne, a clergyman in Nottinghamshire, who committed murder, but escaped to the Continent. After several years, he determined to return to England, and when told of the danger of so doing, replied, "I'll chance it." He did chance it; but being apprehended, was tried, condemned, and executed.—*The Newgate Calendar*.

Horner (*Jack*), the little boy who sat in a corner to eat his Christmas pie, and thought himself wondrously clever be-

cause he contrived to pull out a plum with his thumb.

Little Jack Horner sat in a corner,
Eating his Christmas pie;
He put in his thumb, and pulled out a plum,
Saying, "What a good boy am I!"

Nursery Rhyme.

In *Notes and Queries*, xvi. 156, several explanations are offered, ascribing a political meaning to the words quoted—Jack Horner being elevated to a king's messenger or king's steward, and the "plum" pulled out so cleverly being a valuable deed which the messenger abstracted.

Horse. The first to ride and tame a horse for the use of man was Melizyrus king of Thessaly. (See MELIZYRUS.)

Horse (*The Black*), the 7th Dragoon Guards (not the 7th Dragoons). They have black velvet facings, and their plume is black and white. At one time they rode black horses.

Horse (*The Green*), the 5th Dragoon Guards. (These are called "The Princess Charlotte of Wales' . . .") Facings dark green velvet, but the plume is red and white.

Horse (*The White*), the 3rd Dragoon Guards. (These are called "The Prince of Wales' . . .")

* * * All the Dragoon Guards have velvet facings, except the 6th (or "Carabinieri"), which have white cloth facings. By "facings" are meant the collar and cuffs.

N.B.—"The white horse within the Garter" is not the heraldic insignia of the White Horse Regiment or 3rd Dragoon Guards, but of the 3rd Hussars (or "The King's Own"), who have also a white plume. This regiment used to be called "The 3rd Light Dragoons."

Horse (*The Royal*), the Blues.

Horse (*The Wooden*), a huge horse constructed by Ulysses and Diomed, for secreting soldiers. The Trojans were told by Sinon it was an offering made by the Greeks to the sea-god, to ensure a safe home-voyage, adding that the blessing would pass from the Greeks to the Trojans if the horse were placed within the city walls. The credulous Trojans drew the monster into the city; but at night Sinon released the soldiers from the horse and opened the gates to the Greek army. The sentinels were slain, the city fired in several places, and the inhabitants put to the sword. The

tale of the "Wooden Horse" forms no part of Homer's *Iliad*, but is told by Virgil in his *Æneid*. Virgil borrowed the tale from Arctinos of Miletus, one of the Cyclic poets, who related the story of the "Wooden Horse" and the "burning of Troy."

* * A very similar stratagem was employed in the seventh century A.D. by Abu Obeidah in the siege of Arrestan, in Syria. He obtained leave of the governor to deposit in the citadel some old lumber which impeded his march. Twenty boxes (filled with soldiers) were accordingly placed there, and Abu, like the Greeks, pretended to march homewards. At night the soldiers removed the sliding bottoms of the boxes, killed the sentries, opened the city gates, and took the town.—Ockley, *History of the Saracens*, i. 185.

The capture of Sark was effected by a similar trick. A gentleman of the Netherlands, with one ship, asked permission of the French to bury one of his crew in the chapel. The request was granted, but the coffin was full of arms. The pretended mourners, being well provided with arms, fell on the guards and took the island by surprise.—Percy, *Anecdotes*, 243.

Horse (Merlin's Wooden), Clavileno. This was the horse on which don Quixote effected the disenchantment of the infanta Antonomasia and others. (See CLAVILENO, p 194.)

Horse (The Enchanted), a wooden horse with two pegs. By turning one the horse rose into the air, and by turning the other it descended where and when the rider listed. It was given by an Indian to the shah of Persia, as a New Year's gift. (See FROUZ SHAH.)—*Arabian Nights* ("The Enchanted Horse").

Horse (The fifteen points of a good).

A good horse should have three properties of a man, three of a woman, three of a fox, three of a hare, and three of an ass. Of a man, bolder, prouder, and harder. Of a woman, fairer-breasted, fairer of heels, and easier to move. Of a fox, a fair tail, short ears, with a good trot. Of a hare, a gentle eye, a dry head, and well reynynge. Of an ass, a bygne chynne, a flat legge, and a good hoof.—*Wynkyn de Worde* (1495).

Horse-hair breeds Animals.

According to legend, if the hair of a horse is dropped into corrupted water, it will turn to an animal.

A horse-hair laid in a pale-full of turbid water, will in a short time stir, and become a living creature.—*Hollinshed, Description of England*, 284.

Horse Neighing. On the death of Smerdis, the several competitors for the Persian crown agreed that he whose

horse neighed first should be appointed king. The horse of Darius neighed first, and Darius was made king. Lord Brooke calls him a Scythian; he was son of Hytaspés the satrap.

The brave Scythian
Who found more sweetness in his horse's neighing
Than all the Phrygian, Dorian, Lydian playing.
Lord Brooke.

Horse Painted. Apellés of Cos painted Alexander's horse so wonderfully well that a real horse, seeing it, began to neigh at it, supposing it to be alive.

Myro the statuary made a cow so true to life that several bulls were deceived by it.

Velasquez painted a Spanish admiral so true to life that Felipe IV., mistaking it for the man, reproved the supposed officer sharply for wasting his time in a painter's studio, when he ought to be with his fleet.

Zeuxis painted some grapes so admirably that birds flew at them, thinking them real fruit.

Parrhasios of Ephesus painted a curtain so inimitably that Zeuxis thought it to be a real curtain, and bade the artist draw it aside that he might see the painting behind.

Quintin Matsys of Antwerp painted a bee on the outstretched leg of a fallen angel so naturally that when old Mandyn, the artist, returned to his studio, he tried to frighten it away with his pocket-handkerchief.

Horse of Brass (The), a present from the king of Araby and Ind to Cambuscan' king of Tartary. A person whispered in its ear where he wished to go, and having mounted, turned a pin, whereupon the brazen steed rose in the air as high as the rider wished, and within twenty-four hours landed him at the end of his journey.

This steed of brass, that easily and well
Can, in the space of a day natural, . . .
Bear on your body into every place
To which your heart's willeth for to pace.
Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Squire's Tale," 1388).

Horst (Conrade), one of the insurgents at Lidze.—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

Hortense' (2 syl.), the vindictive French maid-servant of lady Dedlock. In revenge for the partiality shown by lady Dedlock to Rosa the village beauty, Hortense murdered Mr. Tulkinghorn, and tried to throw the suspicion of the crime on lady Dedlock.—C. Dickens, *Bleak House* (1853).

Horten'sio, a suitor to Bianca the younger sister of Katharina "the Shrew." Katharina and Bianca are the daughters of Baptista.—Shakespeare, *Taming of the Shrew* (1594).

Hortensio, noted for his chivalrous love and valour.—Massinger, *The Bashful Lover* (1636).

Horwendillus, the court at which Hamlet lived.

This is that Hamlet . . . who lived at the court of Horwendillus, 500 years before we were born.—H. Elitt.

Hosier's Ghost (*Admiral*), a ballad by Richard Glover (1739). Admiral Hosier was sent with twenty sail to the Spanish West Indies, to block up the galleons of that country. He arrived at the Bastimentos, near Portobello, but had strict orders not to attack the foe. His men perished by disease but not in fight, and the admiral himself died of a broken heart. After Vernon's victory, Hosier and his 8000 men rose, "all in dreary hammocks shrouded, which for winding-sheets they wore," and lamented the cruel orders that forbade them to attack the foe, for "with twenty ships he surely could have achieved what Vernon did with only six." (See GRIFFITH.)

Hospital of Compassion, the house of correction.

A troop of alguazils carried me to the hospital of compassion.—Lesage, *Gil Blas*, vii. 7 (1735).

Hotspur. So Harry Percy was called from his fiery temper, over which he had no control.—Shakespeare, 1 *Henry IV.* (1597).

William Bensly [1733-1817] had "the true poetic enthusiasm . . . None that I remember possessed even a portion of that fine madness which he threw out in Hotspur's fine rant about glory. His voice had the duration and at times the inspiring effect of the trumpet"—C. Lamb.

Hotspur of Debate (*The*), lord Derby, called by lord Lytton, in *New Timon*, "The Rupert of Debate" (1799-1869).

Houd (1 syl.), a prophet sent to preach repentance to the Adites (2 syl.), and to reprove their king Shedad for his pride. As the Adites and their king refused to hear the prophet, God sent on the kingdom first a drought of three years' duration, and then the Sarsar or icy wind for seven days, so that all the people perished. Houd is written "Hôpî" in Sale's *Korân*, i.

Then stood the prophet Houd and cried,
"Woe! woe to Irem! woe to Ad!
Death is gone up into her palaces!
Woe! woe! a day of guilt and punishment!
A day of desolation!"

Southey, *Thalaba the Destroyer*, i. 41 (1797).

Hough'ton (*Sergeant*), in Waverley's regiment.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Hounslow, one of a gang of thieves that conspire to break into lady Bountiful's house.—Farquhar, *The Beaux' Stratagem* (1703).

Houri, plu. **Houris**, the virgins of paradise; so called from their large black eyes (*hâr al ayn*). According to Mohammedan faith, an intercourse with these lovely women is to constitute the chief delight of the faithful in the "world to come."—*Al Korân*.

House judged by a Brick. Hierôclês, the compiler of a book of jests, tells us of a pedant who carried about a brick as a specimen of the house which he wished to sell.

He that tries to recommend Shakespeare by select quotations, will succeed like the pedant in Hierôclês, who when he offered his house to sale, carried a brick in his pocket as a specimen.—Dr Johnson, *Preface to Shakespeare*.

House of Fame, a magnificent palace erected on a lofty mountain of ice, and supported by rows of pillars on which are inscribed the names of illustrious poets. Here the goddess of fame sits on a throne, and dispenses her capricious judgments to the crowd below who come to seek her favours.—Chaucer, *House of Fame*.

House that Jack Built (*The*), a cumulative nursery story, in which every preceding statement is repeated after the introduction of a new one; thus:

- 1 [*This is*] the house that Jack built.
- 2 [*This is*] the malt that lay in . . .
- 3 [*This is*] the rat that eat . . .
- 4 [*This is*] the cat that killed . . .
- 5 [*This is*] the dog that worried . . .
- 6 [*This is*] the cow with the crumpled horn, that tossed . . .
- 7 [*This is*] the maiden all forlorn, that milked . . .
- 8 [*This is*] the nan all tattered and torn, that kissed . . .
- 9 This is the priest all shaven and shorn, that married . . .

A similar accumulation occurs in another nursery tale, with this difference—the several clauses are repeated twice: once by entreaty of the old woman to perform some service to get her pig to cross over a bridge that she may get home; and then the reverse way, when each begins the task requested of them. It begins with a statement that an old woman went to market to buy a pig; they came to a bridge, which the pig would not go over, so the old woman called to a stick, and said:

- 1 [*Stick, stick, beat pig, for*] pig won't go over the bridge and I shan't get home to-night.
- 2 [*Pig, pig*] beat stick, stick won't beat pig . . .

3. [Water, water] quench fire, fire won't . . .
 4. [Ox, ox] drink water, water won't . . .
 5. [Butcher, butcher] kill ox, ox won't . . .
 6. [Rope, rope] hang butcher, butcher won't . . .
 7. [Cat, rat] gnaw rope, rope won't . . .
 8. Cat, cat, kill rat, rat won't . . .
 Then the cat began to kill the rat, and the rat began to gnaw the rope, and the rope began . . . etc., and the pig went over the bridge, and so the old woman got home that night.

Dr. Doran gave the following Hebrew "parable" in *Notes and Queries* :—

1. [This is] the kid that my father bought for two summ [—jd]
2. [This is] the cat that eat . . .
3. [This is] the dog that bit . . .
4. [This is] the stick that beat . . .
5. [This is] the fire that burnt . . .
6. [This is] the water that quenched . . .
7. [This is] the ox that drank . . .
8. [This is] the butcher that killed . . .
9. This is the angel, the angel of death, that slew . . .

* * While correcting these proofs, a native of South Africa informs me that he has often heard the Kafirs tell their children the same story.

Hous'sain (*Prince*), the elder brother of prince Ahmed. He possessed a carpet of such wonderful powers that if any one sat upon it it would transport him in a moment to any place he liked. Prince Hous'sain bought this carpet at Bishnagar, in India.—*Arabian Nights* ("Ahmed and Paribanou").

The wish of the peasant is to him like prince Hous'sain's tapestry in the Eastern fable.—Sir W. Scott.

* * Solomon's carpet (*q.v.*) possessed the same locomotive power.

Houyhnhnms [*Whin'ims*], a race of horses endowed with human reason, and bearing rule over the race of man.—Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* (1726).

"True, true, ay, too true," replied the Domine, his hon'hnhnm laugh sinking into an hysterical giggle.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (1818)

Howard, in the court of Edward IV.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Gevestein* (time, Edward IV.).

Howatson (*Luckie*), midwife at Ellangowan.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Howden (*Mrs.*), saleswoman.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Howe (*Miss*), the friend of Clarissa Harlowe, to whom she presents a strong contrast. She has more worldly wisdom and less abstract principle. In questions of doubt, Miss Howe would suggest some practical solution, while Clarissa was mooning about hypothetical contingencies. She is a girl of high spirit, disinterested friendship, and sound common sense.—Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe* (1749).

Howel or **Hoel**, king of the West Welsh in the tenth century, surnamed "the Good." He is a very famous king, especially for his code of laws. This is not the Howel or Hoel of Arthurian romance, who was duke of Armorica in the sixth century.

What Muluonian law, or Marlian, ever were
 More excellent than those which our good Howel here
 Ordained to govern Wales?
 Dayton, *Polyglotton*, ix. (1619).

Howie (*Jamie*), bailie to Malcolm Bradwardine (3 syl.) of Inchgabbitt.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Howlaglass (*Master*), a preacher. Friend of justice Maulstature.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Howle'glas (*Father*), the abbot of Unrean, in the revels held at Kennaquhair Abbey.—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth.).

Howleglass (2 syl.), a clever rascal. Called "Howleglass" from the hero of an old German jest-book, popular in England in the reign of queen Elizabeth. (*V. TYLL.*)

Hoyden (*Miss*), a lively, ignorant, romping, country girl.—Vanbrugh, *The Relapse* (1697).

* * This was Mrs. Jordan's great character.

Hoyden (*Miss*), daughter of sir Tunbelly Clumsy, a green, ill-educated, country girl, living near Scarborough. She is promised in marriage to lord Foppington, but as his lordship is not personally known either by the knight or his daughter, Tom Fashion, the nobleman's younger brother, passes himself off as lord Foppington, is admitted into the family, and marries the heiress.—Sheridan, *A Trip to Scarborough* (1777).

* * Sheridan's comedy is *The Relapse* of Vanbrugh (1697), abridged, recast, and somewhat modernized.

Hrasvelg, the giant who keeps watch on the north side of the root of the Tree of the World, to devour the dead. His shape is that of an eagle. Winds and storms are caused by the movement of his wings.—*Scandinavian Mythology*.

Where the heaven's remotest bound
 With darkness is encompassed round,
 There Hrasvelg sits and swings
 The tempest from his eagle wings.

Saga of Samund (by Amos Cottle).

Hrimfaxi, the horse of Night, from whose bit fall the rime-drops that every

morning bedew the earth.—*Scandinavian Mythology*.

Hrothgar, king of Denmark, whom Beowulf delivered from the monster Grendel. Hrothgar built Heorot, a magnificent palace, and here he distributed rings (treasure), and held his feasts; but the monster Grendel, envious of his happiness, stole into the hall after a feast, and put thirty of the thanes to death in their sleep. The same ravages were repeated night after night, till Beowulf, at the head of a mixed band of soldiers, went against him and slew him.—*Beowulf* (an Anglo-Saxon epic poem, sixth century).

Hrymer, pilot of the ship *Naglfar* (made of the "nails of the dead").—*Scandinavian Mythology*.

Hubba and Ingwar, two Danish chiefs, who, in 870, conquered East Anglia and wintered at Thetford, in Norfolk. King Edmund fought against them, but was beaten and taken prisoner. The Danish chiefs offered him his life and kingdom if he would renounce Christianity and pay them tribute; but as he refused to do so, they tied him to a tree, shot at him with arrows, and then cut off his head. Edmund was therefore called "St. Edmund." Alured fought seven battles with Hubba, and slew him at Abingdon, in Berkshire.

Alured . . .
In seven brave foughten fields their champion Hubba chased.

And slew him in the end at Abington[sic].
Dycton, *Polydoron*, xl. (1613)

Hubberd (Mother). *Mother Hubbard's Tale*, by Edmund Spenser, is a satirical fable in the style of Chaucer, supposed to be told by an old woman (Mother Hubbard) to relieve the weariness of the poet during a time of sickness. The tale is this: An ape and a fox went into partnership to seek their fortunes. They resolved to begin their adventures as beggars, so Master Ape dressed himself as a broken soldier, and Reynard pretended to be his dog. After a time they came to a farmer, who employed the ape as a shepherd, but when the assails had so reduced the flock that defect was tried certain, they decamped. Next they went to the Church, under advice of a priest; Reynard was appointed rector to a living, and the ape was his parish clerk. From this living they were obliged also to remove. Next they went to court as favourites, and drove a splendid business, but came to grief ere long. Lastly

saw king Lion asleep, his skin was lying beside him, with his crown and sceptre. Master Ape stole the regalia, dressed himself as king Lion, usurped the royal palace, made Reynard his chief minister, and collected round him a band of monsters, chiefly amphibious, as his guard and court. In time, Jupiter sent Mercury to rouse king Lion from his lethargy; so he awoke from sleep, broke into his palace, and bit off the ape's tail, with a part of its ear.

Since which, all apes but half their ears have left,
And of their tails are utterly bereft.

As for Reynard, he ran away at the first alarm, and tried to curry favour with king Lion; but the king only exposed him and let him go (1591).

Hubbard (Old Mother) went to her cupboard to get a bone for her dog, but, not finding one, trotted hither and thither to fetch sundry articles for his behoof. Every time she returned she found Master Doggie performing some extraordinary feat, and at last, having finished all her errands, she made a grand cursey to Master Doggie. The dog, not to be outdone in politeness, made his mistress a profound bow; upon which the dame said, "Your servant!" and the dog replied, "Bow, wow!"—*Nursery Tale*.

Hubble (Mr.), wheelwright; a tough, high-shouldered, stooping old man, of a sawdusty fragrance, with his legs extraordinarily wide apart.

Mrs. Hubble, a little curly, sharp-edged person, who held a conventionally juvenile position, because she had married Mr. Hubble when she was much younger than he.—C. Dickens, *Great Expectations* (1860).

Hubert, "the keeper" of young prince Arthur. King John conspired with him to murder the young prince, and Hubert actually employed two ruffians to burn out both the boy's eyes with red-hot irons. Arthur pleaded so lovingly with Hubert to spare his eyes, that he relented; however, the lad was found dead soon afterwards, either by accident or foul play.—Shakespeare, *King John* (1506).

* * * This "Hubert" was Hubert de Burgh, justice of England and earl of Kent.

One would think, had it been possible, that Shakespeare, when he made King John excuse his intention of perpetrating the death of Arthur by his consent on Hubert's face, by which he saw the gnomes in his mind,

had Sandford in idea, for he was rather deformed, and had a most forbidding countenance.—C. Dublin, *History of the Stage*.

Hubert, an honest lord, in love with Jac'ulin daughter of Gerrard king of the beggars.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Beggars' Bush* (1622).

Hubert, brother of prince Oswald, severely wounded by count Hurgonel in the combat provoked by Oswald against Gondibert, his rival for the love of Rhodalind the heiress of Aribert king of Lombardy.—Sir W. Davenant, *Gondibert* (died 1668).

Hubert, an archer in the service of sir Philip de Malvoisin.—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Hubert (*St.*), patron saint of huntsmen. He was son of Bertrand duc d'Acquitaine, and cousin of king Pepin.

Huddibras (*Sir*), a man "more huge in strength than wise in works," the suitor of Perissa (*extravagance*).—Spenser, *Fuëry Queen*, ii. 2 (1590).

Hudibras, the hero of a rhyming political satire, by S. Butler. Sir Hudibras is a presbyterian justice in the Commonwealth, who sets out with his 'squire Ralph (an independent) to reform abuses, and enforce the observance of the laws for the suppression of popular sports and amusements (1663, 1664, 1678).

. The *Grub Street Journal* (1731) maintains that the academy figure of Hudibras was colonel Rolle of Devonshire, with whom the poet lodged for some time, and adds that the name is derived from Hugh de Bras, the patron saint of the county. Others say that sir Samuel Luke was the original, and cite the following distich in proof thereof:—

'Tis sung, there's a valliant Mamchuke,
In foreign lands joleped. *.* (*Sir Luke*.)

Hudjadge, a shah of Persia, suffered much from sleeplessness, and commanded Fitad, his porter and gardener, to tell him tales to while away the weary hours. Fitad declared himself wholly unable to comply with this request. "Then find some one who can," said Hudjadge, "or suffer death for disobedience." On reaching home, greatly dejected, he told his only daughter, Moradbak, who was motherless, and only 14 years old, the shah's command, and she undertook the task. She told the shah the stories called *The Oriental Tales*, which not only amused him, but cured him, and he

married her.—Comite de Caylus, *Oriental Tales* (1743).

Hudson (*Sir Geoffrey*), the famous dwarf, formerly page to queen Henrietta Maria. Sir Geoffrey tells Julian Peveril how the late queen had him enclosed in a pie and brought to table.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

. Vandyke has immortalized sir Geoffrey by his brush; and some of his clothes are said to be preserved in sir Hans Sloane's museum.

Hudson (*Tam*), gamekeeper.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Hugh, blacksmith at Ringleburn, a friend of Hobbie Elliott, the Hleugh-foot farmer.—Sir W. Scott, *The Black Dwarf* (time, Anne).

Hugh, servant at the Maypole inn. This giant in stature and ringleader in the "No Popery riots," was a natural son of sir John Chester and a gipsy. He loved Dolly Varden, and was very kind to Barnaby Rudge the half-witted lad. Hugh was executed for his participation in the "Gordon riots."—C. Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge* (1841).

Hugh count of Vermandois, a crusader.—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rulus).

Hugh de Brass (*Mr.*), in *A Regular Flea*, by J. M. Morton.

Hugh of Lincoln, a boy eight years old, said to have been stolen, tortured, and crucified by Jews in 1255. Eighteen of the wealthiest Jews of Lincoln were hanged for taking part in this affair, and the boy was buried in state.

. There are several documents in Rymer's *Fœdera* relative to this event. The story is told in the *Chronicles of Matthew Paris*. It is the subject of the *Priores's Tale* in Chaucer, and Wordsworth has a modernized version of Chaucer's tale.

A similar story is told of William of Norwich, said to have been crucified by the Jews in 1187.

Percy, in his *Reliques*, i. 8, has a ballad about a boy named Hew, whose mother was "lady Hew of Merryland" (*England*). He was enticed by an apple given him by a Jewish damsel, who "stabbed him with a penknife, rolled him in lead, and cast him into a well."

Werner is another boy said to have been crucified by the Jews. The place of this alleged murder was Bacharach.

Hugo, count of Vermandois, brother of Philippe I. of France, and leader of the Franks in the first crusade. Hugo died before Godfrey was appointed general-in-chief of the allied armies (bk. 1.), but his spirit appeared to Godfrey when the army went against the Holy City (bk. xviii.).—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575).

Hugo, brother of Arnold; very small of stature, but brave as a lion. He was slain in the faction fight stirred up by prince Oswald against duke Godbert, his rival in the love of Rhodalmid daughter and only child of Aribert king of Lombardy.

Of stature small but was all over heart
And the unholy joy all that heart was love
Sir W. Duganet *Godbert* l. 1 (died 1668)

Hugo, natural son of Azo chief of the house of Este (2 syl.) and Bianca, who died of a broken heart because, although a mother, she was never w.d. Hugo was betrothed to Parisina, but his father, not knowing it, made Parisina his own bride. One night Azo heard Parisina in her sleep confess her love for Hugo, and the angry marquis ordered his son to be beheaded. What became of Parisina "none knew, and none can ever know."—Byron. *Parisina* (1816).

Hugo Hugonet, minstrel of the earl of Douglas.—Sir W. Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I.).

Hugon (*King*), the great nursery ogre of France.

Huguenot Pope (*The*). Philippe de Mornay, the great supporter of the French huguenots, is called *Le Pape des Huguenots* (1549-1623).

* * Of course, Philippe de Mornay was not one of the "popes of Rome."

Huguenots (*Les*), an opera by Meyerbeer (1846). The subject of this opera is the massacre of the French huguenots or protestants, planned by Catherine de Medici on St. Bartholomew's Day (August 24, 1572), during the wedding festivities of her daughter Margherita (*Marquise*) and Henri le Bearnais (afterwards Henry IV. of France).

Hul'sean Lectures, certain sermons preached at Great St. Mary's Church, Cambridge, and paid for by a fund, the gift of the Rev. John Hulse, of Cheshire, in 1777.

* * Till the year 1860, the Hulsean

Lecturer was called "The Christian Advocate."

Humber or **Humbert**, mythical king of the Huns, who invaded England during the reign of Lothar, some 1000 years B.C. In his flight, he was drowned in the river Albus, which has ever since been called the Humber.—Geoffrey, *British History*, ii. 2; Milton, *History of England*.

The ancient Britons yet a sceptred king obeyed
Three hundred years before Rome's great foundation laid,
And bud a thousand years an empire strongly stood
Ere Cesar to her shores here stemmed the circling flood,
And long before the arms against the barbarous Hun,
Here landing with intent the isle to overrun,
And following them in flight, their general Humbert
drowned
In that great arm of sea by his great name renowned
Dryton, *Polydoron*, viii (1612), see also xxviii

Hungud'geon (*Grace-be-here*), a corporal in Cromwell's troop.—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Humm (*Anthony*), chairman of the "Brick Lane Branch of the United Grand Junction Libenezer Temperance Association."—C. Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836).

Humma, a fabulous bird, of which it was said that "the bird over which the shadow of its wings passes will assuredly wear a crown."—Wilkes, *South of India*, v. 423.

Belike he thinks
The humma's happy wings have shadowed him,
And therefore fate with royalty must crown
His chosen head
Southey, *Roderick*, etc., xxviii. (1814)

Humorous Lieutenant (*The*), the chief character and title of a comedy by Beaumont and Fletcher (1647). The lieutenant has no name.

Humpback (*The*). Andrea Solari, the Italian painter, was called *Del Gobbo* (1470-1527).

Gerolamo Amelunghi was also called *Il Gobbo di Pisa* (sixteenth century).

Humphrey (*Master*), the hypothetical compiler of the tale entitled "Barbary Rudge" in *Master Humphrey's Clock*, by Charles Dickens (1840).

Humphrey (*Old*), pseudonym of George Mogridge.

* * George Mogridge has also issued several books under the popular name of "Peter Parley," which was first assumed by S. G. Goodrich, in 1828. Several publishers of high standing have condescended to palm books on the public under this *nom de plume*, some written by

William Martin, and others by names wholly unknown.

Humphrey (The good duke), Humphrey Plantagenet, duke of Gloucester, youngest son of Henry IV., murdered in 1446.

Humphrey (To dine with duke), to go without dinner. To stay behind in St. Paul's aisles, under pretence of finding out the monument of duke Humphrey, while others more fortunate go home to dinner.

* * It was really the monument of John Beauchamp that the "dinnerless" hung about, and not that of duke Humphrey. John Beauchamp died in 1359, and duke Humphrey in 1446.

A similar phrase is, "To be the guest of the cross-legged knights," meaning the stone effigies in the Round Church (London). Lawyers at one time made this church the rendezvous of their clients, and here a host of dinnerless vagabonds used to loiter about, in the hope of picking up a job which would furnish them with the means of getting a dinner.

"To dine or sup with sir Thomas Gresham" means the same thing, the Royal Exchange being at one time the great lounge of idlers.

*Tho' little eon thy purseless pockets line,
Yet with great company thou art taken up;
For often with duke Humphrey thou dost dine,
And often with sir Thomas Gresham sup.
Hayman, Quatlibet (epigram on a loafer, 1628).*

Huncamunca (Princess), daughter of king Arthur and queen Dollalolla, beloved by lord Grizzle and Tom Thumb. The king promises her in marriage to the "pigmy giant-queller." Huncamunca kills Frizaletta "for killing her mamma." But Frizaletta killed the queen for killing her sweetheart Noodle, and the queen killed Noodle because he was the messenger of ill news.—*Tom Thumb*, by Fielding the novelist (1730), altered by O'Hara, author of *Midas* (1778).

Hunchback (The). Master Walter "the hunchback" was the guardian of Julia, and brought her up in the country, training her most strictly in knowledge and goodness. When grown to womanhood, she was introduced to sir Thomas Clifford, and they plighted their troth to each other. Then came a change. Clifford lost his title and estates, while Julia went to London, became a votary of fashion and pleasure, abandoned Clifford, and promised marriage to Wilford earl of Rochdale. The day of espousals came. The love of Julia for Clifford revived,

and she implored her guardian to break off the obnoxious marriage. Master Walter soon showed himself to be the earl of Rochdale, and the father of Julia; the marriage with Wilford fell through, and Julia became the wife of sir Thomas Clifford.—S. Knowles (1831).

* * Similarly, Maria "the maid of the Oaks" was brought up by Oldworth as his ward, but was in reality his motherless child.—J. Burgoyne, *The Mud of the Oaks*.

Hunchback (The Little), the buffoon of the sultan of Casgar. Supping with a tailor, the little fellow was killed by a bone sticking in his throat. The tailor, out of fear, carried the body to the house of a physician, and the physician, stumbling against it, knocked it downstairs. Thinking he had killed the man, he let the body down a chimney into the store-room of his neighbour, who was a purveyor. The purveyor, supposing it to be a thief, belaboured it soundly; and then, thinking he had killed the little hunchback, carried the body into the street, and set it against a wall. A Christian merchant, reeling home, stumbled against the body, and gave it a blow with his fist. Just then the patrol came up, and arrested the merchant for murder. He was condemned to death; but the purveyor came forward and accused himself of being the real offender. The merchant was accordingly released, and the purveyor condemned to death; but then the physician appeared, and said he had killed the man by accident, having knocked him downstairs. When the purveyor was released, and the physician led away to execution, the tailor stepped up, and told his tale. All were then taken before the sultan, and acquitted; and the sultan ordered the case to be enrolled in the archives of his kingdom amongst the *causes célèbres*.—*Arabian Nights* ("The Little Hunchback").

Hundeobert, steward to Cedric of Rotherwood.—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Hundred Fights (Hero of a), Conn, son of Cormac king of Ireland. Called in Irish "Conn Keadcahagh."

Conn, of a hundred fights, sleep in thy grass-grown tomb.—*O'Grave*.

Admiral Horatio lord Nelson (1758-1805).

Hundred-Handed (The). Briar'cos (4 syl.) or Egæon, with his brothers

Cyge's and Kottos, were all hundred-handed giants.

Homer makes Briareos 4 syl.; but Shakespeare writes it in the Latin form, "Briareus," and makes it 3 syl.

Then, called by thee the monster Titan came,
Whom gods Briareus men do name
I hope *Itard*, 1 (1775)

He is a gony Briareus Many hands,
And of no use
Shakespeare, *Titus and Creon* in a 1 l. 2 (1792)

Hundwolf, steward to the old lady of Baldingham.—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

Hungarian (An), one half-starved, one suffering from hunger.

He is huly bound, is an Hungarian.—Howell *Eng Lish Proverbs* (1660)

Hunia'dos (4 syl.), called by the Turks "The Devil." He was surnamed "Corvinus," and the family crest was a crow (1400-1456).

The Turks employed the name of Huniades to frighten their perverse children. He was originally called Huniades.
Latin.—Gibbon, *Decimo anno Fulci*, etc. lib. 106 1786-88)

Hunsdon (Lord), cousin of queen Elizabeth.—Sir W. Scott, *Kendworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Hunter (Mr. and Mrs. J.), persons who court the society of any celebrity, and consequently invite Mr. Pickwick and his three friends to an entertainment in their house. Mrs. Leo Hunter wrote an "Ode to an Expiring Frog," considered by her friends a most masterly performance.—C. Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836).

Can I view thee panting lying
On thy stomach with out sighing,
Can I unwept see thee dying,
On a frog expiring frog.

For have friends in slugs of boys
With will hille and brutal noise,
Hunted thee from marshy joys
With a dog expiring frog!

Ch. 17

Hunter (The Ugly), Nimrod; so called in Gen. x. 9.

Proud Nimrod first the bloody chase [war] began,
A mighty hunter, and his prey was man
Pope, *Windsor Forest* (1713)

Huntingdon (Robert earl of), generally called "Robin Hood." In 1601 Anthony Munday and Henry Chettle produced a drama entitled *The Downfall of Robert Earl of Huntingdon* (attributed often to T. Heywood). Ben Jonson began a beautiful pastoral drama on the subject of Robin Hood (*The Sad Shepherd or A Tale of Robin Hood*), but left only two acts of it when he died (1637). We have also *Robin Hood and His Crew of*

Souldiers, a comedy acted at Nottingham, and printed 1661; *Robin Hood*, an opera (1730). J. Ritson edited, in 1795, *Robin Hood: a Collection of Poems, Songs, and Ballads relative to that Celebrated English Outlaw*.

Huntingdon (The earl of), in the court of queen Elizabeth.—Sir W. Scott, *Kendworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Huntingdon (David earl of), prince royal of Scotland. He appears first as Sir Kenneth knight of the Leopard, and afterwards as Zohauk the Nubian slave.—Sir W. Scott, *The Imliman* (time, Richard I.).

Huntingdon Sturgeon and Godmanchester Hogs.

During a very high flood in the meadows between Huntingdon and Godmanchester something was seen floating which the Godmanchester people thought was a black hog and the Huntingdon folk declared was a sturgeon. When rescued from the waters it proved to be a young donkey.—Lord Braybrooke (*Papya Diary*, May 22 1667)

Huntinglen (The earl of), an old Scotch nobleman.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Huntly (The marquis of), a royalist.—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.).

Huon, a serf, secretary and tutor of the countess Catherine, with whom he falls in love. He reads with music in his voice, talks enchantingly, writes admirably, translates "dark languages," is "wise in rare philosophy," is master of the hautboy, lute, and viol, "proper in trunk and limb and feature;" but the proud countess, though she loves him, revolts from the idea of marrying a serf. At length it comes to the ears of the duke that his daughter loves Huon, and the duke commands him, on pain of death, to marry Catherine, a freed serf. He refuses, till the countess interferes; he then marries, and rushes to the wars. Here he greatly distinguishes himself, and is created a prince, when he learns that the Catherine he has wed is not Catherine the freed serf, but Catherine the countess.—S. Knowles, *Love* (1840).

Huon de Bordeaux (Sir), who married Esclairmonde, and, when Oberon went to paradise, succeeded him as "king of all Faëry."

In the second part, Huon visits the terrestrial paradise, and encounters Cain, the first murderer, in performance of his penance.—*Huon de Bordeaux*.

* * An abstract of this romance is in

Dunlop's *History of Fiction*. See also Keightley's *Fairy Mythology*. It is also the subject of Wieland's *Oberon*, which has been translated by Sotheby.

Hur al Oyün, the black-eyed daughters of paradise, created of pure musk. They are free from all bodily weakness, and are ever young. Every believer will have seventy-two of these girls as his household companions in paradise, and those who desire children will see them grow to maturity in an hour.—*At Korán*, Sale's notes.

Hurgonel (*Count*), the betrothed of Orna sister of duke Gondibert.—Sir Wm. Davenant, *Gondibert*, iii. 1 (died 1668).

Hurlo-Thrumbo, a burlesque which had an extraordinary run at the Haymarket Theatre.—Samuel Johnson (*not* Dr. S. Johnson), *Hurlo-Thrumbo* or *The Supernatural* (1730).

Consider, then, before, like Hurlo-Thrumbo,
You aim your club at any creed on earth,
That, by the simple accident of birth,
You might have been high priest to Mumbo Jumbo.
Hood.

Hurry, servant of Oldworth of Oldworth Oaks. He is always out of breath, wholly unable to keep quiet or stand still, and proves the truth of the proverb, "The more haste the worse speed." He fancies everything must go wrong if he is not bustling about, and he is a constant fidget.—J. Burgoyne, *The Maid of the Oaks*.

Poor Weston! "Hurry" was one of his last parts, and was taken from real life. I need not tell those who remember this genuine representative of nature, that in "Hurry" he threw the audience into loud fits of mirth without decomposing a muscle of his features [1727-1776].—T. Davies.

Hurtall, a giant who reigned in the time of the Flood.

The Masorets affirm that Hurtall, being too big to get into the ark, sat astride upon it, as children stride a wooden horse.—Kabelais, *Pantagruel*, ii. 1.

(Minage says that the rabbins assert that it was Og, not Hurtall, who thus outrode the Flood.—See Le Pelletier, chap. xxv. of his *Noah's Ark*.)

Hushai (2 syl.), in Dryden's satire of *Absalom* and *Achitophel*, is Hyde earl of Rochester. As Hushai was David's friend and wise counsellor, so was Hyde the friend and wise counsellor of Charles II. As the counsel of Hushai rendered abortive that of Achitophel, and caused the plot of Absalom to miscarry, so the counsel of Hyde rendered abortive that of lord Shaftesbury, and caused the plot of Monmouth to miscarry.

Hushai, the friend of David in distress,
In public storms of manly steadfastness;
By foreign treaties he informed his youth,
And joined experience to his native truth.
Dryden, *Absalom and Achitophel*, l. 1081.

Hut'cheon, the auld domestic in Wandering Willie's tale.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Hut'cheon, one of Julian Avenel's retainers.—Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth).

Hutin (*Je*), Louis X. of France; so called from his expedition against the Hutins, a seditious people of Navarre and Lyons (1289, 1314-1316).

Hyacinth, son of Amyclas the Spartan king. He was playing quoits with Apollo, when the wind drove the quoit of the sun-god against the boy's head, and killed him on the spot. From the blood grew the flower called hyacinth, which bears on its petals the words, "AI! AI!" ("alas! alas!").—*Grecian Fable*.

Hyacinthe (3 syl.), the daughter of seigneur Geronte (2 syl.), who passed in Tarentum under the assumed name of Pandolphe (2 syl.). When he quitted Tarentum, he left behind him his wife and daughter Hyacinthe. Octave (2 syl.) son of Argante (2 syl.) fell in love with Hyacinthe (supposing her surname to be Pandolphe), and Octave's father wanted him to marry the daughter of his friend seigneur Geronte. The young man would not listen to his father, and declared that Hyacinthe, and Hyacinthe alone, should be his wife. It was then explained to him that Hyacinthe Pandolphe was the same person as Hyacinthe Geronte, and that the choice of father and son were in exact accord.—Molière, *Les Fourberies de Scapin* (1671).

(In *The Cheats of Scapin*, Otway's version of this play, Hyacinthe is called "Clara," her father Geronte "Gripe," and Octave is Anglicized into "Octavian.")

Hyacinthe (*Father*), Charles Loison, a celebrated pulpit orator and French theologian (1827-).

Hy Brasail, the Gaelic "Island of the Blest."

That bright, peaceful world which, like Hy Brasail, was to her only a dim, delicious dream.—*Dark Colleen*, iii.

Hyder (*El*), chief of the Ghaut Mountains; hero and title of a melodrama by Barrymore.

Hyder Ali Khan Behauder, the nawaub of Mysore (2 syl.), disguised as

the sheik Hali.—Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II.). *

Hydra or *Dragon of the Hesperian grove*. The golden apples of the Hesperian field were guarded by women called the Hesperides, assisted by the hydra or dragon named Ladon.

Her flow'ry store
To thee nor Temp's shall refuse, nor watch
Of winged hydra guard Hesperian fuits
From thy free spoil
Akenside, *Pleasures of Imagination*, l (1744)

Hydromel properly means a mixture of honey and water; but Mrs. Browning, in her *Drama of Elric*, speaks of a "mystic hydromel," which corresponds to the classic nectar or drink of the immortals. This "mystic hydromel" was given to Adam and Eve, and held them "immortal" as long as they lived in Eden, but when they fell it was poured out upon the earth.

[And] now our right hand hath no cup remaining . . .
[For] the mystic hydromel is spilt
E. Browning, *A Drama of Elric* (1850)

Hydropsy, personified by Thomson:

On limbs enormous, but withal unswollen,
Soft swollen and wan, here lay pale Hydropsy—
Unwieldy man with belly monstrous round,
For ever fed with watery supple,
For still he drank, and yet was ever dry
Castle of Indolence, l 75 (1749)

Hymbercourt (*Baron d'*), one of the duke of Burgundy's officers.—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward I.).

Hymen, god of marriage; the personification of the bridal song; marriage.

Till Hymen brought his love delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden a rosy bower . . .
The world was void the garden was a wild,
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled
Cunybelle, *Pleasures of Hope*, ll (1749)

Hymettus, a mountain in Attica, noted for honey.

And the brown bees of Hymettus
Make their honey not so sweet
Mrs. Browning, *Wine of Cyprus*, 7

Hyndman (*Master*), usher to the council-chamber at Holyrood.—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth).

Hyperion, the sun. His parents were Cælum and Tellus (*heaven and earth*). Strictly speaking, he was the father of the sun, but Homer uses the word for the sun itself.

When the light
Of Hyperion from his noon tide throne
Unbends their languid pinions [I e. of the winds]
Akenside, *Hymn to the Nuns* (1767)

(Shakespeare incorrectly throws the accent on the second syllable: "Hyperion to a satyr" (*Hamlet*, act i. sc. 2). In this almost all English poets have erred with

Shakespeare; but Akenside accents the word correctly, and in *Funus Troes* we have:

Blow, gentle Africus,
Play on our poops, when Hyperion's son
Shall couch in west. (1683).
Placet equo Fœdis radialis Hyperione cinctum.
Ovid, *Fæst.* l 385.)

* * Keats has left the fragment of a poem entitled *Hyperion*, of which Byron says: "It seems inspired by the Titans, and is as sublime as *Æschylus*."

Hypnos, god of sleep, brother of Oneiros (*dreams*) and Thanâtos (*death*).

In every creature that breathes, from the conqueror resting on a field of blood to the nest bird cradled in its bed of leaves Hypnos holds a sovereignty which nothing mortal can long resist.—Ovid, *Folia-Ferire*, ll, ll.

Hypochondria, personified by Thomson:

And moping here did Hypochondria sit,
Mother of spleen in robes of various dye
And some her frantic deemed and some her deemed a wit.
Castle of Indolence, l 75 (1749).

Hypocrisy is the homage which vice renders to virtue.

L hypocrisie est un hommage que le vice rend à la vertu.
—Boileau-Louis.

Hypocrite (*The*). Dr. Cantwell in the English comedy by Isaac Bickerstaff, and *Tartuffe* in the French comedy by Molière. He pretends to great sanctity, but makes his "religion" a mere trade for getting money, advancing his worldly prospects, and for the better indulgence of his sensual pleasures. Dr. Cantwell is made the guest of sir John Lambert (in French, "Orgon"), who looks on him as a saint, and promises him his daughter in marriage; but his mercenary views and his love-making to lady Lambert being at length exposed, sir John forbids him to remain in the house, and a tipstaff arrests him for a felonious fraud (1768).

Hypocrites (*The*). Abdallah ibn Obba and his partizans were so called by Mahomet.

Hypocrites (*The prince of*), Tiberius Cæsar (B.C. 42, 14 to A.D. 37).

Hypolito. (See *HIPOLYTUS*.)

Hyrcan Tiger. Hyrcania is in Asia Minor, south-east of the Caspian Sea. Bouillet says: "Ce pays était tout entouré de montagnes remplies de tigres."

Restore thy fierce and cruel mind
To Hyrcan tigers and to ruthless bears.
Daniel, *Samson* (1660)

Approach thou like the Russian bear,
The armed rhinoceros, or the Hyrcan tiger,
Take any form but that, and my firm nerves
Shall never tremble.
Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, act iii. sc. 4 (1606).

I.

Iachimo [*Yah'i.mo*], an Italian libertine. When Posthumus, the husband of Imogen, was banished for marrying the king's daughter, he went to Rome, and in the house of Philario the conversation fell on the fidelity of wives. Posthumus bet a diamond ring that nothing could change the fidelity of Imogen, and Iachimo accepted the wager. The libertine contrived to get into a chest in Imogen's chamber, made himself master of certain details, and took away with him a bracelet belonging to Imogen. With these vouchers, Iachimo easily persuaded Posthumus that he had won the bet, and Posthumus handed over to him the ring. A battle subsequently ensued, in which Iachimo and other Romans, with Imogen disguised as a page, were made prisoners, and brought before king Cymbeline. Imogen was set free, and told to ask a boon. She asked that Iachimo might be compelled to say how he came by the ring which he had on his finger, and the whole villainy was brought to light. Posthumus was pardoned, and all ended happily.—Shakespeare, *Cymbeline* (1606).

* * The tale of *Cymbeline* is from the *Decamerón* of Boccaccio (day ii. 9), in which Iachimo is called "Ambrose," Imogen is "Zineura," her husband Bernard "Lomellin," and Cymbeline is the "sultan." The assumed name of Imogen is "Fidelé," but in Boccaccio it is "Sicurano da Finale."

Iago (2 or 3 syl.), ancient of Othello commander of the Venetian army, and husband of Emilia. Iago hated Othello, both because Cassio (a Florentine) was promoted to the lieutenantcy over his head, and also from a suspicion that the Moor had tampered with his wife; but he concealed his hatred so artfully that Othello felt confident of his "love and honesty." Iago strung together such a mass of circumstantial evidence in proof of Desdemona's love for Cassio, that the Moor killed her out of jealousy. One main argument was that Desdemona had given Cassio the very handkerchief which Othello had given her as a love-gift; but in reality Iago had induced his wife Emilia to purloin the handkerchief. When this villainy was brought to light, Othello stabbed Iago; but his actual

death is no incident of the tragedy.—Shakespeare, *Othello* (1611).

The cool malignity of Iago, silent in his resentment, subtle in his designs, and studious at once of his interest and his vengeance, . . . are such proofs of Shakespeare's skill in human nature as it would be vain to seek in any modern writer.—Dr. Johnson.

* * Byron, speaking of John P. Kemble, says: "Was not his 'Iago' perfection—particularly the last look? I was close to him, and I never saw an English countenance half so expressive."

Iambic Verse (*The Father of*), Archilochos of Paros (B.C. 714-676).

Ianthe (3 syl.), in *The Siege of Rhodes*, by sir William Davenant.

Mrs. Betterton was called "Ianthe" by Pepys, in his *Diary*, as having performed that character to his great approval. The old gossip greatly admired her, and praised her "sweet voice and incomparable acting."—W. C. Russell, *Representative Actors*.

Ianthe (3 syl.), to whom lord Byron dedicated his *Child of Harold*, was lady Charlotte Harley, who was only eleven years old at the time (1809).

Iberia's Pilot, Christopher Columbus. Spain is called "Iberia" and the Spaniards the "Ibe'ri." The river *Ebro* is a corrupt form of the Latin word *Ibe'rus*.

Launched with Iberia's pilot from the steep,
To world unknown, and tales beyond the deep.
Campbell, *The Pleasures of Hope*, II. (1799).

Iblis ("despair"), called Azazel before he was cast out of heaven. He refused to pay homage to Adam, and was rejected by God.—*Al Korán*.

"We created you, and afterwards formed you, and all worshipped except Eblis." . . . And God said unto him "What hindered you from worshipping Adam, since I commanded it?" He answered, "I am more excellent than he. Thou hast created me of fire, but him of clay." God said, "Get thee down, therefore, from paradise . . . thou shalt be one of the contemptible."—*Al Korán*, vii.

Ibrahim or L'Illustre Bassa, an heroic romance of Mlle. de Scudéri (1641).

Ice'ni (3 syl.), the people of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire. Their metropolis was Venta (*Caistor, near Norwich*).—Richard of Cirencester, *Chronicle*, vi. 80.

The Angles . . . allured with . . . the fitness of the place
Where the Iceni lived, did set their kingdom down . . .
And the East Angles kingdom those English did institute.
Dryden, *Polyolbion*, xvi. (1633).

Idalia, Venus; so called from *Idallum*, a town in Cyprus, where she was worshipped.

Iden (*Alexander*), a poor squire of Kent, who slew Jack Cade the rebel, and brought the head to king Henry VI., for which service the king said to him:

Idea, kneel down. Rise up a knight.
We give thee for reward a thousand marks;
And will that thou henceforth attend on us
Shakespeare, 2 *Henry VI.* act v. sc. 1 (1601).

Idenstein (*Baron*), nephew of general Kleiner governor of Praguc. He marries Adolpha, who turns out to be the sister of Meeta called "The Maid of Mariendorpt."—S. Knowles, *The Maid of Mariendorpt* (1838).

Idiot (*The Inspired*), Oliver Goldsmith. So called by Horace Walpole (1728-1774).

Idle Lake, the lake on which Phædria (*wantonness*) cruised in her gondola. One had to cross this lake to get to Wandering Island. — Spenser, *Faery Queen*, ii. (1590).

Idleness (*The lake of*). Whoever drank thereof grew instantly "faint and weary." The Red Cross Knight drank of it, and was readily made captive by Orgoglio. — Spenser, *Faery Queen*, i. (1590).

Idom'eneus [*Idom'eneus*], king of Crete. He made a vow when he left Troy, if the gods would vouchsafe him a safe voyage, to sacrifice to them the first living being that he encountered in his own kingdom. The first living object he met was his own son, and when the other fulfilled his vow, he was banished from his country as a murderer.

* * The reader will instantly call to mind Jephthah's rash vow.—*Judges* xi.

Agamemnon vowed to Diana to offer up in sacrifice to her the most beautiful thing that came into his possession within the next twelve months. This was an infant daughter; but Agamemnon deferred the offering till Iphigenia (his daughter) was full grown. The fleet, on its way to Troy, being wind-bound at Aulis, the prophet Kalchas told Agamemnon it was because the vow had not been fulfilled; accordingly Iphigenia was laid on the altar for sacrifice, but Diana interposed, carried the victim to Tauris, and substituted a hind in her place. Iphigenia in Tauris became a priestess of Diana.

* * Abraham, being about to sacrifice his son to Jehovah, was stayed by a voice from heaven, and a ram was substituted for the lad Isaac.—*Gen.* xxii.

Idwal, king of North Wales, and son of Roderick the Great. (See **LUDWAL**.)

Idy'a, the pastoral name of Britannia, "the most beautiful of all the darlings

of Oceanus."—Wm. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals* (1613).

Ierne (8 *syll.*), Ireland. Pytheas (contemporary with Aristotle) was the first to call the island by this name.

The green Ierne's shore.
Campbell, *Pleasures of Hope*, ii. (1799).

Iger'na, **Igerne** (8 *syll.*), or **Igrayne** (3 *syll.*), wife of Goriolo duke of Tintagel, in Cornwall. Igerne married Uther the pendragon of the Britons, and thus became the mother of prince Arthur. The second marriage took place a few hours after the duke's death, but was not made public till thirteen days afterwards. — Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur* (1470).

Ignaro, foster-father of Orgoglio. The old dotard walked one way and looked another. To every question put to him, his invariable answer was, "I cannot tell."—Spenser, *Faery Queen*, i. (1590).

* * Lord Flint, chief minister of state to one of the sultans of India, used to reply to every disagreeable question, "My people know, no doubt; but I cannot recollect."—Mrs. Inchbald, *Such Things Are* (1786).

The Italian witnesses summoned on the trial of queen Charlotte, answered to almost every question, "Non mi ricordo."

* * The "Know-Nothings" of the United States reply to every question about their secret society, "I know nothing about it."

Ignat'ius (*Brother*), Joseph Leicester Lyne, monk of the order of St. Benedict.

Ignat'ius (*Father*), the Hon. and Rev. George Spencer, superior of the order of Passionists (1799-1864).

Ignoge (8 *syll.*), daughter of Pandrasus of Greece, given as wife to Brute mythical king of Britain. Spenser calls her "Inogene" (8 *syll.*), and Drayton "Innogen."—Geoffrey, *British History*, i. 11 (1142).

I. H. S. In German, **I[esus]**, **H[eil]** [land], **S[elig]** [macher], i.e. *Jesus, Saviour, Sanctifier*. In Greek, **I[nnocent]**, **H[ilarios]** [*εὐτυχ*], i.e. *Jesus, Our Saviour*. In Latin, **I[esus]**, **H[ominum]** **S[alvator]**, i.e. *Jesus, Men's Saviour*. Those who would like an English equivalent may adopt **J[esus]**, **H[eavenly]** **S[aviour]**. The Latin equivalent is attributed to St. Bernardine of Siena (1347).

Ilderton (Miss Lucy and Miss Nancy), consins to Miss Vere.—Sir W. Scott, The Black Dwarf (time, Anne).

Il'iad (8 syl.), the tale of the siege of Troy, an epic poem in twenty-four books, by Homer. Menelaos, king of Sparta, received as a guest Paris, a son of Priam king of Troy. Paris eloped with Helen, his host's wife, and Menelaos induced the Greeks to lay siege to Troy, to avenge the perfidy. The siege lasted ten years, when Troy was taken and burnt to the ground. Homer's poem is confined to the last year of the siege.

Book I. opens with a pestilence in the Grecian camp, sent by the sun-god to avenge his priest Chrysês. The case is this: Chrysês wished to ransom his daughter, whom Agamemnon, the Greek commander-in-chief, kept as a concubine, but Agamemnon refused to give her up; so the priest prayed to Apollo for vengeance, and the god sent a pestilence. A council being called, Achillês upbraids Agamemnon as the cause of the divine wrath, and Agamemnon replies he will give up the priest's daughter, but shall take instead Achillês's concubine. On hearing this, Achillês declares he will no longer fight for such an extortionate king, and accordingly retires to his tent and sulks there.

II. Jupiter, being induced to take the part of Achillês, now sends to Agamemnon a lying dream, which induces him to believe that he shall take the city at once; but in order to see how the soldiers are affected by the retirement of Achillês, the king calls them to a council of war, asks them if it will not be better to give up the siege and return home. He thinks the soldiers will shout "no" with one voice; but they rush to their ships, and would set sail at once if they were not restrained by those privy to the plot.

III. The soldiers, being brought back, are then arrayed for battle. Paris proposes to decide the contest by single combat, and Menelaos accepts the challenge. Paris, being overthrown, is carried off by Venus, and Agamemnon demands that the Trojans should give up Troy in fulfilment of the compact.

IV. While Agamemnon is speaking, Pandarus draws his bow at Menelaos and wounds him, and the battle becomes general.

V. Pandarus, who had violated the truce, is killed by Diomed.

VI. Hector, the general of the Trojan allied armies, recommends that the Tro-

jan women in a body should supplicate the gods to pardon the sin of Pandarus, and in the mean time he and Paris make a sally from the city gate.

VII. Hector fights with Ajax in single combat, but the combatants are parted by the heralds, who declare it a drawn battle; so they exchange gifts and return to their respective tents.

VIII. The Grecian host, being discomfited, retreats; and Hector prepares to assault the enemy's camp.

IX. A deputation is sent to Achillês, but the sulky hero remains obdurate.

X. A night attack is made on the Trojans by Diomed and Ulyssês;

XI. And the three Grecian chiefs (Agamemnon, Diomed, and Ulyssês) are all wounded.

XII. The Trojans force the gates of the Grecian ramparts.

XIII. A tremendous battle ensues, in which many on both sides are slain.

XIV. While Jupiter is asleep, Neptune interferes in the quarrel in behalf of the Greeks;

XV. But Jupiter rebukes him, and Apollo, taking the side of the Trojans, puts the Grecians to a complete rout. The Trojans, exulting in their success, prepare to set fire to the Grecian camp.

XVI. In this extremity, Patroclus arrays himself in Achillês's armour, and leads the Myrmidons to the fight; but he is slain by Hector.

XVII. Achillês is told of the death of his friend;

XVIII. Resolves to return to the battle;

XIX. And is reconciled to Agamemnon.

XX. A general battle ensues, in which the gods are permitted to take part.

XXI. The battle rages with great fury, the slaughter is frightful; but the Trojans, being routed, retreat into their town, and close the gates.

XXII. Achillês slays Hector before he is able to enter the gates, and the battle is at an end. Nothing now remains but

XXIII. To burn the body of Patroclus, and celebrate the funeral games.

XXIV. Old Priam, going to the tent of Achillês, craves the body of his son Hector; Achillês gives it up, and the poem concludes with the funeral rites of the Trojan hero.

* * Virgil continues the tale from this point. Shows how the city was taken and burnt, and then continues with the adventures of Æneas, who escapes from the burning city, makes his way to Italy,

marries the king's daughter, and succeeds to the throne. (See *ÆNEID*.)

Iliad (*The French*), *The Romance of the Rose* (q.v.).

Iliad (*The German*), *The Nibelungen Lied* (q.v.).

Iliad (*The Portuguese*), *The Lusiad* (q.v.).

Iliad (*The Scotch*), *The Epigoniad*, by William Wilkie (q.v.).

Iliad in a Nutshell (*The*). Pliny tells us that the *Iliad* was once copied in so small a hand that the whole of the twenty-four books were shut up in a nutshell.—*Iust.*, vii. 21.

Huet, bishop of Avranches, demonstrated the possibility of this being the case by writing eighty lines of the *Iliad* on the space occupied by one line of this dictionary, so that the whole *Iliad* might be got into about two-thirds of a single page.

In No. 539 of the Harleian MSS. is an account of a similar performance by Peter Bales, a Chancery clerk in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He wrote out, in 1590, the whole Bible, and enclosed his MS. in a walnut-shell. Bales's MS. contained as many leaves as an ordinary Bible, but the size of the leaves was reduced, and the paper was as thin as possible.

I have myself seen the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' Creed, and "God save the King!" all written on a space not larger than a silver threepence; and who has not seen a sheet of the *Times* newspaper reduced to the size of a locket?

The *Iliad* in a nutshell is quite outdone by the web given to a prince by the White Cat. It was wrapped in a millet seed, and was 400 yards long. What was more wonderful was this: there were painted on it all sorts of birds, beasts, and fishes; fruits, trees, and plants; rocks and sea-shells; the sun, moon, stars, and planets; the likenesses of all the kings and princes of the world, with their wives, mistresses, and children, all dressed in their proper costume.

The prince took out of a box, covered with rubies, a walnut, which he cracked, and saw inside it a small hazel nut, which he cracked also, and found inside a kernel of wax. He peeled the kernel, and discovered a corn of wheat, and in the wheat-corn was a grain of millet, which contained a web 400 yards in length.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("The White Cat," 1682).

Iliad of Old English Literature, "The Knight's Tale" of Palamon

and Arcite (2 syl.) in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* (1388).

Iliad of Woes (Latin, *Ilias malorum*), a world of disasters (Cicero, *Attic.*, viii. 11). Homer's *Iliad* is an epic of "woe" from beginning to end.

Let others boast of blood, and spoils of foes,
Fierce rapines, murders, floods of woes.
W. Drummond, *Death of Macbeth* (1612).

Iliis'sus, one of the rivers on which Athens was situated. Plato lays the scene of many of the best conversations of Socrates on the banks of this river.

... the thymy vale,
Where oft, enchanted with Socratic sounds,
Iliis'sus purged his tuneful stream
In gentler murmurs
Akenaide, *Pictures of Imagination*, I. (1746).

Ill Luck always attended those who possessed the gold of Nibelungen, the gold of Toboso, the sword of Kol called Graysteel, Harmonia's necklace, etc.

Ill Wind. 'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody any good.

Except wind stands, as never it stood,
It is an ill wind turns none to good.
F. Tupper, *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*, xiii. (1557)

Illuminated Doctor (*The*), Raymond Lully (1235-1315).

John Tauler, the German mystic, is so called also (1294-1361).

Ima'us (3 syl.), the Himalaya or snow-hills.

The huge incumbrance of horrid woods
From Asian Taurus, from Imaus stretched
Athe at the roving Futar's sullen bounds.
Thompson, *The Seasons* ("Autumn," 1730).

Imis, the daughter and only child of an island king. She was enamoured of her cousin Philax. A fay named Pagan loved her, and, seeing she rejected his suit, shut up Imis and Philax in the "Palace of Revenge." This palace was of crystal, and contained everything the heart could desire except the power of leaving it. For a time, Imis and Philax were happy enough, but after a few years they longed as much for a separation as they had once wished to be united.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Palace of Revenge," 1682).

Imlac of Goiama, near the mouth of the Nile; the son of a rich merchant. Imlac was a great traveller and a poet, who accompanied Rasselas in his rambles, and returned with him to the "happy valley."—Dr. Johnson, *Rasselas* (1759).

Immortal Four of Italy (*The*): Dante (1265-1821), Petrarch (1304-1874),

Ariosto (1474-1533), and Tasso (1544-1595).

The poets read he o'er and o'er,
And most of all the immortal Four
Of Italy.

Longfellow, *The Wayside Inn* (prelude).

Imogen, daughter of Cymbeline (3 syl.) king of Britain, married clandestinely Posthumus Leonātus; and Posthumus, being banished for the offence, retired to Rome. One day, in the house of Philario, the conversation turned on the merits of wives, and Posthumus bet his diamond ring that nothing could tempt the fidelity of Imogen. Iachimo accepted the wager, laid his plans, and after due time induced Posthumus to believe that Imogen had played false, showing, by way of proof, a bracelet, which he affirmed she had given him; so Posthumus handed over to him the ring given him by Imogen at parting. Posthumus now ordered his servant Pisanio to inveigle Imogen to Milford Haven, under pretence of seeing her husband, and to murder her on the road; but Pisanio told Imogen his instructions, advised her to enter the service of Lucius, the Roman general in Britain, as a page, and promised that he would make Posthumus believe that she was dead. This was done; and not long afterwards a battle ensued, in which the Romans were defeated, and Lucius, Iachimo, and Imogen were taken prisoners. Posthumus also took part in the battle, and obtained for his services the royal pardon. The captives being brought before Cymbeline, Lucius entreated the king to liberate Imogen. The petition was not only granted, but Imogen was permitted, at the same time, to ask a boon of the British king. She only begged that Iachimo should inform the court how he came by the ring he was wearing on his finger. The whole villainy was thus revealed, a conciliation took place, and all ended happily. (See ZINEBRA.)—Shakespeare, *Cymbeline* (1605).

"Juliet," "Rosalind," "the lady Constance," "Portia," "lady Macbeth," and the divine "Imogen" [all Shakespeare] crowd upon our fancy; to have seen Miss Faucit in these characters is to have seen a whole world of poetry revealed.—*Dublin University Magazine*, 1846.

Im'ogine (*The Fair*), the lady betrothed to Alonzo "the Brave," and who said to him, when he went to the wars: "If ever I marry another, may thy ghost be present at the bridal feast, and bear me off to the grave." Alonzo fell in battle; Imogine married another; and, at the

marriage feast, Alonzo's ghost, claiming the fulfilment of the compact, carried away the bride.—M. G. Lewis, *Alonzo the Brave and the Fair Imogine* (1795).

Im'ogine (*The lady*), wife of St. Aldobrand. Before her marriage, she was courted by count Bertram, but the attachment fell through, because Bertram was outlawed and became the leader of a gang of thieves. It so happened one day that Bertram, being shipwrecked off the coast of Sicily, was conveyed to the castle of lady Imogine, and the old attachment revived on both sides. Bertram murdered St. Aldobrand; Imogine, going mad, expired in the arms of Bertram; and Bertram killed himself.—C. Maturin, *Bertram* (1816).

Imoin'da (3 syl.), daughter of a white man, who went to the court of Angola, changed his religion, and grew great as commander of the forces. His daughter was married to prince Oroonoko. Soon afterwards the young prince was trappaned by captain Driver, taken to Surinam, and sold for a slave. Here he met his young wife, whom the lieutenant-governor wanted to make his mistress, and Oroonoko headed a rising of the slaves. The end of the story is that Imoin'da slew herself; and Oroonoko, having stabbed the lieutenant-governor, put an end to his own life.—Thomas Southern, *Oroonoko* (1696).

Impertinent (*The Curious*), an Italian, who, to make trial of his wife's fidelity, persuades his friend to try and seduce her. The friend succeeds in winning the lady's love, and the impertinent curiosity of the husband is punished by the loss of his friend and wife too.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. iv. 5 (an episode, 1605).

Impostors (*Literary*).

1. **BERTRAM** (*Dr. Charles Julius*), professor of English at Copenhagen. He gave out that he had discovered, in 1747, in the library of that city, a book entitled *De Situ Britannia*, by Richardus Corinensis. He published this with two other treatises (one by Gildas Badon'icus, and the other by Vennius Banchorensis) in 1757. The forgery was exposed by J. E. Mayor, in his preface to *Ricardi de Cirencestris Speculum Historiale*.

2. **CHATTERTON** (*Thomas*) published in 1777, a volume of poems, which he professed to be from the pen of Thomas Rowley, a monk of the fifteenth century.

The forgery was exposed by Mason and Gray.

3. IRELAND (*Samuel William Henry*) published, in 1796, a series of papers which he affirmed to be by Shakespeare, together with the tragedy of *Lear* and a part of *Hamlet*. Dr. Parr, Dr. Valpy, James Boswell, Herbert Croft, and I've the poet-laureate, signed a document certifying their conviction that the collection was genuine; but Ireland subsequently confessed the forgery. He also wrote a play entitled *Vortigern and Roucna*, which he asserted was by Shakespeare; but Malone exposed the imposition.

4. LAUDER (*William*) published, in 1751, false quotations from Masenius a Jesuit of Cologne, Taubmann a German, Staphorstius a learned Dutchman, and others, to "prove Milton a gross plagiarist." Dr. Douglas demonstrated that the citations were incorrect, and that often several lines had been foisted in to make the parallels. Lauder confessed the fact afterwards (1754).

5. MENIZ, who lived in the ninth century, published fifty-nine decretals, which he ascribed to Isidore of Seville, who died in the sixth century. The object of these letters was either to exalt the papacy, or to enforce some law assuming such exaltation. Among them is the decretal of St. Fabian, instituting the rite of the chrism, with the decretals of St. Anacletus, St. Alexander, St. Athanasius, and so on. They have all been proved to be barefaced forgeries.

6. PEREIRA (*Colonel*), a Portuguese, professed to have discovered in the convent of St. Maria de Merinhão, nine books of Sanchoni'athon, which he published in 1837. It was found that the paper of the MS. bore the water-mark of the Osnabruck paper-mills.

7. PSALMANAZAR (*George*), who pretended to be a Japanese, published, in 1704, an *Historical and Geographical Description of Formosa, an Island belonging to the Empire of Japan*. He was an Englishman, born in London, name unknown (died 1763).

8. SMITH (*Joseph*) professed that his *Book of Mormon*, published in 1830, was a direct revelation to him by the angel Mormon; but it was really the work of a Rev. Solomon Spalding. Smith was murdered in Carthage jail in 1844.

9. SURTEES (*Robert*) sent Sir Walter Scott several ballads, which were inserted in good faith in the *Border Minstrelsy*, but were in fact forgeries. For example,

The Death of Featherstonhaugh, a ballad said by Surtees to be taken down from the mouth of an old woman on Alston Moor (1806); *Lord Ewrie*, said to be taken down from the mouth of Rosa Smith of Bishop Middleham, at. 91 (1807); and *Barthram's Dirge* (1809).

The *Korán* was said by Mahomet to be revealed to him by the angel Gabriel, but it was in reality the work of a Persian Jew, a Jacobite and a Nestorian. The detached parts of the *Korán* were collected into a volume by Abú Bekr in 634. Mahomet died in 632.

Improvisators.

ACCOLTI (*Bernardo*), of Arezzo, called the *Unico Aretino* (1465-1535).

AQUILANO (*Scrafino*), born at Aquila (1466-1500).

BANDETTINI (*Teresa*), (1768-?). Marone, Quercio, and Silvio ANTONIANO (eighteenth century).

BERONICHI'S (*P. J.*), who could convert extempore into Latin or Greek verse, a Dutch newspaper or anything else which he heard (died 1678).

CORILLA (*Maria Maddela*), of Pistoia. Mde. de Staël has borrowed her Corinne from this improvisatrix. Crowned at Rome in 1776 (1740-1800).

GIANNI (*Francesco*), an Italian, made imperial poet by Napoleon, whose victories he celebrated in verse (1759-1822).

JEHÂN (*Nür*), of Bengal, during the sultanah of Jehángheer. She was the inventor of the otto of roses (died 1645).

KARSCHIN (*Anna Louisa*), of Germany. MAZZEI (*Signora*), the most talented of all improvisators.

METASTASIO (*P. A. D. B.*), of Assisi, who developed at the age of ten a wonderful talent for extemporizing in verse (1698-1782).

PERFETTI (*Bernardino*), of Sienna, who received a laurel crown in the capitol, an honour conferred only on Petrarch and Tasso (1681-1747).

PETRARCH (*Francesco*), who introduced the amusement of improvisation (1304-1374).

ROSSI, beheaded at Naples in 1799. SERAFINO D'AQUILA. (See above, "Aquilano.")

SERIO, beheaded at Naples in 1799. SGRICCI (*Tommaso*), of Tuscany (1788-1832). His *Death of Charles I.*, *Death of Mary Queen of Scots*, and *Fall of Missolonghi* are very celebrated.

TADDEI (*Rosa*), (1801-). ZUCCHI (*Marco Antonio*), of Verona (*-1764).

To these add Cicconi, Bindocci, Sestini; the brothers Clercq of Holland, Wolf of Altona, Langenschwarz of Germany, Eugène de Pradel of France, and our own Thomas Hood (1798-1845).

Inchcape Rock (*The*), east of the Isle of May, twelve miles from all land, in the German Sea. Here a warning bell was floated on a buoy by the forethought of an abbot of Aberbrothok. Southey says that Ralph the Rover, in a mischievous joke, cut the bell from the buoy, and it fell into the sea; but on his return voyage his boat ran on the rock, and Ralph was drowned.

In old times upon the said rock there was a bell fixed upon a timber, which rang continually, being moved by the sea, giving notice to sailors of the danger. This bell was put there and maintained by the abbot of Aberbrothok, but being taken down by a sea-pirate, a year thereafter he perished upon the same rocks, with ship and goods, in the righteous judgement of God.—Stoddart, *Remarks on Scotland*.

A similar story is told of St Goven's bell, in Pembrokeshire. The silver bell was stolen one night from the chapel by pirates; but no sooner had their boat put out to sea than all the crew were wrecked. The silver bell was carried by sea-nymphs to a well, and whenever the stone of that well is struck the bell is heard to moan.

Inconstant (*The*), a comedy by G. Farquhar (1702). "The inconstant" is young Mirabel, who shilly-shallies with Oriana till she saves him from being murdered by four bravoes in the house of Lamorce (2 syl.).

This comedy is a *réchauffé* of the *Wild-geese Chase*, by Beaumont and Fletcher (1652).

Incorruptible (*The*). Maximilien Robespierre was so called by his friends in the Revolution (1756-1794).

"William Shippen," says Horace Walpole, "is the only man proof against a bribe."

* * Fabricius, the Roman hero, could not be corrupted by bribes, nor influenced by threats. Pyrrhus declared it would be as easy to divert the sun from its course as Fabricius from the path of duty.—*Roman Story*.

In'cubus, a spirit half human and half angelic, living in mid-air between the moon and our earth.—Geoffrey, *British History*, vi. 18 (1142).

Indian File, one by one. The American Indians, when they go on an attack, march one by one. The one behind carefully steps in the foot-marks of the one before, and the last of the file

obliterates the foot-prints. By this means their direction and number are not detected.

Each man followed his leader in Indian file.—Captain Burnaby, *On Horseback through Asia Minor* (1877).

Indra, god of the elements. His palace is described by Southey in *The Curse of Kehama*, vii. 10 (1809).

Inesilla de Cantarilla, daughter of a Spanish lute-maker. She had the unusual power of charming the male sex during the whole course of her life, which exceeded 75 years. Idolized by the noble-men of the old court, she saw herself adored by those of the new. Even in her old age she had a noble air, an enchanting wit, and graces peculiar to herself suited to her years.—Lesage, *Gil Blas*, viii. 1 (1735).

Inez of Cadiz, addressed in *Child Harold*, i. (after stanza 81). Nothing known of her.

Inez (*Donna*), mother of don Juan. She trained her son according to prescribed rules with the strictest propriety, and designed to make him a model of all virtues. Her husband was don José, whom she worried to death by her prudery and want of sympathy. Donna Inez was a "blue-stocking," learned in all the sciences, her favourite one being "the mathematical." She knew every European language, "a little Latin and less Greek." In a word, she was "perfect as perfect is," according to the standard of Miss Edgeworth, Mrs. Trimmer, and Hannah More, but had "a great opinion of her own good qualities." Like Tennyson's "Maud," this paragon of women was, to those who did not look too narrowly, "faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly null."—Byron, *Don Juan*, i. 10-30 (1819).

Inez de Castro, crowned six years after her death. The tale is this: Don Pedro, son of Alfonso IV. of Portugal, privately married, in 1345, the "beauty of Castile," and Alfonso was so indignant that he commanded her to be put to death (1355). Two years afterwards, don Pedro succeeded to the crown, and in 1361 had the body of Inez exhumed and crowned.

Camões, the Portuguese poet, has introduced this story in his *Lusiad*. A. Ferreira, another Portuguese poet, has a tragedy called *Inez de Castro* (1554); Lamotte produced a tragedy with the same title (1728); and Guiraud another in 1826. (See next art.)

Inez de Castro, the bride of prince Pedro of Portugal, to whom she was clandestinely married. The king Alfonso and his minister Gonzalez, not knowing of this marriage, arranged a marriage for the young prince with a Spanish princess, and when the prince refused his consent, Gonzalez ferreted out the cause, and induced Inez to drink poison. He then put the young prince under arrest, but as he was being led away, the announcement came that Alfonso was dead and don Pedro was his successor. The tables were now turned, for Pedro was instantly released, and Gonzalez led to execution. —Ross Neil, *Inez de Castro or The Bride of Portugal*. (See previous art.)

Infant Endowed with Speech. The imâm Abzenderoud excited the envy of his confraternity by his superior virtue and piety, so they suborned a woman to father a child upon him. The imâm prayed to Mahomet to reveal the truth, whereupon the new-born infant told in good Arabic who his father was, and Abzenderoud was acquitted with honour. —T. S. Gueulette, *Chinese Tales* ("Imâm Abzenderoud," 1723).

Infant of Lubeck, Christian Henry Heinecken. At one year old he knew the chief events of the Pentateuch!! at thirteen months he knew the history of the Old Testament!! at fourteen months he knew the history of the New Testament!! at two and a half years he could answer any ordinary question of history or geography!! and at three years old he knew German, French, and Latin!!

Inferno (*The*), in thirty-four cantos, by Danté [Alighieri] (1300). While wandering through a wood (*this life*), the poet comes to a mountain (*fame*), and begins to climb it, but first a panther (*pleasure*), then a lion (*ambition*), and then a she-wolf (*avarice*) stand in his path to stay him. The appearance of Virgil (*human wisdom*), however, encourages him (canto i.), and the Mantuan tells him he is sent by three ladies [Beatrice (*faith*), Lucia (*grace*), and Mercy] to conduct him through the realms of hell (canto ii.). On they proceed together till they come to a portal bearing this inscription: ALL MORE ABANDON YE WHO ENTER HERE; they pass through, and come to that neutral realm, where dwell the spirits of those not good enough for heaven nor bad enough for hell, "the praiseless and the blameless dead." Passing through this

border-land, they command old Charon to ferry them across the Achéron to Limbo (canto iii.), and here they behold the ghosts of the unbaptized, "blameless of sin" but not members of the Christian Church. Homer is here, Horace, Ovid, and Lucan, who enroll Danté "sixth of the sacred band." On leaving Limbo, our adventurer follows his guide through the seven gates which lead to the inferno, an enormous funnel-shaped pit, divided into stages. The outer, or first "circle," is a vast meadow, in which roam Electra (mother of Dardânus the founder of Troy), Hector, Æneas, and Julius Cæsar; Camilla and Penthesilæa; Latins and Junius Brutus; Lucretia, Marcia (Cato's wife), Julia (Pompey's wife), and Cornelia; and here "apart retired," they see Saladin, the rival of Richard the Lion-heart. Linos is here and Orpheus; Aristotle, Socrâtes, and Plato; Democritus who ascribed creation to blind chance, Diogenès the cynic, Heraclitus, Empedoclés, Anaxagoras, Thalès, Dioscoridès, and Zeno; Cicero and Seneca, Euclid and Ptolemy, Hippocrâtes and Galen, Avicenn, and Averroës the Arabian translator and commentator of Aristotle (canto iv.). From the first stage they descend to the second, where Minos sits in judgment on the ghosts brought before him. He indicates what circle a ghost is to occupy by twisting his tail round his body: two twists signify that the ghost is to be banished to the second circle; three twists, that it is to be consigned to the third circle, and so on. Here, says the poet, "light was silent all," but shrieks and groans and blasphemies were terrible to hear. This circle is the hell of carnal and sinful love, where Danté recognizes Semiramis, Dido, Cleopatra, and Helen; Achillès and Paris; Tristan, the lover of his uncle's wife Isoldè; Lancelot, the lover of queen Guinevere; and Francesca, the lover of Paolo her brother-in-law (canto v.). The third circle is a place of deeper woe. Here fall in ceaseless showers, hail, black rain, and sleety flaw; the air is cold and dun; and a foul stench rises from the soil. Cerberus keeps watch here, and this part of the inferno is set apart for gluttons, like Ciacco (2 syl.). From this stage the two poets pass on to the "fourth steep ledge," presided over by Pluto (canto vi.), a realm which "hems in all the woe of all the universe." Here are gathered the souls of the avaricious, who wasted their talents, and made no right use of their

wealth. Crossing this region, they come to the "fifth steep," and see the Stygian Lake of inky hue. This circle is a huge bog in which "the myr tribe" flounder, and "gulp the muddy lees." It is the abode of those who put no restraint upon their anger (canto vii.). Next comes the city of Dis, where the souls of horetics are "interred in vaults" (cantos viii., ix.). Here Dantè recognizes Farina'ta (a leader of the Ghibelline faction), and is informed that the emperor Frederick II. and cardinal Ubaldini are amongst the number (canto x.). The city of Dis contains the next three circles (canto xi.), through which Nessus conducts them; and here they see the Minotaur and the Centaurs, as Chiron who nursed Achillès and Pholus the passionate. The first circle of Dis (the sixth) is for those who by force or fraud have done violence to *man*, as Alexander the Great, Dionysius of Syracuse, Attila, Sextus, and Pyrrhus (canto xii.). The next (the seventh circle) is for those who have done violence to *themselves*, as suicides; here are the Harpies, and here the souls are transformed to trees (canto xiii.). The eighth circle is for the souls of those who have done violence to *God*, as blasphemers and heretics; it is a hell of burning, where it snows flakes of fire. Here is Cap'aneus (3 *syl.*) (canto xiv.), and here Dantè held converse with Brunetto, his old schoolmaster (canto xv.). Having reached the confines of the realm of Dis, Ger'yon carries Dantè into the region of Malèbolgè (4 *syl.*), a horrible hell, containing ten pits or chasms (canto xvi.). In the first is Jason; the second is for harlots (canto xviii.); in the third is Simon Magus, "who prostituted the things of God for gold;" in the fourth, pope Nicholas III. (canto xix.); in the fifth, the ghosts had their heads "reversed at the neck-bone," and here are Amphiaræos, Tîrèsias who was first a woman and then a man, Michael Scott the magician, with all witches and diviners (canto xx.); in the sixth, Caïaphas and Annas his father-in-law (canto xxiii.); in the seventh, robbers of churches, as Vanni Fucci, who robbed the sacristy of St. James's, in Pistoia, and charged Vanni della Nona with the crime, for which she suffered death (canto xxiv.); in the eighth, Ulyssès and Diomed, who were punished for the stratagem of the Wooden Horse (cantos xxvi., xxvii.); in the ninth, Mahomet and Ali, "horribly mangled" (canto xxviii.); in

the tenth, alchemists (canto xxix.), coiners and forgers, Potiphar's wife, Sinon the Greek who deluded the Trojans (canto xxx.), Nimrod, Ephialtès, and Antæus, with other giants (canto xxxi.). Antæus carries the two visitors into the nethermost gulf, where Judas and Lucifer are confined. It is a region of thick-ribbed ice, and here they see the frozen river of Cocytus (canto xxxii.). The last persons the poet sees are Brutus and Cassius, the murderers of Julius Cæsar (canto xxxiv.). Dantè and his conductor Virgil then make their exit on the "southern hemisphere," where once was Eden, and where the "moon rises when here evening sets." This is done that the poet may visit Purgatory, which is situate in mid-ocean, somewhere near the antipodes of Judea.

* * Canto xvi. opens with a description of Fraud, canto xxxiii. contains the tale of Ugol'no, and canto xxxiv. the description of Lucifer.

Ingelram (*Abbot*), formerly superior of St. Mary's Convent.—Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth).

Inglewood (*Squire*), a magistrate near Osbaldistone Hall.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

Inglis (*Corporal*), in the royal army under the leadership of the duke of Monmouth.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

Ingoldsby (*Thomas*), the Rev. Richard Harris Barham, author of *Ingoldsby Legends* (1788-1845).

Ini, Ine, or Ina, king of Wessex; his wife was Æthelburh; both were of the royal line of Cerdic. After a grand banquet, king Ini set forth to sojourn in another of his palaces, and his queen privately instructed his steward to "fill the house they quitted with rubbish and offal, to put a sow and litter of pigs in the royal bed, and entirely dismantle the room." When the king and queen had gone about a mile or so, the queen entreated her husband to return to the house they had quitted, and great was his astonishment to behold the change. Æthelburh then said, "Behold what vanity of vanities is all earthly greatness! Where now are the good things you saw here but a few hours ago? See how foul a beast occupies the royal bed. So will it be with you, unless you leave earthly things for heavenly." So the king abdicated his kingdom, went to Rome, and

liewt there as a pilgrim for the rest of his life.

... in fame great Ihs might pretend
With any king since first the Saxons came to shore.
Dryden, *Polyolbion*, xi. (1613).

Inis-Thona, an island of Scandinavia.—Ossian.

In'istore, the Orkney Islands.

Let no vessel of the kingdom of snow [*Norway*], bound on the dark-rolling waves of Inlistore.—Ossian, *Fingal*, i.

Inkle and Yarico, hero and heroine of a story by sir Richard Steele, in the *Spectator* (No. 11). Inkle is a young Englishman who is lost in the Spanish main. He falls in love with Yarico, an Indian maiden, with whom he consorts; but no sooner does a vessel arrive to take him to Barbadoes than he sells Yarico as a slave.

George Colman has dramatized this tale (1787).

Innisfail or **Inisfail**, an ancient name of Ireland (*isle of destiny*).

Oh, once the harp of Innisfall
Was strung full high to notes of gladness;
But yet it often told a tale
Of more prevailing sadness.

Campbell, *O'Connor's Child*, i.

I raised my sails, and rushing into the bay of Cromia,
Into Cromia's sounding bay in lovely Innisfall.—Ossian,
Cromia.

Innocents (*The*), the babes of Bethlehem cut off by Herod the Great.

* * John Baptist Marino, an Italian poet, has a poem on *The Massacre of the Innocents* (1569-1625).

Innogen or **INOGENE** (3 *syl.*), wife of Brute (1 *syl.*) mythical king of Britain. She was daughter of Pandrasos of Greece.

Thus Brute this realm unto his rule subdued. . .
And left three sons, his famous progeny,
Born of fayre Inogene of Italy.

Spenser, *Faery Queen*, li. 10 (1590).

And for a lasting league of amity and peace,
Bright Innogen, his child, for wife to Brutus gave.
M. Dryden, *Polyolbion*, i. (1613).

Insane Root (*The*), hemlock. It is said that those who eat hemlock can see objects otherwise invisible. Thus when Banquo had encountered the witches, who vanished "as mysteriously as they appeared, he says to Macbeth, "Were such things [really] here . . . or have we eaten [*hemlock*] the insane root, that takes the reason prisoner," so that our eyes see things that are not?—Macbeth, act i. sc. 3 (1606).

Insu'bri, the district of Lombardy, which contained Milan, Como, Pavia, Lodi, Novara, and Vercelli.

Interpreter (*Mr.*), in Bunyan's

Pilgrim's Progress, means the Holy Ghost as it operates on the heart of a believer. He is lord of a house a little beyond the Wicket Gate.—Pt. i. (1678).

Inveraschal'loch, one of the Highlanders at the Clachan of Aberfoyle.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George i.)

Invin'cible Doctor (*The*), William of Occam; also called *Doctor Singularis* (1270-1347).

Invisible Knight (*The*), sir Galion, brother of king Pellam (nephew of king to Joseph of Arimathea).

"He is sir Galion," said the knight, "he with the black face, he is the marvellous knight living, he's the goeth invisible."—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 30 (1470).

Invisibility is obtained by amulets, dress, herbs, rings, and stones.

Amulets: as the capon-stone called "Alectoria," which rendered those invisible who carried it about their person.—*Mirror of Stones*.

Dress: as Albric's cloak called "Tarnkappe" (2 *syl.*), which Siegfried got possession of (*The Nibelungen Lied*); the mantle of Hel Keplein (*q.v.*); and Jack the Giant-killer had a cloak of invisibility as well as a cap of knowledge. The helmet of Perseus or Hadès (*Greek Fable*) and Mambrino's helmet rendered the wearers invisible. The *moros musphonon* was a girdle of invisibility (*Mrs. Centlivre, A Bold Stroke for a Wife*).

Herbs: as fern seed, mentioned by Shakespeare, and Beaumont and Fletcher.

Rings: as Gyges's ring, taken from the flanks of a brazen horse. When the stone was turned inwards, the wearer was invisible (Plato). The ring of Otmit king of Lombardy, according to *The Heldenbuch*, possessed a similar virtue. Reynard's wonderful ring had three colours, one of which (the green) caused the wearer to be invisible (*Reynard the Fox*, 1498); this was the gem called heliotrope.

Stones: as heliotrope, mentioned by Boccaccio in his *Decamerone* (day viii. 3). It is of a green hue. Solinus attributes this power to the herb heliotrope: "Herba ejusdem nominis . . . eam, a quocumque gestabitur, subtrahit visibus obviurum."—*Geog.*, xi.

Invulnerability. Stones taken from the cassan plant, which grows in Panten, will render the possessor invulnerable.—Orosius in *Hakluyt*.

A dip in the river Styx rendered Achilles invulnerable.

Medea rendered Jason proof against wounds and fire by anointing him with the Promethean unguent.—*Greek Fable*.

Siegfried was rendered invulnerable by anointing his body with dragon's blood.—*Nibelungen Lied*.

Ion, the title and hero of a tragedy by T. N. Talfourd (1835). The oracle of Delphi had declared that the pestilence which raged in Argos was sent by way of punishment for the misrule of the race of Argos, and that the vengeance of the gods could be averted only by the extirpation of the guilty race. Ion, the son of the king, offered himself a willing sacrifice, and as he was dying, Iru entered and announced that "the pestilence was abating."

Io'na, an island of Scotland south of Staffa, noted for its Culdee institutions, established by St. Colum in 563. It is now called "Icolm-kill," and in *Macbeth*, act ii. sc. 4, "Colmes-kill" (*kull* means "burying-ground").

Unscathed they left Iona's strand
When the opal morn first flushed the sky
Campbell, *Reculture*.

Io'na's Saint, St. Colum, seen on the top of the church spires, on certain evenings every year, counting the surrounding islands, to see that none of them have been sunk by the power of witchcraft.

As Iona's saint, a giant form,
Throned on his towers conversing with the storm . . .
4 o'uns every wave-worn isle and mountain hoar
From Kilda to the green leine's shore [from the Hebrides to Ireland].

Campbell, *The Pleasures of Hope*, i. (1799).

I-pal-ne-mo'-ani (i.e. *He by whom we live*), an epithet of God used by the ancient Mexicans.

"We know him," they reply,
The great "Forever-One," the God of gods,
Iphelmoani."

Souther, *Madoc*, l. 8 (1805).

Iphigeni'a, daughter of Agamemnon king of Argos. Agamemnon vowed to offer up to Artemis the best possession that came into his hands during the ensuing twelve months. This happened to be an infant daughter, to whom he gave the name of Iphigenia, but he fore-ore to fulfil his vow. When he went on his voyage to Troy, the fleet was wind-bound at Aulis, and Kalchas the priest said it was because Agamemnon had not carried out his vow; so Iphigenia, then in the pride of womanhood, was bound to the altar. Artemis, being satisfied, carried the maiden off to Tauris where she became a priestess, and substituted a hind in her place.

For parallel instances, such as Abraham and Isaac, Jephthah and his daughter, Idomeneus and his son, etc., see **IDOMENEUS**.

When, a new Iphigenia, she went to Tauris.
Byron, *Don Juan*, l. 49 (1821).

Cary, in his translation of *Danté*, accents the name incorrectly on the third syllable.

Whence, on the altar Iphige'nia mourned
Her virgin beauty.
Danté, *Paradise*, v. (1311).

Iphis, the woman who was changed to a man. The tale is this: Iphis was the daughter of Lygdon and Telethusa of Crete. Lygdon gave orders that if the child about to be born was a girl, it was to be put to death. It happened to be a girl; but the mother, to save it, brought it up as a boy. In due time, the father betrothed Iphis to Lanthé, and the mother, in terror, prayed to Isis for help. Her prayer was heard, for Isis changed Iphis into a man on the day of espousals.—Ovid, *Metaph.*, ix. 12; xiv. 699.

* * Cæneus [*Se-nice*] was born of the female sex, but Neptune changed her into a man. Æneas found her in hades changed back again.

Tiresias, the Theban prophet, was converted into a girl for striking two serpents, and married. He afterwards recovered his sex, and declared that the pleasures of a woman were tenfold greater than those of a man.

I'ran, the empire of Persia.

Iras, a female attendant on Cleopatra. When Cleopatra had arrayed herself with robe and crown, prior to applying the asps, she said to her two female attendants, "Come, take the last warmth of my lips. Farewell, kind Charmian! Iras, farewell!" And having kissed them, Iras fell down dead, either broken-hearted, or else because she had already applied an asp to her arm, as Charmian did a little later.—Shakespeare, *Antony and Cleopatra* (1608); and Dryden, *All for Love*.

Ireby (Mr.), a country squire.—Sir W. Scott, *Two Drovers* (time, George III.).

Ireland (S. W. H.), a literary forger. His chief forgery is *Miscellaneous Papers and Instruments, under the hand and seal of William Shakespeare, including the tragedy of King Lear, and a small fragment of Hamlet, from the original*, 1796, folio, £4 4s. (1795).

His most impudent forgery was the production of a new play, which he tried

to palm off as Shakespeare's. It was called *Vortigern and Rowena*, and was actually represented at Drury Lane Theatre in 1796.

Weeps o'er false Shakespearean lore
Which spring from Maister Ireland's store,
Whose impudent deserves the rod
For having need the Muse's god.
Chalceographomania.

Ireland (The Fair Maid of), the ignis fatuus.

He had read . . . of . . . the ignis fatuus . . . by some called "Will-with-the-whip," or "Jack-with-the-lantern," and likewise . . . "The Fair Maid of Ireland."
—R. Johnson, *The seven Champions of Christendom*, i. 7. (1617).

Ireland's Scholarships (Dean), four scholarships of £30 a year, in the University of Oxford, founded by Dr. Ireland, dean of Westminster, in 1825.

Ireland's Three Saints. The three great saints of Ireland are St. Patrick, St. Columba, and St. Bridget.

Ireland's Three Tragedies: (1) *The Death of the Children of Touran*; (2) *The Death of the Children of Lir*; and (3) *The Death of the Children of Usnach*. —O'Flanagan, *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Dublin*, i.

Irem (The Garden of), mentioned in the *Korân*, lxxxix. It was the most beautiful of all earthly paradises, laid out for Shedad' king of Ad; but no sooner was it finished, than it was struck with the lightning-wand of the death-angel, and was never after visible to the eye of man.

The paradise of Irem this . . .
A garden more surpassing fair
Than that before whose gate
The lightning of the cherub's fury sword
Waves a vie, to bar access.
Southey, *Thalaba the Destroyer*, l. 22 (1797).

Ire'na, Ireland personified. Her inheritance was withheld by Grantorto (*rebellion*), and sir Artegal was sent by the queen of Faëry-land to succour her; Grantorto being slain, Irena was restored, in 1580, to her inheritance. —Spenser, *Faëry Queen*, v. (1596).

Ire'ne (3 syl.), daughter of Horush Barbarossa the Greek renegade and corsair-king of Algiers. She was rescued in the siege of Algiers by Selim, son of the Moorish king, who fell in love with her. When she heard of the conspiracy to kill Barbarossa, she warned her father; but it was too late: the insurgents succeeded, Barbarossa was slain by Othman, and Selim married Irené. —J. Brown, *Barbarossa* (1742).

Ire'ne (8 syl.), wife of Alexius Com-

néus emperor of Greece.—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Ire'nus, Peaceableness personified. (Greek, *eiréné*, "peace.")—Phineas Fletcher, *The Purple Island*, x. (1633).

I'ris, a messenger, a go-between. Iris was the messenger of Juno.

Whoso'er thou art in this world's globe,
I'll have an Iris that shall lead thee out.
Shakespeare, *2 Henry VI*, act v. sc. 2 (1591).

Iris and the Dying. One of the duties of Iris was to cut off a lock of hair (claimed by Proserpine) from those devoted to death, and till this was done, Death refused to accept the victim. Thus, when Dido mounted the funeral pile, she lingered in suffering till Iris was sent by Juno to cut off a lock of her hair as an offering to the black queen, but immediately this was done her spirit left the body. Than'atos did the same office to Alcestis when she gave her life for that of her husband. In all sacrifices, a forelock was first cut from the head of the victim as an offering to Proserpine.—See Euripides, *Alcestis*; Virgil, *Æneid*, iv.

"Hunc ego Diis
Sæcra Jussa fero, teque isto corpore solvo."
Sic ait, et dextra crinem secant . . . atque in ventos ita
recessit.

Virgil, *Æneid*, iv. 702-705.

Irish Whiskey Drinker (The), John Sheehan, a barrister, who, with "Everard Clive of Tipperary Hall," wrote a series of pasquinades in verse, which were published in *Bentley's Miscellany*, in 1846, and attracted considerable attention.

Irish Widow (The), a farce by Garrick (1757). Martha Brady, a blooming young widow of 23, is in love with William Whittle, the nephew of old Thomas Whittle, a man 63 years of age. It so happens that William cannot touch his property without his uncle's consent, so the lovers scheme together to obtain it. The widow pretends to be in love with the old man, who proposes to her and is accepted; but she now comes out in a new character, as a loud, vulgar, rollicking, extravagant low Irishwoman. Old Whittle is thoroughly frightened, and not only gets his nephew to take the lady off his hands, but gives him £5000 for doing so.

Irol'do, the friend of Prasildo of Babylon. Prasildo falls in love with Tisbina, his friend's wife, and, to escape infamy, Irol'do and Tisbina take "poison." Prasildo, hearing from the apothecary

that the supposed poison is innocuous, goes and tells them so, whereupon Iroldo is so struck with his friend's generosity, that he quits Babylon, leaving Tishina to Prasilido. Subsequently Iroldo's life is in peril, and Prasilido saves his friend at the hazard of his own life.—Bojardo, *Orlando Innamorato* (1495).

Irolit'a, a princess in love with prince Parcinus, her cousin. The fairy Dan'amo wanted Parcinus to marry her daughter Az'ira, and therefore used all her endeavours to marry Irolita to Brutus; but all her plans were thwarted, for Parcinus married Irolita, and Brutus married Az'ira.

The beauty of Irolita was worthy the world's admiration. She was about 11 years old, her hair was brown, her complexion blooming as the spring, her mouth delicate, her teeth white and even, her smile bewitching, her eyes a hazel colour and very piercing, and her looks were tokens of love.—Comtess D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Perfect Love," 1892).

Iron Arm. Captain François de Lanoue, a huguenot, was called *Bras de Fer*. He died at the siege of Lambulle (1531-1591).

Iron Chest (*The*), a drama by G. Colman, based on W. Godwin's novel of *Caleb Williams*. Sir Edward Mortimer kept in an iron chest certain documents relating to a murder for which he had been tried and honourably acquitted. His secretary Wilford, out of curiosity, was prying into this box, when sir Edward entered and threatened to shoot him; but on reflection he spared the young man's life, told him all about the murder, and swore him to secrecy. Wilford, unable to endure the watchful and suspicious eye of his master, ran away; but sir Edward dogged him like a bloodhound, and at length accused him of robbery. The charge could not be substantiated, so Wilford was acquitted. Sir Edward confessed himself a murderer, and died (1796).

Iron Duke (*The*), the duke of Wellington (1769-1832).

Iron Emperor (*The*), Nicholas of Russia (1796, 1826-1855).

Iron Gates or *Demir Kura*, a celebrated pass of the Teuthras, through which all caravans between Smyrna and Brusa must needs pass.

Iron Hand, Goetz von Berlichingen, who replaced his right hand, which he lost at the siege of Landshut, by an iron one (sixteenth century).

* * Goethe has made this the subject of an historical drama.

Iron Mask (*The Man in the*). This mysterious man went by the name of Lestang, but who he was is as much in *nubibus* as the author of the *Letters of Junius*. The most general opinion is that he was count Er'colo Antonio Matthioli, a senator of Mantua and private agent of Ferdinand Charles duke of Mantua; and that his long imprisonment of twenty-four years was for having deceived Louis XIV. in a secret treaty for the purchase of the fortress of Casale. M. Loiseleur utterly denies this solution of the mystery.—See *Temple Bar*, 182-4, May, 1872.

* * The tragedies of Zschokke in German (1795), and Fournier in French, are based on the supposition that the man in the mask was marechal Richelieu, a twin-brother of the *Grand Monarque*, and this is the solution given by the abb. Soulavie.

Ironsides (*Sir*), called "The Red Knight of the Red Lands." Sir Gareth, after fighting with him from dawn to dewy eve, subdued him. Tennyson calls him Death, and says that Gareth won the victory with a single stroke. Sir Ironside was the knight who kept the lady Liones (called by Tennyson "Lyonors") captive in Castle Perilous.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 181-137 (1470).

* * Tennyson seems very greatly to have misconceived the exquisite allegory of Gareth and Linet. (See GARETH, pp. 364-5.)

Ironsides. Edmund II. king of the Anglo-Saxons was so called from his iron armour (989, 1016-1017).

Sir Richard Steele signed himself "Nestor Ironsides" in the *Guardian* (1671-1729).

Ironsides. So were the soldiers of Cromwell called, especially after the battle of Marston Moor, where they displayed their iron resolution (1644).

Ironsides (*Captain*), uncle of Belfield (*Brothers*), and an old friend of sir Benjamin Dove. He is captain of a privateer, and a fine specimen of an English naval officer.

He's *que* English oak to the heart of him, and a fine old seaman-like figure he is.—Cumberland, *The Brothers*, l. 1 (1769).

Iron Tooth, Frederick II. elector of Brandenburg (*Dent de Fer*), (1657, 1688-1713).

Irrefragable Doctor (*The*), Alex-

ander Hales, founder of the Scholastic theology (*-1245).

Irish (*To cross the ferry of the*), to be "laid on the shelf." The ferry of the Irish is crossed by those who are exiled to Siberia. It is regarded in Russia as the ferry of political death.

Irus, the beggar of Ithica, who ran of errands for Penelopè's suitors. When Ulyssès returned home dressed as a beggar, Irus withstood him, and Ulyssès broke his jaw with a blow. So poor was Irus that he gave birth to the proverbs, "As poor as Irus," and "Poorer than Irus" (in French, *Plus pauvre qu' Irus*).

Without respect esteeming equally
Klug (Cress) pompe and Irus' poverty
T Sackville, *A Vindicta for Magistraytes*
(Induction, 1587).

Irus grows rich, and Cressus must wax poor
Lord Brooke, *Treatise of Warres* (1534-1629).

Irwin (*Mr.*), the husband of lady Eleanor daughter of lord Norland. His lordship discarded her for marrying against his will, and Irwin was reduced to the verge of starvation. In his desperation Irwin robbed his father-in-law on the high road, but relented and returned the money. At length the iron heart of lord Norland was softened, and he relieved the necessities of his son-in-law.

Lady Eleanor Irwin, wife of Mr. Irwin. She retains her love for lord Norland, even through all his relentlessness, and when she hears that he has adopted a son, exclaims, "May the young man deserve his love better than I have done! May he be a comfort to his declining years, and never disobey him!"—Inchbald, *Every One has His Fault* (1794).

Irwin (*Hannah*), former confidante of Clara Mowbray.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Roman's Well* (time, George III.).

Isaac [*Mendoza*], a rich Portuguese Jew, short in stature, with a snub nose, swarthy skin, and huge beard; very conceited, priding himself upon his cunning, loving to dupe others, but woefully duped himself. He chuckles to himself, "I'm cunning, I fancy; a very cunning dog, ain't I? a sly little villain, eh? a bit roguish; he must be very wide awake who can take Isaac in." This conceited piece of goods is always duped by every one he encounters. He meets Louisa, whom he intends to make his wife, but she makes him believe she is Clara Guzman. He meets his rival Antonio, whom he holds to be the supposed Clara, and

he marries her. He mistakes Louisa's duenna for Louisa, and elopes with her. So all his wit is outwitted.—Sheridan, *The Duenna* (1776).

Quick's great parts were "Isaac," "Tony Lumpkin" [*She Stoops to Conquer*, Goldsmith], "Spurio" [*Castle of Andalusia*, O'Kee's], and "Sir Christopher Curry," in *Inkle and Yarico*, by Colman [1748-1831].—*Records of a Stage Veteran*.

Isaac of York, the father of Rebecca. When imprisoned in the dungeon of Front de Bœuf's castle, Front de Bœuf comes to extort money from him, and orders two slaves to chain him to the bars of a slow fire, but the party is disturbed by the sound of a bugle. Ultimately, both the Jew and his daughter leave England and go to live abroad.—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Isabel, called the "She-wolf of France," the adulterous queen of Edward II., was daughter of Philippe IV. (*le Bel*) of France. According to one tradition, Isabel murdered her royal husband by thrusting a hot iron into his bowels, and tearing them from his body.

She wolf of France, with unrelenting fangs,
That tear'd the bowels of thy mangled mate,
Gray, *The Bard* (1798).

Isabell, sister of lady Hartwell, in the comedy of *Wit without Money*, by Beaumont and Fletcher (1689).

Isabella or **Isabelle**, a pale brown colour or buff, similar to that of a hare. It is so called from the princess Isabella of Austria, daughter of Philip II. The tale is, that while besieging Ostend, the princess took an oath that she would not change her body-linen before the town was taken. The siege, however, lasted three years, and her linen was so stained that it gave name to the colour referred to (1601-1604).

The same story is related of Isabella of Castile at the siege of Grenada (1493).

The horse that Rightaun was mounted on was as black as jet, that of Felix was grey, Chery's was as white as milk, and that of the princess Fairair an Isabella.—Comtess D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Princesse Fairair," 1682).

Isabella, daughter of the king of Galicia, in love with Zerbi'no, but Zerbi'no could not marry her because she was a pagan. Her lament at the death of Zerbi'no is one of the best parts of the whole poem (bk. xii.). Isabella retires to a chapel to bury her lover, and is there slain by Rodomont.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Isabella, sister of Claudio, insulted by the base passion of Angelo deputy of Vienna in the absence of duke Vincentio.

Isabella is delivered by the duke himself, and the deputy is made to marry Mariana, to whom he was already betrothed.—Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure* (1608).

Isabella, wife of Hieronimo, in *The Spanish Tragedy*, by Thomas Kyd (1588).

Isabella, mother of Ludovico Sforza duke of Milan.—Massinger, *The Duke of Milan* (1622).

Isabella, a nun who marries Biron eldest son of count Baldwin, who disinherits him for this marriage. Biron enters the army, and is sent to the siege of Candy, where he falls, and (it is supposed) dies. For seven years Isabella mourns her loss, and is then reduced to the utmost want. In her distress she begs assistance of her father-in-law, but he drives her from the house as a dog. Villeroy (2 syl.) offers her marriage, and she accepts him; but the day after her espousals Biron returns. Carlos, hearing of his brother's return, employs ruffians to murder him, and then charges Villeroy with the crime; but one of the ruffians impeaches, and Carlos is apprehended. Isabella goes mad, and murders herself in her distraction.—Thomas Southern, *The Fatal Marriage* (1692).

The part of "Isabella" affords scope for a tragic actress scarcely inferior in pathos to "Belvidera."—R. Chambers, *English Literature*, i. 588.

(Mrs. E. Barry, says T. Campbell, was unrivalled in this part, 1682-1733.)

* * Wm. Hamilton painted Mrs. Siddons as "Isabella," and the picture belongs to the nation.

Isabella, the coadjutor of Zanga in his scheme of revenge against don Alonso.—Young, *The Revenge* (1721).

Isabella, princess of Sicily, in love with Roberto il Diavolo, but promised in marriage to the prince of Grana'da, who challenges Roberto to mortal combat, from which he is allured by Bertram his fiend-father. Alice tells him that Isabella is waiting for him at the altar, when a struggle ensues between Bertram and Alice, one trying to drag him into hell, and the other trying to reclaim him to the ways of virtue. Alice at length prevails, but we are not told whether Roberto marries the princess.—Meyerbeer, *Roberto il Diavolo* (1831).

Isabella (Donna), daughter of don Pedro a Portuguese nobleman, who designed to marry her to don Guzman, a gentleman of large fortune. To avoid this

hateful marriage, she jumps from a window, with a view of escaping from the house, and is caught by a colonel Briton, an English officer, who conducts her to the house of her friend donna Violantè. Here the colonel calls upon her, and don Felix, supposing Violantè to be the object of his visits, becomes furiously jealous. After a considerable embroglio, the mystery is cleared up, and a double marriage takes place.—Mrs. Centlivre, *The Wonder* (1714).

Middle-aged, a lovely brown, a fine pouting lip, eyes that roll and languish, and seem to speak the exquisite pleasure she could give.—Act v. i.

Isabella (*The countess*), wife of Roberto. After a long series of crimes of infidelity to her husband, and of murder, she is brought to execution.—John Marston, *The Wonder of Women* or *Sophonisba* (1605).

Isabella (*The lady*), a beautiful young girl, who accompanied her father on a chase. Her step-mother requested her to return, and tell the cook to prepare the milk-white doe for dinner. Lady Isabella did as she was told, and the cook replied, "Thou art the doe that I must dress." The scullion-boy exclaimed, "Oh save the lady's life, and make thy pies of me!" But the cook heeded him not. When the lord returned and asked for his daughter, the scullion-boy made answer, "If my lord would see his daughter, let him cut the pasty before him." The father, horrified at the whole affair, adjudged the step-mother to be burnt alive, and the cook to stand in boiling lead, but the scullion-boy he made his heir.—Percy, *Reliques*, iii. 2.

Isabelle, sister of Léonor, an orphan; brought up by Sganarelle according to his own notions of training a girl to make him a good wife. She was to dress in serge, to keep to the house, to occupy herself in domestic affairs, to sew, knit, and look after the linen, to hear no flattery, attend no places of public amusement, never to be left to her own devices, but to run in harness like a mill-horse. The result was that she duped Sganarelle and married Valère. (See LÉONOR.)—Molière, *L'école des Maris* (1661).

Isabinda, daughter of sir Jealous Traffick a merchant. Her father is resolved she shall marry don Diego Barbinetto, but she is in love with Charles Gripe; and Charles, in the dress of a Spaniard, passing himself off as the

Spanish don, marries her.—Mrs. Centlivre, *The Busy Body* (1709).

Isenbras (*Sir*), a hero of mediæval romance. Sir Isenbras was at first proud and presumptuous, but adversity made him humble and penitent. In this stage he carried two children of a poor wood-cutter across a ford on his horse.

* * Millais has taken Sir Isenbras carrying the children across the ferry, as the subject of one of his pictures.

I warne you first at the beginnings
That I will make no vain carplings [prate] . . .
Of Octorians and Isenbras
William of Nassington.

Isegrin (*Sir*) or **SIR ISEGRIM**, the wolf, afterwards created earl of Pitwood, in the beast-epic of *Reynard the Fox*. Sir Isegrin typifies the barons, and Reynard the Church. The gist of the tale is to show how Reynard over-reaches his uncle Wolf (1498).

Ishah, the name of Eve before the Fall; so called because she was taken out of *ah*, i.e. "man" (*Gen.* ii. 23); but after the expulsion from paradise Adam called his wife Eve or Havah, i.e. "the mother of all living" (*Gen.* iii. 20).

Ishban, meant for Sir Robert Clayton. There is no such name in the Bible as Ishban; but Tate speaks of "extorting Ishban" pursued by "bankrupt heirs." He says he had occupied himself long in cheating, but then undertook to "reform the state."

Ishban of conscience suited to his trade,
As good a saint as usurer e'er made . . .
Child David . . . scandalize our peerage with his name . . .
He'd e'en turn loyal to be made a peer
Tate, *Abraham and Achitophel*, II. (1682).

Ish'bosheth, in Dryden's satire of *Abraham and Achitophel*, is meant for Richard Cromwell, whose father Oliver is called "Saul." As Ish'bosheth was the only surviving son of Saul, so Richard was the only surviving son of Cromwell. As Ish'bosheth was accepted king on the death of his father by all except the tribe of Judah, so Richard was acknowledged "protector" by all except the royalists. As Ish'bosheth reigned only a few months, so Richard, after a few months, retired into private life.

They who, when Saul was dead, without a blow
Made foolish Ish'bosheth the crown forego.
Dryden, *Abraham and Achitophel*, I. (1681).

Ish'monie (3 *syll.*), the petrified city in Upper Egypt, full of inhabitants turned to stone.—Perry, *View of the Levant*.

* * Captain Marryatt has borrowed this idea in his *Pacha of Many Tales*.

I'sidore (3 *syll.*), a Greek slave, the concubine of don Pedre a Sicilian nobleman. This slave is beloved by Adraste (2 *syll.*) a French gentleman, who plots to allure her away. He first gets introduced as a portrait-painter, and reveals his love. Isidore listens with pleasure, and promises to elope with him. He then sends his slave Zaïde to complain to don Pedre of ill-treatment, and to crave protection. Don Pedre promises to stand her friend, and at this moment Adraste appears and demands that she be given up to the punishment she deserves. Pedre intercedes; Adraste seems to relent; and the Sicilian calls to the young slave to appear. Instead of Zaïde, Isidore comes forth in Zaïde's veil. "There," says Pedre, "I have arranged everything. Take her, and use her well." "I will do so," says the Frenchman, and leads off the Greek slave.—Molière, *Le Sicilien ou l'Amour Peindre* (1667).

Isis, the moon. The sun is Osiris.—*Egyptian Mythology*.

They [the priests] wore rich mitres shaped like the moon,
To show that Isis doth the moon portend,
Like as Osiris signifies the sun

Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v. 7 (1596).

Iskander Beg = *Alexander the Great*, George Castriot (1414–1467). (See SKANDERBEG.)

Iskander with the Two Horns, Alexander the Great.

This Friday is the 18th day of the moon of Safar, in the year 664 [i.e. of the *heg'ira* or A.D. 1265] since the retreat of the great prophet from Mecca to Medina; and in the year 7320 of the epoch of the great Iskander with the two horns—*Arabian Nights* ("The Tailor's Story").

Island of the Seven Cities, a kind of Dixie's land, where seven bishops, who quitted Spain during the dominion of the Moors, founded seven cities. The legend says that many have visited the island, but no one has ever quitted it.

Islands of the Blest, called by the Greeks "Happy Islands," and by the Latins "Fortunate Islands;" imaginary islands somewhere in the West, where the favourites of the gods are conveyed at death, and dwell in everlasting joy.

Their place of birth alone is mute
To sounds that echo further west
Than your sire's islands of the Blest.

Byron.

Isle of Lanterns, an imaginary country, inhabited by pretenders to knowledge, called "Lanternois."—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, v. 32, 33 (1545).

. Lucian has a similar conceit, called *The City of Lanterns*; and dean Swift, in his *Gulliver's Travels*, makes his hero visit Laputa, which is an empire of quacks, false projectors, and pretenders to science.

Ile of Mist, the Isle of Sky, whose high hills are almost always shrouded in mist.

For sleep thy hand by thy side, chief of the Isle of Mist.
—Ossian, *Angul*, l.

Islington (*The "marquis of"*) one of the companions of Billy Barlow the noted archer, Henry VIII. jocosely created Barlow "duke of Shoreditch," and his two companions "earl of Pancras" and "marquis of Islington."

Ismael "the Infidel," one of the Immortal Guard.—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Isme'ne and Isme'nias, a love story in Greek by Eustathius, in the twelfth century. It is puerile in its delineation of character, and full of plagiarisms; but many of its details have been copied by D'Urfé, Montemayor, and others. Ismené is the "dear and near and true" lady of Isme'nias.

. Through the translation by Godfrey of Viterbo, the tale of *Ismené and Ismenias* forms the basis of Gower's *Confessio Amantis*, and Shakespeare's *Pericles Prince of Tyre*.

Isme'no, a magician, once a Christian, but afterwards a renegade to Islam. He was killed by a stone hurled from an engine.—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered*, xviii. (1575).

Isoc'rates (*The French*), Esprit Fléchier, bishop of Nismes (1632-1710).

Iso'line (3 syl.), the high-minded and heroic daughter of the French governor of Messina, and bride of Fernando (son of John of Procida). Iso'line was true to her husband, and true to her father, who had opposite interests in Sicily. Both fell victims to the butchery called the "Sicilian Vespers" (March 30, 1282), and Iso'line died of a broken heart.—S. Knowles, *John of Procida* (1840).

Isolt. There are two ladies connected with Arthurian romance of this name: one, Isolt "the Fair," daughter of Anguish king of Ireland; and the other Isolt "of the White Hands," daughter of Howell king of Brittany. Isolt the Fair was the wife of sir Mark king of Cornwall, but Isolt of the White Hands was the wife of sir Tristram. Sir Tristram loved Isolt

the Fair; and Isolt hated sir Mark, her husband, with the same measure that she loved sir Tristram, her nephew-in-law. Tennyson's tale of the death of sir Tristram is so at variance with the romance, that it must be given separately. He says that sir Tristram was one day dallying with Isolt the Fair, and put a ruby carcanet round her neck. Then, as he kissed her throat:

Out of the dark, just as the lips had touched,
Behind him rose a shadow and a shriek—
"Mark a way!" said Mark, and clove him thro' the brain.
Tennyson, *The Last Tournament*. (See ISOND.)

Isond, called *La Beale Isond*, i.e. *La Belle Isond*, daughter of Anguish king of Ireland. When sir Tristram vanquished sir Marhaus, he went to Ireland to be cured of his wounds. La Beale Isond was his leech, and fell in love with him; but she married sir Mark the dastard king of Cornwall. This marriage was very unhappy, for Isond hated Mark as much as she loved sir Tristram, with whom she eloped and lived in Joyous Guard Castle, but was in time restored to her husband, and Tristram married Isond the Fair-handed. In the process of time, Tristram, being severely wounded, sent for La Beale Isond, who alone could cure him, and if the lady consented to come the vessel was to hoist a white flag. The ship hove in sight, and Tristram's wife, out of jealousy, told him it carried a black flag at the mast-head. On hearing this, sir Tristram fell back on his bed, and died. When La Beale Isond landed, and heard that sir Tristram was dead, she flung herself on the body, and died also. The two were buried in one grave, on which a rose and vine were planted, which grew up and so intermingled their branches that no man could separate them.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, ii. (1470).

. Sir Palimedes the Saracen (i.e. unbaptized) also loved La Beale Isond, but met with no encouragement. Sir Kay Hedius died for love of her.—*History of Prince Arthur*, ii. 172.

Isond le Blanch Mains, daughter of Howell king of Britain (i.e. Brittany). Sir Tristram fell in love with her for her name's sake; but, though he married her, his love for La Beale Isond, wife of his uncle Mark, grew stronger and stronger. When sir Tristram was dying and sent for his uncle's wife, it was Isond le Blanch Mains who told him the ship was in sight, but carried a black flag at the mast-head, on hearing which sir Tristram bowed his

head and died.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, ii. 35, etc. (1470).

Israel, in Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*, means England. As David was king of Israel, so Charles II. was king of England. Of his son, the duke of Monmouth, the poet says :

Early in foreign fields he won renown
With kings and states allied to Israel's crown
Dryden, *Absalom and Achitophel*, i. (1681).

Israëlites (3 syl.), Jewish money-lenders.

... all the Israelites are fit to mob its
Next owner, for their . . . poet oblit.
Byron, *Don Juan*, i. 123 (1819).

Israfil, the angel who will sound the "Resurrection blast." Then Gabriel and Michael will call together the "dry bones" to judgment. When Israfil puts the trumpet to his mouth, the souls of the dead will be cast into the trumpet, and when he blows, out will they fly like bees, and fill the whole space between earth and heaven. Then will they enter their respective bodies, Mahomet leading the way.—Sale, *Korân* (Preliminary discourse, iv.).

* * Israfil, the angel of melody in paradise. It is said that his ravishing songs, accompanied by the daughters of paradise and the clanging of bells, will give delight to the faithful.

Issachar, in Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*, is meant for Thomas Thynne of Longleat Hall, a friend to the duke of Monmouth. There seems to be a very slight analogy between Thomas Thynne and Issachar son of Jacob. If the *tribe* (compared to an ass overburdened) is alluded to, the poet could hardly have called the rich commoner "wise Issachar."

Mr. Thynne and count Koningsmark both wished to marry the widow of Henry Cavendish earl of Ogle. Her friends contracted her to the rich commoner, but before the marriage was consummated, he was murdered. Three months afterwards, the widow married the duke of Somerset.

Hospitable treats did most commend
Wise Issachar, his wealthy western friend.
Dryden, *Absalom and Achitophel*, i. (1681).

Island, the kingdom of Brunhild.—*The Nibelungen Lied*.

Istakhar, in Fars (Persia), upon a rock. (The word means "the throne of Jamshid.") It is also called "Chil-Minar" or the forty pillars. The Greeks called it Persepolis. Istakhar was the gateway of the Persian kings, and a royal treasury.

She was fired with impatience to behold the ample
tombs of Istakhar, and the palace of forty columns.—W.
Beckford, *Vathek* (1786).

Isumbras (Sir) or Ysumbras. (See **ISENBRAS**.)

Itadach (*Colman*), surnamed "The Thirsty." In consequence of his rigid observance of the rule of St. Patrick, he refused to drink one single drop of water; but his thirst in the harvest-time was so great that it caused his death.

Item, a money-broker. He was a thorough villain, who could "bully, cajole, curse, fawn, flatter, and flich." Mr. Item always advised his clients not to sign away their money, but at the same time stated to them the imperative necessity of so doing. "I would advise you strongly not to put your hand to that paper, though Heaven knows how else you can satisfy these duns and escape imprisonment."—Holcroft, *The Deserted Daughter* (altered into *The Steward*).

Ithacan Suitors. During the absence of Ulysses king of Ithaca in the Trojan war, his wife Penelopë was pestered by numerous suitors, who assumed that Ulysses, from his long absence, must be dead. Penelopë put them off by saying she would finish a certain robe which she was making for Laërtes, her father-in-law, before she gave her final answer to any of them; but at night she undid all the work she had woven during the day. At length, Ulysses returned, and relieved her of her perplexity.

All the ladies, each at each,
Like the Ithacan suitors in old time,
Stared with great eyes and laughed with alien lips.
Tennyson, *The Princess*, iv.

Ithoclës (3 syl.), in love with Calantha princess of Sparta. Ithoclës induces his sister Penthea to break the matter to the princess, and in time she not only becomes reconciled to his love but also requites it, and her father consents to the marriage. During a court festival, Calantha is informed by a messenger that her father has suddenly died, by a second that Penthea has starved herself to death, and by a third that Ithoclës has been murdered. The murderer was Or'gilus, who killed him out of revenge.—John Ford, *The Broken Heart* (1633).

Ithuriel (4 syl.), a cherub sent by Gabriel to find out Satan. He finds him squatting like a toad beside Eve as she lay asleep, and brings him before Gabriel.

(The word means "God's discovery.")—Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iv. 788 (1665).

Ithuriel's Spear, the spear of the angel Ithuriel, whose slightest touch exposed deceit. Hence, when Satan squatted like a toad "close to the ear of Eve," Ithuriel only touched the creature with his spear, and it resumed the form of Satan.

... for no falsehood can endure
Touch of celestial temper, but returns
Of force to its own likeness.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iv. (1665).

Ithuriel, the guardian angel of Judas Iscariot. After Satan entered into the heart of the traitor, Ithuriel was given to Simon Peter as his second angel.—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, iii. and iv. (1748, 1771).

Ivan the Terrible, Ivan IV. of Russia, a man of great energy, but infamous for his cruelties. It was he who first adopted the title of czar (1529, 1538–1584).

Ivanhoe (3 syl.), a novel by sir W. Scott (1820). The most brilliant and splendid of romances in any language. Rebecca, the Jewess, was Scott's favourite character. The scene is laid in England in the reign of Richard I., and we are introduced to Robin Hood in Sherwood Forest, banquets in Saxon halls, tournaments, and all the pomp of ancient chivalry. Rowena, the heroine, is quite thrown into the shade by the gentle, meek, yet high-souled Rebecca.

Ivanhoe (*Sir Wilfred knight of*), the favourite of Richard I., and the disinherited son of Cedric of Rotherwood. Disguised as a palmer, he goes to Rotherwood, and meets there Rowena his father's ward, with whom he falls in love; but we hear little more of him except as the friend of Rebecca and her father Isaac of York, to both of whom he shows repeated acts of kindness, and completely wins the affections of the beautiful Jewess. In the grand tournament, Ivanhoe [*I. van. ho*] appears as the "Desdichado" or the "Disinherited Knight," and overthrows all comers. King Richard pleads for him to Cedric, reconciles the father to his son, and the young knight marries Rowena.—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Ivanovitch (son of *Ivan* or *John*), the popular name of a Russian. Similar in construction to our "John-son," the Danish "Jan-son," and the Scotch "Mac-ina."

* * The popular name of the English as a people is John Bull; of the Germans, Cousin Michael; of the French, Jean Crapaud; of the Chinese, John Chinaman; of the North American States, Brother Jonathan; of the Welsh, Taffy; of the Scotch, Sandy; of the Swiss, Colin Tampon; of the Russians, Ivan; etc.

Iverach (*Allan*), or steward of Inverachallock with Gallraith, at the Clachan of Aberfoyle.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

Ives (*St.*), originally called *Slope*. Its name was changed in honour of St. Ives, a Persian missionary.

From Persia, led by zeal, St. Ives this island sought,
And near our eastern fens a fit place finding, taught
The faith; which place from him alone the name derives,
And of that sainted man has since been called St. Ives.
Dryden, *Polyolbion*, xxiv. (1622).

Ivory Gate of Dreams. Dreams which delude pass through the *ivory* gate, but those which come true through the *horn* gate. This whim depends upon two puns: Ivory, in Greek, is *elēphas*, and the verb *elephairo* means "to cheat;" horn, in Greek, is *keras*, and the verb *karando* means "to accomplish."

Sunt geminas somni porte, quarum altera foris
Cornea, qua teis facili datur exitus umbris;
Altera candenti perfecta nitens elephanto,
Sed falsas ad cælum mittunt insomnia Manes.

Virgil, *Æneid*, vi. 893–6.

From gate of horn or ivory, dreams are sent:
The one to deceive, and those for warning meant.

Ivory Shoulder. Demeter ate the shoulder of Pelops, served up by Tan-talos; so when the gods restored the body to life, Demeter supplied the lacking shoulder by one made of ivory.

Pythagoras had a golden thigh, which he showed to Ab'aris the Hyperborean priest.

Not Pelops' shoulder whiter than her hands,
Nor snowy swans that jet on Ica's sands.
Wm. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, li. 3 (1612).

Ivory Tube of prince Ali, a sort of telescope, which showed the person who looked through it whatever he wished most to see.—*Arabian Nights* ("Ahmed and Pari-Banou").

Ivry, in France, famous for the battle won by Henry of Navarre over the League (1590).

Hurrah! hurrah! a single field
Hath turned the chance of war.
Hurrah! hurrah! for Ivry,
And Henry of Navarre.
Lord Macaulay, *Lays* ("Ivry," 1842).

Ivy Lane, London; so called from the houses of the prebendaries of St. Paul, overgrown with ivy, which once stood there.

I'wein, a knight of the Round Table. He plays the possessor of an enchanted fountain, and marries the widow, whose name is Laudine. Gaw'ain or Gawain urges him to new exploits, so he quits his wife for a year in quest of adventures, and as he does not return at the stated time, Laudine loses all love for him. On his return, he goes mad, and wanders in the woods, where he is cured by three sorcerers. He now helps a lion fighting against a dragon, and the lion becomes his faithful companion. He goes to the enchanted fountain, and there finds Lunet' prisoner. While struggling with the enchanted fountain, Lunet aids him with her ring, and he in turn saves her life. By the help of his lion, Iwein kills several giants, delivers three hundred virgins, and, on his return to king Arthur's court, marries Lunet.—Hartmann von der Aue (thirteenth century).

Ix'ion, king of the Lap'ithæ, attempted to win the love of Heré (*Juno*); but Zeus substituted a cloud for the goddess, and a centaur was born.

*. R. Browning calls the name incorrectly Ix'ion, as:

Joys prove cloudlets;

Men are the merest Ixions.

Robert Browning, *Dramatic Lyrics* ("The Glove").

J.

J. (in *Punch*), the signature of Douglas Jerrold, who first contributed to No. 9 of the serial (1803-1858).

Jaaffer, who carried the sacred banner of the prophet at the battle of Muta. When one hand was lopped off, he clutched the banner with the other; this hand being also lost, he held it with his two stumps. When, at length, his head was cleft from his body, he contrived so to fall as to detain the banner till it was seized by Abdallah, and handed to Khalid.

CYNÆGIROS, in the battle of Marathon, seized one of the Persian ships with his right hand. When this was lopped off, he laid hold of it with his left; and when this was also cut off, he seized it with his teeth, and held on till he lost his head.

ADMIRAL BENBOW, in an engagement with the French near St. Martha, in 1701, was carried on deck on a wooden frame after both his legs and thighs were shivered into splinters by chain-shot.

ALMEYDA, the Portuguese governor of India, had himself propped against the mainmast after both his legs were shot off.

Jabos (*Jock*), postilion at the Golden Arms inn, Kippeltringen, of which Mrs. M'Candlish was landlady.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Ja'chin, the parish clerk, who purloined the sacramental money, and died disgraced.—Crabbe, *Borough* (1810).

Jacinta, a first-rate cook, "who deserved to be housekeeper to the patriarch of the Indies," but was only cook to the licentiate Sedillo of Valladolid.—Ch. ii. 1.

The cook, who was no less dexterous than Dame Jacinta, was assisted by the coachman in dressing the victuals.—Leage, *Old Blas*, lib. 10 (1715).

Jacin'tha, the supposed wife of Octavio, and formerly contracted to don Henrique (2 syl.) an uxorious Spanish nobleman.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Spanish Curate* (1622).

Jacin'tha, the wealthy ward of Mr. Strickland; in love with Bellamy. Jacintha is staid but resolute, and though "she elopes down a ladder of ropes" in boy's costume, has plenty of good sense and female modesty.—Dr. Hoadly, *The Suspicious Husband* (1747).

Jack (*Colonel*), the hero of Defoe's novel entitled *The History of the Most Remarkable Life and Extraordinary Adventures of the truly Hon. Colonel Jacques, vulgarly called Colonel Jack*. The colonel (born a gentleman and bred a pick-pocket) goes to Virginia, and passes through all the stages of colonial life, from that of "slavie" to that of an owner of slaves and plantations.

The transition from their refined Orontides and Statiras to the society of captain (sic) Jack and Moll Flanders . . . is (to use a phrase of Sterne) like turning from Alexander the Great to Alexander the cooper-smith.—*Encyc. Brit.*, Art. "Romance."

Jack Amend-all, a nickname given to Jack Cade the rebel, who promised to remedy all abuses (*-1450). As a specimen of his reforms, take the following examples:—

I, your captain, am brave, and vow reformation. There shall be in England seven half-penny leaves sold for a penny; the three-hopped pot shall have ten hops; and I will make it felony to drink small beer. . . . When I am king, there shall be no money; all shall eat and drink on my score; and I will apparel all in one livery.—*Shakespeare*, 2 *Henry VI.* act iv. sc. 2 (1591).

Jack and Jill, said to be the Saxon and Norman stocks united.

Jack and Jill went up the hill,
To fetch a pail of water;
Jack fell down and cracked his crown,
And Jill came tumbling after.

Nursery Rhyme.

Or thus :

'Twas not on Alpine ice or snow,
But homely English soil;
"Excelsior!" their motto was;
They spared nor time nor toil;
They did not go for fame or wealth,
But went at duty's call;
And tho' united in their aim,
Were severed in their fall.

Jack and the Bean-Stalk. Jack was a very poor lad, sent by his mother to sell a cow, which he parted with to a butcher for a few beans. His mother, in her rage, threw the beans away; but one of them grew during the night as high as the heavens. Jack climbed the stalk, and, by the direction of a fairy, came to a giant's castle, where he begged food and rest. This he did thrice, and in his three visits stole the giant's red hen which laid golden eggs, his money-bags, and his harp. As he ran off with the last treasure, the harp cried out, "Master! master!" which woke the giant, who ran after Jack; but the nimble lad cut the bean-stalk with an axe, and the giant was killed in his fall.

. This is said to be an allegory of the Teutonic Al-fader: the "red hen" representing the all-producing sun, the "money-bags" the fertilizing rain, and the "harp" the winds.

Jack-in-the-Green, one of the May-day mummers.

. Dr. Owen Pugh says that Jack-in-the-Green represents Melvas king of Somersetshire, disguised in green boughs and lying in ambush for queen Guenever the wife of king Arthur, as she was returning from a hunting expedition.

Jack-o'-Lent, a kind of aunt Sally set up during Lent to be pitched at; hence a puppet, a sheepish booby, a boy-page, a scarecrow. Mrs. Page says to Robin, Falstaff's page:

You little Jack-a-Lent, have you been true to us?—
Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, act. II. sc. 3 (1608).

Jack of Newbury, John Winchcomb, the greatest clothier of the world in the reign of Henry VIII. He kept a hundred looms in his own house at Newbury, and equipped at his own expense a hundred of his men to aid the king against the Scotch in Flodden Field (1513).

Jack Robinson. This famous comic song is by Hudson, tobacconist, No. 98, Shoe Lane, London, in the early part of the nineteenth century. The last line is, "And he was off before you could say 'Jack Robinson.'" The tune to which the words are sung is the *Sailors' Hornpipe*. Halliwell quotes these two lines from an "old play":—

A warke it ys as easie to be doone
As 'tys to saye, *Jacke!* *robye on.*
Archææ Dictionary.

Jack Sprat, of nursery rhymes.

Jack Sprat could eat no fat,
His wife could eat no lean;
And so betwixt 'em both,
They licked the platter clean.

Jack the Giant-Killer, a series of nursery tales to show the mastery of skill and wit over brute strength. Jack encounters various giants, but outwits them all. The following would illustrate the sort of combat: Suppose they came to a thick iron door, the giant would belabour it with his club hour after hour without effect; but Jack would apply a delicate key, and the door would open at once. This is not one of the stories, but will serve to illustrate the sundry contests. Jack was a "valiant Cornishman," and his first exploit was to kill the giant Cormoran, by digging a deep pit which he filled over with grass, etc. The giant fell into the pit, and Jack knocked him on the head with a hatchet. Jack afterwards obtained a coat of invisibility, a cap of knowledge, a resistless sword, and shoes of swiftness; and, thus armed, he almost rid Wales of its giants.

Our Jack the Giant-killer is clearly the last modern transmutation of the old British legend told by Geoffrey of Monmouth, of Corinthus the Trojan, the companion of the Trojan Brutus when he first settled in Britain.—
Mason.

Jack-with-a-Lantern. This meteoric phenomenon, when seen on the ground or a little above it, is called by sundry names, as Brenning-drake, Burning candle, Corpse candles, Dank Will, Death-fires, Dick-a-Tuesday, Elf-fire, the Fair maid of Ireland, Friar's lantern, Gillion-a-burnt-tail, Gyl Burnt-tail, Ignis fatuus, Jack-o'-lantern, Jack-with-a-lantern, Kit-o'-the-canstick, Kitty-wi-a-wisp, Mad Crisp, Peg-a-lantern, Puck, Robin Goodfellow, Shot stars, Spittle of the stars, Star jelly, a Sylham lamp, a Walking fire, Wandering fires, Wandering wild-fire, Will-with-a-wisp.

Those led astray by these "fool-fires" are said to be Elf-led, Mab-led, or Puck-led.

When seen on the tips of the fingers, the hair of the head, mast-tops, and so on, the phenomenon is called *Castor and Pollax* (if double), *Cuerpo Santo* (Spanish), *Corpusanse*, *Dipsas*, *St. Elmo* or *Fires of St. Elmo* (Spanish), *St. Ermy*, *Feu d'Hélène* (French), *Fire-drakes*, *Fuole* or *Looke Fuole*, *Haggs*, *Helen* (if single), *St. Hel'ena*, *St. Helme's fires*, *Leda's twins*, *St. Peter* and *St. Nicholas* (Italian) or *Fires of St. Peter* and *St. Nicholas*.

The superstitions connected with these "fool-fires" are: That they are souls broken out from purgatory, come to earth to obtain prayers and masses for their deliverance; that they are the mucus sneezed from the nostrils of rheumatic planets; that they are ominous of death; that they indicate hid treasures.

Jack's, a noted coffee-house, where London and country millers used to assemble to examine their purchases after the market was closed. It stood in the rear of old 'Change, London.

Jacks (*The Two Genial*), Jack Munden and Jack Dowton. *Planché* says: "They were never called anything else." The former was Joseph Munden (1758-1832), and the latter, William Dowton (1764-1851).—*Planché, Recollections, etc.*, i. 28.

Jacob the Scourge of Grammar, Giles Jacob, master of Romsey, in Southamptonshire, brought up for an attorney. Author of a *Law Dictionary*, *Lives and Characters of English Poets*, etc. (1686-1744).

Jacob's Ladder, a meteoric appearance resembling broad beams of light from heaven to earth. A somewhat similar phenomenon may be seen when the sun shines through the chink or hole of a closed shutter. The allusion is, of course, to the ladder which Jacob dreamt about (*Gen. xxviii. 12*).

Jacob's Staff, a mathematical instrument for taking heights and distances.

*Reach, then, a scaving quill, that I may write
As with a Jacob's Staff to take her height.
Cleveland, The Heutomb to His Mistress* (1641).

Jacomo, an irascible captain and a woman-hater. Frank (the sister of Frederick) is in love with him.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, The Captain* (1613).

Jacques (1 syl.), one of the domestic men-servants of the duke of Aranza. The duke, in order to tame down the overbearing spirit of his bride, pretends to be a peasant, and deputed Jacques to

represent the duke for the nonce. Juliana, the duke's bride, lays her grievance before "duke" Jacques, but of course receives no redress, although she learns that if a Jacques is "duke," the "peasant" Aranza is the better man.—*J. Tobin, The Honeymoon* (1804).

Jacques (*Pauvre*), the absent sweet-heart of a love-lorn maiden. Marie Antoinette sent to Switzerland for a lass to attend the dairy of her "Swiss village" in miniature, which she arranged in the Little Trianon (Paris). The lass was heard sighing for *pauvre Jacques*, and this was made a capital sentimental amusement for the court idlers. The swain was sent for, and the marriage consummated.

*Pauvre Jacques, quand j'étais près de toi
Je ne sentais pas une misère;
Mais à présent que tu vis loin de moi
Je manque de tout sur la terre.
Marquise de Travanet, Pauvre Jacques.*

Jacques. (See **JACQUES**.)

Jac'ulin, daughter of Gerrard king of the beggars, beloved by lord Hubert.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, The Beggars' Bush* (1622).

Jaffier, a young man befriended by Priuli, a proud Venetian senator. Jaffier rescued the senator's daughter Belvidera from shipwreck, and afterwards married her clandestinely. The old man now discarded both, and Pierre induced Jaffier to join a junto for the murder of the senators. Jaffier revealed the conspiracy to his wife, and Belvidera, in order to save her father, induced her husband to disclose it to Priuli, under promise of free pardon to the conspirators. The pardon, however, was limited to Jaffier, and the rest were ordered to torture and death. Jaffier now sought out his friend Pierre, and, as he was led to execution, stabbed him to prevent his being broken on the wheel, and then killed himself. Belvidera went mad and died.—*T. Otway, Venice Preserved* (1682).

T. Betterton (1635-1710), Robert Wilks (1670-1732), Spranger Barry (1719-1777), C. M. Young (1777-1856), and W. C. Macready (1793-1878), are celebrated for this character.

Jaga-naut, the seven-headed idol of the Hindús, described by Scenthey in the *Curse of Achana*, xiv. (1809).

Jaggers, a lawyer of Little Britain, London. He was a burly man, of an exceedingly dark complexion, with a large head and large hand. He had bushy black eyebrows that stood up bristling, sharp

suspicious eyes set very deep in his head, and strong black dots where his beard and whiskers would have been if he had let them. His hands smelt strongly of scented soap, he wore a very large watch-chain, was in the constant habit of biting his fore-finger, and when he spoke to any one, he threw his fore-finger at him pointedly. A hard, logical man was Mr. Jagers, who required an answer to be "yes" or "no," allowed no one to express an opinion, but only to state facts in the fewest possible words. Magwitch appointed him Pip's guardian, and he was Miss Havisham's man of business.—C. Dickens, *Great Expectations* (1860).

Jairus's Daughter, restored to life by Jesus, is called by Klopstock Cidli.—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, iv. (1771).

Jalûl, the Arabic name for Goliath.—Sale, *Al Korân*, xvii.

James (Prince), youngest son of king Robert III. of Scotland, introduced by sir W. Scott in *The Fair Maid of Perth* (1828).

James I. of England, introduced by sir W. Scott in *The Fortunes of Nigel* (1822).

Ja'mie (Don), younger brother of don Henrique (2 syl.), by whom he is cruelly treated.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Spanish Curate* (1622).

Jamie Duffs. Weepers are so called, from a noted Scotchman of the eighteenth century, whose craze was to follow funerals in deep mourning costume.—Kay, *Original Portraits*, i. 7; ii. 9, 17, 95.

Ja'mieson (Bet), nurse at Dr. Gray's, surgeon at Middlemas.—Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II.).

Jamshid, king of the genii, famous for a golden cup filled with the elixir of life. The cup was hidden by the genii, but found when digging the foundations of Persepolis.

I know, too, where the genii hid
The jewelled cup of their king Jamshid,
With life's elixir sparkling high.

T. Moore, *Lalla Rookh* ("Paradise and the Peri," 1817).

Jane Eyre, heroine of a novel so called by Currer Bell.

Jan'et, the Scotch laundress of David Ramsay the watchmaker.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Jan'et of Tomahourich (Mume), aunt of Robin Oig M'Combich a Highland

drover.—Sir W. Scott, *The Two Drovers* (time, George III.).

Jannekin (Little), apprentice of Henry Smith the armourer.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Jannie Duff, with her little sister and brother, were sent to gather broom, and were lost in the bush (Australia). The parents called in the aid of the native blacks to find them, and on the ninth day they were discovered. "Father," cried the little boy, "why didn't you come before? We cooed quite loud, but you never came." The sister only said, "Cold!" and sank in stupor. Jannie had stripped herself to cover little Frank, and had spread her frock over her sister to keep her warm, and there all three were found almost dead, lying under a bush.

Janot [Zha.no], a simpleton, one who exercises silly ingenuity or says vapid and silly things.

Without being a Janot, who has not sometimes in conversation committed a Janotism?—Curry, *Irene*.

January and May. January is an old Lombard baron, some 60 years of age, who marries a girl named May. This young wife loves Danyan, a young squire. One day, the old baron found them in close embrace; but May persuaded her husband that his eyes were so dim he had made a mistake, and the old baron, too willing to believe, allowed himself to give credit to the tale.—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Merchant's Tale," 1388).

* * Modernized by Ogle (1741).

Jaquemart, the automata of a clock, consisting of a man and woman who strike the hours on a bell. So called from Jean Jaquemart of Dijon, a clock-maker, who devised this piece of mechanism. Menage erroneously derives the word from *jaccomarchiarius* ("a coat of mail"), "because watchmen watched the clock of Dijon fitted with a jaquemart."

Jaquenetta, a country wench courted by don Adriano de Armado.—Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost* (1594).

Jaques (1 syl.), one of the lords attendant on the banished duke in the forest of Arden. A philosophic idler, cynical, sullen, contemplative, and moralizing. He could "suck melancholy out of a song, as a weasel sucks eggs." Jaques resents Orlando's passion for Rosalind, and quits the duke as soon as

he is restored to his dukedom.—Shakespeare, *As You Like It* (1598).

Sometimes Shakespeare makes one syllable and sometimes two syllables of the word. Sir W. Scott makes one syllable of it, but Charles Lamb two. For example:

Whom humorous Jaques with envy viewed (1 syl.).
Sir W. Scott.

Where Jaques fed his solitary vein (2 syl.)—C. Lamb.

The "Jaques" of [Charles M. Young, 1777-1856], is indeed most musical, most melancholy, attuned to the very wood-walks among which he muses.—*New Monthly Magazine* (1822).

Jaques (1 syl.), the miser in a comedy by Ben Jonson, entitled *The Case is Altered* (1574-1637).

Jaques (1 syl.), servant to Sulpitia a bawd. (See JACQUES.)—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Custom of the Country* (1647).

Jarley (Mrs.), a kind-hearted woman, mistress of a travelling wax-work exhibition, containing "one hundred figures the size of life;" the "only stupendous collection of real wax-work in the world;" "the delight of the nobility and gentry, the royal family, and crowned heads of Europe." Mrs. Jarley was kind to little Nell, and employed her as a decoy-duck to "Jarley's unrivalled collection."

If I know'd a donkey wot wouldn't go
To see Mrs Jarley's wax-work show;
Do you think I'd acknowledge him? Oh, no, no!
Then run to Jarley.

C. Dickens, *The Old Curiosity Shop*, xxvii (1840)

Jarnac (*Coup de*), a cut which severs the ham-string. So called from a cut given by Jarnac to La Châteigneraine in a duel fought in the presence of Henri II., in 1547.

Jarn'dyce v. Jarn'dyce (2 syl.), a Chancery suit "never ending, still beginning," which had dragged its slow length along over so many years that it had blighted the prospects and ruined the health of all persons interested in its settlement.—C. Dickens, *Bleak House* (1853).

Jarn'dyce (Mr.), client in the great Chancery suit of "Jarn'dyce v. Jarn'dyce," and guardian of Esther Summerson. He concealed the tenderest heart under a fimsy churlishness of demeanour, and could never endure to be thanked for any of his numberless acts of kindness and charity. If anything went wrong with him, or his heart was moved to melting, he would say, "I am sure the

wind is in the east."—C. Dickens, *Bleak House* (1853).

Jarvie (*Bailie Nicol*), a magistrate at Glasgow, and kinsman of Rob Roy. He is petulant, conceited, purse-proud, without tact, and intensely prejudiced, but kind-hearted and sincere. Jarvie marries his maid. The novel of *Rob Roy* has been dramatized by J. Pocock, and Charles Mackay was the first to appear in the character of "Bailie Nicol Jarvie." Talfourd says (1829): "Other actors are sophisticate, but Mackay is the thing itself."—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

The character of Bailie Nicol Jarvie is one of the author's happiest conceptions, and the idea of carrying him to the wild rugged mountains, among outlaws and desperadoes—at the same time that he retained a keen relish of the comforts of the Saltmarket of Glasgow, and a due sense of his dignity as a magistrate—complete the ludicrous effect of the picture.—Chambers, *English Literature*, ii. 557.

Jarvis, a faithful old servant, who tries to save his master, Beverley, from his fatal passion of gambling.—Edward Moore, *The Gamester* (1753).

Jaspar was poor, heartless, and wicked; he lived by highway robbery, and robbery led to murder. One day, he induced a poor neighbour to waylay his landlord; but the neighbour relented, and said, "Though dark the night, there is One above who sees in darkness." "Never fear!" said Jaspar; "for no eye above or below can pierce this darkness." As he spoke, an unnatural light gleamed on him, and he became a confirmed maniac.—R. Southey, *Jaspar* (a ballad).

Jasper (*Old*), a ploughman at Glendearg Tower.—Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth).

Jasper (*Sir*), father of Charlotte. He wants her to marry a Mr. Dapper; but she loves Leander, and, to avoid a marriage she dislikes, pretends to be dumb. A mock doctor is called in, who discovers the facts of the case, and employs Leander as his apothecary. Leander soon cures the lady with "pills matrimoniac." In Molière's *Le Médecin Malgré Lui* (from which this play is taken), sir Jasper is called "Géronte" (2 syl.).—H. Fielding, *The Mock Doctor*.

Jasper Packlemerton, of atrocious memory, one of the chief figures in Mrs. Jarley's wax-work exhibition.

"Jasper courted and married fourteen wives, and destroyed them all by tickling the soles of their feet when they were asleep. On being brought to the scaffold and asked if he was sorry for what he had done, he replied he was only sorry for having let them off so easy. Let this," said Mrs. Jarley, "be a warning to all young ladies to be

particular in the character of the gentleman of their choice. Observe, his fingers are curled, as if in the act of tickling, and there is a wink in his eyes."—C. Dickens, *The Old Curiosity Shop*, xxviii. (1840).

Jaup (*Alison*), an old woman at Middlemas village.—Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II.).

Jaup (*Saunders*), a farmer at Old St. Ronan's.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.).

Javan lost his father on the day of his birth, and was brought up in the "patriarch's glen" by his mother, till she also died. He then sojourned for ten years with the race of Cain, and became the disciple of Jubal the great musician. He then returned to the glen, and fell in love with Zillah; but the glen being invaded by giants, Zillah and Javan, with many others, were taken captives. Enoch reproved the giants; and, as he ascended up to heaven, his mantle fell on Javan, who released the captives, and conducted them back to the glen. The giants were panic-struck by a tempest, and their king was killed by some unknown hand.—James Montgomery, *The World before the Flood* (1812).

Ja'van's Issue, the Ionians and Greeks generally (*Gen.* x. 2). Milton uses the expression in *Paradise Lost*, i. 508.

* * In *Isaiah* lxvi. 19, and in *Ezek.* xxvii. 13, the word is used for Greeks collectively.

Javert, an officer of police, the impersonation of inexorable law.—Victor Hugo, *Les Misérables*.

"**Ja'zer**, a city of Gad, personified by *Isaiah*. "Moab shall howl for Moab, every one shall howl. . . . I will bewail, with the weeping of Jazer, the vine of Sibmah; I will water thee with my tears, O Heshbon."—*Isaiah* xvi. 7-9.

It did not content the congregation to weep all of them; but they howled with a loud voice, weeping with the weeping of Jazer.—*Strickton*, 150.

Jealous Traffick (*Sir*), a rich merchant, who fancies everything Spanish is better than English, and intends his daughter Isabinda to marry don Diego Barbinetto, who is expected to arrive forthwith. Isabinda is in love with Charles [Gripe], who dresses in a Spanish costume, passes himself off as don Diego Barbinetto, and is married to Isabinda. Sir Jealous is irritable, headstrong, prejudiced, and wise in his own conceit.—*Mrs. Centlivre*, *The Busy Body* (1709).

Jealous Wife (*The*), a comedy by

George Colman (1761). Harriet Russel marries Mr. Oakly, and becomes "the jealous wife;" but is ultimately cured by the interposition of major Oakly, her brother-in-law.

* * This comedy is founded on Fielding's *Tom Jones*.

Jeames de la Pluche, a flunky. Jeames means the same thing.—Thackeray, *Jeames's Diary* (1849).

Jean des Vignes, a drunken performer of marionettes. The French say, *Il fait comme Jean des Vignes* (i.e. "he is a good-for-nothing fellow"); *Le mariage de Jean des Vignes* (i.e. "a hedge marriage"); *Un Jean des Vignes* (i.e. "an ungain-doing fellow"); *Plus sot que Jean des Vignes* (i.e. "worse than come out"), etc.

Jean ! que dire sur Jean ? C'est un terrible nom.

Qui jamais n'accompagne une épithète honnête. Jean des Vignes, Jean ligne. Où va-t-il ? Trouves bon Qu'en al beau chemin je m'arrête.

Virgil Travesti ("Juno to Æneas"), vii.

Jean Folle Farine, a merry Andrew, a poor fool, a Tom Noodle. So called because he comes on the stage like a great loutish boy, dressed all in white, with his face, hair, and hands thickly covered with flour. Scaramouch is a sort of Jean Folle Farine.

Ouida has a novel called *Folle Farine*, but she uses the phrase in quite another sense.

Jean Jacques. So J. J. Rousseau is often called (1712-1778).

That is almost the only maxim of Jean Jacques to which I can . . . subscribe.—Lord Lytton.

Jean Paul. J. P. Friedrich Richter is generally so called (1763-1825).

Jeanne of Alsace, a girl ruined by Dubosc the highwayman. She gives him up to justice, in order to do a good turn to Julie Lesurques (2 syl.), who had befriended her.—E. Stirling, *The Courier of Lyons* (1852).

Jedburgh, Jeddart, or Jedwood Justice, hang first and try afterwards. The custom rose from the summary way of dealing with border marauders.

* * Jeddart and Jedwood are merely corruptions of Jedburgh.

Chapar Justice is the same thing.

Abingdon Law, the same as "Jedburgh Justice." In the Commonwealth, major-general Brown, of Abingdon, first hanged his prisoners and then tried them.

Lynch Law, mob law. So called from James Lynch of Piedmont, in Virginia.

It is a summary way of dealing with marauders, etc. Called in Scotland, Burlaw or Byrlaw.

Jeddler (Dr.), "a great philosopher." The heart and mystery of his philosophy was to look upon the world as a gigantic practical joke; something too absurd to be considered seriously by any rational man. A kind and generous man by nature was Dr. Jeddler, and though he had taught himself the art of turning good to dross and sunshine into shade, he had not taught himself to forget his warm benevolence and active love. He wore a pigtail, and had a streaked face like a winter pippin, with here and there a dimple "to express the peckings of the birds;" but the pippin was a tempting apple, a rosy, healthy apple after all.

Grace and Marion Jeddler, daughters of the doctor, beautiful, graceful, and affectionate. They both fell in love with Alfred Heathfield; but Alfred loved the younger daughter. Marion, knowing the love of Grace, left her home clandestinely one Christmas Day, and all supposed she had eloped with Michael Warden. In due time, Alfred married Grace, and then Marion made it known to her sister that she had given up Alfred out of love to her, and had been living in concealment with her aunt Martha. Report says she subsequently married Michael Warden, and became the pride and honour of his country mansion.—C. Dickens, *The Battle of Life* (1846).

Jed'ida and Benjamin, two of the children that Jesus took into His arms and blessed.

"Well I remember," said Benjamin, "when we were on earth, with what loving fondness He folded us in His arms; how tenderly He pressed us to His heart. A tear was on His cheek, and I kissed it away. I see it still, and shall ever see it." "And I, too," answered Jedida, "remember when His arms were clasped around me, how He said to our mother, 'Unlorn ye become as little children, ye cannot enter the kingdom of heaven.'"—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, l. (1748).

Jehoi'achim, the servant of Joshua Geddes the quaker.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Je'hu, a coachman, one who drives at a rattling pace.

The driving is like the driving of Jehu the son of Nimshi; for he driveth furiously.—2 Kings ix. 24.

Jehu (Companions of). The "Chouans" were so called, from a fanciful analogy between their self-imposed task and that appointed to Jehu on his being set over the kingdom of Israel. As Jehu was to cut off Ahab and Jezebel, with all their house; so the Chouans were to cut off

Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette, and all the Bourbons.

Jellicot (Old Goody), servant at the under-keeper's hut, Woodstock Forest.—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Jel'lyby (Mrs.), a sham philanthropist, who spends her time, money, and energy on foreign missions, to the neglect of her family and home duties. Untidy in dress, living in a perfect litter, she has a habit of looking "a long way off," as if she could see nothing nearer to her than Africa. Mrs. Jellyby is quite overwhelmed with business correspondence relative to the affairs of Borrioboola Gha.—C. Dickens, *Bleak House*, iv. (1852).

Jemlikha, the favourite Greek slave of Dakianos of Ephesus. Nature had endowed him with every charm, "his words were sweeter than the honey of Arabia, and his wit sparkled like a diamond." One day, Dakianos was greatly annoyed by a fly, which persisted in tormenting the king, whereupon Jemlikha said to himself, "If Dakianos cannot rule a fly, how can he be the creator of heaven and earth?" This doubt he communicated to his fellow-slaves, and they all resolved to quit Ephesus, and seek some power superior to that of the arrogant of divine honours.—Comte Caylus, *Oriental Tales* ("Dakianos and the Seven Sleepers," 1743).

Jemmie Duffs, weepers. (See JAMIE DUFFS.)

Jemmies, sheeps' heads, and also a house-breaker's instrument.

Mr. Sikes made many pleasant witticisms on "Jemmies," a cant name for sheeps' heads, and also for an ingenious implement much used in his profession.—C. Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837).

Jemmy. This name, found on engravings of the eighteenth century, means James Worsdale (died 1767).

Jemmy Twitcher, a cunning and treacherous highwayman.—Gay, *The Beggar's Opera* (1727).

* * Lord Sandwich, member of the Kit-Kat Club, was called "Jemmy Twitcher" (1765).

Jenkin, the servant of George-a-Green. He says a fellow ordered him to hold his horse, and see that it took no cold. "No, no," quoth Jenkin, "I'll lay my cloak under him." He did so, but "mark you," he adds, "I cut four holes in my cloak first, and made his horse stand

on the bare ground."—Robert Greene, *George-a-Green, the Pinner of Wakefield* (1584).

Jenkin, one of the retainers of Julian Avenel (2 syl.) of Avenel Castle.—Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth).

Jenkins (Mrs. Winifred), Miss Tabitha Bramble's maid, noted for her bad spelling, misapplication of words, and ludicrous misnomers. Mrs. Winifred Jenkins is the original of Mrs. Malaprop.—Smollett, *The Expedition of Humphry Clinker* (1771).

Jenkins, a vulgar lick-spittle of the aristocracy, who retails their praises and witticisms, records their movements and deeds, gives flaming accounts of their dresses and parties, either *in vivo* or in newspaper paragraphs: "Lord and lady Dash attended divine service last Sunday, and were very attentive to the sermon" (wonderful!). "Lord and lady Dash took a drive or walk last Monday in their magnificent park of Snobdoodleham. Lady Dash wore a mantle of rich silk, a bonnet with ostrich feathers, and shoes with rosettes." The name, as said to have been given by *Punch* to a writer in the *Morning Post*.

Jenkinson (*Ephraim*), a green old swindler, whom Dr. Primrose met in a public tavern. Imposed on by his venerable appearance, apparent devoutness, learned talk about "cosmogony," and still more so by his flattery of the doctor's work on the subject of monogamy, Dr. Primrose sold the swindler his horse, Old Blackberry, for a draft upon Farmer Flamborough. When the draft was presented for payment, the farmer told the vicar that Ephraim Jenkinson "was the greatest rascal under heaven," and that he was the very rogue who had sold Moses Primrose the spectacles. Subsequently the vicar found him in the county jail, where he showed the vicar great kindness, did him valuable service, became a reformed character, and probably married one of the daughters of Farmer Flamborough.—Goldsmith, *Vicar of Wakefield* (1765).

For our own part, we must admit that we have never been able to treat with due gravity any allusion to the learned speculations of Mag'cho, Serv'ian, or Sanctoni'ation, from their indissoluble connection in our mind with the finished cosmogony of Jenkinson.—*Envy's Brd., Art. "Romance."*

Jennie, housekeeper to the old laird of Dumbiedikes.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Jenny [Driver]. Captain Macheath says, "What, my pretty Jenny! as prim and demure as ever? There's not a prude, though ever so high bred, hath a more sanctified look, with a more mischievous heart." She pretends to love Macheath, but craftily secures one of his pistols, that his other "pals" may the more easily betray him into the hands of the constables (act ii. 1).—J. Gay, *The Beggar's Opera* (1727).

Jenny l'Ouvrière, the type of a hard-working Parisian needlewoman. She is contented with a few window-flowers which she terms "her garden," a caged bird which she calls "her songster;" and when she gives the fragments of her food to some one poorer than herself, she calls it "her delight."

Entendez-vous un oiseau familier?
C'est le chanteur de Jenny l'Ouvrière.
Au cœur content, content de peu
Elle pourrait être riche, et préfère
Ce qui vient de Dieu.

Emile Barateau (1847).

Jeph'thah's Daughter. When Jephthah went forth against the Ammonites, he vowed that if he returned victorious he would sacrifice, as a burnt offering, whatever first met him on his entrance into his native city. He gained a splendid victory, and at the news thereof his only daughter came forth dancing to give him welcome. The miserable father rent his clothes in agony, but the noble-spirited maiden would not hear of his violating the vow. She demanded a short respite, to bewail upon the mountains her blighted hope of becoming a mother, and then submitted to her fate.—*Judges* xi.

An almost identical tale is told of Idomeneus king of Crete. On his return from the Trojan war, he made a vow in a tempest that, if he escaped, he would offer to Neptune the first living creature that presented itself to his eye on the Cretan shore. His own son was there to welcome him home, and Idomeneus offered him up a sacrifice to the sea-god, according to his vow. Fénelon has introduced this legend in his *Télémaque*, v.

Agamemnon vowed to Diana, if he might be blessed with a child, that he would sacrifice to her the dearest of all his possessions. Iphigenia, his infant daughter, was, of course, his "dearest possession;" but he refused to sacrifice her, and thus incurred the wrath of the goddess, which resulted in the detention of the Trojan fleet at Aulis. Iphigenia being offered in sacrifice, the offended deity was satisfied,

and interposed at the critical moment, by carrying the princess to Tauris and substituting a stag in her stead.

The latter part of this tale cannot fail to call to mind the offering of Abraham. As he was about to take the life of Isaac, Jehovah interposed, and a ram was substituted for the human victim.—*Gen. xxii.*

[*Se*] not bent as Jephthah once,
Blindly to execute a rash resolve;
Whom better it had suited to exclaim,
"I have done ill!" than to redeem his pledge
By doing worse. Not unlike to him
In folly that great leader of the Greeks—
Whence, on the altar Iphigenia mourned
Her virgin beauty.

Dante, *Paradise*, v. (1311).

* * Iphigenia, in Greek *Ἰφιγένεια*, is accented incorrectly in this translation by Cary.

* * Jephthah's daughter has often been dramatized. Thus we have in English *Jephthah his Daughter*, by Plessie Morney; *Jephthah* (1546), by Christopherson; *Jephthah*, by Buchanan; and *Jephthah* (an opera, 1752), by Handel.

Jepson (*Old*), a smuggler.—Sir W. Scott, *Katyantlet* (time, George III.).

Jeremi'ah (*The British*), Gildas, author of *De Exado Britannæ*, a book of lamentations over the destruction of Britain. He is so called by Gibbon (516-570).

Jer'emy (*Master*), head domestic of lord Saville.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Jerémy Diddler, an adept at raising money on false pretences.—Kenney, *Raising the Wind*.

Jericho, the manor of Blackmore, near Chelmsford. Here Henry VIII. had one of his houses of pleasure, and when he was absent on some affair of gallantry, the expression in vogue was, "He's gone to Jericho."

Jerningham (*Master Thomas*), the duke of Buckingham's gentleman.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Jerome (*Don*), father of don Ferdinand and Louisa; pig-headed, passionate, and mercenary, but very fond of his daughter. He insists on her marrying Isaac Mendoza, a rich Portuguese Jew; but Louisa, being in love with don Antonio, positively refuses to do so. She is turned out of the house by mistake, and her duenna is locked up, under the belief that she is Louisa. Isaac, being introduced to the duenna, elopes with her, sup-

posing her to be don Jerome's daughter; and Louisa, taking refuge in a convent, gets married to don Antonio. Ferdinand, at the same time, marries Clara the daughter of don Guzman. The old man is well content, and promises to be the friend of his children, who, he acknowledges, have chosen better for themselves than he had done for them.—Sheridan, *The Duenna* (1775).

Jerome (*Father*), abbot at St. Bride's Convent.—Sir W. Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I.).

Jeron'imo, the principal character in *The Spanish Tragedy*, by Thomas Kyd (1597). On finding his application to the king ill-timed, he says to himself, "Go by! Jeronimo;" which so tickled the fancy of the audience that it became a common street jest.

Jerry, manager of a troupe of dancing dogs. He was a tall, black-whiskered man, in a velvetreen coat.—C. Dickens, *The Old Curiosity Shop*, xviii. (1840).

Jerry Sneak, a hen-pecked husband.—Foote, *Mayor of Garratt* (1763).

Jerryman'dering, so dividing a state or local district as to give one part of it a political advantage over the other. The word is a corruption of "Gerryman'dering;" so called from Elbridge Gerry, governor of Massachusetts, member of congress from 1776 to 1784, and vice-president of the United States in 1812. Elbridge Gerry died in 1814.

Jeru'salem, in Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*, means London; "David" is Charles II., and "Absalom" the duke of Monmouth, etc.

Jerusalem. Henry IV. was told "he should not die but in Jerusalem." Being in Westminster Abbey, he inquired what the chapter-house was called, and when he was told it was called the "Jerusalem Chamber," he felt sure that he would die there "according to the prophecy," and so he did.

Pope SYLVESTER II. was told the same thing, and died as he was saying mass in a church so called at Rome.—Brown, *Fasciculus*.

CAMBYSES, son of Cyrus, was told that he should die in Ecbatana, which he supposed meant the capital of Media; but he died of his wounds in a place so called in Syria.

Jerusalem Delivered, an epic

poem in twenty books, by Torquato Tasso (1575).

The crusaders, having encamped on the plains of Tortosa, choose Godfrey for their chief. The overtures of Argantès being declined, war is declared by him in the name of the king of Egypt. The Christian army reaches Jerusalem, but it is found that the city cannot be taken without the aid of Rinaldo, who had withdrawn from the army because Godfrey had cited him for the death of Gernando, whom he had slain in a duel. Godfrey sends to the enchanted island of Armi'da to invite the hero back, and on his return Jerusalem is assailed in a night attack. The poem concludes with the triumphant entry of the Christians into the Holy City, and their adoration at the Redeemer's tomb.

The two chief episodes are the loves of Olindo and Sophronia, and of Tancred and Corinda.

Jervis (Mrs.), the virtuous house-keeper of young squire B. Mrs. Jervis protects Pam'ela when her young master assails her.—Richardson, *Pamela* or *Virtue Rewarded* (1740).

Jessamy, the son of colonel Oldboy. He changed his name in compliment to lord Jessamy, who adopted him and left him his heir. Jessamy is an affected, conceited prig, who dresses as a fop, carries a muff to keep his hands warm, and likes old china better than a pretty girl. This popinjay proposes to Clarissa Flowerdale; but she despises him, much to his indignation and astonishment.—Bickerstaff, *Lionel and Clarissa* (1735-1790).

He's a coxcomb, a fop, a dainty milkop,
Who essenced and dismied from bottom to top,
And looked like a doll from a milliner's shop . . .
He shrugs and takes snuff, and carries a muff,
A mincekin, flincking, French powdered puff.
Act I. 1.

Jessamy Bride (The), Mary Horneck, with whom Goldsmith fell in love in 1769.

Jes'sica, daughter of Shylock the Jew. She elopes with Lorenzo.—Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice* (1597).

Jessica cannot be called a sketch, or, if a sketch, she is dashed off in glowing colours from the rainbow palette of a Rubens. She has a rich tint of Orientalism shed over her.—Mrs. Jameson.

Jesters. (See **FOOLS**.)

Jests (The Father of), Joseph or Joe Miller, an English comic actor, whose name has become a household word for a stale joke (1684-1738). The book of

jestes which goes by his name was compiled by Mr. Mottley the dramatist (1739). Joe Miller himself never uttered a jest in his life, and it is a *lucus a non lucendo* to father them on such a taciturn, commonplace dullard.

Jesus Christ and the Clay Bird. The *Korân* says: "O Jesus, son of Mary, remember . . . when thou didst create of clay the figure of a bird . . . and did breathe thereon, and it became a bird!"—Ch. v.

The allusion is to a legend that Jesus was playing with other children who amused themselves with making clay birds, but when the child Jesus breathed on the one He had made, it instantly received life and flew away.—Hone, *Apocryphal New Testament* (1820).

Jew (The), a comedy by R. Cumberland (1776), written to disabuse the public mind of unjust prejudices against a people who have been long "scattered and peeled." The Jew is Sheva, who was rescued at Cadiz from an *auto da fe* by don Carlos, and from a howling London mob by the son of don Carlos, called Charles Ratcliffe. His whole life is spent in unostentatious benevolence, but his modesty is equal to his philanthropy. He gives £10,000 as a marriage portion to Ratcliffe's sister, who marries Frederick Bertram, and he makes Charles the heir of all his property.

Jew (The).

This is the Jew
That Shakespeare drew.

This couplet was written by Pope, and refers to the "Shylock" of Charles Macklin (1690-1797).

Jew (The Wandering).

1. *Of Greek tradition.* ARIS'TEAS, a poet, who continued to appear and disappear alternately for above 400 years, and who visited all the mythical nations of the earth.

2. *Of Jewish story.* Tradition says that CARTAPH'LOS, the door-keeper of the judgment hall in the service of Pontius Pilate, struck our Lord as he led Him forth, saying, "Get on! Faster, Jesus!" Whereupon the Man of Sorrows replied, "I am going; but tarry thou till I come [agam]." This man afterwards became a Christian, and was baptized by Ananias under the name of Joseph. Every hundred years he falls into a trance, out of which he rises again at the age of 80.

* * * The earliest account of the Wandering Jew is in the *Book of the Chronicles*

of the Abbey of St. Alban's, copied and continued by Matthew Paris (1228). In 1242 Philip Mouskes, afterwards bishop of Tournay, wrote the "rhymed chronicle."

Another legend is that Jesus, pressed down by the weight of His cross, stopped to rest at the door of a cobbler, named AHASUE'RUS, who pushed Him away, saying, "Get off! Away with you! away!" Our Lord replied, "Truly, I go away, and that quickly; but tarry thou till I come."

* * This is the legend given by Paul von Eitzen, bishop of Schleswig, in 1547.—Greve, *Memoirs of Paul von Eitzen* (1744).

A third legend says that it was the cobbler Ahasue'rus who hailed Jesus to the judgment seat; and that as the Man of Sorrows stayed to rest awhile on a stone, he pushed Him, saying, "Get on, Jesus! Here you shall not stay!" Jesus replied, "I tarry go away, and go to rest; but thou shalt go away and never rest till I come."

3. In German legend, the Wandering Jew is associated with JOHN BAPTIST, seen at Antwerp in the thirteenth century, again in the fifteenth, and again in the sixteenth centuries. His last appearance was in 1774, at Brussels.

* * Leonard Doldius, of Nurnberg, in his *Praxis Alchymie* (1604), says that the Jew Ahasue'rus is sometimes called "Buttadeus."

Signor GUALDI, who had been dead 130 years, appeared in the latter half of the eighteenth century, and had his likeness taken by Titian. One day he disappeared as mysteriously as he had come.—*Turkish Spy*, ii. (1682).

4. The French legend. The French call the Wandering Jew ISAAC LAKE'DION or LAQUEDON.—Mitternacht, *Dissertation in Johan.* xxi. 19.

5. Of Dr. Croly's novel. The name given to the Wandering Jew by Dr. Croly is SALATHIEL BEN SADI, who appeared and disappeared towards the close of the sixteenth century at Venice, in so sudden a manner as to attract the attention of all Europe.

* * Dr. Croly, in his novel called *Salathiel* (1827), traces the course of the Wandering Jew; so does Eugene Sue, in *Le Juif Errant* (1845); but in these novels the Jew makes no figure of importance.

G. Doré, in 1861, illustrated the legend of the Wandering Jew in folio wood engravings.

6. It is said in legend that GIRSEKS are doomed to be everlasting wanderers, because they refused the Virgin and Child hospitality in their flight into Egypt.—Aventinus, *Annalium Bavorum, libri septem*, vii. (1564).

The legend of the Wild Huntsman, called by Shakespeare "Horne the Hunter," and by Father Matthieu "St. Hubert," is said to be a Jew who would not suffer Jesus to drink from a horse-trough, but pointed out to Him some water in a hoof-print, and bade Him go there and drink.—Kuhn von Schwarz, *Nordd. Sagen*, 499.

Jews (*The*), in Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*, means those English who were loyal to Charles II. called "David" in the satire (1681-2).

Jewkes (*Mrs.*), a detestable character in Richardson's *Pamela* (1740).

Jez'ebel (*A Painted*), a flaunting woman, of brazen face but loose morals. So called from Jezebel, the wife of Ahab king of Israel.

Jim, the boy of Reginald Lowestoffe the young Templar.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Jim Crow, the name of a popular comic nigger song, brought out in 1836 at the Adelphi Theatre, and popularized by T. D. Rice. The burden of the song is:

Wheel about, and turn about, and do just so;
And every time you wheel about, jump Jim Crow.

Jin Vin, i.e. Jenkin Vincent, one of Ramsay's apprentices, in love with Margaret Ramsay.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Jin'gle (*Alfred*), a strolling actor, who, by his powers of amusing and sharp-wittedness, imposes for a time on the members of the Pickwick Club, and is admitted to their intimacy; but being found to be an impostor, he is dropped by them. The generosity of Mr. Pickwick in rescuing Jingle from the Fleet, reclaims him, and he quits England. Alfred Jingle talks most rapidly and flippantly, but not without much native shrewdness; and he knows a "hawk from a hand-saw."—C. Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836).

Jingo, a corruption of Jaiuko, the Basque Supreme Being. "By Jingo!" or "By the lying Jingo!" is an appeal to deity. Edward I. had Basque mountaineers conveyed to England to take

part in his Welsh wars, and the Plantagenets held the Basque provinces in possession. This Basque oath is a landmark of these facts.

Jingoes (*The*), the anti-Russians in the war between Russia and Turkey; hence the English war party. The term arose (1878) from M'Dermott's *War-song*, beginning thus:

We don't want to fight; but by Jingo if we do,
We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money too.

(This song has also furnished the words *jingoism* (bragging war spirit, Bobadilism) and the adjective *jingo*.)

Jiniwin (*Mrs.*), a widow, the mother of Mrs. Quilp. A shrewd, ill-tempered old woman, who lived with her son-in-law in Tower Street.—C. Dickens, *The Old Curiosity Shop* (1840).

Jinker (*Lieutenant Jimie*), horse-dealer at Doune.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Jinn, plu. of **Jinnie**, a sort of fairy in Arabian mythology, the offspring of fire. The jinn propagate their species like human beings, and are governed by kings called suleymans. Their chief abode is the mountain Kaf, and they appear to men under the forms of serpents, dogs, cats, etc., which become invisible at pleasure. Evil jinn are hideously ugly, but good jinn are exquisitely beautiful.

* * Jinnistan means the country of the jinn. The connection of Solomon with the jinn is a mere blunder, arising from the similarity of suleyman and Solomon.

J. J., in Hogarth's "Gin Line," written on a gibbet, is sir Joseph Jekyll, obnoxious for his bill for increasing the duty on gin.

* * Jean Jacques [Rousseau] was often referred to by these initials in the eighteenth century.

Jo, a poor little outcast, living in one of the back slums of London, called "Tom All-alone's." The little human wail is hounded about from place to place, till he dies of want.—C. Dickens, *Bleak House* (1853).

Joan, Cromwell's wife was always called Joan by the cavaliers, although her real name was Elizabeth.

Joan, princess of France, affianced to the duke of Orleans.—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

Joan of Arc, surnamed *La Pucelle*, born in a village upon the marches of Barre, called Domremy, near Vaucouleurs. Her father was James of Arc, and her mother Isabel, poor country-folk, who brought up their child to keep their cattle. Joan professed to be inspired to liberate France from the English, and actually raised the siege of Orleans, after which Charles II. was crowned (1402-1431).

A young wench of an eightene years old; of favour was she counted likesome, of person stronglike made an invincible, of courage great, hardie and stout withall. . . . she had great semblance of chastitie both of body and behaviour. —Hollinshead, *Chronicles*, 600 (1577).

. . . there was no bloom of youth
Upon her cheek; yet had the lovely-t-hues
Of health, with lesser fascination, fixed
The gazer's eye; for wan the maiden was,
Of saintly pieties, and there seemed to dwell,
In the strong beauties of her countenance,
Something that was not earthly.

Southey, *Joan of Arc* (1795).

* * Schiller has a tragedy on the subject, *Jungfrau von Orleans* (1801); Soumet another, *Jeanne d'Arc* (1825). Besides Southey's epic, we have one by François Czarneau; another by Chapelain, called *La Pucelle* (1656), on which he laboured for thirty years. Casimir Delavigne has an admirable elegy on *The Maid* (1846), and Voltaire a burlesque.

Joanna, the "deserted daughter" of Mr. Mordent. Her father abandoned her in order to marry lady Anne, and his money-broker placed her under the charge of Mrs. Enfield, who kept a house of intrigue. Cheveril fell in love with Joanna, and described her as having "blue eyes, auburn hair, aquiline nose, ivory teeth, carnation lips, a ravishing mouth, enchanting neck, a form divine, and the face of an angel."—Holcroft, *The Deserted Daughter* (altered into *The Stevard*).

Job and Elspat, father and mother of sergeant Houghton.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Job's Wife. Some call her Rahmat, daughter of Ephraim son of Joseph; and others call her Makhir, daughter of Manasses.—Sale, *Korân*, xxi. note.

Joblillies (*The*), the small gentry of a village, the squire being the Grand Panjandrum.

There were present the Picinnies, and the Joblillies, and the Garyulies, and the Grand Panjandrum himself.—S. Foote, *The Quarterly Review*, xc. 516-7.

Jobling, medical officer to the "Anglo-Bengalee Company." Mr. Jobling was a portentous and most carefully dressed

gentleman, fond of a good dinner, and said by all to be "full of anecdote." He was far too shrewd to be concerned with the Anglo-Bengalee bubble company, except as a paid functionary.—C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1844).

Jobson (*Joseph*), clerk to squire Inglewood the magistrate.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

Jobson (*Zekel*), a very masterful cobbler, who ruled his wife with a rod of iron.

Neil Jobson, wife of Zekel, a patient, meek, sweet-tempered woman.—C. Coffey, *The Devil to Pay* (died 1745).

Jock o' Dawston Cleugh, the quarrelsome neighbour of Dandie Dinmont, of Charlie's Hope.

Jock Jabos, postilion to Mrs. M'Candlish the landlady of the Golden Arms inn, Kippletringan.

Stounging Jock, one of the men of M'Guffog the jailer.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Jock o' Hazeldean, the young man beloved by a "ladyefair." The lady's father wanted her to marry Frank, "the chief of Errington and laird of Langley Dale," rich, brave, and gallant; but "aye she let the tears down fa' for Jock of Hazeldean." At length the wedding morn arrived, the kirk was gaily decked, the priest and bridegroom, with dame and knight were duly assembled; but no bride could be seen: she had crossed the border and given her hand to Jock of Hazeldean.

This ballad, by sir W. Scott, is a modernized version of an ancient ballad entitled *Jock o' Hazelgreen*.

Jockey of Norfolk, sir John Howard, a firm adherent of Richard III. On the night before the battle of Bosworth Field, he found in his tent this warning couplet:

*Jockey of Norfolk, be not too bold,
For Dickon, thy master, is bought and sold.*

Jodelet, valet of Du Croisy. In order to reform two silly girls, whose heads have been turned by novels, Du Croisy and his friend La Grange get their lackeys introduced to them, as the "viscount of Jodelet" and the "marquis of Mascartille." The girls are delighted with their "aristocratic visitors;" but when the game has gone far enough, the masters step in and unmask the trick. The two girls are taught a most useful lesson, but are saved from serious ill

consequences.—Molière, *Les Précieuses Ridicules* (1659).

Joe, "the fat boy," page in the family of Mr. Wardle. He has an unlimited capacity for eating and sleeping.—C. Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836).

Joe Gargery, a smith. He was a fair man, with curls of flaxen hair on each side of his smooth face, and with eyes of "such very undecided blue, that they seemed to have got mixed with their own whites. He was a mild, good-natured, sweet-tempered, easy-going, foolish, dear fellow. A Hercules in strength, and in weakness also." He lived in terror of his wife; but loved Pip, whom he brought up. His great word was "meantersay." Thus: "What I meantersay, if you come a-badgering me, come out. Which I meantersay as sech, if you're a man, come on. Which I meantersay that what I say I meantersay and stand to it" (ch. xviii.). His first wife was a shrew; but soon after her death he married Biddy, a young woman wholly suited to him.

Mrs. Joe Gargery, the smith's first wife; a "rampageous woman," always "on the ram-page." By no means good-looking was Mrs. Joe, with her black hair, and fierce eyes, and prevailing redness of skin, looking as if "she scrubbed herself with a nutmeg-grater instead of soap and flannel." She "was tall and bony, and wore a coarse apron fastened over her figure behind with two loops, and having a square bib in front, stuck full of needles and pins." She brought up Pip, but made his home as wretched as she could, always keeping a rod called "Tickler" ready for immediate use. Mrs. Joe was a very clean woman, and cleanliness is next to godliness; but Mrs. Joe had the art of making her cleanliness as disagreeable to every one as many people do their godliness. She died after a long illness.—C. Dickens, *Great Expectations* (1860).

John, a proverbially unhappy name for royalty.—See *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*, 461.

We shall see, however, that this poor king (*Robert II.*) remained as unfortunate as if his name had not been John (*He changed it from John to Robert*).—Sir W. Scott, *Tales of a Grandfather*, I. 17.

John, a Franciscan friar.—Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet* (1598).

John, the bastard brother of don Pedro.—Shakespeare *Much Ado about Nothing* (1600).

John, the driver of the Queen's Ferry diligence.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

John (Don), brother of Leonato governor of Messina, whom he hates. In order to torment the governor, don John tries to mar the happiness of his daughter Hero, who is about to be married to lord Claudio. Don John tells Claudio that his fiancée has promised him a rendezvous by moonlight, and if Claudio will hide in the garden he may witness it. The villain had bribed the waiting-woman of Hero to dress up in her mistress's clothes and to give him this interview. Claudio believes the woman to be Hero, and when the bride appears at the altar next morning he rejects her with scorn. The truth, however, comes to light; don John takes himself to flight; and Hero is married to lord Claudio, the man of her choice.—Shakespeare, *Much Ado about Nothing* (1600).

I have seen the great Henderson [1747-1785]. . . . III: "don John" is a comic "Cato," and his "Hamlet" a mixture of tragedy, comedy, pastoral, farce, and nonsense.—David Garrick (1775).

John (Friar), a tall, lean, wide-mouthed, long-nosed friar of Seville, who despatched his matins and vigils quicker than any of his fraternity. He swore like a trooper, and fought like a Trojan. When the army from Lerné pillaged the convent vineyard, friar John seized the staff of a cross and pummelled the rogues without mercy, beating out brains, smashing limbs, cracking ribs, gashing faces, breaking jaws, dislocating joints, in the most approved Christian fashion, and never was corn so mauled by the flail as were these pillagers by "the baton of the cross."—Rabelais, *Gargantua*, i. 27 (1533).

. Of course, this is a satire of what are called Christian or religious wars.

John (King), a tragedy by Shakespeare (1608). This drama is founded on *The First and Second Parts of the Troublesome Raigne of John King of England*, etc. As they were sundry times publickly acted by the Queenes Majesties players in the Honourable Citie of London (1591).

In "Macbeth," "Hamlet," "Wolsey," "Coriolanus," and "King John," he [Edmund Kean, 1787-1848] never approached within any measurable distance of the learned, philosophical, and majestic Kambila.—*Quarterly Review* (1856).

W. C. Macready [1793-1873], in the scene where he suggests to "Hubert" the murder of "Arthur" was snarlier, and his representation of death by poison was true, forcible, and terrific.—*Talfourd*.

. *Kynge Johan*, a drama of the transition state between the moralities and

tragedy. Of the historical persons introduced we have king John, pope Innocent, cardinal Pandulphus, Stephen Langton, etc.; and of allegorical personages we have Widowed Britannia, Imperial Majesty Nobility, Clergy, Civil Order, Treason, Verity, and Sedition. This play was published in 1838 by the Camden Society, under the care of Mr. Collier (about 1550).

John (Little), one of the companions of Robin Hood.—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.).

John (Prester). According to Mandeville, Prester John was a lineal descendant of Ogier the Dane. This Ogier penetrated into the north of India with fifteen barons of his own country, among whom he divided the land. John was made sovereign of Teneduc, and was called *Prester* because he converted the natives.

Another tradition says he had seventy kings for his vassals, and was seen by his subjects only three times a year.

Marco Polo says that Prester John was the khan Ung, who was slain in battle by Jenghiz Khan, in 1202. He was converted by the Nestorians, and his baptismal name was John. Gregory Bar-Hebræus, says that God forsook him because he had taken to himself a wife of the Zinish nation, called Quarakhata.

Otto of Freisingen is the first author who makes mention of Prester John. His chronicle is brought down to the year 1156, and in it we are assured that this most mysterious personage was of the family of the Magi, and ruled over the country of these Wise Men. "He used" (according to Otto) "a sceptre made of emeralds."

Bishop Jordānus, in his description of the world, sets down Abyssinia as the kingdom of Prester John. At one time Abyssinia went by the name of Middle India.

Maimonidēs mentions Prester John, and calls him Preste-Cuan. The date of Maimonidēs is 1185-1204.

. Before 1241 a letter was addressed by Prester John to Manuel Comnenus, emperor of Constantinople. It is to be found in the *Chronicle* of Albericus Trium Fontium, who gives the date as 1165.

In Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, xvii., Prester John is called Senapus king of Ethiopia. He was blind. Though the richest monarch of the world, he pined "in plenty with endless famine," because harpies carried off his food whenever the

with the duke of Clarence, was Miss Dorothea Bland. She called herself Dora, first appeared in York as Miss Francis, and changed her name at the request of an aunt who left her a little property. When the change of name was debated between her and the manager, Tate suggested "Mrs. Jordan," and gave this very pertinent reason:

"You have crossed the water," said Tate, "so I'll call you 'Jordan.'"

Jorkins, the partner of Mr. Spenlow, in Doctors' Commons. Mr. Jorkins is really a retiring, soft-hearted man, but to clients he is referred to by Spenlow as the stern martinet, whose consent will be most difficult to obtain.—C. Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849).

Jorworth-ap-Jevan, envoy of Gwenwyn prince of Powys-land.—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

Josaphat, a young Indian prince, of whom it had been predicted that he would embrace Christianity and become a devotee. His father tried to seclude him from all knowledge of misery and evil, and to attach him only to pleasurable pursuits. At length the young prince took three drives, in one of which he saw Old Age, in another Sickness, and in the third Death. This had such an effect upon him that he became a hermit, and at death was canonized both by the Eastern and Western Churches.—Johannes Damascenus, *Bartaham and Josaphat* (eighth century).

Josceline (Sir), an English knight and crusader in the army of Richard I.—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.).

José (*Don*), father of don Juan, and husband of donna Inez. He was hen-pecked and worried to death by his wife's "proprieties." To the world they were "models of respectability," but at home they were "cat and dog." Donna Inez tried to prove him mad, in order to obtain a divorce, and "kept a journal where all his faults were noted." "She witnessed his agonies with great magnanimity;" but, while seeking a divorce, don José died.—Byron, *Don Juan*, l. 26, 33 (1819).

Joseph, the old gardener at Shaw's Castle.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.).

Joseph, a Jew of the noblest type; with unbounded benevolence and most excellent charity. He sets a splendid

example of "Christian ethics" to those who despised him for not believing the "Christian creed." Joseph the Jew was the good friend of the Christian minister of Mariendorpt.—S. Knowles, *The Maid of Mariendorpt* (1838).

Joseph (A), a young man not to be seduced from his continency by any temptation. The reference is to Joseph in Potiphar's house (*Gen. xxxix.*).

Joseph (St.) of Arimathea, said to have brought to Glastonbury in a mystic vessel some of the blood which trickled from the wounds of Christ at the Crucifixion, and some of the wine left at the Last Supper. This vessel plays a very prominent part in the Arthurian legends.

Next holy Joseph came . . .
The Saviour of mankind in sepulchre that laid;
That to the Britons was th' apostle. In his aid
St. Duvian, and with him St. Fagan, both which were
His scholars.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xlv. (1622).

* * He also brought with him the spear of Longinus, the Roman soldier who pierced the side of Jesus.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 40 (1470).

* * The "mystic vessel" brought by Joseph is sometimes called the San Graal; but by referring to the word GRAAL, it will be seen that the usual meaning of the term in Arthurian romance is very different.

Jos'ephine (3 syl.), wife of Werner, and mother of Ulric. Josephine was the daughter of a decayed Italian exile of noble blood.—Byron, *Werner* (1822).

Jos'ian, daughter of the king of Armenia, and wife of sir Bevis of Southampton. It was Josian who gave the hero his sword "Morglay" and his steed "Arundel."—Drayton, *Polyolbion*, ii. (1612).

Josse (1 syl.), a jeweller. Lucinde (2 syl.), the daughter of Sganarelle, pined and fell away, and the anxious father asked his neighbours what they would advise him to do. Mon. Josse replied:

"Pour moi, je tiens que la braverie, que l'ajustement est la chose qui réjouit le plus les filles; et si j'étais que de vous, je lui achèterais dès aujourd'hui une belle parure de diamants, ou de rubis, ou d'émeraudes."

Sganarelle made answer:

"Vous êtes orfèvre, Monsieur Josse; et votre conseil sent son homme qui a envie de se défaire de sa marchandise."—Molière, *L'Amour Médecin*, l. 1 (1666).

Vous êtes orfèvre, Mon. Josse ("You are a jeweller, Mon. Josse, and are not disinterested in your advice"). (See above.)

Jo'tham, the person who uttered the parable of "The Trees choosing a King," when the men of Shechem made Abimelech king. In Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*, it stands for George Saville, marquis of Halifax.

Jo'tham of piercing wit and pregnant thought,
Endued by nature, and by learning taught
To move assemblies . . . turned the balance too;
So much the weight of one brave man can do.
Dryden, *Absalom and Achitophel*, l. (1681).

Jour des Morts (*All Souls' Day*). A Dieppoise legend explains the phrase thus:

Le gues'teur de la jette voit au milieu de la nuit arriver un bateau à la hâte. Il s'empresse de lui jeter le grain; mais à ce moment même le bateau disparaît; on entend des cris plaintifs qui font frissonner, car on les reconnaît c'est la voix des marins qui ont naufragé dans l'année.—Chapuis, *Dieppe et ses Environs* (1863).

Jour king of Mambrant, the person who carried off Jos'ian the wife of sir Bevis of Southampton, his sword "Morglay," and his steed "Arundel." Sir Bevis, disguised as a pilgrim, recovered all three.—Drayton, *Polyolbion*, ii. (1612).

Jourdain (*Mons.*), an elderly tradesman, who has suddenly fallen into a large fortune, and wishes to educate himself up to his new position in society. He employs masters of dancing, fencing, philology, and so on; and the fun of the drama turns on the ridiculous remarks that he makes, and the awkward figure he cuts as the pupil of these professors. One remark is especially noted: he says he had been talking prose all his life, and never knew it till his professor told him.—Molière, *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme* (1670).

Journalists. Napoleon I. said:

A Journalist is a grumbler, a censorer, a giver of advice, a regent of sovereigns, a tutor of nations. Four hostile newspapers are more formidable than a thousand bayonets.

Jovian, emperor of Rome, was bathing one day, when a person stole his clothes and passed himself off as the emperor. Jovian, naked and ashamed, went to a knight, said he was emperor, and begged the loan of a few garments for the nonce; but the knight called him an impostor, and had him scourged from the gate. He next went to a duke, who was his chief minister; but the duke had him confined, and fed on bread and water as a vagrant and a madman. He then applied at the palace, but no one recognized him there. Lastly, he went to his confessor, and humbled himself, confessing his sins. The priest took him to the palace, and the sham emperor proved to be an angel sent to reform the proud monarch. The story says that Jovian

thenceforth reigned with mercy and justice, till he died.—*Evenings with the Old Story-tellers*.

Joyeuse (2 syl.), Charlemagne's sword, which bore the inscription: *Decem praeceptorum custos Carolus*. It was buried with the king, as Tizo'na (the Cid's sword) was buried with the Cid.

Joyeuse-Garde or **Garde-Joyeuse**, the estate given by king Arthur to sir Launcelot du Lac for defending the queen's honour against sir Mador. Here sir Launcelot was buried.

Joyous Isle, the place to which sir Launcelot retired during his fit of madness, which lasted two years.

Juan (*Don*), a hero of the sixteenth century, a natural son of Charles-quint, born at Ratisbonne, in 1545. He conquered the Moors of Granada, won a great naval victory over the Turks at Lepanto, made himself master of Tunis, and put down the insurgents of the Netherlands (1545-1578).

This is the don Juan of C. Delavigne's drama entitled *Don Juan d'Autriche* (1835).

Juan (*Don*), son of don Louis Tenorio, of Sicily, a heartless roué. His valet says of him:

"Tu vois en don Juan le plus grand scélérat que la terre ait jamais porté, un enragé, un tueur, un démon, un Turc, un hérétique qui ne croit ni ciel, ni enfer, ni diable, qui pousse cette vie en véritable bête brute, un pourcen d'Epicure, un vrai Sardanapale, qui ferme l'oreille à toutes les remontrances qu'on lui peut faire, et traite de billeverses tout ce que nous croyons."—Molière, *Don Juan*, i. 1 (1665).

Juan (*Don*), a native of Seville, son of don José and donna Inez (a blue-stock-ing). When Juan was 16 years old, he got into trouble with donna Julia, and was sent by his mother (then a widow) on his travels. His adventures form the story of a poem so called; but the tale is left incomplete.—Lord Byron, *Don Juan* (1819-21).

Juan (*Don*), or don Giovanni, the prince of libertines. The original of this character was don Juan Tenorio, of Seville, who attempted the seduction of the governor's daughter; and the father, forcing the libertine to a duel, fell. A statue of the murdered father was erected in the family vault; and one day, when don Juan forced his way into the vault, he invited the statue to a banquet. The statue accordingly placed itself at the board, to the amazement of the host, and, compelling the libertine to follow, de-

livered him over to devils, who carried him off triumphant.

Dramatized first by Gabriel Tellez (1628). Molière (1665) and Thomas Corneille, in *Le Festin de Pierre*, both imitated from the Spanish (1673), have made it the subject of French comedies; Goldoni (1765), of an Italian comedy; Glück, of a musical ballet (1765); Mozart, of an opera called *Don Giovanni* (1787), a princely work.

Juan Fernandez, a rocky island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Chili. Here Alexander Selkirk, a buccaner, resided in solitude for four years. Defoe is supposed to have based his tale of *Robinson Crusoe* on the history of Alexander Selkirk.

* * Defoe places the island of his hero "on the east coast of South America," somewhere near Dutch Guiana.

Juba, prince of Numidia, warmly attached to Cato while he lived at Utica (in Africa), and passionately in love with Marcia, Cato's daughter. Sempronius, having disguised himself as Juba, was mistaken for the Numidian prince by Marcia; and being slain, she gave free vent to her grief, thus betraying the state of her affection. Juba overheard her, and as it would have been mere prudery to deny her love after this display, she freely confessed it, and Juba took her as his betrothed and future wife.—J. Addison, *Cato* (1713).

Jubal, son of Lamech and Adah. The inventor of the lyre and flute.—*Gen.* iv. 19-21.

Then when he (*Javan*) heard the voice of Jubal's lyre, instinctive genius caught the ethereal fire.
J. Montgomery, *The World before the Flood*, I. (1812).

Judas, in pt. ii. of *Absalom and Achitophel*, by Tate, is meant for Mr. Ferguson, a nonconformist, who joined the duke of Monmouth, and afterwards betrayed him.

Shall that false Hebronite escape our curse—
Judas, that keeps the rebels' pension-purse;
Judas, that pays the treason writer's fee;
Judas, that well deserves his namesake's tree?
Absalom and Achitophel, II. (1683).

Judas Colour. In the old mystery-plays, Judas had hair and beard of a fiery red colour.

Let their beards be Judas's own colour.
Thomas Kyd, *The Spanish Tragedy* (1597).

Judas Iscariot. Klopstock says that Judas Iscariot had a heart formed for every virtue, and, was in youth unpolluted by crime, inasmuch that the

Messiah thought him worthy of being one of the twelve. He, however, was jealous of John, because Jesus loved him more than He loved the rest of the apostles; and this hatred towards the beloved disciple made him hate the lover of "the beloved." Judas also feared (says Klopstock) that John would have a higher post than himself in the kingdom, and perhaps be made treasurer. The poet tells us that Judas betrayed Jesus under the expectation that it would drive Him to establish His kingdom at once, and rouse Him into action.—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, iii. (1748).

Judas Tree, a gallows.

* * The garden shrub called the Judas tree is a mere blunder for *huamos tree*, i.e. the bean tree; but the corrupt name has given rise to the legend that Judas hanged himself on one of these trees.

Judi (Al), the mountain on which the ark rested. The word is a corruption of *Al Kurdu*, so called because it was inhabited by the Kurds. The Greeks corrupted the name into Gordyæi, and the mountain was often called the Gordyæan.

The ark rested on the mountain Al Judi.—*Al Korân*, xi.

Judith, a beautiful Jewess of Bethulia, who assassinated Holofernés, the general of Nebuchadnezzar, to save her native town. When Judith showed the head of the general to her countrymen, they rushed on the invading army, and put it to a complete rout.—*Judith* vii., x.-xv.

Judith (Aunt), sister to Master George Heriot the king's goldsmith.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Judy, the wife of Punch. Master Punch, annoyed by the cries of the baby, gives it a knock, which kills it, and, to conceal his crime from his wife, throws the dead body out of the window. Judy comes to inquire about the child, and, hearing of its death, upbraids her lord stoutly, and tries on him the "reproach of blows." This leads to a quarrel, in which Judy is killed. The officers of justice, coming to arrest the domestic tyrant, meet the same fate as his child and wife; but at last the devil outwits him, he is hanged, and carried off to the place of all evil-doers.

Juel (Niée), a celebrated Danish admiral, who received his training under

Tromp and De Ruyter. He defeated the Swedes in 1677 in several engagements.

Nils Juel gave heed to the trumpet's roar . . .
"Of Denmark's Juel who can defy
The power!"

Longfellow, *King Christian* [V.].

Juletta, the witty, sprightly attendant of Alinda.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Pilgrim* (1621).

Julia, a lady beloved by Protheus. Her waiting-woman is Lucetta.—Shakespeare, *Two Gentlemen of Verona* (1594).

Julia, the "ward" of Master Walter "the hunchback." She was brought up by him most carefully in the country, and at a marriageable age was betrothed to sir Thomas Clifford. Being brought to London, she was carried away in the vortex of fashion, and became the votary of pleasure and dissipation, abandoned Clifford, and promised to marry the earl of Rochdale. As the wedding day drew nigh, her love for Clifford returned, and she implored her guardian to break off her promise of marriage to the earl. Walter now showed himself to be the real earl of Rochdale, and father of Julia. Her nuptials with the supposed earl fell to the ground, and she became the wife of sir Thomas Clifford.—S. Knowles, *The Hunchback* (1831).

Julia (Donna), a lady of Seville, of Moorish origin, a married woman, "charming, chaste, and twenty-three." Her eye was large and dark, her hair glossy, her brow smooth, her cheek "all purple with the beam of youth," her husband 60, and his name Alfonso. Donna Julia loved a lad of 16, named don Juan, "not wisely but too well," for which she was confined in a convent.—Byron, *Don Juan*, i. 59-188 (1819).

Tender and impassioned, but possessing neither information to occupy her mind, nor good principles to regulate her conduct, donna Julia is an illustration of the women of Seville, "whose minds have but one idea, and whose life business is intrigue." The slave of every impulse . . . she now prostrates herself before the altar of the Virgin, making the noblest efforts "for honour, pride, religion, virtue's sake," and then, "in the full security of innocence," she seeks temptation, and finds retreat impossible.—Finden, *Byron Resutiva*.

Julia Melville, a ward of sir Anthony Absolute; in love with Faulkland, who saved her life when she was thrown into the water by the upsetting of a boat.—Sheridan, *The Rivals* (1776).

Julian (Count), a powerful lord of the Spanish Goths. When his daughter Florinda was violated by king Roderick, the count was so indignant that he invited over the Moors to come and push Roderick from the throne, and even

turned renegade the better to effect his purpose. The Moors succeeded, but condemned count Julian to death, "to punish treachery, and prevent worse ill." Julian, before he died, sent for "father Maccabee," and said:

I would fain
Die in the faith wherein my fathers died
I feel that I have sinned, and from my soul
Renounce the Impostor's faith, which in my soul
No place obtained.

Southey, *Roderick, etc.*, xxiv. (1814).

Julian (St.), patron saint of hospitality. An epicure, a man of hospitality.

An householder and that a gret was he;
Saint Julian he was in his countrie.

Chaucer, *Introduction to Canterbury Tales* (1385).

Julian St. Pierre, the brother of Mariana (q.v.).—S. Knowles, *The Wife* (1833).

Juliana, eldest daughter of Balthaza. A proud, arrogant, overbearing "Katharine," who marries the duke of Aranza, and intends to be lady paramount. The duke takes her to a poor hut, which he calls his home, gives her the household duties to perform, and pretends to be a day labourer. She chafes for a time; but his manliness, affection, and firmness get the mastery; and when he sees that she loves him for himself, he announces the fact that after all he is the duke and she the duchess of Aranza.—J. Tobin, *The Honeymoon* (1804).

Ju'lliance, a giant.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 98 (1470).

Julie (2 syl.), the heroine of Molière's comedy entitled *Mons. de Pourceaugnac* (1669).

Julie (2 syl.), the heroine of J. J. Rousseau's novel entitled *Julie ou la Nouvelle Héloïse* (1760). The prototype was the comtesse d'Houdetot. Julie had a pale complexion, a graceful figure, a profusion of light brown hair, and her near-sightedness gave her "a charming mixture of *gaucherie* and grace." Rousseau went every morning to meet her, that he might receive from her that single kiss with which Frenchwomen salute a friend. One day, when Rousseau told her that she might innocently love others besides her husband, she naively replied, "Je pourrais donc aimer mon pauvre St. Lambert." Lord Byron has made her familiar to English readers.

His love was passion's essence . . .
This breathed itself to life in Julie; this
Invested her with all that's wild and sweet;
This hallowed, too, the memorable kiss
Which every morn his fevered lip would greet
From her's, who but with friendship his would meet.
Byron, *Childe Harold*, iii. 78 (1814).

Julie de Mortemar, an orphan, ward of Richelieu, and loved by king Louis XIII., count Baradas, and Adrien de Mauprat, the last of whom she married. After many hair-breadth escapes and many a heart-ache, the king allowed the union and blessed the happy pair.—Lord Lytton, *Richelieu* (1839).

Ju'liet, daughter of lady Cap'ulet of Verona, in love with Ro'meo son of Mont'ague (3 syl.), a rival house. As the parents could not be brought to sanction the alliance, the whole intercourse was clandestine. In order that Juliet might get from the house and meet Romeo at the cell of friar Laurence, she took a sleeping draught, and was carried to the family vault. The intention was that on waking she should repair to the cell and get married; but Romeo, seeing her in the vault, killed himself from grief; and when Juliet woke and found Romeo dead, she killed herself also.—Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet* (1598).

C. H. Wilson says of Mrs. Baddeley (1742-1780) that her "Juliet" was never surpassed." W. Donaldson, in his *Recollections*, says that "Miss O'Neill made her first appearance in Covent Garden Theatre in 1815 as 'Juliet,' and never was such an impression made before by any actress whatsoever." Miss Fanny Kemble and Miss Helen Faucit were both excellent in the same character. The youngest Juliet was Miss Rosa Kenney (under 18), who made her *début* in this character at Drury Lane in 1879.

The doating fondness and silly peevishness of the nurse tends (sic) to relieve the soft and affectionate character of "Juliet," and to place her before the audience in a point of view which those who have seen Miss O'Neill perform "Juliet" know how to appreciate.—Mr W. Scott, *The Drama*.

Juliet, the lady beloved by Claudio brother of Isabella.—Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure* (1603).

Jul'io, a noble gentleman, in love with Lelia a wanton widow.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Captain* (1613).

Julio of Harancour, "the deaf and dumb" boy, ward of Darlemont, who gets possession of Julio's inheritance, and abandons him in the streets of Paris. Julio is rescued by the abbé De l'Épée, who brings him up, and gives him the name of Theodore. Julio grows up a noble-minded and intelligent young man, is recognized by the Franval family, and Darlemont confesses that "the deaf and dumb" boy is the count of Harancour.—Th. Holcroft, *The Deaf and Dumb* (1785).

Julius (St.), a British martyr of Caerleon or the City of Legions (*Newport*, in South Wales). He was torn limb from limb by Maximianus Herculius, general of the army of Diocletian in Britain. Two churches were founded in the City of Legions, one in honour of St. Julius, and one in honour of St. Aaron his fellow-martyr.

... two other ... sealed their doctrine with their blood; St. Julius, and with him St. Aaron, have their room At Caerleon, suffering death by Diocletian's doom. Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xlv. (1622).

Jumps (Jemmy), in *The Farmer*. One of the famous parts of Jos. S. Munden (1758-1832).

June (The Glorious First of) was June, 1794, when lord Howe gained a great victory over the French.

Junkerthum, German squirearchy. (From *junker*, "a young nobleman;" our *younger*.)

Juno's Birds. Juno is represented in works of art as drawn through fields of air by a pair of peacocks harnessed to her chariot.

Jupe (Signor), clown in Sleary's circus, passionately attached to his daughter Cecilia. Signor Jupe leaves the circus suddenly, because he is hissed, and is never heard of more.

Cecilia Jupe, daughter of the clown. After the mysterious disappearance of her father, she is adopted and educated by Thomas Gradgrind, Esq., M.P.—C. Dickens, *Hard Times* (1854).

Just (The).

ARISTIDÈS, the Athenian (died B.C. 468).

BA'HARAM, called *Shah endeb* ("the just king"). He was the fifth of the Sassan'idēs (276-296).

CASSIMIR II. of Poland (1117, 1177-1194).

FERDINAND I. of Aragon (1373, 1412-1416).

HAROUN-AL-RASCHID ("the just"), the greatest of the Abbasside caliphs (766, 786-808).

JAMES II. of Aragon (1261, 1285-1327).

KHOSRŌ or **CHOSROES I.**, called by the Arabs *Molk al Adel* ("the just king"). He was the twenty-first of the Sassan'idēs (*, 531-579).

MORAN, counsellor of Feredach an early king of Ireland.

PEDRO I. of Portugal (1320, 1357-1367).

Justinian (*The English*), Edward I. (1289, 1272-1307).

Ju'venal (*The English*), John Oldham (1658-1688).

Ju'venal (*The Young*). [Dr.] Thomas Lodge is so called by Robert Green (1555-1625).—*A Great'sworth of Wit, bought with a Million of Repentance*.

Ju'venal of Painters (*The*), William Hogarth (1697-1794).

J'y suis et j'y reste ("Here am I placed, and here I mean to remain"). This was said by marshal de MacMahon, and shows the character of the marshal-president of the French better than a volume (1877). But he resigned in 1879.

K.

Kadr (*Al*), the night on which the *Korân* was sent down to Mahomet. *Al Kadr* is supposed to be the seventh of the last ten nights of Ramadan, or the night between the 23rd and 24th days of the month.

Verily we sent down the *Korân* on the night of *Al Kadr*; and what can make thee comprehend how excellent the night of *Al Kadr* is!—*Al Korân*, xcvi.

Kâf (*Mount*), a mountain encircling the whole earth, said to be a huge table-land which walls in the earth as a ring encircles one's finger. It is the home of giants and fairies, jinn, peris, and deevs, and rests on the sacred stone called *Sakhrat*. It is fully described in the romance of *Uttin Tul*, the hero of which often visited the region. The romance has been translated into English by Duncan Forbes.—*Mohammedan Mythology*.

The mountain of *Kâf* surrounds the whole world. It is composed of one entire emerald. Beyond it there are forty worlds, entirely different to this; each of the forty worlds has 400,000 cities, and each city 400,000 gates. The inhabitants of these cities are entirely exempt from all the sufferings of the race of man; the day there has no night, the earth is gold, and the inhabitants angels, who sing without ceasing the praises of Allah and his prophet.

The mountain *Kâf* is placed between the horns of a white ox, named *Kirmit*. The head of this ox touches the east, and his hind parts the west, and the distance between these horns could not be traversed in 100,000 years.—*Comte de Caylus, Oriental Tales* ("History of Abdul Metaleb," 1743).

The mountain of *Kâf* may set bounds to the world, but not to the wishes of the ambitious.—*Comte de Caylus, Oriental Tales* ("Darius and the Seven Sleepers," 1743).

From *Kâf* to *Kâf*, from one extremity of the earth to the other. The sun was

supposed to rise from one of its eminences and to set on the opposite.

The mountain of *Kâf* may tremble, but the power of Allah remaineth fast for ever and ever.—W. Beckford, *Vathek* (1784).

Kâf, a fountain, the waters of which confer immortality on the drinker.

Sure his lips
Have drunk of *Kâf*'s dark fountain, and he comes
Strong in his immortality.

Southey, *Roderick*, etc., xiv. (1814).

Kail, a prince of Ad, sent to Mecca to pray for rain. Three clouds appeared, a white one, a red one, and a black one, and Kail was bidden to make his choice. He chose the last, but when the cloud burst, instead of rain it cast out lightning, which killed him.—Sale, *Al Korân*, vii. note.

Kail'yal (2 syl.), the lovely and holy daughter of *Ladur'lad*, persecuted relentlessly by *Ar'valan*; but virtue and chastity, in the person of *Kail'yal*, always triumphed over sin and lust. When *Arvalan* "in the flesh" attempted to dishonour *Kail'yal*, he was slain by *Ladur'lad*; but he then continued his attacks "out of the flesh." Thus, when *Kail'yal* was taken to the Bower of Bliss by a benevolent spirit, *Arvalan* borrowed the dragon-car of the witch *Lor'rinite* (3 syl.) to drag him thence; the dragons, however, unable to mount to paradise, landed him in a region of thick-ribbed ice. Again, *Kail'yal*, being obliged to quit the Bower, was made the bride of *Jaga-naut*, and when *Arvalan* presented himself before her again, she set fire to the pagoda, and was carried from the flames by her father, who was charmed from fire as well as water. Lastly, while waiting for her father's return from the submerged city, whither he had gone to release *Ereen'ia* (3 syl.), *Arvalan* once more appeared, but was seized by *Baly*, the governor of hell, and cast into the bottomless pit. Having descended to hell, *Kail'yal* quaffed the water of immortality, and was taken by *Ereen'ia* to his Bower of Bliss, to dwell with him for ever in endless joy.—Southey, *Curse of Kehama* (1809).

Kaines (*Lord*), one of the two judges in Peter Peebles's lawsuit.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Kalas'rade (3 syl.), the virtuous wife of *Sadak*, persecuted by the sultan *Am'urath*. (See *SADAK*).—Ridley, *Tales of the Genii*, xi. (1751).

Kaled, *Guinare* (2 syl.) disguised as

a page, in the service of Lara. After Lara is shot, she haunts the spot of his death as a crazed woman, and dies at length of a broken heart.

Light was his form, and darkly delicate
That brow whereon his native sun had sate . . .
And the wild sparkle of his eye seemed caught
From high, and lightened with celestial thought;
The 'tis black orb there hung low 'neath fringes
Had tempered with a melancholy tinge
Byron, *Lara* (1814).

Kalemberg (*The curé of*), a recital of facetiae. The escapades of a young student made a chaplain in the Austrian court. He sets at defiance and torments every one he encounters, and ends in being court fool to Otho the Gay, grandson of Rudolf of Hapsburg.—*German Poem* (fifteenth century).

Kalyb, "the Lady of the Woods," who stole St. George from his nurse, brought him up as her own child, and endowed him with gifts. St. George enclosed her in a rock, where she was torn to pieces by spirits.—Johnson, *Seven Champions of Christendom*, i. (1617).

Kā'ma, the Hundi god of love. He rides on a sparrow, the symbol of lust; holds in his hand a bow of sugar-cane strung with bees; and has five arrows, one for each of the five senses.

Karūn, son of Yesbar or Izhar, uncle of Moses, the most beautiful and wealthy of all the Israelites.

Riches of Karūn, an Arabic and Jewish proverb. The Jews say that Karūn had a large palace, the doors of which were of solid gold.—Sale's *Korān*, xxviii.

* * This Karūn is the Korah of the pentateuch.

Kashan (*Scorpions of*). Kashan, in Persia, is noted for its scorpions, which are both large and venomous. A common curse in Persia is, *May you be stung by a scorpion of Kashan!*

Kate [FLOWDEN], niece of colonel Howard of New York, in love with lieutenant Barnstable of the British navy, but promised by the colonel in marriage to captain Boroughcliff, a vulgar, conceited Yankee. Ultimately, it is discovered that Barnstable is the colonel's son, and the marriage is arranged amicably between Barnstable and Kate.—E. Fitzball, *The Pilot*.

Kathari'na, the elder daughter of Baptista of Padua. She was of such an ungovernable spirit and fiery temper, that she was nicknamed "The Shrew." As

it was very unlikely any gentleman would select such a spitfire for his wife, Baptista made a vow that his younger daughter Bianca should not be allowed to marry before her sister. Petruchio married Katharina and tamed her into a most submissive wife, inasmuch that when she visited her father a bet was made by Petruchio and two other bridegrooms on their three brides. First Lucentio sent a servant to Bianca to desire her to come into the room; but Bianca sent word that she was busy. Hortensio next sent the servant "to entreat" his bride to come to him; but she replied that Hortensio had better come to her if he wanted her. Petruchio said to the servant, "Tell your mistress I command her to come to me at once;" she came at once, and Petruchio won the bet.—Shakespeare, *Taming of the Shrew* (1534).

Katharine, a lady in attendance on the princess of France. Dumain, a young lord in the suite of Ferdinand king of Navarre, asks her hand in marriage, and she replies.

A twelvemonth and a day
I'll mark no words that smooth faced wooers say.
Come to them . . .
And if I have much love, I'll give you some.
Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost* (1594).

Katharine (*Queen*), the divorced wife of Henry VIII.—Shakespeare, *Henry VIII.* (1601).

The following actresses are celebrated for their impersonations of this character: —Mrs. Pritchard (1711-1768); Margaret [Peg] Woffington (1718-1760); Mrs. Siddons (1755-1831); Mrs. Barley (1785-1850).

Katherine de Medici of China, Voo-chee, widow of king Tae-tsung. She was most imperious and cruel, but her energy was irresistible (684-705).

Katin'ka, a Georgian, "white and red, with great blue eyes, a lovely hand and arm, and feet so small they scarce seemed made to tread, but rather skim the earth." She was one of the three beauties of the harem, into which don Juan was admitted in female disguise. The other two were Lolah and Dook.—Byron, *Don Juan*, vi. 40, 41 (1824).

Katmir, the dog of the seven sleepers. It spoke with a human voice, and said to the young men who wanted to drive it out of the cave, "I love those who love God. Go to sleep, masters, and I will keep guard." The dog kept guard over them for 309 years, and neither

asleep nor ate. At death it was taken up into paradise.—Sale, *Al Korân*, xviii. notes.

* * Katmir, in the *Oriental Tales*, is called "Cathier."

The shepherd had a little dog named Cathier [sic] that followed them. They threw a stone at him to drive him back; the stone broke his left leg, but the dog still followed them, limping. They then threw another stone at the dog, and broke his right fore leg. It now followed them on its two hind legs, and a third stone having broken one of them, the poor creature could no longer stand. God now gave it the gift of speech. . . . at which they were so astonished that they carried it with them by turns.—Comte de Caylus, *Oriental Tales* ("Dakianos and the Seven Sleepers," 1749).

He wouldn't give a bone to Katmir, or He wouldn't throw a bone to the dog of the seven sleepers, an Arabic proverb, applied to a very niggardly man.

Kay (Sir), son of sir Ector, and foster-brother of prince Arthur, who made him his seneschal or steward. Sir Kay was ill-tempered, mean-spirited, boastful, and overbearing. He had not strength of mind enough to be a villain like Hagen, nor strength of passion enough to be a traitor like Ganelon and Mordred; but he could detract and calumniate, could be envious and spiteful, could annoy and irritate. His wit consisted in giving nicknames: Thus he called young Gareth "Big Hands" (*Beaumains*), "because his hands were the largest that ever any one had seen." He called sir Brewnor "The Shocking Bad Coat" (*La Cote Male-taille*), because his doublet fitted him so badly, and was full of sword-cuts.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 3, 4, 120, etc. (1470). (See KEY.)

Keyward, the name of the hare in the beast-epic of *Reynard the Fox* (1498).

Keblah, the point towards which Mohammedans turn their faces in prayer.

Keeksey, a wheezy old wittol, who pretends to like a termagant wife who can flirt with other men—ugh, ugh!—he loves high spirits—ugh, ugh!—and to see his wife—ugh, ugh!—happy and scampering about—ugh, ugh!—to theatres and balls—ugh, ugh!—he likes to hear her laugh—ugh, ugh!—and enjoy herself—ugh, ugh! Oh! this troublesome cough!—ugh, ugh!—Garrick, *The Irish Widow* (1767).

Ke'derli, the St. George of Mohammedan mythology. Like St. George, he slew a monstrous dragon to save a damsel exposed to its fury, and, having drunk of the water of life, rode through the world to aid those who were oppressed.

Keelavine (*Mr.*), painter at the Spa hotel.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.).

Keene (*Abel*), a village schoolmaster, afterwards a merchant's clerk. Being led astray, he lost his place and hanged himself.—Crabbe, *Borough*, xxi. (1810).

Keepers, of Piers Plowman's visions, the Malvern Hills. Piers Plowman (W. or R. Langland, 1362) supposes himself fallen asleep on the Malvern Hills, and in his dream he sees various visions of an allegorical character pass before him. These "visions" he put into poetry, the whole containing 15,000 verses, divided into twenty parts, each part being called a *passus* or separate vision.

Keepers of Piers Plowman's vision, thro' the sunshine and the snow.

Mrs. Browning, *The Lost Bower*.

Keha'ma, the almighty rajah of earth, and all-powerful in Swerga or heaven. After a long tyranny, he went to Pan'dalon (*hell*) to claim domination there also. Kehama demanded why the throne of Yamen (or Pluto) was supported by only three persons, and was told that he himself must be the fourth. He paid no heed to this prophecy, but commanded the amreeta-cup or draught of immortality to be brought to him, that he might quaff it and reign for ever. Now there are two immortalities: the immortality of life for the good, and the immortality of death for the wicked. When Kehama drank the amreeta, he drank immortal death, and was forced to bend his proud neck beneath the throne of Yamen, to become the fourth supporter.—Southey, *Curse of Kehama* (1809).

* * Ladurlad was the person subjected to the "curse of Kehama," and under that name the story will be found.

Kela, now called Calabar.

Sailing with a fair wind, we reached Kela in six days, and landed. Here we found lead-mines, some Indian canes, and excellent camphor.—*Arabian Nights* ("hind bad," fourth voyage).

Keltie (*Old*), innkeeper at Kinross.—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth).

Kempfer-Hausen, Robert Pearce Gillies, one of the speakers in the "Noctes Ambrosianæ."—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

Kendah, an Arabian tribe, which used to bury alive their female children as soon as they were born. The *Korân* refers to them in ch. vi.

Kenge (1 *syf.*), of the firm of Kenge

and Carboy, Lincoln's Inn, generally called "Conversation Kenge," loving above all things to hear "the dulcet tones of his own voice." The firm is engaged on the side of Mr. Jarndyce in the great Chancery suit of "Jarndyce v. Jarndyce."—C. Dickens, *Bleak House* (1853).

Kenelm (*St.*) was murdered at Clente-in-Cowbage, near Winchelcumb, in Gloucestershire; but the murder "was miraculously notified at Rome by a white dove," which alighted on the altar of St. Peter's, bearing in its beak a scroll with these words:

In Clent cow pasture, under a thorn.
Of head bereft, lies Kenelm king born
Roger de Wendover, *Chronicles* (died 1237)

Kenilworth, a novel by sir W. Scott (1821). This is very superior to *The Abbot* and *The Monastery*. For interest it comes next to *Franklin*, and the portrait of queen Elizabeth is life-like and correct. That of queen Mary is given in *The Abbot*. The novel is full of courtly gaieties and splendour, but contains the unhappy tale of the beautiful Amy Robsart, which cannot fail to excite our sympathy and pity.

Kenna, daughter of king Obéron, who fell in love with Albion son of the island king. Obéron drove the prince from his empire, and when Albion made war on the fairy king, he was slain. Kenna then poured the juice of moly over him, and the dead body was converted into a snowdrop. According to this fable, "Kensington Gardens" is a corruption of Kenna's-town-garden.—Tickell, *Kensington Garden* (died 1740).

Kennahtwhar ("I know not where"), the capital of Noman's-land, 91° north lat. 181° west long.

A chronicle of Kennahtwhar of literary mystery.
The Conquest of Granada left in manuscript for history.
The Queen ("Double Acrostic," 1878).

* * This chronicle was "Fray Antonio Agapida," the hypothetical author of *The Conquest of Granada*, by Washington Irving.

Kenna-quhair (Scotch, "I don't know where"), an hypothetical locality.

Melrose may in general pass for Kennaquhair.—Sir W. Scott.

Kennedy (*Frank*), an excise officer, who shows Mr. G. Godfrey Bertram the laird of Ellangowan (magistrate) the smuggler's vessel chased by a war sloop. The smugglers afterwards murder him.

—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Kenneth (*Sir*), "Knight of the Leopard," a disguise assumed by David earl of Huntingdon, prince royal of Scotland.—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.).

Kenrick (*Felix*), the old foster-father of Caroline Dormer. His wife Judith was her nurse. Kenrick, an Irishman, clings to his mistress in all her misfortunes, and proves himself a most attached, disinterested, and faithful old servant.—G. Colman, *The Heir-at-Law* (1797).

Kensington, according to Tickell's fable, is so called from the fairy Kenna, daughter of king Obéron. The tale is that prince Albion was stolen by Milkah, the fairy, and carried to Kensington. When 19 years old, he fell in love with Kenna; but Obéron was so angry at this engagement, that he drove Albion out of the garden, and compelled Kenna to marry Azuriel, a fairy from Holland Park. Albion laid his complaint before Neptune, who sent Oriel with a fairy army against Obéron. In this battle Albion was slain, and Neptune, in revenge, utterly destroyed the whole empire. The fairies, being dispersed, betook themselves to the hills and dales, the caves and mines. Kenna poured juice of the herb moly over the dead body of Albion, and the unhappy prince was changed thus into a snowdrop.—Tickell, *Kensington Garden* (died 1740).

Kent. According to fable, Kent is so called from Can'te, one of the companions of Brute the Trojan wanderer, who, according to Geoffrey's *British History*, settled in England, and founded a dynasty of kings. Canute had that part of the island assigned to him which was called Canutium, contracted into Can'tium, and again into Cant or Kent.

But Canute had his portion from the rest,
The which he called Canutium, for his tears,
Now Cantium, which Kent we commonly inquire.
Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, II. 2. 13 (1596).

Kent (*Earl of*), under the assumed name of Caius, attended upon the old king Lear, when his two elder daughters refused to entertain him with his suite. He afterwards took him to Dover Castle. When the old king was dying, he could not be made to understand how Caius and Kent could be the same person.—Shakespeare, *King Lear* (1606).

Kent (*The Fair Maid of*), Joan, only daughter of Edmund Plantagenet earl of Kent. She married thrice: (1) William de Montacute earl of Salisbury, from whom she was divorced; (2) sir Thomas Holland; and (3) her second cousin, Edward the Black Prince, by whom she became the mother of Richard II.

Kenwigs (*Mr.*), a turner in ivory, and "a monstrous genteel man." He toadies Mr. Lillyvick, his wife's uncle, from whom he has "expectations."

Mrs. Kenwigs, wife of the above, considered "quite a lady," as she has an uncle who collects the water-rates, and sends her daughter Moleena to a day school.

The Misses Kenwigs, pupils of Nicholas Nickleby, remarkable for wearing their hair in long braided tails down their backs, the ends being tied with bright ribbons.—C. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838).

Kera Khan, a gallant and generous Tartar chief in a war between the Poles and the Tartars.—J. P. Kemble, *Lodoiska* (a melodrame).

Kerns, light-armed Irish foot-soldiers. The word (*Kyghyren*) means "a hell shower;" so called because they were hell-rakes or the "devil's black-guard." (See GALLOWGLASSES.)—Stanishurst, *Description of Ireland*, viii. 28.

Kesche'tiouch, the shepherd who joined the six Greek slaves of Ephesus, and was one of the "seven sleepers."

Keschetiouch's Dog, Catnier, called by Sale, in his notes to the *Korân*, "Kat-mir."—Comte de Caylus, *Oriental Tales* ("History of Dakianos," 1743).

Kes'teven. Lincolnshire is divided into *Lindsey*, the highest lands; *Kes'teven*, the heaths (west); and *Holland*, the fens.

Quoth Kesteven . . . how I hate
Thus of her foggy fens to hear rude Holland prate!
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xiv. (1622).

Kettle of Fish (*A Pretty*), a pretty muddle, a bad job. A corruption of *Kiddle of fish*. A kiddle is a basket set in the opening of a wear for catching fish. (French, *quideau*.)

Kettle-drum, a corruption of *Kiddle-drum*, a drum in the shape of a kiddle or basket employed for catching fish. (See above.)

Kettledrummle (*Gabriel*), a covener preacher.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

Keuser, one of the rivers of Mahomet's paradise, the waters whereof are sweeter than new milk.

He who has seen the garden of thy beauty, O adorable princess, would not change his ravishment for a draught of the water of Keuser.—Comte de Caylus, *Oriental Tales* ("The Basket," 1743).

Kevin (*St.*), a young man who went to live on a solitary rock at Glendalough, in Wicklow. This he did to flee from Kath'leen, who loved him, and whose eyes he feared his heart would not be able to resist. Kathleen tracked him, and while he slept "bent over him;" but, starting from his sleep, the "hoi man" cast the girl from the rock into the sea, which her ghost haunted amidst the sounds of sweet music.—T. Moore, *Irish Melodies*, iv. ("By that Lake . . ." 1814).

Key (*Sir*), son of sir Ector the foster-father of prince Arthur. He was Arthur's seneschal, and is represented as rude and boastful. Sir Gaw'ain is the type of courtesy, sir Launcelot of chivalry, sir Mordred of treachery, sir Galahad of chastity, sir Mark of cowardice. (See KAY.)

Key and Bible, used for the detection of thieves. A key is placed over an open Bible at the words, "Whither thou goest, I will go" (*Ruth* i. 16); and, the fingers of the person being held so as to form a cross, the text is repeated. The names of suspected persons are then pronounced in succession, and when the name of the thief is uttered, the key jumps and dances about. An instance of this method of thief-finding was brought before the magistrates at the borough petty sessions at Ludlow, in January, 1879.

A married woman, named Mary Ann Collier, was charged with using abusive and insulting language to her neighbour, Eliza Oliver; and the complainant, in her statement to the magistrates, said that on December 27 she was engaged in carrying water, when Mrs. Collier stopped her, and stated that another neighbour had had a sheet stolen, and had "turned the key on the Bible near several houses; that when it came to her (Oliver's) house, the key moved of itself, and that when complainant's name was mentioned the key and the Book turned completely round, and fell out of their hands." She also stated that the owner of the sheet then inquired from the key and the Book whether the theft was committed at dark or daylight, and the reply was "daylight." Defendant then called complainant "A — daylight thief," and charged her with stealing the sheet.—*Newspaper paragraph* (January, 1879).

Key of Russia, Smolensk, on the Dnieper. Famous for its resistance to Napoleon I. in 1812.

Key of the Mediterranean, the fortress of Gibraltar, which commands the entrance of the Mediterranean Sea.

Keys of Knowledge. Five things

are known to God alone: (1) The time of the day of judgment; (2) the time of rain; (3) the sex of an animal before birth; (4) what will happen on the morrow; (5) where any one will die. These the Arabs call *the five keys of secret knowledge*.—Sale, *Al Korân*, xxxi. note.

* * The five senses are called "The five doors of knowledge."

Keyne [*Kæn*] or **ST. KEYNA**, daughter of Braga'nus prince of Garthmatrin or Brecon, called "Keyna the Virgin." Her sister Melaria was the mother of St. David. Many nobles sought her in marriage, but she refused them all, being resolved to live and die a virgin. She retired to a spot near the Severn, which abounded with serpents, but at her prayer they were all turned into *Ammontes*, and "abide to this day." Subsequently she removed to Mount St. Michael, and by her prayer a spring of healing waters burst out of the earth, and whoever drinks first of this water after marriage will become the dominant horse-power. "Now," says Southey, "a Cornishman took his bride to church, and the moment the ring was on ran up the mount to drink of the mystic water. Down he came in full glee to tell his bride; but the bride said, 'My good man, I brought a bottle of the water to church with me, and drank of it before you started.'"—Southey, *The Well of St. Keyne* (1798).

Khadijah, daughter of Khowailed; Mahomet's first wife, and one of the four perfect women. The other three are Fatma, the prophet's daughter; Mary, daughter of Imrân; and Asia, wife of the Pharaoh who was drowned in the Red Sea.

Khawla, one of the sorceresses in the caves of Dom-Daniel, "under the roots of the ocean." She is called "the woman-fiend," "fiercest of the enchanter brood." She had heard that one of the race of Hodei'rah (3 *syll.*) would be their destruction, so Okba was sent forth to cut off the whole race. He succeeded in killing eight, but one named Thal'aba escaped. Abdalzar was chosen to hunt him up and kill him. He found the boy in an Arab's tent, and raised the dagger, but ere the blow fell, the murderer himself was killed by the death-angel.—Southey, *Thalaba the Destroyer* (1797).

Khid'ir or **CHIDDER**, the tutelary god of voyagers; his brother Elias is the tutelary god of travellers. The two brothers

meet once a year at Mina, near Mecca.—Mouradgea d'Osson, *History of the Ottoman Empire* (1821).

Khorassan (*The Veiled Prophet of*), Mokanna, a prophet-chief, who wore a veil under pretence of shading the dazzling light of his countenance. The truth is, he had lost an eye, and his face was otherwise disfigured in battle. Mokanna assumed to be a god, and maintained that he had been Adam, Noah, and other representative men. When the sultan Mahudi environed him so that escape was impossible, the prophet poisoned all his followers at a banquet, and then threw himself into a burning acid, which wholly consumed his body.—T. Moore, *Lalla Rookh* ("The Veiled Prophet, etc.," 1817).

Kidney. *A man of another kidney*, a man of a different sort of character. The Greeks, Romans, Jews, etc., supposed the kidneys to be the seat of the affections, and therefore to determine the character.

Kifri, a giant and enchanter, the impersonation of atheism and blasphemy. After some frightful blasphemies, he hurled into the air a huge rock, which falls on himself and kills him, "for self-murderers are generally infidels or atheists."—Sir C. Morell [J. Ridley], *Tales of the Genii* ("The Enchanter's Tale," vi., 1751)

Kil, in the names of places, means a "cell, cloister, or chapel."

Kilbarchan (Scotland), *Kil-bara-cin*, the kill on the hill-top.

Kilcrin (Ireland), the little kil.

Kildare is *Kil-dara*, the "kil of the oak." St. Bridget built her first cell under a large oak.

Kilham (Yorkshire), the chapel close.

Kilkenny, the kill or cloister of St. Kenny or Canicé.

Kilmore (Ireland), the big kil.

Kilsyth (Ireland), the great kil ("sythe," great).

Icolmkil (Scotland), is *I-columb-kil*, i.e. the "island of St. Columb's cell." The Culdee institutions of St. Columba were established in 563, for the purpose of converting the Picts to Christianity.

Kildare (2 *syll.*), famous for the fire of St. Bridget, which was never allowed to go out. St. Bridget returns every twentieth year, to tend to the fire herself. Part of the chapel of St. Bridget still remains, and is called "The Fire-house."

Like the bright lamp that shone in Kildare's holy fane,
And burned through long ages of darkness and storm.
F. Moore, *Irish Melodies*, li. (" Erin, O Erin!" 1814).

Apud Kildarum accendit ignis Sanctus Brigide quem
heringabilem vocant.—Giraldus Cambrensis, *Itinerarius*,
i. 24 (1187).

Kilderkin (*Ned*), keeper of an eating-house at Greenwich.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Kilian (*St.*), an Irish missionary who suffered martyrdom at Würzburg, in 689. A cathedral was erected to his memory in the eighth century.

Kilian of Kersberg, the 'squire of sir Archibald von Hagenbach.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Killed by Kindness. It is said that the ape not unfrequently strangles its young ones by hugging them too hard.

The Athenians, wishing to show honour to Draco the law-giver, showered on him their caps and cloaks, and he was smothered to death by the pile thus heaped upon him.

Killing no Murder. Carpentier de Marigny, the enemy of Mazarin, issued, in 1658, a tract entitled *Tuer un Tyran n'est par un Crime*.

Sexby wrote a tract entitled *Killing no Murder*, generally thought to have been the production of William Allan. The object of the book was to show that it would be no crime to murder Cromwell.

Kilmansogg (*Miss*), an heiress with great expectations, and an artificial leg of solid gold.—Thomas Hood, *A Golden Legend* (1828).

King, a title of sovereignty or honour. At one time, crown tenants were called kings or dukes, at the option of the sovereign; thus, Frederick Barbarossa made one of his brothers a king-vassal, and another a duke-vassal, simply by the investiture of a sword. In English history, the lord of Man was styled "king;" so was the lord of the Isle of Wight, and the lord of Connaught, as clearly appears in the grants of John and Henry III. Several examples might be quoted of earls conferring the title of "king" on their vassals.—See Selden's *Titles of Honour*, iii. (1614).

King (*Like a*). When Porus, the Indian prince, was taken prisoner, Alexander asked him how he expected to be treated. "Like a king," he replied; and Alexander made him his friend.

King (*The Factory*), Richard Oastler

of Bradford, the successful advocate of the "Ten Hours Bill" (1789-1861).

King (*The Railway*), George Hudson; so called by the Rev. Sydney Smith (1800-1871).

King (*The Red*) the king of Persia; so called from his red turban.

Credo ut Persam nunc propter rubra tegumenta capitis
Rubrum Caput vocant, ita reges Moscovie propter alba
tegumenta Albos Reges appellant.—Sigismund.

King (*The Snow*), Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, killed in the "Thirty Years' War" at the battle of Lützen, 1632.

At Vienna he was called "The Snow King" in derision. Like a snow ball, he was kept together by the cold, but as he approached a warmer soil he melted away and disappeared.—Dr. Crichton, *Scandinavia*, li. 61 (1839).

* * Sweden and Norway are each called "The Snow Kingdom."

Let no vessel of the kingdom of snow (*Norway*), bound on the dark rolling waves of Inshore (*the Orkneys*).—Ossian, *Ingulf*, l.

King (*The White*). The ancient kings of Muscovy were so called from the white robe which they used to wear. Solomon wore a white robe; hence our Lord, speaking of the lilies of the field, says that "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these" (*Luke* xii. 27).

Principum Moscovie Album Regem nuncupant. . . Credo ut Persam nunc propter rubra tegumenta capitis Rubrum Caput vocant, ita reges Moscovie propter alba tegumenta Albos Reges appellant.—Sigismund.

* * Another explanation may be suggested: Muscovy was called "White Russia," as Poland was called "Black Russia." See WHITE QUEEN, p. 806.

King (*Tom*), "the choice spirit of the day for a quiz, a hoax, a joke, a jest, a song, a dance, a race, or a row. A jolly dog, a rare blood, prime buck, rum soul, and funny fellow." He drives M. Morblen, a French barber, living in the Seven Dials, London, almost out of his senses by inquiring over and over again for Mr. Thompson.—Moncrieff, *Mon. Tonson*.

(There is a *Mon. Tonson* by Taylor, 1767.)

King (surnamed *the Affable*), Charles VIII. of France (1470, 1483-1498).

King (surnamed *the Amorous*), Philippe I. of France (1062, 1060-1108).

King (surnamed *Augustus*), Philippe II. of France. So called because he was born in August (1165, 1180-1223).

Sigismund II. of Poland; born in the month of August (1520, 1548-1572).

King (surnamed *the Avenger*), Alphonso

XI. of Leon and Castile (1810, 1827-1350).

King (surnamed the Bad), Charles II. of Navarre (1832, 1849-1887).

William I. of the Two Sicilies (, 1154-1166).*

King (surnamed the Bald), Charles I. le Chauve of France (823, 875-877).

King (surnamed Barbarossa or Red Beard), Frederick II. of Germany (1121, 1152-1190).

King (surnamed the Battler), Alphonso I. of Aragon (, 1104-1135).*

King (surnamed the Bearded), Baldwin IV. earl of Flanders, The Handsome Beard (1160-1186).

Constantine IV., Pogonatus, emperor of Rome (648, 668-685).

King (surnamed Beauclerk), Henry I. of England (1068, 1100-1135).

King (surnamed the Bellicose), Henri II. le Bellicieux (1519, 1547-1559).

King (surnamed the Black), Heinrich III. of Germany (1017, 1046-1056).

King (surnamed the Bold), Boleslaus II. of Poland (1042, 1058-1090).

King (surnamed Bomba), Ferdinand II. of the Two Sicilies (1751, 1759-1825). Francis II. Bombalino (1860).

King (surnamed the Brave), Alphonso VI. of Leon and Castile (1030, 1065-1109).

Alphonso IV. of Portugal (1290, 1324-1357).

King (surnamed the Catholic), Alphonso I. of Asturias (693, 739-757).

Ferdinand II. of Aragon (1452, 1474-1516).

Isabella queen of Castile (1450, 1474-1504).

King (surnamed the Ceremonious), Peter IV. of Aragon (1317, 1336-1387).

King (surnamed the Chaste), Alphonso II. of Leon, etc. (758, 791-842).

King (surnamed the Confessor), Edward the Confessor, of England (1004, 1042-1066).

King (surnamed the Conqueror), Alexander the Great, Conqueror of the World (s.c. 356, 336-323).

Alfonso of Portugal (1094, 1187-1185).

Aurangzebe the Great, Alamgir, the Great Mogul (1618, 1659-1707).

Francisco Pizarro Conquistador, of Peru (1475-1541).

James I. of Aragon (1206, 1218-1276).

Othman or Osman I. of Turkey (1259, 1299-1326).

William I. of England (1027, 1066-1087).

King (surnamed the Cruel), Pedro of Castile (1334, 1350-1369).

Pedro of Portugal (1320, 1357-1367).

King (surnamed the Desired), Louis XVIII. of France (1755, 1814-1824).

King (surnamed the Fair), Charles IV. (1294, 1322-1328).

Philippe IV. le Bel, of France (1268, 1285-1314).

King (surnamed the Fat), Alphonso II. of Portugal (1185, 1212-1223).

Charles III. of France (832, 884-888).

Louis VI. le Gros, of France (1078, 1108-1137).

Olaf II. of Norway (992, 1000-1030).

King (surnamed the Father of Letters), François I. of France (1494, 1515-1547).

King (surnamed the Father of His People), Louis XII. of France (1462, 1498-1515).

Christian III. of Denmark (1502, 1534-1559).

King (surnamed the Fearless), John duke of Burgundy, Sanspeur (1371-1419).

Richard I., Sanspeur, duke of Normandy (932, 942-996).

King (surnamed the Fierce), Alexander I. of Scotland (, 1107-1124).*

King (surnamed the Gallant), in Italian Re Galantissimo, Victor Emmanuel of Italy (1820, 1849-1878).

King (surnamed the Good), Alphonso VIII. of Leon and Castile (1155, 1158-1214).

John II. of France, le Bon (1319, 1350-1364).

John III. duke of Brittany (1286, 1312-1341).

John V. duke of Brittany (1389, 1398-1442).

Philippe III. le Bon, duke of Burgundy (1396, 1419, 1467).

René titular king of Naples (1409-1452).

Richard II. duke of Normandy (, 996-1026).*

William II. of the Two Sicilies (*, 1166-1189).

King (surnamed *the Great*), Abbas I. of Persia (1557, 1585-1628).

Alexander of Macedon (B.C. 356, 340-323).

Alfred of England (849, 871-901).

Alphonso III. of Asturias, etc. (848, 866-912).

Alphonso V. count of Savoy (1249, 1285-1323).

Boleslaus I. of Poland (*, 992-1025).

Canute of England (995, 1011-1035).

Casimir III. of Poland (1309, 1333-1370).

Charlemagne (742, 768-814).

Charles III. duke of Lorraine (1543, 1547-1608).

Charles Emmanuel I. duke of Savoy (1562, 1580-1630).

Constantine I. emperor of Rome (272, 306-337).

Cosmo de' Medici grand-duke of Tuscany (1519, 1537-1574).

Ferdinand I. of Castile, etc. (*, 1034-1065).

Frederick II. of Prussia (1712, 1740-1786).

Frederick William the Great Elector (1620, 1640-1688).

Gregory I. pope (544, 590-601).

Henri IV. of France (1553, 1589-1610).

Herod I. of the Jews (B.C. 73, 47-4).

Herod Agrippa I. the tetrarch (*, *44).

Hiao-wen-tee of China (B.C. 206, 179-157).

John II. of Portugal (1455, 1481-1495).

Justinian I. emperor of the East (483, 527-565).

Khosrou or Chosroës I. of Persia (*, 531-579).

Leo I. pope (890, 440-461).

Louis XIV. of France (1638, 1643-1715).

Ludwig of Hungary (1326, 1342-1381).

Mahomet II. of Turkey (1430, 1451-1481).

Matteo Visconti lord of Milan (1250, 1295-1322).

Maximilian duke of Bavaria (1573-1651).

Napoleon I. of France (1769, 1804-1814, died 1821).

Nicholas I. pope (*, 858-867).

Otto I. of Germany (912, 936-973).

Pedro III. of Aragon (1239, 1276-1285).

Peter I. of Russia (1672, 1689-1725).

Sapor II. of Persia (310, 308-380).

Sigismund I. of Poland (1466, 1506-1548).

Theoderic of the Ostrogoths (454, 475-526).

Theodosius I. emperor (346, 378-395).

Vladimir grand-duke of Russia (*, 973-1014).

Waldemar I. of Denmark (1131, 1157-1181).

King (surnamed *the Illustrious*), Albert V. emperor of Austria (1398, 1404-1439).

Jam-sheid of Persia (B.C. 840-800).

Kien-lông of China (1736-1796).

Nicomedes II., *Epiphanês*, of Bithynia (*, 149-191).

Ptolemy V., *Epiphanês*, of Egypt (B.C. 210, 205-181).

King (surnamed *the Infant*), Ludwig IV. of Germany (893, 900-911).

Otto III. of Germany (980, 983-1002).

King (surnamed *Ironside*), Edmund II. of England (989, 1016-1017).

Frederick II. elector of Brandenburg was called "Iron Tooth" (1657, 1688-1713).

Nicholas of Russia was called "The Iron Emperor" (1796, 1826-1852).

King (surnamed *the Just*), Baharam of Persia (276-296).

Casimir II. of Poland (1117, 1177-1194).

Ferdinand I. of Aragon (1373, 1412-1416).

Haroun-al-Raschid (765, 786-808).

James II. of Aragon (1261, 1285-1327).

Khosrou or Chosroës I. of Persia (*, 531-579).

Louis XIII. of France (1601, 1610-1613).

Pedro I. of Portugal (1320, 1357-1367).

King (surnamed *the Lame*), Agesilaüs of Sparta (B.C. 444, 398-361).

Albert II. of Austria (1289, 1330-1358), duke of Austria.

Charles II. of Naples (1248, 1289-1309).

Heinrich II. of Germany (972, 1002-1024).

King (surnamed *the Lion*), Alep Arslan (*the Valiant Lion*), son of Toghrul Beg.

the Perso-Turkish monarch (*, 1063-1072).

Arioch, called "The Lion King of Assyria." (B.C. 1927-1897).

Damelowicz prince of Halicz, who founded Lemberg ("the lion city") in 1259.

Gustavus Adolphus, called "The Lion of the North" (1594, 1611-1632).

Heinrich duke of Bavaria and Saxony (1129-1195).

Louis VIII. of France (1187, 1223-1226).

Richard I. of England, *Cœur de Lion* (1157, 1189-1199).

William of Scotland; so called because he chose for his cognizance a *red lion rampant* (*, 1165-1214).

King (surnamed *the Little*), Charles III. of Naples (1345, 1381-1386).

King (surnamed *the Long-le-yeed*), Edward I., *Longshanks*, of England (1239, 1272-1307).

Philippe V. *le Long*, of France (1294, 1317-1322).

King (surnamed *the Magnanimous*), Alphonso V. of Aragon and Naples (1385, 1416-1458).

Khosrou or Chosroës of Persia, *Noushirwan* (*, 531-579).

King (surnamed *the Magnificent*), Soliman I. sultan (1493, 1520-1566).

King (surnamed *the Martyr*), Charles I. of England (1600, 1625-1649).

Edward *the Martyr*, of England (961, 975-979).

Louis XVI. of France (1754, 1774-1793).

Martin I. pope (*, 649-655).

King (surnamed *the Minion*), Henri III. of France (1551, 1574-1589).

King (surnamed *the Noble*), Alphonso VIII. of Leon and Castile (1155, 1158-1214).

Charles III. of Navarre (*, 1387-1425).

Soliman, called *Tchelihi*, Turkish prince at Adrianople (died 1410).

King (surnamed *the Pacific*), Amadeus VIII. count of Savoy (1383, 1391-1451).

Frederick III. of Germany (1415, 1440-1493).

Olaus III. of Norway (*, 1030-1093).

King (surnamed *the Patient*), Albert IV. duke of Austria (1377, 1395-1404).

King (surnamed *the Philosopher*), Frederick the Great, called "The Philosopher of Sans Souci" (1712, 1740-1786).

Leo VI. emperor of the East (866, 886-911).

Marcus Aurelius Antoninus of Rome (121, 161-180).

King (surnamed *the Pious*), Edward VI. of England (1537, 1547-1553).

Eric IX. of Sweden (*, 1155-1161).

Ernst I. founder of the house of Gotha (1601-1674).

Robert *le Picur*, of France (971, 996-1031).

King (surnamed *the Prodigal*), Albert VI. of Austria (1418, 1439-1463).

King (surnamed *the Rash*), Charles *le Temeraire*, of Burgundy (1433, 1467-1477), duke.

King (surnamed *the Red*), Amadeus VII. count of Savoy (1360, 1383-1391).

Otto II. of Germany (955, 973-983).

William II., *Rufus*, of England (1067, 1087-1100).

King (surnamed *Red Beard*), Frederick I. kaiser of Germany, called *Barbarossa* (1121, 1152-1190).

Horus or Horne sultan of Algiers (1474, 1516-1518).

Khair Eddin sultan of Algiers (*, 1518-1546).

King (surnamed *the Saint*), Boniface I. pope (*, 418-422).

Boniface IV. pope (*, 607-615).

Celestine I. pope (*, 422-432).

Celestine V. pope (1215, 1294-1296).

Charles the Good, count of Flanders (*, 1119-1127).

David of Scotland (*, 1124-1153).

Eric IX. of Sweden (*, 1155-1160).

Ethelred I. of Wessex (*, 866-871).

Eugenius I. pope (*, 654-657).

Felix I. pope (*, 269-274).

Ferdinand III. of Castile and Leon (1200, 1217-1252).

Heinrich II. of Germany (972, 1002-1021).

Julius I. pope (*, 337-352).

Kang-he of China (*, 1661-1722).

Ladislaus I. of Hungary (1041, 1077-1095).

Leo IX. pope (1002, 1049-1054).

Louis IX. of France (1215, 1226-1270).

Martin I. pope (*, 649-655).

Olaus II. of Norway (992, 1000-1030).

Stephen I. of Hungary (979, 997-1038).

King (surnamed *the Salic*), Conrad II. of Germany (*, 1024-1039).

King (surnamed *the Severe*), Peter I. of Portugal (1320, 1357-1367).

King (surnamed *the Silent*), Anastasius I. emperor of the East (430, 491-518).

William I. Stadtholder (1533, 1544-1584).

King (surnamed *the Simple*), Charles III. of France (879, 893-929).

King (surnamed *the Stammerer*), Louis II. *le Bègue*, of France (846, 877-879).

Michael II. emperor of the East (*, 820-829).

King (surnamed *the Terrible*), Ivan II. of Russia (1529, 1533-1584).

King (surnamed *the Thunderbolt*). Ptolemy king of Macedon, eldest son of Ptolemy Soter I., was so called from his great impetuosity (B.C. *, 285-279).

King (surnamed *the Thunderer*), Stephen II. of Hungary (1100, 1114-1181).

King (surnamed *the Unready*), Ethelred II. of England (*, 978-1016). Unready, in this case, does not mean unprepared, but unwise, lacking *redde* ("wisdom or counsel").

King (surnamed *the Valiant*), John IV. duke of Brittany (1338, 1364-1399).

King (surnamed *the Victorious*), Charles VII. of France (1403, 1422-1461).

King (surnamed *the Well-beloved*), Charles VI. of France (1368, 1380-1422).

Louis XV. of France (1710, 1715-1774).

King (surnamed *the Wise*), Albert II. duke of Austria (1289, 1330-1358).

Alphonso X. of Leon and Castile (1203, 1252-1284).

Charles V. of France, *le Sage* (1337, 1364-1380).

Che-Tsou of China (*, 1278-1295).

Frederick elector of Saxony (1463, 1544-1554).

James I., *Solomon*, of England (1566, 1603-1625).

John V. duke of Brittany (1389, 1399-1442).

King (surnamed *the Wonder of the World*), Frederick II. of Germany (1194, 1215-1250).

Otto III. of Germany (980, 983-1002).

King (surnamed *the Young*), Dagobert II. of France (662, 656-679).

Leo II. pope (470, 474-474).

Louis VII. *le Jeune*, of France (1120, 1137-1180).

Ludwig II. of Germany (822, 855-875).

Romanus II. emperor of the East (939, 959-963).

King Franco'ni, Joachim Murri; so called because his dress was so exceedingly

showy that he reminded one of the fine dresses of Franconi the mountebank (1767-1815).

King Log, *a roi fainéant*, an allusion to the fable of the *Frogs asking for a King*. Jupiter threw a log into the pond for their first king, and a stork for their second. The one was too passive, the other was a "devourer of his people."

King Maker (*The*), Richard Neville, earl of Warwick, who fell in the battle of Barnet (1420-1471). So called because when he espoused the Yorkists, Edward IV. was set up king; and when he espoused the Lancastrian side, Henry VI. was restored.

Thus fortune to his end the mighty Warwick brings,
This puissant setter-up and plucker-down of kings.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xxii. (1632).

King Pétaud, a king whose subjects are all his equals. *The court of king Pétaud* is a board where no one pays any attention to the chairman; a meeting of all talkers and no hearers. The king of the beggars is called king Pétaud, from the Latin, *peto*, "I beg."

King Stork, a tyrant who devours his subjects and makes them submissive from fear. The allusion is to the fable of the *Frogs asking for a King*. Jupiter first sent them a log, but they despised the passive thing; he then sent them a stork, who devoured them.—Æsop.

King and the Locusts. A king made a proclamation that, if any man would tell him a story which should last for ever, he would make him his heir and son-in-law; but if any one undertook to do so and failed, he should lose his head. After many failures, came one, and said, "A certain king seized all the corn of his kingdom, and stored it in a huge granary; but a swarm of locusts came, and a small cranny was descried, through which one locust could contrive to creep. So one locust went in, and carried off one grain of corn; and then another locust went in, and carried off another grain of corn; and then another locust went in," etc.; and so the man went on, day after day, and week after week, "and so another locust went in, and carried off another grain of corn." A month passed; a year passed. In six months more, the king said, "How much longer will the locusts be?" "Oh, your majesty," said the story-teller, "they have cleared at present only a cubit, and there are many

thousand cubits in the granary." "Man, man!" cried the king; "you will drive me mad. Take my daughter, take my kingdom, take everything I have; only let me hear no more of these intolerable locusts!"—*Letters from an Officer in India* (edited by the Rev. S. A. Pears).

King and the Beggar. It is said that king Copethua or Cophetua of Africa fell in love with a beggar-girl, and married her. The girl's name was Penel'ophon; called by Shakespeare Zenel'ophon (*Love's Labour's Lost*, act iv. sc. 1, 1594).

King and the Cobbler. The interview between Henry VIII. and a merry London cobbler is the subject of one of the many popular tales in which Bluff Hal is represented as visiting a humble subject in disguise.

King of Bark, Christopher III. of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. So called because, in a time of scarcity, he had the bark of birchwood mixed with meal for food (died 1448).

King of Bath, Beau Nash, who was for fifty-six years master of the ceremonies of the bath-rooms in that city, and conducted the balls with great splendour and judgment (1671-1761).

King of England. This title was first assumed by Egbert in 828.

King of Exeter 'Change, Thomas Clark, friend of the famous Abraham Newland (1737-1817).

King of France. This title was first assumed by Louis VII. (1171). It was changed into "king of the French" by the National Assembly in 1789. Louis XVIII. resumed the title "king of France" in 1814; and Louis Philippe again resumed the more republican title, "king of the French" (1830).

King of France. Edward III. of England assumed the title in 1337; but in 1801 it was relinquished by proclamation (time, George III.).

King of Ireland. This title was first assumed by Henry VIII. in 1542. The title previously assumed by the kings of England was "lord of Ireland."

King of Painters, a title assumed by Parrhasios. Plutarch says he wore a purple robe and a golden crown (B. C. 400).

King of Preachers, Louis Bourdaloue, a French clergyman (1632-1704).

King of Rome, a title conferred by Napoleon I. on his son the very day he was born; but he was generally called the duke of Reichstadt.

It is thought that this title was given in imitation of Charlemagne. If so, it was a blunder; Charlemagne was never "king of Rome," but he was "patrician of Rome." In the German empire, the emperor-elect was "king of the Romans," not "king of Rome," and, after being crowned by the pope, was styled "emperor of the Romans," and from 962 "kaiser of the Holy Roman Empire." After the reign of Frederick II., the second consecration was dispensed with.

King of Ships, Carausius, who assumed the purple in A.D. 287, and, seizing on Britain, defeated the emperor Maximian Herculius in several naval engagements (250, 287-293).

King of Yvetot [*Ev-to*], a king of name only; a mockery king; one who assumes mighty honours without the wherewithal to support them. Yvetot, near Rouen, was a seigneurie, on the possessor of which Clotaire I. conferred the title of king in 534, and the title continued till the fourteenth century.

Il était un roi d'Yvetot,
Peu connu dans l'histoire;
Se levant tard, se couchant tôt,
Dormant fort bien sans gloire.

Béranger.

King of the Beggars, Bampfylde Moore Carew (1693-1770). He succeeded Clause Patch, who died 1730, and was therefore king of the beggars for forty years (1730-1770).

King of the World, the Roman emperor.

King Sat on the Rocky Brow (A). The reference is to Xerxes viewing the battle of Salamis from one of the declivities of mount *Ægæi'os*.

A king sat on the rocky brow
Which looks o'er sea-born Salamis;
And ships, by thousands, lay below.

Byron, *Don Juan*, III. ("The Isles of Greece," 1830).

("Ships by thousands" is a gross exaggeration. The original fleet was only 1200 sail, and 400 were wrecked off the coast of Sêpias before the sea-fight of Salamis commenced, thus reducing the number to 800 at most.)

King should Die Standing (A). Vespasian said so, and Louis XVIII. of

France repeated the same conceit. Both died standing.

King's Cave (*The*), opposite to Campbeltown (Argyllshire); so called because king Robert Bruce with his retinue lodged in it.—*Statistical Account of Scotland*, v. 167.

King's Chair, the hands of two persons so crossed as to form a seat. On Candlemas Day (February 2), it was at one time customary for Scotch children to carry offerings to their schoolmaster, and the boy and girl who brought the richest gift were elected king and queen for the nonce. When school was dismissed, each of these two children was carried in a king's chair, by way of triumph.

Kings. Many lines of kings have taken the name of some famous forefather or some founder of a dynasty as a titular name.—See Selden, *Titles of Honour*, v.

Alban kings, called *Silvius*.

Amalekite kings, *Agag*.

Bithynian kings, *Nicomédès*.

Constantinopolitan kings, *Constantine*.

Egyptian kings (ancient), *Pharaoh*.

" " (medieval), *Ptolemy*.

Indian kings, called *Palibothri* (from the city of Palibothra).

Parthian kings, *Ar'sac's*.

Roman emperors, *Cæsar*.

Servian kings, *Lazar*, i.e. Eleazar Bulk or *Bulk-ogor*, sons of Bulk.

Upsala kings, called *Drott*.

Royal patronymics.—Athenian, Cæcrop'-idæ, from *Cærops*.

Danish, Skiold-ungs, from *Skjold*.

Persian, Achmen'-idæ, from *Achmenès*.

Thessalian, Aleva-dæ, from *Alceas*; etc., etc.

Kings of Cologne (*The Three*), the three Magi who came from the East to offer gifts to the infant Jesus. Their names are Melchior, Gaspar, and Balthazar. The first offered gold, symbolic of kingship; the second, *frankincense*, symbolic of divinity; the third, *myrrh*, symbolic of death, myrrh being used in embalming the dead. (See COLOGNE, p. 204.)

Kings of England. Since the Conquest, not more than three successive sovereigns have reigned without a crisis:

William I., William II., Henry I.

Stephen usurper.

Henry II., Richard I., John.

The pope gives the crown to the dauphin.

Henry III., Edward I., Edward II.

Edward II. murdered.

Edward III., Richard II.

Richard II. deposed.

Henry IV., V., VI.

Lancaster changed to York.

Edward IV., V., Richard III.

Dynasty changed.

Henry VII., VIII., Edward VI.

Lady Jane Grey.

Mary, Elizabeth.

Dynasty changed.

James I., Charles I.

Charles I. beheaded.

Charles II., James II.

James II. dethroned.

William III., Anne.

Dynasty changed.

George I., II., III.

Regency.

George IV., William IV., Victoria (indirect successions).

Kings of England. Except in one instance (that of John), we have never had a great-grandchild sovereign in direct descent. The exception is not creditable, for in John's reign the kingdom was given away twice; his son Henry III. was imprisoned by Leicester; and his great-grandson Edward II. was murdered. In two other instances a grandchild has succeeded, viz., Henry VI., whose reign was a continued civil war; and Edward VI., the sickly son of Jane Seymour. Stephen was a grandchild of William I., but a usurper; Richard II. was a grandchild of Edward III., and George III. was grandson of George II.; but their fathers did not succeed to the throne.

William I.; his sons, William II., Henry I.

Stephen (a usurper).

Henry II.; his sons, Richard I., John * (discrowned).

From John, in regular succession, we have Henry III. (imprisoned), Edward I., Edward II. (murdered), Edward III.

Richard II., son of the Black Prince, and without offspring.

Henry IV., Henry V., Henry VI. (civil wars).

Edward IV., Edward V.

Richard III. (no offspring).

Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI.

Mary, Elizabeth (daughters of Henry VIII.).

James I., Charles I.

Cromwell (called lord protector).

Charles II., James II. (two brothers).

William III.

Anne.

George I., George II.

George III. (great-grandson of George I., but not in direct descent), George IV.

William IV. (brother of George IV.).

Victoria (the niece of William IV. and George IV.).

Kings of England. Three seems to be a kind of ruling number in our English sovereigns. Besides the coincidences mentioned above connected with the number, may be added the following:—

(1) That of the four kings who married French princesses, three of them suffered violent deaths, viz., Edward II., Richard II., and Charles I. (2) The three longest reigns have been three threes, viz., Henry III., Edward III., and George III. (3) We have no instance, as in France, of three brothers succeeding each other.

Kings of France. The French have been singularly unfortunate in their choice of royal surnames, when designed to express anything except some personal quality, as *handsome*, *fat*, of which we cannot judge the truth. Thus, Louis VIII., a very feeble man in mind and body, was surnamed *the Lion*; Philippe II., whose whole conduct was overreaching and selfish, was the *Magnanimous*; Philippe III., the tool of Labrosse, was the *Daring*; Philippe VI., the most unfortunate of all the kings of France, was surnamed *the Lucky*; Jean, one of the worst of all the kings, was called *the Good*; Charles VI. an idiot, and Louis XV. a scandalous debauchee, were surnamed *the Well-beloved*; Henri II., a man of pleasure, wholly under the thumb of Diane de Poitiers, was called *the Warlike*; Louis XIII., most unjust in domestic life, where alone he had any freedom of action, was called *the Just*; Louis XIV., a man of mere ceremony and posture, who lost battle after battle, and brought the nation to absolute bankruptcy, was surnamed *the Great King*. (He was little in stature, little in mind, little in all moral and physical faculties; and great only in such little-nesses as posturing, dressing, ceremony, and gormandizing.) And Louis XVIII., forced on the nation by conquerors quite against the general will, was called *the Desired*.

Kings of France. The succession of three brothers has been singularly fatal in French monarchism. The Capetian dynasty terminated with three brothers,

sons of Philippe le Bel (viz., Louis X., Philippe V., and Charles IV.). The Valois dynasty came to an end and by the succession of the three brothers, sons of Henri II. (viz., François II., Charles IX., and Henri III.). The next or Bourbon dynasty terminated in the same manner (Louis XVI., Louis XVIII., and Charles X.).

After Charles IV. (the third brother of the Capetian dynasty), came Philippe de Valois, a collateral descendant; after Henri III. (the third brother of the Valois dynasty), came Henry de Bourbon, a collateral descendant; and after Charles X. (the third brother of the Bourbon dynasty), came Louis Philippe, a collateral descendant. With the third of the third the monarchy ended.

Kings Playing with their Children.

The fine painting of Bonington represents Henri IV. (of France) carrying his children pickaback, to the horror of the Spanish ambassador.

Plutarch tells us that Agesilaos was one day discovered riding cock-horse on a walking-stick, to please and amuse his children.

George III. was on one occasion discovered on all fours, with one of his children riding astride his back. He is also well remembered by the painting of "George III. Playing at Ball with the Princess Amelia."

Kingdom of Snow, Norway. Sweden also is so called. When these kingdoms had each a separate king, either of them was called "The Snow King." (See KING, SNOW.)

Let no vessel of the kingdom of snow, bound on the dark-rolling waves of Inleture (like Orkney).—Gaelic, *Fingal*, l.

Kingsale (Lord), allowed to wear his hat in the presence of royalty. In 1203, Hugh de Lacie treacherously seized sir John de Courcy lord of Kingsale, and king John condemned him to perpetual imprisonment in the Tower. When he had been there about a year, king John and Philippe Augustus of France agreed to determine certain claims by combat. It was then that John applied to De Courcy to be his champion; and as soon as the giant knight entered the lists, the French champion ran away panic-struck. John now asked his champion what reward he could give him for his service. "Titles and estates I have enow," said De Courcy; and then requested that, after having paid

obedience, he and his heirs might stand covered in the presence of the king and his successors.

Lord Forester had the same right confirmed to him by Henry VIII.

John Pakington, ancestor of lord Hampton, had a grant made him in the 20th Henry VIII. "of full liberty during his life to wear his hat in the royal presence."

Kingship (*Disqualifications for*). Any personal blemish disqualified a person from being king during the semi-barbarous stage of society; thus putting out the eyes of a prince, to disqualify him from reigning, was by no means uncommon. It will be remembered that Hubert designed to put out the eyes of prince Arthur, with this object. Witi'za the Visigoth put out the eyes of Theodored, "inhabilitandole para la monarchia," says Ferraras. When Albuquerque took possession of Ormuz, he deposed fifteen kings of Portugal, and, instead of killing them, put out their eyes.

Yorwerth, son of Owen Gwynedh, was set aside from the Welsh throne because he had a broken nose.

Count Oliba of Barcelona was set aside because he could not speak till he had stamped thrice with his foot, like a goat.

The son of Henry V. was to be received as king of France, only on condition that his body was without defect, and was not stunted. — Monstrelet, *Chroniques*, v. 190 (1512).

Un Conde de Galicia que fuera valiado,
Faiyo avie nombre, ome fo doforzado,
Perdio la vision, andaba embargado,
Ca ome que non vede, non debe ser nado
Gonzales de Berceo, *S. Dom.*, 388 (died 1266).

Kinmont Willie, William Armstrong of Kinmonth. This notorious freebooter, who lived in the latter part of the sixteenth century, is the hero of a famous Scotch ballad.

Kinoce'tus, a precious stone, which will enable the possessor to cast out devils. — *Mirror of Stones*.

Kirk (*Mr. John*), foreman of the jury on Effie Deans's trial. — Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Kirkcaldy (Scotland), a corruption of Kirk-Culdees, one of the churches founded in 563 by St. Columb and his twelve brethren, when they established the Culdees institutions. The doctrines, discipline, and government of the Culdees resembled presbyterianism.

Kirkrapine (3 syl.), a sturdy thief,

"wont to rob churches of their ornaments and poor men's boxes." All he could lay hands on he brought to the hut of Abessa, daughter of Coroe'ca. While Una was in the hut, Kirkrapine knocked at the door, and as it was not immediately opened, knocked it down; whereupon the lion sprang on him, "under his lordly foot did him suppress," and then "rent him in thousand pieces small."

The meaning is that popery was reformed by the British lion, which slew Kirkrapine, or put a stop to the traffic in spiritual matters. Una represents truth or the Reformed Church. — Spenser, *Faery Queen*, i. 3 (1590).

Kiss the Scavenger's Daughter (*To*), to be put to the torture. Strictly speaking, "the scavenger's daughter" was an instrument of torture invented by William Skevington, lieutenant of the Tower in the reign of Henry VIII. Skevington became corrupted into scavenger, and the invention was termed his daughter or offspring.

Kit [*NUBBLES*], the lad employed to wait on little Nell, and do all sorts of odd jobs at the "curiosity shop" for her grandfather. He generally begins his sentences with "Why then." Thus, "Twass a long way, wasn't it, Kit?" "Why then, it was a goodish stretch," returned Kit. "Did you find the house easily?" "Why then, not over and above," said Kit. "Of course you have come back hungry?" "Why then, I do think I am rather so." When the "curiosity shop" was broken up by Quilp, Kit took service under Mr. Garland, Abel Cottage, Finchley.

Kit was a shock-headed, shambling, awkward lad, with an uncommonly wide mouth, very red cheeks, a turned-up nose, and a most comical expression of face. He stopped short at the door on seeing a stranger, twined in his hand an old round hat without a vestige of brim, resting himself upon one leg, and now on the other, and looking with a most extraordinary leer. He was evidently the comedy of little Nell's life. — G. Dickens, *The Old Curiosity Shop*, i. (1840).

Kite (*Sergeant*), the "recruiting officer." He describes his own character thus:

"I was born a gipsey, and bred among that crew till I was 10 years old; there I learnt canting and lying. I was bought from my mother by a certain nobleman for three pistoles, who . . . made me his page; there I learnt impudence and pimping. Being turned off for wearing my lord's linnen, and drinking my lady's ratafia, I turned ballad's follower; there I learnt buffing and swearing. I at last got into the army, and there I learnt . . . drinking. So that . . . the whole sum is: canting, lying, impudence, pimping, buffing, swearing, drinking, and a balder." — G. Farquhar, *The Recruiting Officer*, iii. 1 (1706).

Sergeant Kite is an original picture of low life and humour, rarely surpassed. — E. Chambers, *English Literature*, i. 506.

The original "sergeant Kite" was R. Eastcourt (1668-1718).

Kitely (2 syl.), a rich City merchant, extremely jealous of his wife.—Ben Jonson, *Every Man in His Humour* (1598).

Kit-Cat Club, held in Shire Lane, now called Lower Serle's Place (London). The members were whig "patriots," who, at the end of William III.'s reign, met to secure the protestant succession. Joseph Addison, Steele, Congreve, Garth, Vanbrugh, Mainwaring, Walpole, Pulteney, etc., were members.

Kit-Cat Pictures, forty-two portraits, painted by sir Godfrey Kneller, three-quarter size, to suit the walls of Tonson's villa at Barn Elms, where, in its latter days, the Kit-Cat Club was held.

* * "Kit-Cat" derives its name from Christopher Cat, a pastry-cook, who served the club with mutton pies.

Kitt Henshaw, boatman of sir Patrick Charteris of Kinfauns, provost of Perth.—Sir W. Scott, *Four Miles of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Kittlecourt (*Sir Thomas*), M.P., neighbour of the laird of Ellangowan.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Kitty, one of the servants of Mr. Peregrine Lovel. She spoke French like a native, because she was once "a half-boarder at Chelsea." Being asked if she had read Shakespeare: "Shikspur, Shikspur!" she replied. "Who wrote it? No, I never read that book; but I promise to read it over one afternoon or other."—Rev. James Townley, *High Life Below Stairs* (1759).

Kitty, younger daughter of sir David and lady Dunder of Dunder Hall, near Dover. She is young, wild, and of exuberant spirits, "her mind full of fun, her eyes full of fire, her head full of novels, and her heart full of love." Kitty fell in love with Random at Calais, and agreed to elope with him, but the fugitives were detected by sir David during their preparations for flight, and, to prevent scandal, the marriage was sanctioned by the parents, and duly solemnized at Dunder Hall.—G. Colman, *Ways and Means* (1788).

Kitty Pry, the waiting-maid of Missa. Very impertinent, very inquisitive, and very free in her tongue.

She has a partiality to Timothy Sharp "the lying valet."—Garrick, *The Lying Valet* (1741).

Kitty Willis, a "soiled dove," employed by Saville to attend a masquerade in the same costume as lady Francis, in order to dupe Courtall.—Mrs. Cowley, *The Belle's Stratagem* (1780).

Klabot'ermann, a ship-kobold of the Baltic, sometimes heard, but rarely seen. Those who have seen him say he sits on the bowsprit of a phantom ship called *Carmilhan*, dressed in yellow, wearing a night-cap, and smoking a cutty pipe.

Kläs (Kaiser), a nickname given to Napoleon I. (1769, 1804-1814, 1821).

Hort mäl lüd, en bitgen stül,
Hort wat ick vertellen will.
Van den groten kaiser Kläs,
Dat wär mal en fixen Bas,
Ded von Koralka her ün
Wall de welt mal recht beschn.

Helena de Jumer la
Nu sin Brüt, sin Paradijs;
Kläs gelt mit ör op de Jagd
Dromt nich mehr von krieg un Schlacht,
Un het he mal Langevil
Schleit he Rotten d'öt nul'n Bl.

Kaiser Kläs.

Klaus (Doctor), hero and title of a comedy by Herr Adolph l'Arrange (1878). Dr. Klaus is a gruff, but noble-minded and kind-hearted man, whose niece (a rich jeweller's daughter) has married a poor nobleman of such extravagant notions that the wife's property is soon dissipated; but the young spendthrift is reformed. The doctor has a coachman, who invades his master's province, and undertakes to cure a sick peasant.

Klaus (Peter), the prototype of Rip van Winkle. Klaus [*Klows*] is a goat-herd of Sittendorf, who was one day accosted by a young man, who beckoned him to follow. Peter obeyed, and was led into a deep dell, where he found twelve knights playing skittles, no one of whom uttered a word. Gazing around, he noticed a can of wine, and, drinking some of its contents, was overpowered with sleep. When he awoke, he was amazed at the height of the grass, and when he entered the village everything seemed strange to him. One or two companions encountered him, but those whom he knew as boys were grown middle-aged men, and those whom he knew as middle-aged were grey-beards. After much perplexity, he discovered he had been asleep for twenty years. (See SLEEPERS.)

Your Epimenides, your comeliest Peter Klaus, since named "Rip van Winkle."—T. Carlyle.

Kleiner (*General*), governor of Prague, brave as a lion, but tender-hearted as a girl. It was Kleiner who rescued the infant daughter of Mahldenau at the siege of Magdeburg. A soldier seized the infant's nurse, but Kleiner smote him down, saved the child, and brought it up as his own daughter. Mahldenau being imprisoned in Prague as a spy, Meeta his daughter came to Prague to beg for his pardon, and it then came to light that the governor's adopted daughter was Meeta's sister.—S. Knowles, *The Maid of Mariendorp* (1838).

Knag (*Miss*), forewoman of Mde. Mantalin, milliner, near Cavendish Square, London. After doting on Kate Nickleby for three whole days, this spiteful creature makes up her mind to hate her for ever.—C. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby*, xviii. (1838).

Knickerbocker (*Diedrich*), *nom de plume* of Washington Irving, in his *History of New York* (1809).

Knight of Arts and Industry, the hero of Thomson's *Castle of Indolence* (canto ii. 7-13, 1748).

Knight of La Mancha, don Quixote de la Mancha, the hero of Cervantes's novel called *Don Quixote*, etc. (1605, 1615).

Knight of the Blade, a bully; so called because when swords were worn, a bully was for ever asserting his opinions by an appeal to his sword.

Knight of the Ebon Spear, Britomart. In the great tournament she "sends sir Artegaal over his horse's tail," then disposes of Cambel, Tri'amond, Blan'damour, and several others in the same summary way, for "no man could bide her enchanted spear."—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iv. 4 (1596).

Knight of the Fatal Sword, Fnedorus of Grana'da. Known for his love to the incomparable Alzay'da.

"Sir," said the lady, "your name is so celebrated in the world, that I am persuaded nothing is impossible for your arm to execute."—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("The Knights-Errent," 1682).

Knight of the Invincible Sword. So Amadis of Gaul styled himself.—Vasco de Lobeira, *Amadis of Gaul* (fourteenth century).

Knight of the Leopard. David earl of Huntingdon, prince royal of Scotland, assumed the name and disguise of

sir Kenneth, "Knight of the Leopard," in the crusade.—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.).

Knight of the Lions, the appellation assumed by don Quixote after his attack upon the van containing two lions sent by the general of Oran as a present to the king of Spain.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. i. 17 (1615).

Knight of the Pestle, an apothecary or druggist.

Knight of the Post, one who haunted the purlicues of the courts, ready to be hired to swear anything. So called because these mercenaries hung about the posts to which the sheriffs affixed their announcements.

I'll be no knight of the post, to sell my soul for a bribe; Tho' all my fortunes be crossed, yet I scorn the cheater's tribe.

Ragged and Torn and True (a ballad)

Also a man in the pillory, or one that has been publicly tied to a post and whipped.

Knight of the Rainbow, a footman; so called from his gorgeous raiment.

Knight of the Roads, a foot-pad or highwayman; so termed by a pun on the military order entitled "The Knights of Rhodes."

Knight of the Rueful Countenance. Don Quixote de la Mancha, the hero of Cervantes's novel, is so called by Sancho Panza his 'squire.

Knight of the Shears, a tailor. Shires (*counties*), pronounced *shears*, gives birth to the pun.

Knight of the Sun, Almanzor prince of Tunis. So called because the sun was the device he bore on his shield.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Princess Zamea," 1682).

Knight of the Swan, Lohengrin, son of Parzival. He went to Brabant in a ship drawn by a swan. Here he liberated the princess Elsen, who was a captive, and then married her, but declined to tell his name. After a time, he joined an expedition against the Hungarians, and after performing miracles of valour, returned to Brabant covered with glory. Some of Elsen's friends laughed at her for not knowing her husband's name, so she implored him to tell her of his family; but no sooner was the question asked than the white swan re-appeared and conveyed him away.—

Wolfram von Eschenbach (a minnesinger), *Lohengrin* (thirteenth century). (See **KNIGHTS OF THE SWAN**.)

Knight of the Tomb (*The*), sir James Douglas, usually called "The Black Douglas."—Sir W. Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I.).

Knight of the Whip, a coachman.

Knight of the White Moon, the title assumed by Samson Carrasco, when he tilted with don Quixote, on the condition that if the don were worsted in the encounter he should quit knight-errantry and live peaceably at home for twelve months.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. iv. 12-14 (1617).

Knight of the Woeful Countenance, don Quixote de la Mancha.

Knight with Two Swords, sir Balin le Sauvage, brother of sir Balan.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 27, 33 (1470).

Knights. The three bravest of king Arthur's knights were sir Lancelot du Lac, sir Tristram de Lionis or Lyones, and sir Lamoraak de Galis (i.e. Wales).—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 132 (1170).

* * The complement of the knights of the Round Table was 150 (ditto, i. 120). But in *Lancelot of the Lake*, ii. 81, they are said to have amounted to 250.

Knights' (Prentice), a secret society established to avenge the wrongs of apprentices on their "tyrant masters." Mr. Sim Tappertut was captain of this "noble association," and their meetings were held in a cellar in Staggs's house, in the Barbican. The name was afterwards changed into "The United Bull-dogs," and the members joined the anti-papery rout of lord George Gordon.—C. Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge*, viii. (1841).

Knights of Alcantara, a military order of Spain, which took its name from the city of Alcantara, in Extremadura. These knights were previously called "Knights of the Pear Tree," and subsequently "Knights of St. Julian." The order was founded in 1156 for the defence of Extremadura against the Moors. In 1197 pope Celestine III. raised it to the rank of a religious order of knighthood.

Knights of Calatrava, a military order of Spain, instituted by Sancho

III. of Castile. When Sancho took the strong fort of Calatrava from the Moors, he gave it to the Knights Templars, who, wanting courage to defend it, returned it to the king again. Then don Raymond of the Cistercian order, with several cavallos of quality, volunteered to defend the fort, whereupon the king constituted them "Knights of Calatrava."

Knights of Christian Charity, instituted by Henri III. of France, for the benefit of poor military officers and maimed soldiers. This order was founded at the same time as that of the "Holy Ghost," which was meant for princes and men of distinction. The order was completed by Henri IV., and resembled our "Poor Knights of Windsor," now called "The Military Knights of Windsor."

Knights of Malta, otherwise called "Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem," a religious military order, whose residence was in the island of Malta. Some time before the journey of Godfrey of Bouillon into the Holy Land, some Neapolitan merchants built a house for those of their countrymen who came thither on pilgrimage. Afterwards they built a church to St. John, and an hospital for the sick, whence they took the name of "Hospitallers." In 1104 the order became military, and changed the term "Hospitallers" into that of "Knights Hospitallers." In 1310 they took Rhodes, and the order was then called "The Knights of Rhodes." In 1523 they were expelled from Rhodes by the Turks, and took up their residence in Malta.

Knights of Montesa, a Spanish order of knighthood, instituted by James II. of Aragon in 1317.

Knights of Nova Scotia, in the West Indies, created by James I. of Great Britain. These knights wore a ribbon of an orange tawny colour.

Knights of Our Lady of Mount Carmel (*Chevaliers de l'Ordre de Notre Dame du Mont Carmel*), instituted by Henri IV. of France in 1601, and consisting of a hundred French gentlemen.

N.B.—These knights must not be confounded with the *Carmelites* of *L'Ordre des Carmes*, founded by Berthold count of Limoges in 1166; said by legend to have been founded by the prophet Elijah, and to have been revived by the Virgin Mary.

The religious house of Carmel was founded in 400 by John patriarch of Jerusalem, in honour of Elijah, and this gave rise to the legend.

Knights of Rhodes. The "Knights of Malta" were so called between 1310 and 1523. (See KNIGHTS OF MALTA.)

Knights of St. Andrew, instituted by Peter the Great of Moscow, in 1699. Their badge is a gold medal, having St. Andrew's cross on one side, with these words, *Cesar Pierre monarque de tout le Russie.*

Knights of St. Genette (*Chevaliers de l'Ordre de St. Genette*), the most ancient order of knighthood in France, instituted by Charles Martel, after his victory over the Saracens in 782, where a vast number of *genets*, like Spanish cats (*civet cats*), were found in the enemy's camp.

Knights of St. George. There are several orders so called :

1. St. George of Alfama, founded by the kings of Aragon.
2. St. George of Austria and Corinthia, instituted by the emperor Frederick III. first archduke of Austria.
3. Another founded by the same emperor in 1470, to guard the frontiers of Bohemia and Hungary against the Turks.
4. St. George, generally called "Knights of the Garter" (*q.v.*).
5. An order in the old republic of Genoa.
6. The Teutonic knights were originally called "Knights of St. George."

Knights of St. Jago, a Spanish order, instituted under pope Alexander III., the grand-master of which is next in rank to the sovereign. St. Jago or James (the Greater) is the patron saint of Spain.

Knights of St. John at Jerusalem, instituted in 1120. This order took its name from John patriarch of Alexandria, and from the place of their abode (*Jerusalem*). These knights subsequently resided at Rhodes (between 1310 and 1523). Being driven out by the Turks in 1523, they took up their abode in Malta, and were called "Knights of Malta."

Knights of St. Lazare (2 *syl.*), a religious and military order of Knights Hospitaliers, established in the twelfth century, and confirmed by the pope in

1255. Their special mission was to take care of lepers. The name is derived from Lazarus the beggar who lay at the gate of Divde. The order was introduced into France under Louis VII., and was abolished in the first Revolution.

Knights of St. Magdalene (3 *syl.*), a French order, instituted by St. Louis (IX.), to suppress duels.

Knights of St. Maria de Mercede (3 *syl.*), a Spanish order, for the redemption of captives.

Knights of St. Michael the Archangel (*Chevaliers de l'Ordre de St. Michel*), a French order, instituted by Louis XI. in 1469. The king was at the head of the order. M. Bouillet says: "St. Michel est regardé comme le protecteur et l'ange tutélaire de la France."

Knights of St. Patrick, instituted in 1783. The ruling sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, are *ex-officio* members of this order. The order is named after St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland.

Knights of St. Salvador, in Aragon, instituted by Alphonso I. in 1118.

Knights of Windsor, formerly, called "Poor Knights of Windsor," but now entitled "The Military Knights of Windsor," a body of military pensioners, who have their residence within the precincts of Windsor Castle.

Knights of the Bath, an order of knighthood derived from the ancient Franks, and so termed because the members originally "bathed" before they performed their vigils. The last knights created in this ancient form were at the coronation of Charles II. in 1661.

• G.C.B. stands for *Grand Cross of the Bath* (the first class); K.C.B. for *Knight Commander of the Bath* (the second class); and C.B. for *Companion of the Bath* (the third class).

Knights of the Blood of Our Saviour, an order of knighthood in Mantua, instituted by duke Vincent Gonzaga in 1608, on his marriage. It consisted of twenty Mantuan dukes. The name originated in the belief that in St. Andrew's Church, Mantua, certain drops of our Saviour's blood are preserved as a relic.

Knights of the Broom Flower (*Chevaliers de l'Ordre de la Geneste*), insti-

tuted by St. Louis (IX.) of France on his marriage. The collar was decorated with broom flowers, intermixed with *fleurs de lys* in gold. The motto was *Exaltat humilis*.

Knights of the Carpet or CARPET KNIGHTS, i.e. non-military or civil knights, such as mayors, lawyers, authors, artists, physicians, and so on, who receive their knighthood kneeling on a *carpet*, and not in the tented field.

Knights of the Chamber or CHAMBER KNIGHTS, knights bachelors made in times of peace in the *presence chamber*, and not in the camp. These are always military men, and therefore differ from "Carpet Knights," who are always civilians.

Knights of the Cock and Dog, founded by Philippe I., *Aumôier*, of France.

Knights of the Crescent, a military order, instituted by Renatus of Anjou, king of Sicily, etc., in 1448. So called from the badge, which is a crescent of gold enamelled. What gave rise to this institution was that Renatus took for his device a crescent, with the word *lor* ("praise"), which, in the style of *rebus*, makes for *in crescent*, i.e. "by advancing in virtue one merits praise."

Knights of the Dove, a Spanish order, instituted in 1379 by John I. of Castile.

Knights of the Dragon, created by the emperor Sigismund in 1417, upon the condemnation of Huss and Jerome of Prague "the heretics."

Knights of the Ermine (*Chevaliers de l'Ordre de l'Ermine*), instituted in 1150 by François I., duc de Bretagne. The collar was of gold, composed of *eurs of corn* in saltire, at the end of which hung an *ermine*, with the legend *à ma vie*. The order expired when the dukedom was annexed to the crown of France.

Knights of the Garter, instituted by Edward III. of England in 1344. According to Selden, "it exceeds in majesty, honour, and fame, all chivalrous orders in the world." The story is that Joan countess of Salisbury, while dancing with the king, let fall her garter, and the gallant Edward, perceiving a smile on the face of the courtiers, picked it up, bound it round his own knee, and exclaimed, "Honi soit qui mal y pense."

The blue garter and the motto of the order are thus accounted for.

Knights of the Golden Fleece, a military order of knighthood, instituted by Philippe le Bon of Burgundy in 1429. It took its name from a representation of the golden fleece on the collar of the order. The king of Spain is grand-master, and the motto is *Ante feret quam flamma micet*.

Knights of the Golden Shield, an order instituted by Louis II. of France, for the defence of the country. The motto is *Allons* (i.e. "Let us go in defence of our country").

Knights of the Hare, an order of twelve knights, instituted by Edward III. while he was in France. The French raised a tremendous shout, and Edward thought it was the cry of battle, but it was occasioned by a hare running between the two armies. From this incident the knights created on the field after this battle were termed "Knights of the Order of the Hare."

Knights of the Holy Ghost (*Chevaliers de l'Ordre du Saint Esprit*), instituted by Henri III. of France on his return from Poland. Henri III. was both born and crowned on Whit-Sunday, and hence the origin of the order.

Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, an order of knighthood founded by St. Hel'ena, when she visited Jerusalem at the age of 60, and found (as it is said) the cross on which Christ was crucified in a cavern under the temple of Venus, A.D. 328. This order was confirmed by pope Pascal II. in 1114.

Knights of the Lily, an order of knighthood in Navarre, founded by Garcia in 1048.

Knights of the Order of Fools, established November, 1381, and continued to the beginning of the sixteenth century. The insignia was a jester or fool embroidered on the left side of their mantles, cap and bells, yellow stockings, a cup of fruit in the right hand, and a gold key in the left. It resembled the "Oddfellows" of more modern times.

Knights of the Porcupine (*Chevaliers de l'Ordre du Porcupine*), a French order of knighthood. The original motto was *Cominus et armis*, changed by Louis XII. into *Ultima ante*.

Knights of the Red Staff, an order instituted by Alfonso XI. of Castile and Leon in 1330.

Knights of the Round Table. King Arthur's knights were so called, because they sat with him at a round table made by Merlin for king Leodegrance. This king gave it to Arthur on his marriage with Guinever, his daughter. It contained seats for 150 knights, 100 of which king Leodegrance furnished when he sent the table.

Knights of the Shell. The argonauts of St. Nicholas were so called from the shells worked on the collar of the order.

Knights of the Ship, an order of knighthood founded by St. Louis (IX.) of France in his expedition to Egypt.

Knights of the Star (*Chevaliers de l'Ordre de l'Étoile*), an ancient order of knighthood in France. The motto of the order was *Monstrant regibus astra tuam*.

Knights of the Swan (*Chevaliers de l'Ordre du Cygne*), an order of knighthood founded in 1113 by the elector Frederick II. of Brandenburg, and restored in 1843 by Frederick William IV. of Prussia. Its object is the relief of distress generally. The king of Prussia is grand-master. The motto is *Gott mit uns* ("God be with you"); and the collar is of gold. The white swan is the badge of the house of Cleves (Westphalia).

Lord Berners has a novel called *The Knight of the Swan* (sixteenth century).

Knights of the Thistle, said to be founded by Archibald king of the Scots in 809; revived in 1540 by James V. of Scotland; again in 1687 by James II. of Great Britain; and again by queen Anne, who placed the order on a permanent footing. The decoration consists of a collar of enamelled gold, composed of sixteen thistles interlaced with sprigs of rue, and a small golden image of St. Andrew within a circle. The motto is *Nemo me impune lacessit*. The members are sometimes called "Knights of St. Andrew."

The *rue* mixed with the thistles is a pun on the word "Andrew," *thistles* and *rue*.

*** There was at one time a French "Order of the Thistle" in the house of Bourbon, with the same decoration and motto.

Knights of the Virgin's Look-

ing-glass, an order instituted in 1410 by Ferdinand of Castile.

Knights Teutonic, originally called "Knights of St. George," then "Knights of the Virgin Mary," and lastly "Teutonic Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary the Virgin." This order was instituted by Henry king of Jerusalem, in compliment to the German volunteers who accompanied Frederick Barbarossa on his crusade. The knights were soon afterwards placed under the tutelage of the Virgin, to whom a hospital had been dedicated for the relief of German pilgrims; and in 1191 pope Celestine III. confirmed the privileges, and changed the name of the order into the "Teutonic Knights," etc. Abolished by Napoleon in 1809.

Knighton, groom of the duke of Buckingham.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Knockwinnock (*S. hill*), wife of Sir Richard of the Redhand, and mother of Malcolm Mibegot.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Know. *Not to know me argues yourself unknown.* The words of Satan to Zephon and Ithuriel, when they discovered him lurking in the garden of Eden.—Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iv. 830 (1663).

Kochla'ni, a race of Arabian horses, whose genealogy for 2000 years has been most strictly preserved. They are derived from Solomon's studs. This race of horses can bear the greatest fatigue, can pass days without food, show undaunted courage in battle, and when their riders are slain will carry them from the field to a place of safety.—Niebuhr.

(The *Kudrchi* is another celebrated race of horses, but not equal to the *Kochlani*.)

• **Koh-i-noor** ("mountain of light"), a diamond once called "The Great Mogul." Held in the fourteenth century by the rajah of Malwa. Later it fell into the hands of the sultans of Delhi, after their conquest of Malwa. It belonged in the seventeenth century to Aurungzebe the Great. The shah Jihan sent it to Hortensio Borgio to be cut, but the Venetian lapidary reduced it from 793½ carats to 186, and left it dull and lustreless. It next passed into the hands of Aurungzebe's great-grandson, who hid it in his turban. Nadir Shah invited the possessor to a feast, and insisted on changing turbans, "to cement their love."

and thus it fell into Nadir's hands, who gave it the name of "Koh-i-nour." It next passed into the hands of Alund Shah, founder of the Abul dynasty; was exorted from Shah Shuja by Runjet Singh, who wore it set in a bracelet. After the murder of Shu Singh, it was deposited in the Lahore treasury, and after the annexation of the Punjab was presented to queen Victoria in 1849. It has been recut, and, though reduced to 106 carats, is supposed to be worth £110,000.

* * There is another diamond of the same name belonging to the Shah of Persia.

Kohlhaas (*M. Luch*), an excellent historical novel of the Lutheran period, by Henry Kleist, a German (1776-1811).

Kolao, the wild man of Mismichis. He had a son who died in early youth, and he went to Pat-Koot-Parout to crave his son's restoration to life. Pat-Koot-Parout put the soul of the dead boy in a leather bag, which he fastened with pack thread, and hung round the neck of Kolao, telling him to lay the body in a new hut, put the bag near the mouth, and so let the soul return to it, but on no account to open the bag before everything was ready. Kolao placed the bag in his wife's hands while he built the hut, strictly enjoining her not to open it, but she revealed her to open the bag, and so let the soul to the country of Pat-Koot-Parout again — T. S. Guellette, *Chinese Tales* ("Kolao, the Wild Man," 1723).

* * Orpheus, having lost his wife Eurydice by the bite of a serpent, obtained permission of Pluto for her restoration, provided he looked not back till he reached the upper world. He had got to the end of his journey when he turned round to see if Pluto had kept his word. As he turned he just caught sight of Eurydice, who was instantly caught back again to the infernal regions.

Koppenberg, the mountain of Westphalia to which the pied piper (Bunting) led the children, when the people of Hameln refused to pay him for killing their rats.

* * The Old Man of the Mountain led the children of Lorch into the Tannenberg, for a similar offence.

Korigans or *Korrigans*, nine fays of Brittany, who can predict future events, assume any shape, and move from place to place as quick as thought. They do not exceed two feet in height, sing like

syrens, and comb their long hair like mermaids. They haunt fountains, flee at the sound of bells, and their breath is deadly. — *Breton Mythology*.

Kosciusko (*Thaddaus*), the Polish general, who contended against the allied army of Russia under the command of Suwarrow, in 1794. He was taken prisoner and sent to Russia, but in 1796 was set at liberty by the czar.

Hope for a season bids the world farewell,
And Freedom shrieked — as Kosciusko fell.
Campbell, *Pleasures of Hope*, l. (1796).

Krakamal, the Danish death-song.

Kriemhild [*Kreemhild*], daughter of Dancrat, and sister of Gunther king of Burgundy. She first married Siegfried king of the Netherlands, who was murdered by Hagen. Thirteen years afterwards, she married Etzel (*Attila*) king of the Huns. Some time after her marriage, she invited Gunther, Hagen, and others to visit her, and Hagen slew Etzel's young son. Kriemhild now became a perfect fury, and cut off the head of both Gunther and Hagen with her own hand, but was herself slain by Hildebrand. Till the death of Siegfried, Kriemhild was gentle, modest, and lovable, but afterwards she became vindictive, bold, and hateful. — *The Nibelungen Lied* (by the German minnesingers, twelfth century).

Krook, proprietor of a rag and bone warehouse, where everything seems to be bought and nothing sold. He is a grasping drunkard, who eventually dies of spontaneous combustion. Krook is always attended by a large cat, which he calls "Lady Jane," as uncanny as her master. — C. Dickens, *Bleak House* (1852).

Krutz'ner, or the "German's Tale," in Miss H. Lee's *Canterbury Tales*. Lord Byron founded his tragedy of *Werner* on this tale.

The drama [of *Werner*] is taken entirely from the "German's Tale" [Krutz'ner], published in Lee's *Canterbury Tales*, written by two sisters . . . I have adopted the characters, plan, and even the language of many parts of the story. — Lord Byron, *Preface to Werner* (1825).

Kubla Khan. Coleridge says that he composed this fragment from a dream, after reading Purchas's *Pilgrimage*, a description of Khan Kubla's palace; and he wrote it down as awaking.

Kudrun, called the German *Ophelia* (thirteenth century); divided into three parts called *Hagen*, *Kilda* (2 parts), and *Kudrun*.

Hagen is the son of Siegebrand king of Irland, and is carried off by a griffin to a distant island, where three princesses take charge of him. In due time a ship touches on the island, takes all the four to Irland, and Hagen marries Hilda, the youngest of the three sisters.

Hilda. In due time Hilda has a daughter, who is called by the same name, and at a marriageable age she becomes the wife of Hledel king of Friesland.

Kudrun. Hilda has two children, Otwein [*Otvine*] a son, and Kudrun a daughter. Kudrun is affianced to Herwig, but, while preparing the wedding dresses, is carried off by Hartmut, son of Ludwig king of Normandy. Her father goes in pursuit, but is slain by Ludwig. On reaching Normandy, Gerlinde (3 *syl.*), the queen-mother, treats Kudrun with the greatest cruelty, and puts her to the most menial work, because she refuses to marry her son. At length, succour is at hand. Her lover and brother arrive and slay Ludwig. Gerlinde is just about to put Kudrun to death, when Watt Long-beard rushes in, slays the queen, and rescues Kudrun, who is forthwith married to Herwig her affianced lover.—Author unknown (some of the minnesingers).

Kwasind, the strongest man that ever lived, the Hercules of the North American Indians. He could pull up cedars and pines by the roots, and toss huge rocks about like playthings. His wondrous strength was "seated in his crown," and there of course lay his point of weakness, but the only weapon which could injure him was the "blue cone of the fir tree," a secret known only to the pygmies or Little-folk. This mischievous race, out of jealousy, determined to kill the strong man, and one day, finding him asleep in a boat, pelted him with fir cones till he died; and now, whenever the tempest rages through the forests, and the branches of the trees creak and groan and split, they say "Kwasind is gathering in his fire-wood."

Dear, too, unto Hiawatha
Was the very strong man Kwasind;
He the strongest of all mortals.
Longfellow, *Hiawatha*, vi. and xviii.

Kyrle Elyson de Montalban (*Don*) or "don Quiroleysen de Montalban," brother of Thomas de Montalban, in the romance called *Tirante le Blanc*, author unknown.

* Dr. Warburton, in his essay on the old romances, falls into the strange error of calling this character an "early

romance of chivalry." As well might he call Claudius king of Denmark a play of Shakespeare's, instead of a character in the tragedy of *Hamlet*.

A large quarto dropped at the barber's feet . . . it was the history of that famous knight *Tirante le Blanc*. "Pray let me look at that book," said the priest; "we shall find in it a fund of amusement. Here shall we find the famous knight don Kyrle Elyson de Montalban, and his brother Thomas. . . . This is one of the most amusing books ever written."—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. i. 6 (1606).

L

Lab'arum, the unperial standard carried before the Roman emperors in war. Constantine, having seen a luminous cross in the sky the night before the battle of Sanna Rubra, added the sacred monogram XP (*Christos*).—Gibbon, *Decline and Fall*, etc., xx. note (1788).

R. Browning erroneously calls the word *lab'arum*.

. . . stars would write his will in heaven,
As once, when a labarum was not deemed
Too much for the old founder of these walls (*Constantinople*).

R. Browning, *Paracelsus*, ii.

Labe (2 *syl.*), the sorceress-queen of the Island of Enchantments. She tried to change Beder, the young king of Persia, into a halting, one-eyed hack; but Beder was forewarned, and changed Labe herself into a mare.—*Arabian Nights* ("Beder and Giauharé").

Labe'rius, a Roman writer of pantomimes, contemporary with Julius Caesar.

Laberius would be always sure of more followers than Sophocles.—J. Macpherson, *Dissertation on Ossian*.

La Creevy (*Mrs.*), a little talkative, bustling, cheery miniature-painter. Simple-minded, kind-hearted, and bright as a lark. She marries Tim Linkinwater, the old clerk of the brothers Cheeryble.—C. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838).

Lackitt (*Widow*), the widow of an Indian planter. This rich vulgar widow falls in love with Charlotte Weldon, who assumes the dress of a young man and calls herself Mr. Weldon. Charlotte even marries the widow, but then informs her that she is a girl in male apparel, engaged to Mr. Stanmore. The widow consoles herself by marrying Jack Stanmore.—Thomas Southern, *Orconote* (1696).

Lacy (*Sir Hugo de*), constable of Chester, a crusader.

Sir Damian de Lacy, nephew of Sir Hugo. He marries lady Eveline.

Kandal de Lacy, Sir Hugo's cousin, introduced in several disguises, as a merchant, a hawk-seller, and a robber-captain.—*Sir W. Scott, The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

La'das, Alexander's messenger, noted for his swiftness of foot.

Ladislaus, a cynic, whose humour is healthy and amusing.—*Ma-singer, The Picture* (1629).

Ladon, the dragon or hydra that assisted the Hesperides in keeping watch over the golden apples of the Hesperian grove.

So oft th' unamiable dragon hath slept,
That the garden's imperfect washed after it.
—*T. Moore, Irish Melodies* (1814).

Ladrone Islands, i.e. "thieves' islands;" so called by Magellan in 1519, from the thievish disposition of the natives.

Ladur'lad, the father of Kail'yal (2 syl.). He killed Ar'valan for attempting to dishonour his daughter, and thereby incurred the "curse of Keha'ma" (Arvalan's father). The curse was that water should not wet him nor fire consume him, that sleep should not visit him nor death release him, etc. After enduring a time of agony, these curses turned to blessings. Thus, when his daughter was exposed to the fire of the burning pagoda, he was enabled to rescue her, because he was "charmed from fire." When her lover was carried by the witch Lorrinite (3 syl.) to the city of Baly under the ocean, he was able to deliver the captive, because he was "charmed from water, the serpent's tooth, and all beasts of blood." He could even descend to the infernal regions to crave vengeance against Kehama, because "he was charmed against death." When Kehama drank the cup of "immortal death," Ladur'lad was taken to paradise.—*Sonthey, The Curse of Kehama* (1809).

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Lady Bountiful (A). The benevolent lady of a village is so called, from "lady Bountiful" in the *Beaux' Stratagem*, by Farquhar. (See BOUNTIFUL, p. 125.)

Lady Freemason, the Hon. Miss Elizabeth St. Leger, daughter of Lord Doneraile. The tale is that, in order to witness the proceedings of a Freemasons' lodge, she hid herself in an empty clock-case when the lodge was held in her father's house; but, being discovered, she was compelled to submit to initiation as a member of the craft.

Lady Magistrate, lady Berkley, made justice of the peace for Gloucestershire by queen Mary. She sat on the bench at assizes and sessions girt with a sword.

Lady Margaret, mother of Henry VII. She founded a professorship of divinity in the University of Cambridge, 1502; and a preachingship in both universities.

Lady in the Sacque. The apparition of this hag forms the story of the *Tykestried Chumker*, by Sir W. Scott.

Lady of England, Maud, daughter of Henry I. The title of *Domina Anglorum* was conferred upon her by the council of Winchester, held April 7, 1111.—See Rymer's *Fodera*, i. (1703).

Lady of Lyons (The), Pauline De-chappelles, daughter of a Lyonesse merchant. She rejected the suits of Beauseant, Glavis, and Claude Melnotte, who therefore combined on vengeance. To this end, Claude, who was a gardener's son, aided by the other two, passed himself off as prince Como, married Pauline, and brought her home to his mother's cottage. The proud beauty was very indignant, and Claude left her to join the French army. In two years and a half he became a colonel, and returned to Lyons. He found his father-in-law on the eve of bankruptcy, and that Beauseant had promised to satisfy the creditors if Pauline would consent to marry him. Pauline was heart-broken; Claude revealed himself, paid the money required, and carried home

Pauline as his loving and true-hearted wife.—Lord L. B. Lytton, *Lady of Lyons* (1838).

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Twixt wives and "ladies of the lake"
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the forest to seek sir Launcelot du Lake.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, li. 87 (1470).

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And there how he enjoyed the Lady of the Lake.
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Lady of the Mercians, Ethelfleda or El'fida, daughter of king Alfred. She married Ethelred chief of that portion of Mercia not claimed by the Danes.

Lady of the Sun, Alice Perrers (or Picree), a mistress of Edward III. of England. She was a married woman, and had been lady of the bed-chamber to queen Philippa. Edward lavished on her both riches and honours; but when the king was dying, she stole his jewels, and even the rings from his fingers.

Lady with a Lamp, Florence Nightingale (1820-).

On England's annals . . .
A Lady with a Lamp shall stand . . .
A noble type of good,
Heroic womanhood.

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In the castle hill is a hollow called "The Valley," comprehending about an acre . . . for jousting and tournaments . . . Closely adjoining . . . is a small rocky . . .

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mount called "The Ladies' Hill," where the fair ones of the court took their station to behold these feats.—Nimmo, *History of Stirlingshire*, 232.

Laertes (8 syl.), son of Polonius lord chamberlain of Denmark, and brother of Ophelia. He is induced by the king to challenge Hamlet to a "friendly" duel, but poisons his own rapier. He wounds Hamlet; and in the scuffle which ensues, the combatants change swords, and Hamlet wounds Laertes, so that both die.—Shakespeare, *Hamlet* (1596).

Laertes (3 syl.), a Dane, whose life Gustavus Vasa had spared in battle. He becomes the trusty attendant of Christina, daughter of the king of Sweden, and never proves ungrateful to the noble Swede.—H. Brooke, *Gustavus Vasa* (1730).

Laertes's Son, Ulysses.

But when his strings with mournful magic tell
What dire distress Laertes' son befall,
The streams, meandering thro' the maze of woe,
Bid sacred sympathy the heart o'erflow
Falconer, *The Shipwreck*, l. 1 (1756).

Lafau, an old French lord, sent to conduct Bertram count of Rousillon to the king of France, by whom he was invited to the royal court.—Shakespeare, *All's Well that Ends Well* (1598).

Lafontaine (*The Danish*), Hans Christian Andersen (1805-1875).

Lafontaine of the Vaudeville. So C. F. Panard is called (1691-1765).

Lagado, capital of Balnibarbi, celebrated for its grand school of projectors, where the scholars have a technical education, being taught to make pincushions from softened granite, to extract from cucumbers the sunbeams which ripened them, and to convert ice into gunpowder.—Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* ("Voyage to Laputa," 1726).

La Grange and his friend Du Croisy pay their addresses to two young ladies whose heads have been turned by novels. The girls think their manners too natural to be aristocratic, so the gentlemen send to them their lackeys, as "the marquis of Mascarille" and "the viscount of Jodelet." The girls are delighted with their "aristocratic visitors;" but when the game has been played far enough, the masters enter and unmask the whole trick. By this means the girls are taught a most useful lesson, without suffering any serious ill consequences.—Molière, *Les Précieuses Ridicules* (1659).

Laidier (*Donald*), one of the prisoners at Portanferry.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Laila (2 syl.), a Moorish maiden, of great beauty and purity, who loved Manuel, a youth worthy of her. The father disapproved of the match; and they eloped, were pursued, and overtaken near a precipice on the Guadalupe (4 syl.). They climbed to the top of the precipice, and the father bade his followers discharge their arrows at them. Laila and Manuel, seeing death to be inevitable, threw themselves from the precipice, and perished in the fall. It is from this incident that the rock was called "The Lovers' Leap."

And every Moorish maid can tell
Where Laila lies who loved so well;
And every youth who passes there,
Says for Manuel's soul a prayer.

Southey, *The Lover's Rock* (a ballad, 1793, taken from Mariana, *De la Peña de los Enamorados*).

Laila, daughter of Okba the sorcerer. It was decreed that either Laila or Thalaba must die. Thalaba refused to redeem his own life by killing Laila; and Okba exultingly cried, "As thou hast disobeyed the voice of Allah, God hath abandoned thee, and this hour is mine." So saying, he rushed on the youth; but Laila, intervening to protect him, received the blow, and was killed. Thalaba lived on, and the spirit of Laila, in the form of a green bird, conducted him to the simorg (q.v.), which he sought, that he might be directed to Dom-Daniel, the cavern "under the roots of the ocean."—Southey, *Thalaba the Destroyer*, x. (1797).

Lais (2 syl.), a generic name for a courtesan. Lais was a Greek hetera, who sold her favours for £200 English money. When Demosthenes was told the amount of the fee, he said he had "no mind to buy repentance at such a price." One of her great admirers was Diogenes the cynic.

This is the cause
That Lais leads a lady's life aloft.
G. Gascoigne, *The Beele Dies* (died 1877).

Lake Poets (*The*), Wordsworth, Southey, and Coleridge, who lived about the lakes of Cumberland. According to Mr. Jeffrey, the conductor of the *Edinburgh Review*, they combined the sentimentality of Rousseau with the simplicity of Kotzebue and the homeliness of Cowper. Of the same school were Lamb, Lloyd, and Wilson. Also called "Lakers" and "Lakists."

Laked'ion (*Isaac*), the name given in France to the Wandering Jew (*q.v.*).

Lalla Rookh, the supposed daughter of Aurangzebe emperor of Delhi. She was betrothed to Alfris sultan of Lesser Bucharia. On her journey from Delhi to Cashmere, she was entertained by Feramorz, a young Persian poet, with whom she fell in love, and unbowed was her delight when she discovered that the young poet was the sultan to whom she was betrothed.—T. Moore, *Lalla Rookh* (1817).

Lambert (*General*), parliamentary leader.—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Lambert (*Sir John*), the dupe of Dr. Cantwell "the hypocrite." He entertains him as his guest, settles on him £100 a year, and tries to make his daughter Charlotte marry him, although he is 59 and she is under 20. His eyes are opened at length by the mercenary and licentious conduct of the doctor. Lady Lambert assists in exposing him, but old lady Lambert remains to the last a believer in the "saint." In Moliere's comedy, "Orgon" takes the place of Lambert, "Mde. Parnelle" of the old lady, and "Tartuffe" of Dr. Cantwell.

Lady Lambert, the gentle, loving wife of sir John. By a stratagem, she convinces her husband of Dr. Cantwell's true character.

Colonel Lambert, son of sir John and lady Lambert. He assists in unmasking "the hypocrite."

Charlotte Lambert, daughter of sir John and lady Lambert. A pretty, bright girl, somewhat giddy and fond of tensing her sweetheart Darnley (see *act 1. 1*).—I. Bickerstaff, *The Hypocrite* (1769).

Lambourne (*Michael*), a retainer of the earl of Leicester.—Sir W. Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Lambro, a Greek pirate, father of Haidée (*q.v.*).—Byron, *Don Juan*, iii. 26, etc. (1820).

We see that our sympathy is most excited by the silent, wolf-like suffering of Lambro, when he experiences "the solitude of passing his own door without a welcome," and finds "the innocence of that sweet child" polluted.—*Finden, Byron Beauties*.

* * The original of this character was major Lambro, who was captain (1791) of a Russian piratical squadron, which plundered the islands of the Greek Archipelago, and did great damage. When his squadron was attacked by seven Algerine corsairs, major Lambro was

wounded, but escaped. The incidents referred to in canto vi., etc., are historical.

Lamderg and Gelchossa. Gelchossa was beloved by Lamderg and Ullin son of Cairbar. The rivals fought, and Ullin fell. Lamderg, all bleeding with wounds, just reached Gelchossa to announce the death of his rival, and expired also. "Three days Gelchossa mourned, and then the hunters found her cold," and all three were buried in one grave.—Ossian, *Fingal*, ii.

Lame (*The*).

Jehan de Meung, called "Clopinel," because he was lame and hobbled.

Tyrtaeus, the Greek poet, was called the lame or hobbling poet, because he introduced the pentameter verse alternately with the hexameter. Thus his distich consisted of one line with six feet and one line with only five.

The Lame King, Charles II. of Naples, *Borboux* (1248, 1289-1309).

Lamech's Song. "Ye wives of Lamech, hearken unto my speech: for I have slain a man to my wounding, and a young man to my hurt! If Cain shall be avenged sevenfold, truly Lamech seventy and sevenfold."—*Gen. iv. 23, 24*.

As Lamech grew old, his eyes became dim, and finally all sight was taken from them and Tubd Cain, his son, led him by the hand when he walked abroad. And it came to pass . . . that he led his father into the fields to hunt, and said to his father, "Lo! yonder is a beast of prey: shoot thine arrow in that direction." Lamech did as his son had spoken, and the arrow struck Cain, who was walking afar off, and killed him. Now when Lamech . . . saw [sic] that he had killed Cain, he trembled exceedingly . . . and being blind he saw not his son, but struck the lad's head between his hands, and killed him. . . . And he cried to his wives, Ada and Zillah, "Listen to my voice, ye wives of Lamech. . . . I have slain a man to my hurt, and a child to my wound too!"—*The Talmud, I*.

Lamin'ak, Basque fairies, little folk, who live under ground, and sometimes come into houses down the chimney, in order to change a fairy child for a human one. They bring good luck with them, but insist on great cleanliness, and always give their orders in words the very opposite of their intention. They hate church bells. Every Basque Lamiñak is named Guillen (William). (See SAY AND MEAN.)

Lamington, a follower of sir Geoffrey Peveril.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Lami'ra, wife of Champernel, and daughter of Vertaigné (2 syl.) a nobleman and a judge.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Little French Lawyer* (1647).

Lamkin (*Mrs. Alice*), companion to Mrs. Bethune Balliol.—Sir W. Scott, *The Highland Widow* (time, George II.).

Lammas. At latter *Lammas*, never; equivalent to Suetonius's "Greek kalends."

Lammikin, a blood-thirsty builder, who built and baptized his castle with blood. He was long a nursery ogre, like Lunsford.—*Scotch Ballad*.

Lammie (*Alfred*), a "mature young gentleman, with too much nose on his face, too much ginger in his whiskers, too much torso in his waistcoat, too much sparkle in his studs, his eyes, his buttons, his talk, his teeth." He married Miss Akershem, thinking she had money, and she married him under the same delusion; and the two kept up a fine appearance on nothing at all. Alfred Lammie had many schemes for making money: one was to oust Rokesmith from his post of secretary to Mr. Bohn, and get his wife adopted by Mrs. Boffin in the place of Bella Wilfer: but Mr. Boffin saw through the scheme, and Lammie, with his wife, retired to live on the Continent. In public they appeared very loving and amiable to each other, but led at home a cat-and-dog life.

Sophronia Lammie, wife of Alfred Lammie. "A mature young lady, with raven locks, and complexion that lit up well when well powdered."—C. Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend* (1861).

Lamoracke (*Sir*), LAMEROCKE, LAMORAKE, LAMOROK, or LAMARECKE, one of the knights of the Round Table, and one of the three most noted for deeds of prowess. The other two were sir Lancelot and sir Tristram. Sir Lamoracke's father was king Pellinore of Wales, who slew king Lot. His brothers were sir Aglavalde and sir Percival; sir Tor, whose mother was the wife of Aries the cowherd, was his half-brother (pt. ii. 108). Sir Lamoracke was detected by the sons of king Lot in adultery with their mother, and they conspired his death.

Sir Gawain and his three brethren, sir Agrawain, sir Gaheris, and sir Modred, met him [sir Lamoracke] in a privy place, and there they slew his horse, then they fought with him on foot for more than three hours, both before him and behind his back, and at last hewed him in pieces.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, ii. 144 (1470).

Roger Ascham says: "The whole pleasure of *La Morte d'Arthur* standeth in two special poyntes: in open manslaughter and bold hardye, in which booke they are commended the noblest knights that doe kill most men without any quarrell, and commit foulest adulteries by subtill means: as sir Lancelote with the wife of king Arthur his cousin, sir Tristram with the wife of king Marke his

uncle, and sir Lamerocke with the wife of king Lote that was his aunt."—*Works*, 254 (fourth edit.).

Lamorace' (2 syl.), a woman of bad reputation, who inveigles young Mirabel into her house, where he would have been murdered by four braves, if Oriana, dressed as a page, had not been by.—G. Farquhar, *The Inconstant* (1702).

Lamourette's Kiss (*A*), a kiss of peace when there is no peace; a kiss of apparent reconciliation, but with secret hostility. On July 7, 1792, the abbé Lamourette induced the different factions of the Legislative Assembly of France to lay aside their differences; so the deputies of the Royalists, Constitutionalists, Girondists, Jacobins, and Orleanists, rushed into each others' arms, and the king was sent for, that he might see "how these Christians loved one another;" but the reconciliation was hardly made when the old animosities burst forth more furiously than ever.

Lampad'ion, a lively, petulant courtesan. A name common in the later Greek comedy.

Lamp'edo, of Lacedæmon. She was daughter, wife, sister, and mother of a king. Agrippina was granddaughter, wife, sister, and mother of a king.—Tacitus, *Annals*, xii. 22, 37.

* * The wife of Raymond Berenger (count of Provence) was grandmother of four kings, for her four daughters married four kings: Margaret married Louis IX. king of France; Eleanor married Henry III. king of England; Sancha married Richard king of the Romans; and Beatrice married Charles I. king of Naples and Sicily.

Lan'p'edo, a country apothecary-surgeon, without practice; so poor and ill-fed that he was but "the sketch and outline of a man." He says of himself:

Altho' to cure men be beyond my skill,
Ths hard, indeed, if I can't keep them ill.
J. Tobin, *The Honeymoon*, iii. 5 (1804).

Lamplugh (*Will*), a smuggler.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Lance (1 syl.), falconer and ancient servant to the father of Valentine the gallant who would not be persuaded to keep his estate.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *Wit without Money* (1622).

Lancelot or LANCELOT GORBO, servant of Shylock, famous for his soliloquy whether or not he should run away

from his master.—Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice* (1508).

Tarleton (1530-1583) was infimitable in such parts as "Launcelot," and "Touchstone" in *As You Like It*. In clown's parts he never had his equal, and never will.—Baker, *Chronicles*.

Lancelot du Lac, by Ulrich of Zazikoven, the most ancient poem of the Arthurian series. It is the adventures of a young knight, gay and joyous with animal spirits and light-heartedness. (See LAUNCELOT.)—*One of the minnesongs of Germany* (twelfth century).

Lancelot du Lac and Tarquin. Sir Lancelot, seeking adventures, met with a lady who prayed him to deliver certain knights of the Round Table from the power of Tarquin. Coming to a river, he saw a copper basin hung on a tree for gong, and he struck it so hard that it broke. This brought out Tarquin, and a furious combat ensued, in which Tarquin was slain. Sir Lancelot then liberated three score and four knights, who had been made captives by Tarquin. (See LAUNCELOT.)—Percy, *Reliques*, I. ii. 9.

Lancelot of the Laik, a Scotch metrical romance, taken from the French *Launcelot du Lac*. Galiot, a neighbouring king, invaded Arthur's territories, and captured the castle of lady Melyhalt among others. When sir Lancelot went to chastise Galiot, he saw queen Guinevere, and fell in love with her. The French romance makes Galiot submit to king Arthur; but the Scotch tale terminates with his capture. (See LAUNCELOT.)

Land of Beulah, land of rest, representing that peace of mind which some true Christians experience prior to death (*Isaiah* lxii. 4).—Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, i. (1678).

Land of Joy. Worms, in Germany, was so called by the minnesingers, from its excellent wine.

Landey'da ("the desolation of the country"), the miraculous banner of the ancient Danes, on which was wrought a raven by the daughters of Regner Lodbrok. It was under this banner that Hardrada and Tostig attacked Harold at the battle of Stamford Bridge, a little before the battle of Senlac (*Hastings*).

Landi (*The Fête of the*). Charlemagne showed to pilgrims once a year the relics of the chapel in Aix-la-Chapelle. Charles le Chauve removed the relics to Paris, and exhibited them once a year in

a large field near the boulevard St. Denis [*D'nee*]. A procession was subsequently formed, and a fair held the first Monday after St. Barnabas's Day.

Le mot Latin *indictum* signifie un jour et un lieu indiqués pour quelques assemblées du peuple. L'i, changé d'abord en a, le fut définitivement en e. On dit donc successivement, au lieu d'*indictum*; l'*indict*, l'*indict*, l'*indict*, et enfin *landi*.—A. Dumas, *L'Europe*, I.

Landois (*Peter*), the favourite minister of the duc de Bretagne.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Landscape Gardening (*Father of*), Lenotre (1613-1700).

Lane (*Jane*), daughter of Thomas, and sister of colonel John Lane. To save king Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, she rode behind him from Hentley, in Staffordshire, to the house of her cousin Mrs. Norton, near Bristol. For this act of loyalty, the king granted the family the following armorial device: A strawberry horse saliant (couped at the flank), bridled, bitted, and garnished, supporting between its feet a royal crown proper. Motto: *Garde le roy*.

Lane (*The*), Drury Lane.

There were married actresses in his company when he managed the Garden and afterwards the Lane.—*Temple Bar* (W. C. Macready), 76 (1875).

Laneham (*Master Robert*), clerk of the council-chamber door.

Sybil Laneham, his wife, one of the revellers at Kenilworth Castle.—Sir W. Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Langcale (*The laird of*), a leader in the covenanters' army.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

Langley (*Sir Frederick*), a suitor to Miss Vere, and one of the Jacobite conspirators with the laird of Ellieslaw.—Sir W. Scott, *The Black Dwarf* (time, Anne).

Langosta (*Duke of*), the Spanish nickname of Aosta the elected king of Spain. The word means "a locust" or "plunderer."

Language (*The Primeval*).

Psameticus, an Egyptian king, wishing to ascertain what language Nature gave to man, shut up two infants where no word was ever uttered in their hearing. When brought before the king, they said, *bekos* ("toast").—*Herodotus*, ii. 2.

Frederick II. of Sweden tried the same experiment.

James IV. of Scotland, in the fifteenth century, shut up two infants in the Isle of Inchkeith, with only a dumb attendant

to wait on them, with the same object in view.

Language Characteristics.

Charles Quint used to say, "I speak German to my horses, Spanish to my household, French to my friends, and Italian to my mistress."

The Persians say, the serpent in paradise spoke Arabic (the most suasive of all languages); Adam and Eve spoke Persian (the most poetic of all languages); and the angel Gabriel spoke Turkish (the most menacing of all languages).—Charadin, *Travels* (1686).

Language given to Man to Conceal His Thoughts. Said by Montrond, but generally ascribed to Talleyrand. (See TALLEYRAND.)

Languish (*Lydia*), a romantic young lady, who is for ever reading sensational novels, and moulding her behaviour on the characters which she reads of in these books of fiction. Hence she is a very female Quixote in romantic notions of a sentimental type (see act i. 2).—Sheridan, *The Rivals* (1775).

Mrs. Mellon [1773-1837] called on Sheridan, and was requested to read the scenes of Lydia Languish and Mrs. Malaprop from *The Rivals*. She felt frightened, and answered, with the naive, unaffected manner which she retained through life, "I dare not, or, I would rather read to all England. But suppose, or, you do me the honour of reading them to me!" There was something so unassuming and childlike in the request, that the manager entered into the oddity of it, and read to her nearly the whole play.—Boswell.

Lan'o, a Scandinavian lake, which emitted in autumn noxious vapours.

He dwells by the waters of Lano, which sends forth the vapour of death.—Osian, *The War of Fin-Ithous*.

Lanternize (*To*) is to spend one's time in literary trifles, to write books, to waste time in "brown studies," etc.—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, v. 33 (1545).

Lantern-Land, the land of authors, whose works are their lanterns. The inhabitants, called "Lanterners" (*Lanterners*), are bachelors and masters of arts, doctors, and professors, prelates and divines of the council of Trent, and all other wise ones of the earth. Here are the lanterns of Aristotle, Epicurus, and Aristophanes; the dark earthen lantern of Epictetus, the duplex lantern of Martial, and many others. The sovereign was a queen when Pantagruel visited the realm to make inquiry about the "Oracle of the Holy Rotule."—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, v. 32, 33 (1545).

Lanterns, pretenders to science, quacks of all sorts, and authors generally.

They are the inhabitants of Lantern-land, and their literary productions are "lanterns."—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, v. 32, 33 (1545).

Laocoon [*La.ok'o.on*], a Trojan priest, who, with his two sons, was crushed to death by serpents. Thomson, in his *Liberty*, iv., has described the group, which represents these three in their death agony. It was discovered in 1506, in the baths of Titus, and is now in the Vatican. This exquisite group was sculptured at the command of Titus by Agesander, Polydorus, and Athenodorus, in the fifth century A.C.—Virgil, *Æneid*, ii. 201-227.

Laodamia, wife of Protesilaos who was slain at the siege of Troy. She prayed that she might be allowed to converse with her dead husband for three hours, and her request was granted; but when her husband returned to Hades, she accompanied him thither.

* * Wordsworth has a poem on this subject, entitled *Laodamia*.

Laodicea, now *Latakia*, noted for its tobacco and sponge. — See Rev. iii. 14-18.

Lapet (*Mons.*), a model of poltroonery, the very "Ercles' Vein" of fanatical cowardice. M. Lapet would fancy the world out of joint if no one gave him a tweak of the nose or lug of the ear. He was the author of a book on the "punctilios of duelling."—Beaumont and Fletcher, *Nice Valour* or *The Passionate Madman* (1647).

Lappet, the "glory of all chambermaids."—H. Fielding, *The Miser*.

Lapraick (*Laurie*), friend of Steensie Steenson, in *Wandering Willie's tale*.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Laprel, the rabbit, in the beast-epic entitled *Reynard the Fox* (1498).

Lapu'ta, the flying island, inhabited by scientific quacks. This is the "Lantern-land" of Rabelais, where wise ones lanternized, and were so absorbed in thought, that certain attendants, called "Flappers," were appointed to flap them on the mouth and ears with blown bladders, when their attention to mundane matters was required.—Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* ("Voyage to Laputa," 1726).

Lara, the name assumed by Conrad the corsair after the death of Medo'ra. On his return to his native country, he was recognized by sir Ezzelin at the table of lord Otho, and charged home by him. Lara arranged a duel for the day following, but sir Ezzelin disappeared mysteriously. Subsequently, Lara headed a rebellion, and was shot by Otho.—Byron, *Lara* (1814).

Lara (*The Seven Sons of*), sons of Gonzalez Gustios de Lara, a Castilian hero, brother of Ferdinand Gonzalez count of Castile. A quarrel having arisen between Gustios and Rodrigo Velasquez his brother-in-law, Rodrigo caused him to be imprisoned in Cordova, and then allured his seven nephews into a ravine, where they were all slain by an ambuscade, after performing prodigies of valour. While in prison, Zaida, daughter of Almanzor the Moorish prince, fell in love with Gustios, and became the mother of Mudarra, who avenged the death of his seven brothers (A.D. 993).

* * * Lope de Vega has made this the subject of a Spanish drama, which has several imitations, one by Malleille, in 1886.—See Ferd. Denis, *Chroniques Chivaleresques d'Espagne* (1839).

Larder (*The Douglas*), the flour, meal, wheat, and malt of Douglas Castle, emptied on the floor by good lord James Douglas, in 1307, when he took the castle from the English garrison. Having staved in all the barrels of food, he next emptied all the wine and ale, and then, having slain the garrison, threw the dead bodies into this disgusting mess, "to eat, drink, and be merry."—Sir W. Scott, *Tales of a Grandfather*, ix.

Wallace's Larder is a similar mess. It consisted of the dead bodies of the garrison of Ardrossan, in Ayrshire, cast into the dungeon keep. The castle was surprised by him in the reign of Edward I.

Lardoon (*Lady Dab*), a caricature of fine life, the "princess of dissipation," and the "greatest gamester of the times." She becomes engaged to sir Charles Dupely, and says, "to follow fashion where we feel shame, is the strongest of all hypocrisy, and from this moment I renounce it."—J. Burgoyne, *The Maid of the Oaks*.

La Roche, a Swiss pastor, travelling through France with his daughter Margaret, was taken ill, and like to die. There was only a wayside inn in the

place, but Hume the philosopher heard of the circumstance, and removed the sick man to his own house. Here, with good nursing, La Roche recovered, and a strong friendship sprang up between the two. Hume even accompanied La Roche to his manse in Berne. After the lapse of three years, Hume was informed that Mademoiselle was about to be married to a young Swiss officer, and hastened to Berne to be present at the wedding. On reaching the neighbourhood, he observed some men filling up a grave, and found on inquiry that Mademoiselle had just died of a broken heart. In fact, her lover had been shot in a duel, and the shock was too much for her. The old pastor bore up heroically, and Hume admired the faith which could sustain a man in such an affliction.—H. Mackenzie, "Story of La Roche" (in *The Mirror*).

Lars, the emperor or over-king of the ancient Etruscans. A khedive, satrap, or under-king, was called *lucumo*. Thus the king of Prussia, as emperor of Germany, is *lurs*, but the king of Bavaria is a *lucumo*.

There be thirty chosen prophets,
The wisest of the land,
Who alway by Lars For sons,
Both inorn and evening stand
"Lord Macaulay, *Lays of Ancient Rome*
("Horatius," ix, 1842)

Larthmor, petty king of Ber'athon, one of the Scandinavian islands. He was dethroned by his son Uthal, but Fingal sent Ossian and Toscar to his aid. Uthal was slain in single combat, and Larthmor was restored to his throne.—Ossian, *Berrathon*.

Larthon, the leader of the Fir-bolg or Belgæ of Britain who settled in the southern parts of Ireland.

Larthon, the first of Belgæ's race who travelled in the winds. White-boomed spread the sails of the king towards streamy Inis-fail [*Ireland*]. Dan night was rolled before him, with its skirts of mist. Unconstant blew the winds and rolled him from wave to wave.—Ossian, *Temora*, vii.

Lascaris, a citizen.—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Las-Ca'sas, a noble old Spaniard, who vainly attempted to put a stop to the barbarities of his countrymen, and even denounced them (act i. i).—Sheridan, *Pizarro* (1799, altered from Kotzebue).

Lascelles (*Lady Caroline*), supposed to be Miss M. E. Braddon.—*Athenæum*, 2073, p. 82 (C. R. Jackson).

Last Man (*The*), Charles I.; so

called by the parliamentarians, meaning *the last man who would wear a crown in Great Britain*. Charles II. was called "The Son of the Last Man."

Last of the Fathers, St. Bernard abbot of Clairvaux (1091-1153).

Last of the Goths, Roderick, the thirty-fourth and last of the Visigothic line of kings in Spain (414-711). He was dethroned by the African Moors.

* * Southey has an historical tale in blank verse, entitled *Roderick, the Last of the Goths*.

Last of the Greeks (*The*), Philo-pomen of Arcadia (B.C. 253-183).

Last of the Knights, Maximilian I. *the Penniless*, emperor of Germany (1469, 1493-1519).

Last of the Mo'hicans. Uncas the Indian chief is so called by F. Cooper in his novel of that title.

* * The word ought to be pronounced *Mo'hec'kanz*, but custom has ruled it otherwise.

Last of the Romans, Marcus Junius Brutus, one of the assassins of Caesar (B.C. 85-42).

Caius Cassius Longinus is so called by Brutus (B.C. *-42).

Aëtius, a general who defended the Gauls against the Franks, and defeated Attila in 451, is so called by Procopius.

Congreve is called by Pope, *Ultimus Romanus* (1670-1729).

Horace Walpole is called *Ultimus Romanorum* (1717-1797).

François Joseph Terrasse Desbillons was called *Ultimus Romanus*, from his elegant and pure Latinity (1751-1789).

Last of the Tribunes, Cola di Rienzi (1313-1354).

* * Lord Lytton has a novel so entitled (1885).

Last of the Troubadours, Jacques Jasmin of Gascony (1798-1864).

Last who Spoke Cornish (*The*), Doll Pentreath (1686-1777).

Last Words. (See DYING SAYINGS.)

Lath'erum, the barber at the Black Bear inn, at Darlington.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

Lathmon, son of Nuith a British prince. He invades Morven while Fingal is in Ireland with his army; but Fingal

returns unexpectedly. At dead of night, Ossian (Fingal's son) and his friend Gaul the son of Morni go to the enemy's camp, and "strike the shield" to arouse the sleepers; then rush on, and a great slaughter ensues in the panic. Lathmon sees the two opponents moving off, and sends a challenge to Ossian; so Ossian returns, and the duel begins. Lathmon flings down his sword, and submits; and Fingal, coming up, conducts Lathmon to his "feast of shells." After passing the night in banquet and song, Fingal dismisses his guest next morning, saying, "Lathmon, retire to thy place; turn thy battles to other lands. The race of Morven are renowned, and their foes are the sons of the unhappy."—Ossian, *Lathmon*.

* * In *Oithona* he is again introduced, and Oithona is called Lathmon's brother.

(*Dunrommath*) feared the returning Lathmon, the brother of unhappy Oithona.—Ossian, *Oithona*.

Lat'imor (*Mr. Ralph*), the supposed father of Darsie Latimer, *alias* sir Arthur Darsie Redgauntlet.

Darsie Latimer, alias sir Arthur Darsie Redgauntlet, supposed to be the son of Ralph Latimer, but really the son of sir Henry Darsie Redgauntlet, and grandson of sir Redwald Redgauntlet.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Latin Church (*Fathers of the*): Lactantius, Hilary, Ambrose of Milan, Jerome, Augustin of Hippo, and St. Bernard "Last of the Fathers."

Lat'i'nus, king of the Laurentians, who first opposed Æne'as, but afterwards formed an alliance with him, and gave him his daughter Lavinia in marriage.—Virgil, *Æneid*.

Lat'i'nus, an Italian, who went with his five sons to the siege of Jerusalem. His eldest son was slain by Solyman; the second son, Aramantès, running to his brother's aid, was next slain; then the third son, Sabi'nus; and lastly Pious and Laurentès, who were twins. The father, having lost his five sons, rushed madly on the soldan, and was slain also. In one hour fell the father and his five sons.—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575).

Latmian Swain (*The*), Endym'ion. So called because it was on mount Latmos, in Caria, that Cinthia (*the moon*) descended to hold converse with him.

Thou didst not, Cinthia, scorn the Latmian swain.
Ovid, *Art of Love*, III.

Lato'na, mother of Apollo (*the sun*) and Diana (*the moon*). Some Lycian

hinds jeered at her as she knelt by a fountain in Delos to drink, and were changed into frogs.

As when those hinds that were transformed to frogs,
Hailed at Latona's twin-born progeny,
Which after held the sun and moon in fee.
Milton, *Sonnets*.

Latorch, duke Rollo's "earwig," in the tragedy called *The Bloody Brother*, by Beaumont and Fletcher (1639).

Latro (*Marcus Porcius*), a Roman rhetorician in the reign of Augustus; a Spaniard by birth.

I became as mad as the disciples of Porcius Latro, who, when they had made themselves as pale as their master by drinking decoctions of cunila, imagined themselves as learned.—*Levage, Gil Blas*, vii. 9 (1735).

Laud (*Archbishop*). One day, when the archbishop was about to say grace before dinner, Archib. Armstrong, the royal jester, begged permission of Charles I. to perform the office instead. The request being granted, the wise fool said, "All praise to God, and little *Laud* to the devil!" the point of which is much increased by the fact that the archbishop was a very small man.

Lauderdale (*The duke of*), president of the privy council.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

Laugh (*Jupiter's*). Jupiter, we are told, laughed incessantly for seven days after he was born.—Ptol. Hephestion, *Nov. Hist.*, vii.

Laugh where you Must, be Candid where you Can.—J. Burgoyne, *The Maid of the Oaks*, i. 2.

Laughing Philosopher (*The*), Democritus of Abdera (B.C. 460-357).

*** He laughed or jeered at the feeble powers of man so wholly in the hands of fate, that nothing he did or said was uncontrolled. The "Crying Philosopher" was Heraclitus.

Dr. Jeddler, the philosopher, who looked upon the world as a "great practical joke, something too absurd to be considered seriously by any rational man."—C. Dickens, *The Battle of Life* (1846).

Laughter is situated in the midriff.

Here sportful laughter dwells, here, ever sitting,
Dotes all jumpy griefs and wrinkled care.
Ph. Fletcher, *The Purple Island* (1633).

Laughter (*Death from*). A fellow in rags told Chalcas the soothsayer that he would never drink the wine of the grapes growing in his vineyard; and added, "If these words do not come true, you may claim me for your slave." When

the wine was made, Chalcas made a feast, and sent for the fellow to see how his prediction had failed; and when he appeared, the soothsayer laughed so immoderately at the would-be prophet that he died.—Lord Lytton, *Tales of Milctus*, iv.

Somewhat similar is the tale of Anceos. This king of the Lelægés, in Samos, planted a vineyard, but was warned by one of his slaves that he would never live to taste the wine thereof. Wine was made from the grapes, and the king sent for his slave, and said, "What do you think of your prophecy now?" The slave made answer, "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip;" and the words were scarcely uttered, when the king rushed from table to drive out of his vineyard a boar which was laying waste the vines, but was killed in the encounter.—Pausanias.

Cassus died from laughter on seeing an ass eat thistles. Margutte the giant died of laughter on seeing an ape trying to pull on his boots. Philemon or Philomenus died of laughter on seeing an ass eat the figs provided for his own dinner (*Lucian*, i. 2). Zeuxis died of laughter at sight of a hag which he had just depicted.

Launay (*Vicomte de*), pseudonym of Mde. Emile de Girardin (*née* Delphine Gay).

Launce, the clownish servant of Protheus one of the two "gentlemen of Verona." He is in love with Julia. Launce is especially famous for soliloquies to his dog Crab, "the sourest-natured dog that lives." Speed is the serving-man of Valentine the other "gentleman."—Shakespeare, *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* (1594).

• **Launcelet**, bard to the countess Brenhilda's father.—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Launcelet (*Sir*), originally called Galahad, was the son of Ban king of Benwick (*Brittany*) and his wife Elaine (pt. i. 60). He was stolen in infancy by Vivienne the Lady of the Lake, who brought him up till he was presented to king Arthur and knighted. In consequence, he is usually called sir Launcelet du Lac. He was in "the eighth degree [or generation] of our Saviour" (pt. iii. 85); was uncle to sir Bors de Ganis (pt. iii. 4); his brother was sir Ector de Maris (pt. ii. 127); and his son, by

Elaine daughter of king Pelles, was sir Galahad, the chastest of the 150 knights of the Round Table, and therefore allotted to the "Siege Perilous" and the quest of the holy grail, which he achieved. Sir Launcelot had from time to time a glimpse of the holy grail; but in consequence of his amours with queen Guenever, was never allowed more than a distant and fleeting glance of it (pt. iii. 18, 22, 45).

Sir Launcelot was the strongest and bravest of the 150 knights of the Round Table; the two next were sir Tristram and sir Lameracke. His adultery with queen Guenever was directly or indirectly the cause of the death of king Arthur, the breaking up of the Round Table, and the death of most of the knights. The tale runs thus: Mordred and Agravain hated sir Launcelot, told the king he was too familiar with the queen, and, in order to make good their charge, persuaded Arthur to go a-hunting. While absent in the chase, the queen sent for sir Launcelot to her private chamber, when Mordred, Agravain, and twelve other knights beset the door, and commanded him to come forth. In coming forth he slew sir Agravain and the twelve knights; but Mordred escaped, and told the king, who condemned Guenever to be burnt to death. She was brought to the stake, but rescued by sir Launcelot, who carried her off to Joyous Guard, near Carlisle. The king besieged the castle, but received a bull from the pope, commanding him to take back the queen. This he did, but refused to be reconciled to sir Launcelot, who accordingly left the realm and went to Benwick. Arthur crossed over with an army to besiege Benwick, leaving Mordred regent. The traitor Mordred usurped the crown, and tried to make the queen marry him; but she rejected his proposal with contempt. When Arthur heard thereof, he returned, and fought three battles with his nephew, in the last of which Mordred was slain, and the king received from his nephew his death-wound. The queen now retired to the convent of Almesbury, where she was visited by sir Launcelot; but as she refused to leave the convent, sir Launcelot turned monk, died "in the odour of sanctity," and was buried in Joyous Guard (pt. iii. 143-175).

"Ah! sir Launcelot," said sir Ector; "then were [sic] head of all Christian knights." "I dare say," said sir Bors, "then sir Launcelot there thou liest, thou were never smitten of none earthly knight's hand; and thou were the gentlest knight that ever bare shield; and thou were

the truest friend to thy lover that ever bareste horse; and thou were the truest lover of sinfull man that ever loved woman; and thou were the kindest man that ever struck with sword; and thou were the goodliest person that ever came among press of knights; and thou were the meekest man and the gentlest that ever sat in hall among ladies; and thou were the sternest knight to thy mortal foe that ever put spear in rest."—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, iii. 176 (1470).

N.B.—The Elaine above referred to is not the Elaine of Astolat, the heroine of Tennyson's *Idyll*. Sir Ector de Maris is not sir Ector the foster-father of king Arthur; and sir Bors de Ganis must be kept distinct from sir Bors of Gaul, and also from sir Borre or sir Bors a natural son of king Arthur by Lyonors daughter of the earl Sanam (pt. i. 15).

Sir Launcelot and Elaine. The Elaine of Tennyson's *Idyll*, called the "fair maid of Astolat," was the daughter of sir Bernard lord of Astolat, and her two brothers were sir Tirre (not *sir Torre*, as Tennyson writes the word) and Lavaine (pt. iii. 122). The whole tale, and the beautiful picture of Elaine propelled by the old dumb servitor down the river to the king's palace, is all borrowed from sir T. Malory's compilation. "The fair maid of Astolat" asked sir Launcelot to marry her, but the knight replied, "Fair damsel, I thank you, but certainly cast me never to be married;" and when the maid asked if she might be ever with him without being wed, he made answer, "Mercy defend me, no!" "Then," said Elaine, "I needs must die for love of you;" and when sir Launcelot quitted Astolat, she drooped and died. But before she died she called her brother, sir Tirre (not *sir Lavaine*, as Tennyson says, because sir Lavaine went with sir Launcelot as his 'squire), and dictated the letter that her brother was to write, and spake thus:

"While my body is whole, let this letter be put into my right hand, and my hand bound fast with the best stuff that I be cold, and let me be put in a fair bed, with all my richest clothes . . . and be laid in a chariot to the next place, wherous the Thames is, and there let me be put in a barge, and but one man with me . . . to steer me thither, and that my barge be covered with black samite." . . . So her father granted, that all this should be done, . . . and she died. And so, when she was dead, the corpse and the bed . . . were put in a barge, and the man steered the barge to Westminster.—Pt. iii. 122.

The narrative then goes on to say that king Arthur had the letter read, and commanded the corpse to be buried right royally, and all the knights then present made offerings over her grave. Not only the tale, but much of the verbiage has been appropriated by the Laureate.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur* (1470).

Launcelot and Guenever. Sir Launcelot was chosen by king Arthur to conduct Guenever (his bride) to court; and then began that disloyalty between them which lasted to the end. Gottfried, the German minnesinger (twelfth century), who wrote the tale of sir Tristan [our *Tristram*], makes king Mark send Tristan to Ireland, to conduct Yseult to Cornwall, and then commenced that disloyalty between sir Tristram and his uncle's wife, which also lasted to the end, and was the death of both.

Launcelot Mad. Sir Launcelot, having offended the queen, was so vexed, that he went mad for two years, half raving and half melancholy. Being partly cured by a vision of the holy grail, he settled for a time in Joyous Isle, under the assumed name of *Le Chevalier Mal-Fet*. His deeds of prowess soon got blazed abroad, and brought about him certain knights of the Round Table, who prevailed on him to return to court. Then followed the famous quest of the holy grail. The quest of the grail is the subject of a minnesong by Wolfram (thirteenth century), entitled *Parzival*. (In the *History of Prince Arthur*, compiled by sir T. Malory, it is Galahad son of sir Launcelot, not Percival, who accomplished the quest.)

* * The madness of Orlando, by Ariosto, resembles that of sir Launcelot.

Launcelot a Monk. When sir Launcelot discovered that Guenever was resolved to remain a nun, he himself retired to a monastery, and was consecrated a hermit by the bishop of Canterbury. After twelve months, he was miraculously summoned to Almesbury, to remove to Glastonbury the queen, who was at the point of death. Guenever died half an hour before sir Launcelot arrived, and he himself died soon afterwards (pt. iii. 174). The bishop in attendance on the dying knight affirmed that "he saw angels heave sir Launcelot up to heaven, and the gates of paradise open to receive him" (pt. iii. 175). Sir Bors, his nephew, discovered the dead body in the cell, and had it buried with all honours at Joyous Guard (pt. iii. 175).—Sir. T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur* (1470), and also Walter Mapes.

When sir Bors and his fellows came to his (sir Launcelot's) bed, they found him stark dead, and he lay as he had smiled, and the sweetest sayour about him that ever they smelled.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, bk. 129 (1470).

N.B.—Sir Launcelot intended, when he quitted the court of Arthur and re-

tired to Benwick, to found religious houses every ten miles between Sandwich and Carlisle, and to visit every one of them barefoot; but king Arthur made war upon him, and put an end to this intention.

* * *Other particulars of sir Launcelot.* The tale of sir Launcelot was first composed in monkish Latin, and was translated by Walter Mapes (about 1180). Robert de Borron wrote a French version, and sir T. Malory took his *History of Prince Arthur* from the French, the third part being chiefly confined to the adventures and death of this favourite knight. There is a metrical romance called *La Charrette*, begun by Chrestiens de Troyes (twelfth century), and finished by Geoffrey de Ligny.

Launcelot, the man of Mons. Thomas. (See *LAUNCELOT*.)—Beaumont and Fletcher, *Mons. Thomas* (1619).

Launfal (Sir), steward of king Arthur. Detesting queen Gwennere, he retired to Carloun, and fell in love with a lady named Tryamour. She gave him an unfailing purse, and told him if he ever wished to see her, all he had to do was to retire into a private room, and she would be instantly with him. Sir Launfal now returned to court, and excited much attention by his great wealth. Gwennere made advances to him, but he told her she was not worthy to kiss the feet of the lady to whom he was devoted. At this repulse, the angry queen complained to the king, and declared to him that she had been most grossly insulted by his steward. Arthur bade sir Launfal produce this paragon of women. On her arrival, sir Launfal was allowed to accompany her to the isle of Ole'ron; and no one ever saw him afterwards.—Thomas Chestre, *Sir Launfal* (a metrical romance, time, Henry VI.).

* * James Russell Lowell has a poem entitled *The Vision of Sir Launfal*.

Laura, niece of duke Gondibert, loved by two brothers, Arnold and Hugo, the latter dwarfed in stature. Laura herself loved Arnold; but both brothers were slain in the faction fight stirred up by prince Oswald against duke Gondibert, his rival in the love of Rhodalind only child of Aribert king of Lombardy. On the death of Arnold and Hugo, Laura became attached to Tybalt. As the tale was never finished, we have no key to the poet's intention respecting Laura and

Tybal. — Sir Wm. Davenant, *Gondibert* (died 1668).

Laura, a Venetian lady, who married Beppo. Beppo, being taken captive, turned Turk, joined a band of pirates, and grew rich. He then returned to his wife, made himself known to her, and "had his claim allowed." *Laura* is represented as a frivolous mixture of millinery and religion. She admires her husband's turban, and dreads his new religion. "Are you really, truly now a Turk?" she says. "Well, that's the prettiest shawl! Will you give it me? They say you eat no pork. Bless me! Did I ever? No, I never saw a man grown so yellow! How's your liver?" and so she rattles on. — Byron, *Beppo* (1820).

We never read of *Laura* without being reminded of Addison's *Discretion of a Coquette's Heart* in the endless intricacies of which nothing could be distinctly made out but the image of a flame coloured bird. — Finken, *Byron's Beauties*.

Laura and Petrarch. Some say *La belle Laure* was only an hypothetical name used by the poet to hang the incidents of his life and love on. If a real person, it was *Laura* de Noves, the wife of Hugues de Sade of Avignon, and she died of the plague in 1348.

Think you if *Laura* had been Petrarch's wife,
He would have written sonnets all his life?
Byron, *Don Juan*, ltr. 8 (1820).

Laurana, the lady-love of prince Parismus of Bohemia. — Emanuel Foord, *The History of Parismus* (1598).

Laureate of the Gentle Craft, Hans Sachs, the cobbler-poet of Nuremberg. (See TWELVE WISE MASTERS.)

Laurence (Friar), the good friar who promises to marry Romeo and Juliet. He supplies Juliet with the sleeping draught, to enable her to quit her home without arousing scandal or suspicion. (See LAWRENCE.) — Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet* (1597).

Lauringtons (The), a novel by Mrs. Trollope, a satire on "superior people," the bustling Bothebys of society (1843).

Lauzun (The duke de), a courtier in the court of Louis XIV. Licentious, light-hearted, unprincipled, and extravagant. In order to make a market, he supplanted *La Vallière* by Mde. de Montespan in the king's favour. Montespan thought he loved her; but when he proposed to *La Vallière* the discarded favourite, Montespan kicked him over.

The duke, in revenge, persuaded the king to banish the lady, and when *La Vallière* took the veil, the king sent Mde. de Montespan this cutting epistle:

We do not blame you; blame belongs to love,
And love had nought with you.
The duke de Lauzun, of these lines the bearer,
Confirms their purport. From our royal court
We do excuse your presence.

Lord E. L. B. Lytton, *The Duchess de La Vallière*, v. 5 (1836).

Lavaine (Sir), brother of Elaine, and son of the lord of As'tolat. Young, brave, and knightly. He accompanied sir Lancelot when he went to tilt for the ninth diamond. — Tennyson, *Idylls of the Amy* ("Elaine").

Lavalette (8 syl.), condemned to death for sending to Napoleon secret intelligence of Government despatches. He was set at liberty by his wife, who took his place in prison, but became a confirmed lunatic.

Lord Nithsdale escaped in a similar manner from the Tower of London. His wife disguised him as her maid, and he passed the sentries without being detected.

La Vallière (Louise duchess de), betrothed to the marquis de Brageloné (4 syl.), but in love with Louis XIV., whose mistress she became. Conscience accused her, and she fled to a convent; but the king took her out, and brought her to Versailles. He soon forsook her for Mde. de Montespan, and advised her to marry. This message almost broke her heart, and she said, "I will choose a bridegroom without delay." Accordingly she took the veil of a Carmelite nun, and discovered that Brageloné was a monk. Mde. de Montespan was banished from the court by the capricious monarch. — Lord E. L. B. Lytton, *The Duchess de la Vallière* (1836).

Lavender's Blue.

"Lavender's blue, little finger, rosemary's green.
When I am king, little finger, you shall be queen."
"Who told you so, thumby? Thumby, who told you so?"
"Twas my own heart, little finger, that told me so."
"When you are dead, little finger, as it may hap,
You shall be buried, little finger, under the lap."
"For why? for why, thumby? Thumby, for why?"
"That you may drink, little finger, when you are dry."
— An Old Nursery Rhyme.

Lavinia, daughter of Latinus, betrothed to Turnus king of the Rutuli. When Æneas landed in Italy, Latinus made an alliance with him, and promised to give him *Lavinia* to wife. This brought on a war between Turnus and Æneas, that was decided by single combat, in which Æneas was the victor. — Virgil, *Æneid*.

Lavinia, daughter of Titus Andronicus a Roman general employed against the Goths. She was betrothed to Bussia-nus, brother of Saturnius emperor of Rome. Being defiled by the sons of Tam'ora queen of the Goths, her hands were cut off and her tongue plucked out. At length her father Titus killed her, saying, "I am as woeful as Virginius was, and have a thousand times more cause than he to do this outrage."—(?) Shakespeare, *Titus Andronicus* (1593).

In the play, Andronicus is always called *Andronicus*, but in classic authors it is *Andronikus*.

Lavinia, sister of lord Al'tamont, and wife of Horatio.—N. Rowe, *The Fair Penitent* (1703).

Lavinia and Pale'mon. Lavinia was the daughter of Acasto patron of Palemon, from whom his "liberal fortune took its rise." Acasto lost his property, and dying, left a widow and daughter in very indigent circumstances. Palemon often sought them out, but could never find them. One day, a lovely modest maiden came to glean in Palemon's fields. The young squire was greatly struck with her exceeding beauty and modesty, but did not dare ally himself with a pauper. Upon inquiry, he found that the beautiful gleaner was the daughter of Acasto; he proposed marriage, and Lavinia "blushed assent."—Thomson, *Seasons* ("Autumn," 1730).

* * The resemblance between this tale and the Bible story of Ruth and Boaz must be obvious to every one.

Lavinian Shore (*The*). Italy. Lavinium was a town of Latium, founded by Æneas in honour of his wife Lavinia.

From the rich Lavinian shore,
I your market come to store

Shake-speare

Law of Athens (*The*). By Athenian law, a father could dispose of his daughter in marriage as he liked. Egæus pleaded this law, and demanded that his daughter Hermia should marry Demetrius or suffer the penalty of the law; if she will not

Consent to marry with Demetrius,
I beg the ancient privilege of Athens;
As she is mine, I may dispose of her:
Which shall be either to this gentleman,
Or to her death: according to our law.

Shakespeare, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*,
act I. sc. 1 (1592).

Law of Flanders (*The*). Charles "the Good," earl of Flanders made a law that a serf, unless legally emancipated, was

always a serf, and that whoever married a serf became a serf. S. Knowles has founded his tragedy called *The Provost of Bruges* on this law (1836).

Law of Lombardy (*The*).

We have a law peculiar to this realm,
That subjects to a mortal penalty
All women nobly born . . . who, to the shame
Of chastity, o'erleap its thorny bounds,
To wanton in the flowery path of pleasure

Act II. 2.

On this law Robert Jephson has founded the following tragedy: The duke Bire'no, heir to the crown, falsely charges the princess Sophia of incontinence. The villainy of the duke being discovered, he is slain in combat by a Briton named Paladore, and the victor marries the princess (1779).

Law's Bubble, the famous Mississippi scheme, devised by John Law (1716-1720).

Law's Tale (*The Man of*), the tale about Custance, daughter of the emperor of Rome, affianced to the sultan of Syria. On the wedding night the sultan's mother murdered all the bridal party for apostasy, except Custance, whom she turned adrift in a ship. The ship stranded on the shores of Britain, where Custance was rescued by the lord-constable of Northumberland, whose wife, Hermegild, became much attached to her. A young knight wished to marry Custance, but she declined his suit; whereupon he murdered Hermegild, and then laid the knife beside Custance, to make it appear that she had committed the deed. King Alla, who tried the case, soon discovered the truth, executed the knight, and married Custance. Now was repeated the same infamy as occurred to her in Syria: the queen-mother Donegild disapproved of the match, and, during the absence of her son in Scotland, embarked Custance and her infant son in the same ship, which she turned adrift. After floating about for five years, it was taken in tow by the Roman fleet on its return from Syria, and Custance was put under the charge of a Roman senator. It so happened that Alla was at Rome at the very time on a pilgrimage, met his wife, and they returned to Northumberland together.

This story is found in Gower, who probably took it from the French chronicle of Nicholas Trivet.

A similar story forms the outline of *Emdré* (3 syl.), a romance in Ritson's collection.

The knight murdering Hermegild, etc., resembles an incident in the French *Roman de la Violette*, the English metrical romance of *Le Bone Florence of Rome* (in Ritson), and also a tale in the *Gesta Romanorum*, 69.

Lawford (*Mr.*), the town clerk of Middlemas.—Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II.).

Lawrence (*Friar*), a Franciscan who undertakes to marry Romeo and Juliet. (See LAURENCE.)

Lawrence (*Tom*), alias "Tyburn Tom" or Tuck, a highwayman. (See LAURENCE.)—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

La Writ, a little wrangling French advocate.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Little French Lawyer* (1617).

Lawson (*Sandie*), landlord of the Spa hotel.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.).

Lawyers' Bags. In the Common Law bar, barristers' bags are either *red* or *dark blue*. "Red bags" are reserved for queen's counsel and serjeants, but a stuff-gownsmen may carry one "if presented with it by a 'silk.'" Only red bags may be taken into Common Law courts, blue ones must be carried no further than the robing-room. In Chancery courts the etiquette is not so strict.

Lay of the Last Minstrel. Ladye Margaret [Scott] of Branksome Hall, the "flower of Teviot," was beloved by baron Henry of Cranstown, but a deadly feud existed between the two families. One day, an elfin page allured ladye Margaret's brother (the heir of Branksome Hall) into a wood, where he fell into the hands of the Southerners. At the same time an army of 3000 English marched to Branksome Hall to take it, but hearing that Douglas, with 10,000 men, was on the march against them, the two chiefs agreed to decide the contest by single combat. The English champion was sir Richard Musgrave, the Scotch champion called himself sir William Deloraine. Victory fell to the Scotch, when it was discovered that "sir William Deloraine" was in reality lord Cranstown, who then claimed and received the hand of ladye Margaret as his reward.—Sir W. Scott, *Lay of the Last Minstrel* (1805).

Layers-over for Meddlers,

nothing that concerns you. Said to children when they want to know something which the person asked does not think proper to explain to them. A *layer-over* means "a whip," and a *layer-over for meddlers* means a "rod for the meddlesome."

Lazarillo, a humoursome varlet, who serves two masters, "don Felix" and Octavio. Lazarillo makes the usual quota of mistakes, such as giving letters and money to the wrong master; but it turns out that don Felix is donna Clara, the fiancée of Octavio, and so all comes right.—Jephson, *Two Strings to your Bow* (1792).

Joseph Munden (1758-1832) was the original "Lazarillo."—*Memoir of J. S. Munden* (1832).

Lazarillo de Tormes, the hero of a romance of roguery by don Diego de Mendo'za (1553). Lazarillo is a compound of poverty and pride, full of stratagems and devices. The "hidalgo" walks the streets (as he says) "like the duke of Arcos," but is occupied at home "to procure a crust of dry bread, and, having munched it, he is equally puzzled how to appear in public with due decorum. He fits out a ruffe so as to suggest the idea of a shirt, and so adjusts a cloak as to look as if there were clothes under it." We find him begging bread, "not for food," but simply for experiments. He eats it to see "if it is digestible and wholesome;" yet is he gay withal and always rakish.

Lazarus and Divès. Lazarus was a blotched beggar, who implored the aid of Divès. At death, Lazarus went to heaven, and Divès to hell, where he implored that the beggar might be suffered to bring him a drop of water to cool his lips withal.—*Luke* xvi. 19-31.

* * Lazarus is the only proper name given in any of the New Testament parables.

Lazy Lawrence of Lubber-land, the hero of a popular tale. He served the schoolmaster, the squire's cook, the farmer, and his own wife, all which was accounted treason in Lubber-land.

Lea, one of the "daughters of men," beloved by one of the "sons of God." The angel who loved her ranked with the least of the spirits of light, whose post around the throne was in the outermost circle. Sent to earth on a message, he saw Lea bathing, and fell in love with her; but Lea was so heavenly minded

that her only wish was to "dwell in purity and serve God in singleness of heart." Her angel lover, in the madness of his passion, told Lea the spell-word that gave him admittance into heaven. The moment Lea uttered it, her body became spiritual, rose through the air, and vanished from sight. On the other hand, the angel lost his ethereal nature, and became altogether earthly, like a child of clay.—T. Moore, *Loves of the Angels*, i. (1822).

Lead Apes in Hell, i.e. die an old maid.

And now Tatianthé, thou art all my care . . .
Pity that you, who's served so long and well,
Should die a virgin, and lead apes in hell.
Choose for yourself, dear girl, our empire round;
Your portion is twelve hundred thousand pound.
Carey, *Charon's boat on the Helios*.

League (The), a league formed at Péronne in 1576, to prevent the accession of Henri IV. to the throne of France, because he was of the reformed religion. This league was mainly due to the Guises. It is occasionally called "The Holy League;" but the "Holy League" strictly so called is quite another thing, and it is better not to confound different events by giving them the same name. (See LEAGUE, HOLY.)

League (The Achæan), B.C. 281-146. The old league consisted of the twelve Achæan cities confederated for self-defence from the remotest times. The league properly so called was formed against the Macedonians.

League (The Etolian), formed some three centuries B.C., when it became a formidable rival to the Macedonian monarchs and the Achæan League.

League (The Grey), 1424, called *Lia Grischa* or *Graubiünd*, from the grey homespun dress of the confederate peasants, the Grisons, in Switzerland. This league combined with the League Caddes (1401) and the League of the Ten Jurisdictions (1436), in a perpetual alliance in 1471. The object of these leagues was to resist domestic tyranny.

League (The Hanse or Hansentie), 1241-1680, a great commercial confederation of German towns, to protect their merchandise against the Baltic pirates, and defend their rights against the German barons and princes. It began with Hamburg and Lubeck, and was joined by Bremen, Bruges, Bergen, Novogorod, London, Cologne, Brunswick, Danzig; and, afterwards by Dunkerque, Anvers, Ostend,

Dordrecht, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, etc.; still later by Calais, Rouen, St. Malo, Bordeaux, Bayonne, Marseilles, Barcelona, Seville, Cadiz, and Lisbon; and lastly by Messina, Naples, etc.; in all eighty cities.

League (The Holy). Several leagues are so denominated, but that emphatically so called is the league of 1511 against Louis XII., formed by pope Julius II., Ferdinand "the Catholic," Henry VIII., the Venetians, and the Swiss. Gaston de Foix obtained a victory over the league at Ravenna in 1512, but died in the midst of his triumph.

League (The Solemn), 1638, formed in Scotland against the episcopal government of the Church.

League Caddes (The) or *Ligue de la Maison de Dieu* (1401), a confederation of the Grisons for the purpose of resisting domestic tyranny. (See LEAGUE, GREY.)

League of Augsburg (1686), a confederation of the house of Austria with Sweden, Saxony, Bavaria, the circles of Swabia and Franconia, etc., against Louis XIV. This league was the beginning of that war which terminated in the peace of Ryswick (1698).

League of Cambray (1508), formed by the emperor Maximilian I., Louis XII. of France, Ferdinand "the Catholic" and pope Julius II., against the republic of Venice.

League of Ratisbonne (1624), by the catholic powers of Germany against the progress of the Reformation.

League of Smalkalde (December 31, 1530), the protestant states of Germany leagued against Charles Quint. It was almost broken up by the victory obtained over it at Mühlberg in 1547.

League of Wurtzburg (1610), formed by the catholic states of Germany against the "Protestant Union" of Hail. Maximilian I. of Bavaria was at its head.

League of the Beggars (1560), a combination formed against the Inquisition in Flanders.

League of the Cities of Lombardy (1167), under the patronage of pope Alexander III., against Frederick Barbarossa emperor of Germany. In 1225, the cities combined against Frederick II. of Germany.

League of the Public Weal

(*Ligue du Bien Public*), 1464, a league between the dukes of Burgundy, Brittany, Bourbon, and other princes, against Louis XI. of France.

Leander (2. syl.), a young man of Abydos, who swam nightly across the Hellespont to visit his lady-love, Hero a priestess of Sestos. One night he was drowned in his attempt, and Hero leaped into the Hellespont and died also.

The story is told by Musæus in his poem called *Hero and Leander*. Schiller has made it the subject of a ballad.

* * Lord Byron and lieutenant Ekenhead repeated the feat of Leander, and accomplished it in 1 hr. 10 min.; the distance (allowing for drifting) would be about four miles.

A young native of St. Croix, in 1817, swam across the Sound in 2 hr. 10 min., the distance being six miles.

Captain Webb, August 21, 1875, swam from Dover to Calais in 22 hr. 40 min., the distance being thirty miles, including drifting.

Leander, a young Spanish scholar, smitten with Leonora, a maiden under the charge of don Diego, and whom the don wished to make his wife. The young scholar disguised himself as a minstrel to amuse Mungo the slave, and with a little flattery and a few gold pieces lulled the vigilance of Ursula the duenna, and gained admittance to the lady. As the lovers were about to elope, don Diego unexpectedly returned; but being a man of 60, and, what is more, a man of sense, he at once perceived that Leander was a more suitable husband for Leonora than himself, and accordingly sanctioned their union and gave the bride a handsome dowry.—J. Bickerstaff, *The Padlock*.

Leandra, daughter of an opulent Spanish farmer, who eloped with Vincent de la Rosa, a heartless adventurer, who robbed her of all her money, jewels, and other valuables, and then left her to make her way home as best she could. Leandra was placed in a convent till the scandal had blown over.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, l. iv. 20 ("The Goat-herd's Story," 1605).

Léandre (2 syl.), son of Géronte (2 syl.). During the absence of his father, he fell in love with Zerbinette, whom he supposed to be a young gipsy, but who was in reality the daughter of Argante (2 syl.) his father's friend. Some gipsies had stolen the child when only four

years old, and required £30 for her ransom—a sum of money which Scapin contrived to obtain from Léandre's father under false pretences. When Géronte discovered that his son's bride was the daughter of his friend Argante, he was quite willing to excuse Scapin for the deceit practised on him.—Molière, *Les Fourberies de Scapin* (1671).

(In Otway's version of this comedy, called *The Cheats of Scapin*, Léandre is Anglicized into "Leander;" Géronte is called "Gripe;" Zerbinette is "Lucia;" Argante is "Thrifty;" and the sum of money is £200.)

Léandre, the lover of Lucinde daughter of Géronte (2 syl.). Being forbidden the house, Lucinde pretended to be dumb, and Léandre, being introduced in the guise of an apothecary, effects a cure by "pills matrimoniacs."—Molière, *Le Médecin Malgré Lui* (1666).

Lean'dro, a gentleman who wantonly loves Amaranta (the wife of Bartolus a covetous lawyer).—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Spanish Curate* (1622).

Lean'dro the Fair (*The Exploits and Adventures of*), part of the series called *Le Roman des Romains*, pertaining to "Amadis of Gaul." This part was added by Pedro de Lujan.

Lear, mythical king of Britain, son of Bladud. He had three daughters, and when four score years old, wishing to retire from the active duties of sovereignty, resolved to divide his kingdom between them in proportion to their love. The two older said they loved him more than their tongue could express, but Cordelia the youngest said she loved him as it became a daughter to love her father. The old king, displeased with her answer, disinherited Cordelia, and divided his kingdom between the other two, with the condition that each alternately, month by month, should give him a home, with a suite of a hundred knights. He spent the first month with his eldest daughter, who showed him scant hospitality. Then going to the second, she refused to entertain so large a suite; whereupon the old man would not enter her house, but spent the night abroad in a storm. When Cordelia, who had married the king of France, heard of this, she brought an army over to dethrone her sisters, but was taken prisoner and died in jail. In the mean time, the elder sister (Goneril) first poisoned her younger sister from jealousy, and after-

wards put an end to her own life. Lear also died.—Shakespeare, *King Lear* (1605).

(The best performers of "king Lear" were David Garrick (1716-1779) and W. C. Macready (1798-1878). The stage *Lear* is a corrupt version by Nahum Tate (Tate and Brady); as the stage *Richard III.* is Colley Cibber's travesty.)

* * Percy, in his *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*, has a ballad about "King Leir and His Three Daughters" (series I. ii.).

The story is given by Geoffrey of Monmouth, in his *British History*. Spenser has introduced the tale in his *Faery Queen* (ii. 10).

Camden tells a similar story of Ina the king of the West Saxons (*Remains*, 306). See *Gesta Romanorum*, Introd. xxxix.

Lear (King),—Shakespeare's drama, first printed in quarto (1608), is founded on *The True Chronicle History of King Leir and His Three Daughters, Gonorill, Ragan, and Cordelia* (1605).

Learned (*The*), Coloman king of Hungary (*, 1095-1114).

Learned Blacksmith (*The*), Elihu Burritt, the linguist (1811-1879).

Learned Painter (*The*), Charles Lebrun, noted for the accuracy of his costumes (1619-1690).

Learned Tailor (*The*), Henry Wild of Norwich, who mastered, while he worked at his trade, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Chaldaic, Syriac, Persian, and Arabic (1684-1734).

Learned Theban (*A*), a guesser of riddles or dark sayings; in allusion to Œdipus king of Thebes, who solved the riddle of the Sphinx.

I'll talk a word with this same learned Theban.
Shakespeare, *King Lear*, act III, sc. 4 (1605).

Leather-stocking, the nickname of Natty Bumppo, a half-savage and half-Christian chevalier of American wild life. He re-appears and closes his career in *The Prairie*.—F. Cooper, *The Pioneers*.

Leather-stockings stands half-way between savage and civilized life. He has the freshness of nature and the first-fruit of Christianity; the seed dropped into vigorous soil. These are the elements of one of the most original characters in fiction.—Dwight.

Le Caestre, the indulgent father of Mirabel "the wild goose."—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Wild-goose Chase* (1652).

L'Eclair (*Philippe*), orderly of captain Florian. L'Eclair is a great boaster, who masks his brag under the guise of modesty. He pays his court to Rosabelle, the lady's-maid of lady Geraldine.—W. Dimond, *The Foundling of the Forest*.

Led Captain (*A*), an obsequious person, who styles himself "Captain;" and, out of cupboard love, dances attendance on the master and mistress of a house.

Mr Wagg, the celebrated wit, and a led captain and trencherman of my lord Steyne, was caused by the ladies to make the assault.—Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, II. (1848).

Lee (*Sir Henry*), an officer in attendance at Greenwich Palace.—Sir W. Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Lee (*Sir Henry*), an old royalist, and head-ranger of Woodstock Forest.

Alice Lee, daughter of the old knight. She marries Markham Everard.

Colonel Albert Lee, her brother, the friend of Charles II.—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Leek, worn on St. David's Day. The general tale is that king Cadwallader, in 640, gained a complete victory over the Saxons by the special interposition of St. David, who ordered the Britons to wear leeks in their caps, that they might recognize each other. The Saxons, for want of some common cognizance, often mistook friends for foes. Drayton gives another version: He says the saint lived in the valley Ewias (2 syl.), situate between the Hatterill Hills, in Monmouthshire. It was here "that reverend British saint to contemplation lived,"

... and did so truly fast.
As he did only drink what crystal Hodney yields,
And fed upon the leeks he gathered in the fields.
In memory of whom, in each town yet,
The Welshmen, on his day (March 1) that sacred herb do wear.

Polydoron, iv. (1612).

Lefevre (*Lieutenant*), a poor officer dying from want and sickness. His pathetic story is told by Sterne, in a novel called *The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy* (1759).

"Mr. Fulmer, I have borrowed a book from your shop. 'Tis the sixth volume of my deceased friend, Tristram... The divine story of Lefevre, which makes part of this book, ... does honour, not to its author only, but to human nature."—Cumberland, *The West Indian*, II. 1.

Legend (*Sir Sampson*), a foolish, testy, prejudiced, and obstinate old man, between 50 and 60. His favourite oath is "Odd!" He tries to disinherit his elder son Valentine, for his favourite son Ben, a sailor; and he fancies Angelica

is in love with him, when she only intends to fool him.

He says: "I know the length of the emperor of China's foot, have kissed the Great Mogul's slipper, and have rid a-bunting upon an elephant with the chain of Tartary. — W. Congreve, *Love for Love*, II (1695).

"Sir Sampson Legend" is such another lying, overbearing character, but he does not come up to "sir Epilogue Manmon" [Ben Jonson, *The Alchemist*]—G. Lamb.

Legend (The Golden), a semi-dramatic poem by Longfellow, taken from an old German tale by Hartmann von der Aue [Our], called *Poor Henry* (1851). Hartmann was one of the minnesingers, and lived in the twelfth century. (See HENRY, POOR.)

Legend of Montrose, a novel by sir W. Scott (1819). This brief, imperfect story contains one of Scott's best characters, the redoubted Rittmaster, Dugald Dalgetty, a combination of cold-blooded and pedantic student of Mareschal College, Aberdeen.

Legends (Golden), a collection of monkish legends, in Latin, by Jacob de Voragine or Varagine, born at Varagine, in Genoa. He wrote *Legenda Sancta*, which was so popular that it was called "Legenda Aurea" (1230-1298).

Legion of Honour, an order of merit, instituted by Napoleon I. when "first consul," in 1802. The undress badges are, for:

Chevaliers, a bow of red ribbon in the button-hole of their coat, to which a medal is attached.

Officers, a rosette of red ribbon, etc., with medal.

Commanders, a collar-ribbon.

Grand-officers, a broad ribbon under the waistcoat.

Grand-cross, a broad ribbon, with a star on the breast, and a jewel-cross pendent.

* * Napoleon III. instituted a lower degree than *Chevalier*, called *McBulle Militaire*, distinguished by a yellow ribbon.

Legree, a slave-dealer and hideous villain, brutalized by slave-dealing and slave-driving.—Mrs. Beecher Stowe, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1853).

Leicester (The earl of), in the court of queen Elizabeth.

The countess of Leicester (born Amy Robsart), but previously betrothed to Edmund Tressilian.—Sir W. Scott, *Kennilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Leigh (Aurora), the heroine and title

of a poem by Mrs. Browning. The design of this poem is to show the noble aim of true art.

Leila, the young Turkish child rescued by don Juan at the siege of Ismail (canto viii. 93-102). She went with him to St. Petersburg, and then he brought her to England. As *Don Juan* was never completed, the future history of Leila has no sequel.

at his side
Sat little Leila, who survived the parties
He made against Cossack sabres, in the wide
Slaughter of Ismail.

Byron, *Don Juan*, x 51 (1824)

Leila (2 syl.), the beautiful slave of the caliph Hassan. She falls in love with "the Giaour" [djow'ur], flees from the seraglio, is overtaken, and cast into the sea.

Her eyes' dark charm 'twere vain to tell;
But gaze on that of the gazelle—
It will amaze thy fancy well

Byron, *The Giaour* (1813).

Leilah, the Oriental type of female loveliness, chastity, and impassioned affection. Her love for Mejnūn, in Mohammedan romance, is held in much the same light as that of the bride for the bridegroom in Solomon's song, or Cupid and Psyché among the Greeks.

When he sang the loves of Mejnūn and Leilah [sic]
Tears incessantly overflowed the cheeks of his auditors.
—W. Beckford, *Vathek* (1786)

Leipsic. *So-and-so was my Leipsic*, my fall, my irrevocable disaster, my ruin; referring to the battle of Leipsic (October, 1813), in which Napoleon I. was defeated and compelled to retreat. This was the "beginning of his end."

Juan was my Moscow [turning point], and Valero (2 syl.)
My Leipsic.

Byron, *Don Juan*, xi 55 (1824).

L. E. L., initialism of Letitia Elizabeth Landon (afterwards Mrs. Maclean), poetess (1802-1838).

Lela Marien, the Virgin Mary.

In my childhood, my father kept a slave, who, in my own tongue [Arabic], instructed me in the Christian worship, and informed me of many things of Lela Marien.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I iv 10 (1605)

Le'lia, a cunning, wanton widow, with whom Julio is in love.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Captain* (1613).

Lélie (2 syl.), a young man engaged to Célie daughter of Gorgibus; but Gorgibus insists that his daughter shall give up Lélie for Valère, a much richer man. Célie faints on hearing this, and drops the miniature of Lélie, which is picked up by Sganarelle's wife. Sganarelle finds it, and, supposing it to be a

lover of his wife, takes possession of it, and recognizes Lélie as the living original. Lélie asks how he came by it, is told he took it from his wife, and concludes that he means Cécile. He accuses her of infidelity in the presence of Sganarelle, and the whole mystery is cleared up.—Molière, *Sganarelle* (1660).

Lélie, an inconsequential, light-headed, but gentlemanly coxcomb.—Molière, *L'Etourdi* (1653).

Le'man (Lake), the lake of Geneva; called in Latin *Lemannus*.

Lake Lemman wooed me with its crystal face,
The mirror where the stars and mountains view
The stillness of their aspect in each true
Its clear depth yields of their far height and hue
Byron, *Childe Harold*, hl. 68 (1816).

Lemnian Deed (A), one of unparalleled cruelty and barbarity. This Greek phrase owes its origin to the legend that the Lemnian women rose one night, and put to death every man and male child in the island.

On another occasion they slew all the men and all the children born of Athenian parents.

Lenore, a name which Edgar Poe has introduced in two of his poems; one called *The Raven*, and the other called *Lenore* (1811-1849).

Lenore, the heroine of Bürger's ballad of that name, in which a spectral lover appears after death to his mistress, and carries her on horseback behind him to the graveyard, where their marriage is celebrated amid a crew of howling goblins. Based on a Dutch ballad.

* * *The Suffolk Miracle* is an old English ballad of like character.

Lenormand (Mlle.), a famous *tirreux de cartes*. She was a squat, fussy, little old woman, with a gnarled and knotted visage, and an imperturbable eye. She wore her hair cut short and parted on one side, like that of a man; dressed in an odd-looking *casaquin*, embroidered and frogged like the jacket of an hussar; and snuffed continually. This was the little old woman whom Napoleon I. regularly consulted before setting out on a campaign. Mlle. Lenormand foretold to Josephine her divorce; and when Murat King of Naples visited her in disguise, she gave him the cards to cut, and he cut four times in succession *le grand pendu* (king of diamonds); whereupon Mlle. rose and said, "La séance est terminée; c'est dix louis pour les

rois;" pocketed the fee, and left the room taking snuff.

(In cartomancy, *le grand pendu* signifies that the person to which it is dealt, or who cuts it, will die by the hands of the executioner. See *GRAND PENDU*.)

Lent (Galeazzo's), a form of torture devised by Galeazzo Visconti, calculated to prolong the victim's life for forty days.

Len'ville (2 syl.), first tragedian at the Portsmouth Theatre. When Nicholas Nickleby joined the company, Mr. Len'ville was jealous, and attempted to pull his nose; but Nicholas pulled the nose of Mr. Len'ville instead.—C. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838).

Leodegrance or *LEODOGRAN*, king of Camelyard, father of Guinevere (king Arthur's wife). Uther the pendragon gave him the famous Round Table, which would seat 150 knights (pt. i. 45); and when Arthur married Guinevere, Leodegrance gave him the table and 100 knights as a wedding gift (pt. i. 45). The table was made by Merlin, and each seat had on it the name of the knight to whom it belonged. One of the seats was called the "Siege Perilous," because no one could sit on it without "peril of his life" except sir Galahad the virtuous and chaste, who accomplished the quest of the holy grail.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur* (1470).

Leodegran, the King of Cameliard [sic],
Had one fair daughter and none other child;
And she was fairest of all flesh on earth,
Guinevere, and in her his one delight.

Tennyson, *Coming of Arthur*.

Le'oline (3 syl.), one of the male attendants of Dionysia wife of Cleon governor of Tarsus, and employed by his mistress to murder Marina, the orphan daughter of prince Pericles, who had been committed to her charge to bring up. Leoline took Marina to the shore with this view, when some pirates seized her, and sold her at Metali'né for a slave. Leoline told his mistress that the orphan was dead, and Dionysia raised a splendid sepulchre to her memory.—Shakespeare, *Pericles Prince of Tyro* (1608).

Leon, son of Constantine the Greek emperor. Amon and Beatrice, the parents of Bradamant, promise to him their daughter Bradamant in marriage; but the lady is in love with Rogero. When Leon discovers this attachment, he withdraws his suit, and Bradamant mar-

rias Rogero.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Leon, the hero who rules Margaritta his wife wisely, and wins her esteem and wifely obedience. Margaritta is a wealthy Spanish heiress, who married in order to indulge in wanton intrigues more freely. She selected Leon because he was supposed to be a milksop whom she could bend to her will; but no sooner is she married than Leon acts with manly firmness and determination, but with great affection also. Hewins the esteem of every one, and Margaritta becomes a loving, devoted, virtuous, and obedient wife.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *Rule a Wife and Have a Wife* (1640).

Edward Kynaston (1619-1687) executed the part of "Leon" with a determined manliness, well worth the best actor's imitation. He had a piercing eye, and a quick, imperious vivacity of voice.—Colley Cibber.

Leonard, a real scholar, forced for daily bread to keep a common school.—Crabbe, *Borough*, xxiv. (1810).

Leonardo [GONZAGA], duke of Mantua. Travelling in Switzerland, an avalanche fell on him, and he was nursed through a severe illness by Mariana the daughter of a Swiss burgher, and they fell in love with each other. On his return home, he was entrapped by brigands, and kept prisoner for two years. Mariana, seeking him, went to Mantua, where count Florio fell in love with her, and obtained her guardian's consent to their union; but Mariana refused to comply. The case was referred to the duke (Ferrardo), who gave judgment in favour of the count. Leonardo happened to be present, and, throwing off his disguise, assumed his rank as duke, and married Mariana; but, being called away to the camp, left Ferrardo regent. Ferrardo laid a most villainous scheme to prove Mariana guilty of adultery with Julian St. Pierre; but Leonardo refused to credit her guilt. Julian turned out to be her brother, exposed the whole plot, and amply vindicated Mariana of the slightest indiscretion.—S. Knowles, *The Wife* (1883).

Leona'to, governor of Messina, father of Hero, and uncle of Beatrice.—Shakespeare, *Much Ado about Nothing* (1600).

Leonesse (3 syl.), **LEONNESSE**, **LEONNAIS**, **LEONÊS**, **LEONNOYS**, **LYONNOYA**, etc., a mythical country belonging to Cornwall, supposed to have been sunk

under the sea since the time of king Arthur. It is very frequently mentioned in the Arthurian romances.

Leonidas of Modern Greece, Marco Bozzaris, a Greek patriot, who, with 1200 men, put to rout 4000 Turco-Albanians, at Kerpenisi, but was killed in the attack (1823). He was buried at Mesolonghi.

Le'onine (3 syl.), servant to Dionyza.—Shakespeare, *Pericles Prince of Tyre* (1608).

Leonine Verse. So called from Leonius, a canon of the church of St. Victor, in Paris, in the twelfth century, who first composed them. It is a verse with a rhyme in the middle, as:

Pepper is black, though it hath a good smack.
Eat avis in dextra melior quam quatuor extra.

Leonnoys or **Leonesse** (q.v.), a country once joining Cornwall, but now sunk in the sea full forty fathoms deep. Sir Tristram was born in Leonês or Leonnoys, and is always called a Cornish knight.

* * Tennyson calls the word "Lyonnesse," but sir T. Malory "Leonês."

Leo'no's Head (or *Liono's Head*), Porto Leone, the ancient Piræus. So called from a huge lion of white marble, removed by the Venetians to their arsenal.

The wandering stranger near the port describes
A milk-white lion of stupendous size.

Of antique marble.—hence the haven's name,
Unknown to modern natives whence it came.

Falconer, *The Shipwreck*, iii. 3 (1756).

Léonor, sister of Isabelle, an orphan; brought up by Ariste (2 syl.) according to his notions of training a girl to make him a good wife. He put her on her honour, tried to win her confidence and love, gave her all the liberty consistent with propriety and social etiquette, and found that she loved him, and made him a fond and faithful wife. (See *ISABELLE*.)—Molière, *L'École des Maris* (1661).

Leono'ra, the usurping queen of Aragon, betrothed to Bertran a prince of the blood-royal, but in love with Torrismond general of the forces. It turns out that Torrismond is son and heir of Sancho the deposed king. Sancho is restored, and Torrismond marries Leonora.—Dryden, *The Spanish Fryar* (1680).

Leono'ra, betrothed to don Carlos, but don Carlos resigned her to don Alonzo.

to whom she proved a very tender and loving wife. Zanga the Moor, out of revenge, poisoned the mind of Alonzo against his wife, by insinuating her criminal love for don Carlos. Out of jealousy, Alonzo had his friend put to death, and Leonora, knowing herself suspected, put an end to her life.—Edward Young, *The Revenge* (1721).

Leonora, the daughter of poor parents, who struck the fancy of don Diego. The don made a compact with her parents to take her home with him and place her under a duenna for three months, to ascertain if her temper was as sweet as her face was pretty, and at the expiration of that time, either to return her spotless or to make her his wife. At the end of three months, don Diego (a man of 60) goes to arrange for the marriage, locking his house and garden, as he supposes, securely; but Leander, a young student, smitten with Leonora, makes his way into the house, and is about to elope with her when the don returns. Like a man of sense, don Diego at once sees the suitability of the match, consents to the union of the young people, and even settles a marriage portion on Leonora, his ward if not his wife.—I. Bickerstaff, *The Padlock*.

Leonora, betrothed to Ferdinand a fiery young Spaniard (jealous of donna Clara, who has assumed boy's clothes for a time). Ferdinand despises the "ambitious coxcomb," and calls his rival "a vile compound of fringe, lace, and powder."—Jephson, *Two Strings to your Bow* (1792).

Leonora, the heroine of Miss Edgeworth's novel of the same name. The object of the tale is to make the reader feel what is good, and desirous of being so (1806).

Leonora, wife of Fernando Florestan a State prisoner in Seville. In order to effect her husband's release, she assumed the attire of a man, and the name of Fidelio. In this disguise she entered the service of Rocco the jailer, and Marcellina the jailer's daughter fell in love with her. Pizarro, the governor of the prison, resolving to assassinate Fernando Florestan, sent Rocco and Fidelio to dig his grave in the prison-cell. When Pizarro descended to perpetrate the deed of blood, Fidelio drew a pistol on him; and the minister of state, arriving at this crisis, ordered the prisoner to be released.

Leonora (Fidelio) was allowed to unlock her husband's chains, and Pizarro's revenge came to naught.—Beethoven, *Fidelio* (an opera, 1791).

Leonora, a princess, who falls in love with Manrico, the supposed son of Azucena a gipsy, but in reality the son of Garzia (brother of the conte di Luna). The conte di Luna entertains a base passion for the princess, and, getting Manrico into his power, is about to kill him, when Leonora intercedes, and promises to give herself to the count if he will spare his nephew's life. The count consents; but while he goes to release Manrico, Leonora kills herself by sucking poison from a ring, and Manrico dies also.—Verdi, *Il Trovatore* (an opera, 1853).

Leonora (The History of), an episode in the novel of *Joseph Andrews*, by Fielding (1742).

Leonora [D'ESTE] (2 syl.), sister of Alfonso II. reigning duke of Ferrara. The poet Tasso conceived a violent passion for this princess, but "she knew it not or viewed it with disdain." Leonora never married, but lived with her eldest sister, Lauretta duchess of Urbino, who was separated from her husband. The episode of Sophronia and Olindo (*Jerusalem Delivered*, ii.) is based on this love incident. The description of Sophronia is that of Leonora, and her ignorance of Olindo's love points to the poet's unregarded devotion.

But thou . . . shalt have
One-half the laurel which o'er shades my grave . . .
Yes, Leonora, it shall be our fate
To be entwined for ever,—but too late.

Byron, *The Lament of Tasso* (1817).

Leonora de Guzman, the "favourite" of Alfonso XI. of Castile. • Ferdinand, not knowing that she was the king's mistress, fell in love with her; and Alfonso, to reward Ferdinand's services, gave her to him in marriage. No sooner was this done, than the bridegroom learned the character of his bride, rejected her with scorn, and became a monk. Leonora became a novice in the same convent, obtained her husband's forgiveness, and died.—Donizetti, *La Favorita* (an opera, 1842).

Leontes (3 syl.), king of Sicily. He invited his old friend Polixenes king of Bohemia to come and stay with him, but became so jealous of him that he commanded Camillo to poison him. Instead of doing so, Camillo warned

Polixenés of his danger, and fled with him to Bohemia. The rage of Leontés was now unbounded, and he cast his wife Hermione into prison, where she gave birth to a daughter. The king ordered the infant to be cast out on a desert shore, and then brought his wife to a public trial. Hermione fainted in court, the king had her removed, and Paulina soon came to announce that the queen was dead. Ultimately, the infant daughter was discovered under the name of Perdita, and was married to Florizel the son of Polixenés. Hermione was also discovered to the king in a *ta'lecauriant*, and the joy of Leontés was complete.—Shakespeare, *The Winter's Tale* (1604).

Leon'tius, a brave but merry old soldier.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Humorous Lieutenant* (1647).

Le'opold, a sea-captain, enamoured of Hippolyta, a rich lady wantonly in love with Arnoldo. Arnoldo, however, is contracted to the chaste Zeno'cia, who is basely pursued by the governor count Clodio.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Custom of the Country* (1647).

Leopold, archduke of Austria, a crusader who arrested Richard I. on his way home from the Holy Land.—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.).

Leopold, nicknamed *Peu-à-peu* by George IV. Stein, speaking of Leopold's vacillating conduct in reference to the Greek throne, says of him: "He has no colour," i.e. no fixed plan of his own, but only reflects the colour of those around him; in other words, he is "blown about by every wind."

Lepol'emo (*The Exploits and Adventures of*), part of the series called *Le Roman des Romains*, pertaining to "Amadis of Gaul." This part was added by Pedro de Lujan.

Leporello, in *The Libertine*, by Shadwell (1676).

The following advertisement from *Liston* appeared in June, 1817:—

"My benefit takes place this evening at Covent Garden Theatre, and I doubt not will be splendidly attended. I shall perform 'Pegru' in 'The Slave,' and 'Leporello' in 'The Libertine.' In the delineation of these arduous characters I shall display much feeling and discrimination, together with great taste in my dresses and elegance of manner. The audiences will be delighted, and will testify their approbation by rapturous applause. When, in addition to my professional merits, regard is had to the loveliness of my person and the fascination of my face, . . . there can be no doubt that this announcement will secure the attention it deserves."—*J. Liston*.

Leporello, the valet of Don Giovanni.—Mozart, *Don Giovanni* (an opera, 1787).

Lermites and Martafax, two rats that conspired against the White Cat.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("The White Cat," 1682).

Lesbia, the poetic name given by the poet Catullus to his favourite lady Clodia.

Lesbian Kiss (A), an immodest kiss. The ancient Lesbians were noted for their licentiousness, and hence to "Lesbianize" became synonymous with licentious sexual indulgence, and "Lesbia" meant a harlot.

Lesbian Poets (*The*), Terpander, Alcæus, Ari'on, and the poetess Sappho.

Lesbian Rule, squaring the rule from the act, and not the act from the rule; like correcting a sun-dial by a clock, and not the clock by the sun-dial. A Jesuit excuse for doing or not doing as inclination dictates.

Lesley (*Captain*), a friend of captain M'Intyre.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Leslie (*General*), a parliamentary leader.—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.).

Lesly (*Ludovic*), surnamed *Le Balafre*, an old archer in the Scotch guard of Louis XI. of France. Uncle of Quentin Durward.—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

Lesurques (*Jerome*), a solicitor, who, being in greatly reduced circumstances, holds the White Lion inn, unknown to his son (act i. 2).

Joseph Lesurques (2 syl.), son of the solicitor, and father of Julie. He is so like Dubosc the highwayman, that he is accused of robbing the night-mail from Lyons, and murdering the courier.

Julie Lesurques, daughter of Joseph Lesurques, in love with Didier. When her father is imprisoned, she offers to release Didier from his engagement; but he remains loyal throughout.—Edward Stirling, *The Courier of Lyons* (1852).

Le'the (2 syl.), one of the five rivers of hell. The word means "forgetfulness." The other rivers are Styx, Ach'eron, Cocytus, and Phleg'ethon. Dante makes Lethé the boundary between purgatory and paradise.

Far off from these [four] a slow and silent stream,
Lethé, the river of oblivion, rolls
Her watery labyrinth, whereof who drinks
Forthwith his former state and being forgets—
Forgets both joy and grief, pleasure and pain.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, l. 885, etc. (1666)

Lethean Dew, that which produces a dreamy languor and obliviousness of the troubles of life. Lethé personified oblivion in Grecian mythology, and the soul, at the death of the body, drank of the river Lethé that it might carry into the world of shadows no remembrance of earth and its concerns.

The soul with tender luxury you [the Muses] fill,
And o'er the senses Lethean dews distill
Falconer, *The Shipwreck*, III. 4 (1766).

Letters (*Greek*). Cadmus, the Phœnician, introduced sixteen; Simonidēs and Epicharmos (the poets) introduced six or eight others; but there is the greatest diversity upon what letters, or how many, are to be attributed to them. Aristotle says Epicharmos introduced θ, χ; others ascribe to him ε, η, ψ, ω. Dr. Smith, in his *Classical Dictionary*, tells us Simonidēs introduced "the long vowels and double letters" (η, ω, θ, χ, φ, ψ). Lemprière, under "CADMUS," ascribes to him θ, ζ, φ, χ; and under "SIMONIDES," η, ω, ε, ψ. Others maintain that the Simonidēs' letters are η, ω, ζ, ψ.

Letters (*Father of*), François I. of France, *Pere des Lettres* (1494, 1515-1547). Lorenzo de' Medici, "the Magnificent" (1448-1492).

Letters of the Sepulchre, the laws made by Godfrey and the patriarchs of the court of Jerusalem. There were two codes, one respecting the privileges of the nobles, and the other respecting the rights and duties of burghers. These codes were laid up in a coffer with the treasures of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

Leuca'dia's Rock, a promontory, the south extremity of the island Leucas or Leucadia, in the Ionian Sea. Sappho leapt from this rock when she found her love for Pha'on unrequited. At the annual festival of Apollo, a criminal was hurled from Leucadia's Rock into the sea; and birds of various sorts were attached to him, in order to break his fall, and if he was not killed he was set free. The leap from this rock is called "The Lovers' Leap."

All these may leap who rather would be neuter
(Leucadia's Rock still overlooks the wave).
Byron, *Don Juan*, II. 905 (1819)

Leucippe (3 syl.), wife of Menippus; a bawd who caters for king Antigonus, who, although an old man, indulges in the amorous follies of a youth.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Humorous Lieutenant* (1647).

Leucothœa, once called "Ino." Athamas son of Æolus had by her two sons, one of whom was named Melicertēs. Athamas being driven mad, Ino and Melicertēs threw themselves into the sea; Ino became Leucothœa, and Melicertēs became Palæmon or Portunus the god of ports or strands. Leucothœa means the "white goddess," and is used for "Matuta" or the dawn, which precedes sunrise, i.e. Aurora.

By Leucothœa's lovely hands,
And her son that rules the strands.
Milton, *Comus*, 875 (1634).

To resolute the world with sacred light,
Leucothœa naked, and with fresh dews embalmed
The earth.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, XI. 135 (1665).

Lev'ant Wind (*The*), the east wind, from *levant* ("the sunrise"). Ponent is the west wind, or wind from the sunset.

Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent winds.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, x. 704 (1665).

Leven (*The cart of*), a parliamentary leader.—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.).

Leviathan of Literature (*The*), Dr. Samuel Johnson (1709-1784).

Levites (*The*), in Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*, means the nonconformist ministers expelled by the Act of Conformity (1681-2).

Levitt (*Frank*), a highwayman.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Lewis (*Don*), brother of Antônio, and uncle of Carlos the bookworm, of whom he is dotingly fond. Don Lewis is no scholar himself, but he adores scholarship. He is headstrong and testy, simple-hearted and kind.

John Quick's great parts were "don Lewis," "Tony Lumpkin," and "Bob Acres" [1743-1831]—*Records of a Stage Veteran*.

* * * "Tony Lumpkin" in *She Stoops to Conquer* (Goldsmith); "Bob Acres" in *The Rivals* (Sheridan).

Lew's (*Lord*), father of Angeli'na.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Elder Brother* (1637).

Lewis (*Matthew Gregory*), generally called "Monk Lewis," from his romance *The Monk* (1794). His best-known verses are the ballads of *Alonzo the Brave* and *Bill Jones*. He also wrote a drama entitled *Timour the Tartar* (1775-1818).

Oh! wonder-working Lewis! Monk or bard,
Who thin would make Parnassus a churchyard!
Lo! wreaths of yew, not laurel, bind thy brow;
Thy Muse a sprite, Apollo's sexton thou.
Byron, *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (1809).

Lewis Baboon. Louis XIV. of France is so called by Dr. Arbuthnot in his *History of John Bull*. Baboon is a pun on the word *Bourbon*, specially appropriate to this royal "posture-master" (1712).

Lewkner's Lane (London), now called Charles Street, Drury Lane; always noted for its "soiled doves."

The nymphs of chaste Diana's train.
The same with those in Lewkner's Lane
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, III. 1 (1678).

Lew'some (2 syl.), a young surgeon and general practitioner. He forms the acquaintance of Jonas Chuzzlewit, and supplies him with the poison which he employs.—C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1844).

Lewson, a noble, honest character. He is in love with Charlotte Beverley, and marries her, although her brother has gambled away all her fortune.—Edward Moore, *The Gamester* (1753).

Leycippes and Clitophonta, a romance in Greek, by Achilles Tatius, in the fifth century; borrowed largely from the *Theagenēs and Chariclea* of Heliodorus bishop of Trikka.

Liar (*The*), a farce by Samuel Foote (1761). John Wilding, a young gentleman fresh from Oxford, has an extraordinary propensity for romancing. He invents the most marvellous tales, utterly regardless of truth, and thereby involves both himself and others in endless perplexities. He pretends to fall in love with a Miss Grantam, whom he accidentally meets, and, wishing to know her name, is told it is Godfrey, and that she is an heiress. Now it so happens that his father wants him to marry the real Miss Grantam, and, in order to avoid so doing, he says he is already married to a Miss Sibthorpe. He afterwards tells his father he invented this tale because he really wished to marry Miss Godfrey. When Miss Godfrey is introduced, he does not know her, and while in this perplexity a woman enters, who declares she is his wife, and that her maiden name was Sibthorpe. Again he is dumfounded, declares he never saw her in his life, and rushes out, exclaiming, "All the world is gone mad, and is in league against me!"

* * The plot of this farce is from the Spanish. It had been already taken by Corneille in *Le Menteur* (1642), and by Steele in his *Lying Lover* (1704).

Liar (*The*), Al Aswad; also called "The Impostor," and "The Weathercock." He set himself up as a prophet against Mahomet; but frequently changed his creed.

Mosilma was also called "The Liar." He wrote a letter to Mahomet, which began thus: "From Mosilma prophet of Allah, to Mahomet prophet of Allah;" and received an answer beginning thus: "From Mahomet the prophet of Allah, to Mosilma the Liar."

Liars (*The Prince of*), Ferdinand Mendez Pinto, a Portuguese traveller, whose narratives deal so much in the marvellous that Cervantes dubbed him "The Prince of Liars." He is alluded to in the *Tattler* as a man "of infinite adventure and unbounded imagination."

Sir John Mandeville is called "The Lying Traveller" (1300-1372).

Liban'iel (4 syl.), the guardian angel of Philip the apostle.—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, iii. (1748).

Libeo'chio, the *ventus Lyb'icus* or south-west wind; called in Latin *A'fer*. The word occurs in *Paradise Lost*, x. 706 (1665).

Liberator (*The*). Daniel O'Connell was so called because he was the leader of the Irish party, which sought to sever Ireland from England. Also called "The Irish Agitator" (1776-1847).

Simon Bolivar, who established the independence of Peru, is so called by the Peruvians (1785-1831).

Liberator of the New World (*The*), Dr. Franklin (1706-1790).

Liberty (*Goddess of*). On December 20, 1793, the French installed the worship of reason for the worship of God, and M. Chaumette induced Mdle. Malliard, an actress, to personify the "goddess of Liberty." She was borne in a palanquin, dressed with buskins, a Phrygian cap, and a blue chlamys over a white tunic. Being brought to Notre Dame, she was placed on the high altar, and a huge candle was placed behind her. Mdle. Malliard lighted the candle, to signify that liberty frees the mind from darkness, and is the "light of the world;" then M. Chaumette fell on his knees to her and offered incense as to a god.

Liberty (*The goddess of*). The statue so called, placed over the entrance of the Palais Royal, represented Mde. Tallien.

Liberty Hall. Square, Hardcastle

says to young Marlow and Hastings, when they mistake his house for an "inn," and give themselves airs, "This is Liberty Hall, gentlemen; you may do just as you please here."—Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer*, i. 2 (1773).

Libitina, the goddess who presides over funerals, and hence in Latin an undertaker is called *libitina'rius*.

He brought two physicians to visit me, who, by their appearance, seemed serious ministers of the goddess Libitina.—Lange, *Six Seas*, ix. 8 (1738).

Library (*St. Victor's*), in Paris. Joseph Scaliger says "it had absolutely nothing in it but trash and rubbish." Rabelais gives a long list of its books, amongst which may be mentioned the *Tumbrel of Salvation*, the *Pomegranate of Vice*, the *Henbane of Bishops*, the *Mustard-pot of Penance*, the *Crucible of Contemplation*, the *Goad of Wine*, the *Spur of Cheese*, the *Cobbled-Shoe of Humility*, the *Trivet of Thought*, the *Cure's Rap on the Knuckles*, the *Pilgrims' Spectacles*, the *Prelates' Bagpipes*, the *Lawyers' Furred Cat*, the *Cardinals' Rasp*, etc.—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, ii. 7 (1533).

Lichas, servant of Herculès, who brought to him from Dejanira the poisoned shirt of Nessus. He was thrown by Herculès from the top of mount Etna into the sea. Seneca says (*Hercules*) that Lichas was tossed aloft into the air, and sprinkled the clouds with his blood. Ovid says: "He congealed, like hail, in mid-air, and turned to stone; then, falling into the Euboic Sea, became a rock, which still bears his name and retains the human form" (*Met.*, ix.).

Let me lodge Lichas on the horns of the moon.
Shakespeare, *Antony and Cleopatra*, act iv. sc. 10 (1608).

Licked into Shape. According to legend, the young bear is born a shapeless mass, and the dam licks her cub into its proper shape.

The she-bear licks her cubs into a sort
Of shape.
Byron, *The Deformed Transformed*, l. 1 (1821).

Lickitup (*The laird of*), friend of Nell Blanc the town piper.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

Lie. The four P's disputed as to which could tell the greatest lie. The Palmer asserted that he had never seen a woman out of patience; the other three P's (a Pardoner, a Poticary, and a Pedlar) were so taken aback by this assertion that they instantly gave up the contest, saying that it was certainly the greatest false-

hood they had ever heard.—John Heywood, *The Four P's* (1520).

Lie. Tennyson says:

A lie which is half a truth is ever the blackest of lies.
A lie which is all a lie may be met and fought with out-right;
But a lie which is part a truth is a harder matter to fight.
The Grandmother.

Liebenstein and Sternfels, two ruined castles on the Rhine. Leoline the orphan was the sole surviving child of the lord of Liebenstein, and two brothers (Warbeck and Otto) were the only surviving children of the lord of Sternfels. Both these brothers fell in love with Leoline, but as the lady gave Otto the preference, Warbeck joined the crusades. Otto followed his brother to Palestine, but the war was over, and Otto brought back with him a Greek girl, whom he had made his bride. Warbeck now sent a challenge to his brother for this insult to Leoline, but Leoline interposed to stop the fight. Soon after this the Greek wife eloped, and Otto died childless. Leoline retired to the adjacent convent of Barnhofen, which was attacked by robbers, and Warbeck, in repelling them, received his death-wound, and died in the lap of Leoline.—*Traditions of the Rhine*.

Life (*The Battle of*), a Christmas story, by C. Dickens (1846). It is the story of Grace and Marion, the two daughters of Dr. Jeddler, both of whom loved Alfred Heathfield, their father's ward. Alfred loved the younger daughter; but Marion, knowing of her sister's love, left her home clandestinely, and all thought she had eloped with Michael Warden. Alfred then married Grace, and in due time Marion made it known to her sister that she had given up Alfred to her, and had gone to live with her aunt Martha till they were married. It is said that Marion subsequently married Michael Warden, and found with him a happy home.

Lige'a, one of the three syrens. Milton gives the classic syrens combs; but this is mixing Greek syrens with Scandinavian mermaids. (Ligēa or Largeia means "shrill," or "sweet-voiced.")

[By] fair Ligea's golden comb,
Wherewith she sits on diamond rocks,
Sleeking her soft alluring locks.
Milton, *Comus*, 380 (1634).

(The three syrens were Parthen'opē, Ligēa, and Leucos'ia, not *Leucothea*, q.v.)

Light of the Age, Maimon'idēs or Rabbi Moses ben Maimon of Cordova (1185-1204).

Light of the Haram [*sic*], the sultana Nour'mahal', afterwards called Nourjeham ("light of the world"). She was the bride of Selim son of Acbar.—T. Moore, *Lalla Rookh* (1817).

Light o' Heel (*Janet*), mother of Godfrey Bertram Hewit.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Lightbody (*Luckie*), alias "Marian Loup-the-Dyke," mother of Jean Girder the cooper's wife.—Sir W. Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III.).

Lightborn, the murderer who assassinated Edward II.—C. Marlowe, *Edward II.* (1592).

Lightfoot, one of the seven attendants of Fortunio. So swift was he of foot, that he was obliged to tie his legs when he went hunting, or else he always outran the game, and so lost it.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Fortunio," 1682).

Lightning. Benjamin Franklin invented lightning conductors; hence Campbell says it is allotted to man, with Newton to mark the speed of light, with Herschel to discover planets, and

With Franklin grasp the lightning's fiery wing
Pleasures of Hope, I. (1799).

Lightning (*Lovers killed by*). (See under **LOVERS**.)

Lightning Protectors. Jupiter chose the eagle as the most approved preservative against lightning, Augustus Cæsar the sea-calf, and Tiberius the laurel.—*Cothumella*, x.; Suetonius, *In Vit. Aug.*, xc.; Suetonius, *In Vita Tib.*, lxix.

Houseleek, called "Jupiter's Beard," is a defence against lightning and evil spirits; hence Charlemagne's edict:

Et habent quisque supra domum suam Jovis barbam.

Lightwood (*Mortimer*), a solicitor, who conducts the "Harmon murder" case. He is the great friend of Eugene Wrayburn, barrister-at-law, and it is the great ambition of his heart to imitate the nonchalance of his friend. At one time Mortimer Lightwood admired Bella Wilfer.—C. Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend* (1864).

Ligurian Republic (*The*), Venetia, Genoa, and part of Sardinia, formed by Napoleon I. in 1797.

Ligurian Sage (*The*), Aulus Persius Flaccus, the satirist (34-62).

Likeness. Strabo (father of Pompey) and his cook were exactly alike.

Sura (pro-consul of Sicily) and a fisherman were so much alike that Sura asked the fisherman if his mother had ever been in Rome. "No," said the man, "but my father has."

Walter de Hempsham abbot of Canterbury and his shepherd were so alike that when the shepherd was dressed in the abbot's gown, even king John was deluded by the resemblance.—Percy, *Reliques* ("King John and the Abbot of Canterbury").

* * The brothers Antipholus, the brothers Dromio, the brothers Menæchmus (called by Plautus. Sosicles and Menæchmus), etc.

Lik'strond, the abode, after death, of perjurers, assassins, and seducers. The word means "strand of corpses." Nestrond is the strand or shore of the dead.—*Scandinavian Mythology*.

Lilburn (*John*), a contentious leveller in the Commonwealth, of whom it was said, *If no one else were alive, John would quarrel with Lilburn*. The epigrammatic epitaph of John Lilburn is as follows:—

Is John departed, and is Lilburn gone?
Farewell to both, to Lilburn and to John!
Yet being gone, take this advice from me:
Let them not both in one grave buried be.
Here lay ye John; lay Lilburn thereabout;
For if they both should meet, they would fall out.

Lili, immortalized by Goethe, was Anna Elizabeth Schönnemann, daughter of a Frankfort banker. She was 16 when Goethe first knew her.

Lilies (*City of*), Florence.

Lil'inau, a woman wooed by a phantom that lived in her father's pines. At night-fall the phantom whispered love, and won the fair Lil'inau, who followed his green waving plume through the forest, but never more was seen.—*American-Indian Legend*.

Told she the tale of the fair Lil'inau, who was wooed by a phantom
That through the pines o'er her father's lodge, in the hush of the twilight,
Breathed like the evening wind, and whispered love to the maiden;
Till she followed his green and waving plume thro' the forest,
And never more returned, nor was seen again by her people.

Longfellow, *Evangelina*, II. 4 (1846).

Lilis or **Lilith**, Adam's wife before Eve was created. Lilis refused to submit to Adam, and was turned out of paradise; but she still haunts the air, and is especially hostile to new-born children.

* * Goethe has introduced her in his *Faust* (1790).

Lillia-Bianca, the bright airy daughter of Nantolet, beloved by Pinac the fellow-traveller of Mirabel "the wild goose."—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Wild-goose Chase* (1652).

Lilliput, the country of the Lilliputians, a race of pygmies of very diminutive size, to whom Gulliver appeared a monstrous giant.—Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* ("Voyage to Lilliput," 1726).

* * The voyage to Lilliput is a satire on the manners and habits of George I.

Lilly, the wife of Andrew. Andrew is the servant of Charles Brisac a scholar.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Elder Brother* (1637).

Lilly (*William*), an English astrologer, who was employed during the Civil Wars by both parties; and even Charles I. consulted him about his projected escape from Carisbrooke Castle (1602-1681).

He talks of Raymond Lilly (q.v.) and the ghost of Lilly—W. Congreve, *Lovers for Love*, III. (1686).

Lillyvick, the collector of water-rates, and uncle to Mrs. Kenwigs. He considered himself far superior in a social point of view to Mr. Kenwigs, who was only an ivory turner; but he deigned to acknowledge the relative, and confessed him to be "an honest, well-behaved, respectable sort of a man." Mr. Lillyvick looked on himself as one of the élite of society. "If ever an old gentleman made a point of appearing in public shaved close and clean, that old gentleman was Mr. Lillyvick. If ever a collector had borne himself like a collector, and assumed a solemn and portentous dignity, as if he had the whole world on his books, that collector was Mr. Lillyvick." Mr. Kenwigs thought the collector, who was a bachelor, would leave each of the Kenwigses £100; but he "had the baseness" to marry Miss Petowker of the Theatre Royal, and "swindle the Kenwigses of their golden expectations."—C. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1858).

Lily (*The*), the French king for the time being. So called from the lilies, which, from the time of Clovis, formed the royal device of France. Tasso (*Jerusalem Delivered*) calls them *gigli d'ore* ("golden lilies"); but lord Lytton calls them "silver lilies":

Lord of the silver lilies, canst thou tel
If the same fate await not thy descendant?
Lord E. L. B. Lytton, *The Duchess de la Vallière* (1836).

Lily Maid of Astolat, Elaine (q.v.). (See also LAUNCELOT AND ELAINE.)

Lily of Medicine (*The*), a treatise written by Bernard Gordon, called *Lidum Medicina* (1480). (See GORDONIUS.)

Limberham, a tame, foolish keeper. Supposed to be meant for the duke of Lauderdale.—Dryden, *Limberham* or *The Kind Keeper*.

Limbo (Latin, *limbus*, "an edge"), a sort of neutral land on the confines of paradise, for those who are not good enough for heaven and not bad enough for hell, or rather for those who cannot (according to the Church "system") be admitted into paradise, either because they have never heard the gospel or else have never been baptized.

These of sin
Were blameless; and if ought they merited,
It profits not, since baptism was not their
If they before
The gospel lived, they served not God aright.
For these delicta
And for no other evil, we are lost
Dante, *Inferno*, IV. (1300).

Limbo of the Moon. Aristotle, in his *Orlando Furioso*, xxxiv. 70, says, in the moon are treasured up the precious time unspent in play, all vain efforts, all vows never paid, all counsel thrown away, all desires that lead to nothing, the vanity of titles, flattery, great men's promises, court services, and death-bed alms. Pope says.

There heroes' wit, are kept in ponderous vases,
And brains in snuff boxes and tweezers cases,
There broken vows and death-bed alms are found,
And lovers' hearts with ends of ribbon bound;
The courtier's promises, and sick man's prayers,
The smiles of harlots, and the tears of hours;
Cages for gnats, and chains to yoke a flea,
Dried butterflies, and tomes of casuistry.

Haye of the Lock, v. (1712).

Limbus Fatuorum or the "Fools' Paradise," for idiots, madmen, and others who are not responsible for their sins, but yet have done nothing worthy of salvation. Milton says, from the earth fly to the Paradise of Fools

All things transitory and vain . . . the fruits
Of painful superstition and blind zeal . . .
All the unaccomplished works of Nature's hand,
Abortion, monstrous, or unkindly mixed . . .
The builders here of Babel . . .
Others come single. He who to be deemed
A god, leaped fondly into Ena's flames,
Empedocles; and he who to enjoy
Plato's elysium, leaped into the sea . . .
Embryos and idiots, eremites and friars.

Paradise Lost, III. 448 (1665).

Limbus Patrum, that half-way house between purgatory and paradise, where patriarchs and prophets, saints, martyrs, and confessors, await the "second coming." This, according to some, is the

hadēs or "hell" into which Christ descended when "He preached to the spirits in prison." Dante places Limbo on the confines of hell, but tells us those doomed to dwell there are "only so far afflicted as that they live without hope" (*Inferno*, iv.).

I have some of them in Limbo Patrum, and there they are like to dance these three days.—Shakespeare, *Henry VIII.* act v. sc. 3 (1601).

Limbus Puerōrum or "Child's Paradise," for unbaptized infants too young to commit actual sin but not eligible for heaven because they have not been baptized.

* According to Dante, Limbo is between hell and that border-land where dwell "the praiseless and the blameless dead." (See *INFERNO*, p. 472.)

Limisso, the city of Cyprus called Caria by Ptolemy.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Lincius. (See *LYNCUS*.)

Lincoln (*The bishop of*), in the court of queen Elizabeth. He was Thomas Cowper.—Sir W. Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Lincoln Green. Lincoln at one time dyed the best green of all England, and Coventry the best blue.

... and girls in Lincoln green.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xxv. (1622).

* Kendal was also at one time noted for its green. Hence Falstaff speaks of "three misbegotten knaves in Kendal green."—Shakespeare, *Henry IV.* act ii. sc. 4 (1597).

Here be a sort of ragged knaves come in,
Clothed all in Kendale greene
Plays of Rodyn Hood.

Lincolnshire Grazer (*A*). The Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne published *The Complete Grazer* under this pseudonym (1805).

Linco'ya (3 syl.), husband of Co'atel, and a captive of the Aztecas. "Once, when a chief was feasting Madoc, a captive served the food." Madoc says, "I marked the youth, for he had features of a gentler race; and oftentimes his eye was fixed on me with looks of more than wonder." This young man, "the flower of all his nation," was to be immolated to the god Tezcalipo'ca; but on the eve of sacrifice he made his escape, and flew to Madoc for protection. The fugitive proved both useful and faithful, but when he heard of the death of Coatel, he was quite heart-broken. Ayaya'ca, to

divert him, told him about the spirit-land; and Lincoya asked, "Is the way thither long?"

The old man replied, "A way of many moons."
"I know a shorter path," exclaimed the youth
And up he sprang, and from the precipice
Darted. A moment, and Ayaya'ca heard
His body fall upon the rocks below
Southey, *Madoc*, ll. 22 (1805).

Lindabrides (4 syl.), a euphemism for a female of no repute, a courtesan. Lindabridēs is the heroine of the romance entitled *The Mirror of Knighthood*, one of the books in don Quixote's library (pt. I. i. 6), and the name became a household word for a mistress. It occurs in two of Sir W. Scott's novels, *Kenilworth* and *Woodstock*.

Lindesay, an archer in the Scotch guard of Louis XI. of France.—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

Lindesay (*Lord*), one of the embassy to queen Mary of Scotland.—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth).

Lindor, a poetic swain or lover en bergere.

Do not, for Heaven's sake bring down Corydon and Lindor upon us.—Sir W. Scott.

Lindsay (*Margaret*), the heroine of a novel by professor John Wilson, entitled *Trails of Margaret Lindsay*, a very pathetic story (1785-1854).

Linnet, daughter of Sir Persannet, and sister of Lionēs of Castle Perilous (ch. 131). Her sister was held captive by Sir Ironside, the Red Knight of the Red Lands. Linnet went to King Arthur to entreat that one of his knights might be sent to liberate her; but as she refused to give up the name of her sister, the king said no knight of the Round Table could undertake the adventure. At this, a young man nicknamed "Beaumains" (*Gareth*), who had been serving in the kitchen for twelve months, entreated that he might be allowed the quest, which the king granted. Linnet, however, treated him with the utmost contumely, calling him dish-washer, kitchen knave, and lout; but he overthrew all the knights opposed to him, delivered the lady Lionēs, and married her. (See *LYNETTE*.)—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 120-153 (1470).

* Some men nicknamed her "The Savage" (ch. 151). Tennyson, in his *Gareth and Lynette*, makes Gareth marry Lynette, which spoils the allegory. (See p. 865.)

Indgo, in O'Keefe's comedy *Agreeable Surprises* (1798).

Linkinwater (*Tim*), confidential clerk to the brothers Cheeryble. A kind-hearted old bachelor, fossilized in ideas, but most kind-hearted, and devoted to his masters almost to idolatry. He is much attached to a blind blackbird called "Dick," which he keeps in a large cage. The bird has lost its voice from old age; but, in Tim's opinion, there is no equal to it in the whole world. The old clerk marries Miss La Creevy, a miniature-painter.

Punctual as the counting-house dial, . . . he performed the minutest actions, and arranged the minutest articles of his little room in a precise and regular order. Paper, pen, ink, ruler, sealing-wax, wafers, . . . Tim's hat, Tim's scrupulously folded gloves, Tim's other coat, . . . all had their accustomed inches of space. . . . There was not a more accurate instrument in existence than Tim Linkinwater.—G. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby*, xxxvii. (1838).

Linklater (*Laurie*), yeoman of the king's kitchen. A friend to Ritchie Moniplies.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Linne (*The Heir of*), a great spend-thrift, who sold his estates to John-o'-the-Scales, his steward, reserving for himself only a "poor and lonesome lodge in a lonely glen." Here he found a rope, with a running noose, and put it round his neck, with the intention of hanging himself. The weight of his body broke the rope, and he fell to the ground. He now found two chests of gold and one of silver, with this inscription: "Once more, my son, I set thee clear. Amend thy life, or a rope must end it." The heir of Linne now went to the steward for the loan of forty pence, which was denied him. One of the guests said, "Why, John, you ought to lend it, for you had the estates cheap enough." "Cheap! say you. Why, he shall have them back for a hundred marks less than the money I gave for them." "Done!" said the heir of Linne; and counted out the money. Thus he recovered his estates, and made the kind guest his forester.—Percy, *Reliques*, II. ii. 6.

Lion (*A*), emblem of the tribe of Judah. In the old church at Totnes is a stone pulpit divided into compartments containing shields, decorated with the several emblems of the Jewish tribes, of which this is one.

Judah is a lion's whelp: . . . he couched as a lion, and as an old lion; who shall rouse him up?—Gen. xlix. 9.

Lion (*The*), symbol of ambition. When Dante began the ascent of fame, he was

met first by a panther (*pleasure*), and then by a lion (*ambition*), which tried to stop his further progress.

A lion came
With head erect, and hunger mad.
Dante, *Hell*, I. (1300).

Lion (*The*), Henry duke of Bavaria and Saxony, son of Henry "the Proud" (1129–1195).

Louis VIII. of France, born under the sign *Leo* (1187, 1223–1226).

William of Scotland, who chose a red lion rampant for his cognizance (*, 1165–1214).

Lion (*The Golden*), emblem of ancient Assyria. The bear was that of ancient Persia.

Where is th' Assyrian lion's golden hide,
That all the East once grasped in lordly paw?
Where that great Persian bear, whose swelling pride
The lion's self tore out with ravenous jaw?
Pham. Fletcher, *The Purple Island*, vii. (1633).

Lion (*The Valiant*), Alep Arslan, son of Toghrul Beg the Perso-Turkish monarch (*, 1063–1072).

Lion Attending on Man.

Una was attended by a lion. Spenser says that *Una* was seeking St. George, and as she sat to rest herself, a lion rushed suddenly out of a thicket, with gaping mouth and lashing tail; but as it drew near, it was awe-struck, licked her feet and hands, and followed her like a dog. Sansloy slew the faithful beast.—*Fairy Queen*, I. iii. 42 (1590).

* * * This is an allegory of the Reformation. The "lion" means England, and "Una" means truth or the reformed religion. England (*the lion*) waited on truth or the Reformation. "Sansloy" means queen Mary or false faith, which killed the lion, or separated England from truth (or the true faith). It might seem to some that Sansloy should have been substituted for Sansloy; but this could not be, because Sansloy had been slain already.

Sir Ewan de Gallis or *Ivain de Galles* was attended by a lion, which, in gratitude to the knight, who had delivered it from a serpent, ever after became his faithful servant, approaching the knight with tears, and rising on its hind feet.

Sir Geoffrey de Latour was aided by a lion against the Saracens; but the faithful brute was drowned in attempting to follow the vessel in which the knight had embarked on his departure from the Holy Land.

St. Jerome is represented as attended by a lion. (See ANDROCLUS, p. 87.)

Lion of God (*The*), Ali, son-in-law of Mahomet. He was called at birth "The Rugged Lion" (*al Hatdura*) (609. 655-661).

Hamza, called "The Lion of God and of His Prophet." So Gabriel told Mahomet his uncle was registered in heaven.

Lion of Janina, Ali Pasha, overthrown in 1822 by Ibrahim Pasha (1741, 1788-1822).

Lion of the North (*The*), Gustavus Adolphus (1594, 1611-1632).

Lion-Heart. Richard I. was called *Cœur de Lion* because he plucked out a lion's heart, to which beast he had been exposed by the duke of Austria, for having slain his son.

It is said that a lion was put to kynge Richarde leying in prison. . . . to devour him, and when the lion was savage, he put his arme in his mouth, and pulled the lion by the harte so hard that he slew the lion, and therefore . . . he is called Richarde Cœur de Lion — *Bastail, Chronicle* (1582).

Lion King of Assyria, Arioch *al Asser* (B.C. 1927-1897).

Lion Rouge (*Le*), marshal Ney, who had red hair and red whiskers (1769-1815).

Lion-Tamer. One of the most remarkable was Ellen Bright, who exhibited in Wombwell's menagerie. She was killed by a tiger in 1850, aged 17 years.

Lions (*White and Red*). Prestor John, in his letter to Manuel Comnenus emperor of Constantinople, says his land is the "home of white and red lions" (1165).

Lion's Provider (*The*), the jackal, which often starts prey that the lion appropriates.

the poor jackals are less foul
(As being the brave lion's keen providers)
Than human insects catering for spiders
Byron, Don Juan, l. 27 (1824).

Lionel and Clarissa, an opera by Bickerstaff. Sir John Flowerdale has a daughter named Clarissa, whose tutor is Lionel, an Oxford graduate. Colonel Oldboy, his neighbour, has a son named Jessamy, a noodle and a fop; and a daughter, Diana. A proposal is made for Clarissa Flowerdale to marry Jessamy; but she despises the prig, and loves Lionel. After a little embroglio, sir John gives his consent to this match. Now for Diana: Harman, a guest of Oldboy's, tells him he is in love, but that the father of the lady will not consent to his marriage. Oldboy advises him to elope, lends his

carriage and horses, and writes a letter for Harman, which he is to send to the girl's father. Harman follows this advice, and elopes with Diana; but Diana repents, returns home unmarried, and craves her father's forgiveness. The old colonel yields, the lovers are united, and Oldboy says he likes Harman the better for his pluck and manliness.

Lionell (*Sir*), brother of sir Launce- lot, son of Ban king of Benwick (*Brittany*).

Liones (3 *syl.*), daughter of sir Per- saunt of Castle Perilous, where she was held captive by sir Ironside, the Red Knight of the Red Lands. Her sister Linet went to the court of king Arthur to request that some knight would under- take to deliver her from her oppressor; but as she refused to give up the name of the lady, the king said no knight of the Round Table could undertake the quest. On this, a stranger, nicknamed "Beau- mains" from the unusual size of his hands, and who had served in the kitchen for twelve months, begged to be sent, and his request was granted. He was very scornfully treated by Linet; but suc- ceeded in overthrowing every knight who opposed him, and after combating from dawn to sunset with sir Ironside, made him also do homage. The lady, being now free, married the "kitchen knight," who was, in fact, sir Gareth, son of Lot king of Orkney, and Linet married his brother Ga'heris. (See *LYONS* of Castle Perilous.)—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 120-153 (1470).

Li'onesse (3 *syl.*), *Lyonesse*, or *Lionés*, a tract of land between Land's End and the Scilly Isles, now submerged "full forty fathoms under water." It formed a part of Cornwall. Thus sir Tristram de Lionés is always called a Cornish knight. When asked his name, he tells sir Kay that he is sir Tristram de Lionés; to which the seneschal answers, "Yet heard I never in no place that any good knight came out of Cornwall."—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, ii. 56 (1470). (See *LEONESSE*, p. 548.)

* * * Respecting the knights of Corn- wall, sir Mark the king of Cornwall had thrown the whole district into bad odour. He was false, cowardly, mean, and most unknighly.

Lir. *The Death of the Children of Lir*. This is one of the three tragic stories of the ancient Irish. The other two are *The*

Death of the Children of Tournan and The Death of the Children of Usnach. (See FIONNUALA.)—O'Flanagan, *Transactions of the Gaelic Society*, i.

*** Lir (*King*) father of Fionnuala. On the death of Fingula (the mother of his daughter), he married the wicked Aoife, who, through spite, transformed the children of Lir into swans, doomed to float on the water for centuries, till they hear the first mass-bell ring. Tom Moore has versified this legend.

Silent, O Moyle, be the roar of thy water;
Break not, ye breezes, your chain of repose—
While murmuring mournfully Lir's lonely daughter
Tells to the night-star her tale of woes.
Moore, *Irish Melodies* ("Song of Fionnuala," 1814).

Liris, a proud but lovely daughter of the race of man, beloved by Rubi, first of the angel host. Her passion was the love of knowledge, and she was captivated by all her angel lover told her of heaven and the works of God. At last she requested Rubi to appear before her in all his glory, and, as she fell into his embrace, was burnt to ashes by the rays which issued from him.—T. Moore, *Loves of the Angels*, ii. (1822).

Lisa, an innkeeper's daughter, who wishes to marry Elvino a wealthy farmer; but Elvino is in love with Ami'na. Suspicious circumstances make Elvino renounce his true love and promise marriage to Lisa; but the suspicion is shown to be causeless, and Lisa is discovered to be the paramour of another. So Elvino returns to his first love, and Lisa is left to Alessio, with whom she had been living previously.—Bellini's opera, *La Sonnambula* (1831).

Lis'boa or Lisbo'a, Lisbon.

Lisette. *Les Infidélités de Lisette* and *Les Querus* are the two songs which, in 1813, gained for Béranger admission to the "Caveau," a club of Paris, established in 1729 and broken up in 1749, but re-established in 1806 and finally closed in 1817.

Les Infidélités supposes that Béranger loved Lisette, who bestowed her favours on sundry admirers; and Béranger, at each new proof of infidelity, "drowned his sorrow in the bowl."

Lisette, ma Lisette,
Tu m'as trompé toujours;
Mais vive la grisette!
Je veit, Lisette,
Bonne à nos amours.

Les Infidélités de Lisette.

Lismahago (*Captain*), a superannuated officer on half-pay, who marries Miss Tabitha Bramble for the sake of

her £4000. He is a hard-featured, forbidding Scotchman, singular in dress, eccentric in manners, self-conceited, pedantic, disputatious, and rude. Though most tenacious in argument, he can yield to Miss Tabitha, whom he wishes to conciliate. Lismahago reminds one of don Quixote, but is sufficiently unlike to be original.—T. Smollett, *The Expedition of Humphry Clinker* (1771).

Lissardo, valet to don Felix. He is a conceited high-life-below-stairs fop, who makes love to Inis and Flora.—Mrs. Centlivre, *The Wonder* (1713).

Lee Lewes (1740-1803) played "Lissardo" in the style of his great master [Woodward], and most daven'tingly.—Bosden, *Life of Mrs. Siddons*.

Lis'uarte (*The Exploits and Adventures of*), part of the series of *Le Roman des Romans*, or that pertaining to "Am'adis of Gaul." This part was added by Juan Diaz.

Literary Forgers. (See FORGERS.)

Literature (*Father of Modern French*), Claude de Seyssel (1450-1520).

Literature (*Father of German*), Gott-hold Ephraim Lessing (1729-1781).

Littimer, the painfully irreproachable valet of Steerforth; in whose presence David Copperfield feels always most uncomfortably small. Though as a valet he is propriety in Sunday best, he is nevertheless cunning and deceitful. Steerforth, tired of "Little Em'ly," wishes to marry her to Littimer; but from this lot she is rescued, and migrates to Australia.—C. Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849).

Little (*Thomas*). Thomas Moore published, in 1808, a volume of amatory poems under this *nom de plume*. The preface is signed J. H. H. H.

'Tis Little I—young Catullus of his day.

As sweet but as immoral as his lay.

Byron, *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (1809).

Little Britain, Brittany; also called Armorica, and in Arthurian romance Benwicke or Benwick.

*** There is a part of London called "Little Britain." It lies between Christ's Hospital (the Blue-coat School) and Aldersgate Street. It was here that Mr. Jagger had his chambers. (See JAGGERS, p. 486.)

Little Corporal (*The*). General Bonaparte was so called after the battle of Lodi in 1796; from his youthful age and low stature.

Little Dorrit, the heroine and title of a novel by C. Dickens (1867). Little Dorrit was born and brought up in the Marshalsea prison, Bermondsey, where her father was confined for debt; and when about 14 years of age she used to do needlework, to earn a subsistence for herself and her father. The child had a pale, transparent face; quick in expression, though not beautiful in feature. Her eyes were a soft hazel, and her figure slight. The little dove of the prison was idolized by the prisoners, and when she walked out, every man in Bermondsey who passed her, touched or took off his hat out of respect to her good works and active benevolence. Her father, coming into a property, was set free at length, and Little Dorrit married Arthur Clennam, the marriage service being celebrated in the Marshalsea, by the prison chaplain.

Little-Endians and **Big-Endians**, two religious factions, which waged incessant war with each other on the right interpretation of the fifty-fourth chapter of the *Blunderbuss*: "All true believers break their eggs at the convenient end." The godfather of Calin Deffar Plume, the reigning emperor of Lilliput, happened to cut his finger while breaking his egg at the *big* end, and therefore commanded all faithful Lilliputians to break their eggs in future at the *small* end. The Blefuscudians called this degrading rank heresy, and determined to exterminate the believers of such an abominable practice from the face of the earth. Hundreds of treatises were published on both sides, but each empire put all those books opposed to its own views into the *Index Expurgatorius*, and not a few of the more zealous sort died as martyrs for daring to follow their private judgment in the matter.—Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* ("Voyage to Lilliput," 1726).

Little French Lawyer (*The*), a comedy by Beaumont and Fletcher (1647). The person so called is La Writ, a wrangling French advocate.

Little Gentleman in Velvet (*To the*), a favourite Jacobite toast in the reign of queen Anne. The reference is to the mole that raised the hill against which the horse of William III. stumbled while riding in the park of Hampton Court. By this accident the king broke his collarbone, a severe illness ensued, and he died early in 1702.

Little John (whose surname was

Naylor), the *fidus Achates* of Robin Hood. He could shoot an arrow a measured mile and somewhat more. So could Robin Hood; but no other man ever lived who could perform the same feat. In one of the Robin Hood ballads we are told that the name of this free-shooter was John Little, and that William Stutely, in merry mood, reversed the names.

"O, here is my hand," the stranger replied;
"I'll serve you with all my whole heart.
My name is John Little a man of good mettle;
Ne'er doubt me, for I'll play my part."
He was, I must tell you, full seven foot high,
And may be an elf in the waste . . .
Brave Stutely said then . . .
"This infant was called John Little," quoth he;
"Which name shall be changed anon;
The words we'll transpose, so wherever he goes
His name shall be called Little John."

Ritson, *Robin Hood Ballads*, II. xi (before 1689).

* * A bow (says Ritson) which belonged to Little John, with the name *Naylor* on it, is now in the possession of a gentleman in the west riding of Yorkshire. Scott has introduced Little John in *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.)

Little John (*Hugh*). John Hugh Lockhart, grandson of sir W. Scott, is so called by sir Walter in his *Tales of a Grandfather*, written for his grandson.

Little Marlborough, count von Schwerin, a Prussian field-marshal and a companion of the duke of Marlborough (1684-1757).

Little Nell, a child distinguished for her purity of character, though living in the midst of selfishness, impurity, and crime. She was brought up by her grandfather, who was in his dotage, and having lost his property, tried to eke out a narrow living by selling lumber or curiosities.—At length, through terror of Quilp, the old man and his grandchild stole away, and led a vagrant life, the one idea of both being to get as far as possible from the reach of Quilp. They finally settled down in a cottage overlooking a country churchyard, where Nell died.—C. Dickens, *The Old Curiosity Shop* (1840).

Little Peddlington, an imaginary place, the village of quackery and cant, egotism and humbug, affectation and flattery.—John Poole, *Little Peddlington*.

Little Queen, Isabella of Valois, who was married at the age of eight years to Richard II. of England, and was a widow at 13 years of age (1387-1410).

Little Red Riding-Hood (*Le Petit Chaperon Rouge*), from *Les Contes* or

Charles Perrault (1697). Ludwig Tieck reproduced the same tale in his *Volksmärchen* (*Popular Stories*), in 1795, under the German title *Leben und Tod des Kleinen Röttchappchen*. A little girl takes a present to her grandmother; but a wolf has assumed the place of the old woman, and, when the child gets into bed, devours her. The brothers Grimm have reproduced this tale in German. In the Swedish version, Red Riding-Hood is a young woman, who takes refuge in a tree, the wolf gnaws the tree, and the lover arrives just in time to see his mistress devoured by the monster.

Littlejohn (*Bailie*), a magistrate at Fairport.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Live to Please . . . Dr. Johnson, in the prologue spoken by Garrick at the opening of Drury Lane in 1747, says:

The drama's laws the drama's patrons give.
For we that live to please, must please to live.

Livy (*The Russian*), Nicholas Michaelovitch Karamzin (1765-1826).

Livy of France, Juan de Mariana (1587-1624).

Livy of Portugal, João de Barros (1496-1570).

Lizard Islands, fabulous islands, where damsels, outcast from the rest of the world, find a home and welcome.—Torquemada, *Garden of Flowers*.

Lizard Point (Cornwall), a corruption of *Lazar's Point*, being a place of retirement for lazars or lepers.

Lliaian, the unwed mother of prince Hoel. His father was prince Hoel, the illegitimate son of king Owen of North Wales. Hoel the father was slain in battle by his half-brother David, successor to the throne; and Lliaian, with her young son, also called Hoel, accompanied prince Madoc to America.—Southey, *Madoc* (1805).

Llewellyn, son of Yorwerth, and grandson of Owen king of North Wales. Yorwerth was the eldest son, but was set aside because he had a blemish in the face, and his half-brother David was king. David began his reign by killing or banishing all the family of his father who might disturb his succession. Amongst those he killed was Yorwerth, in consequence of which Llewellyn resolved to avenge his father's death; and his hatred against his uncle was unbounded.—Southey, *Madoc* (1805).

Lloyd with an "L."

On morning, a Welsh coach-maker came with his bill to us, lord (*the earl of Brough*). "You are called, I think, Mr. Lloyd?" "At your lordship's service, my lord." "What! Lloyd with an 'L'?" It was with an "L." "In your part of the world I have heard that Lloyd and Filoyd are synonymous; is it so?" Inquired his lordship. "Very often, indeed, my lord," was the reply. "You say that you spell your name with an 'L'?" "Always, my lord." "That, Mr. Lloyd, is a little unlucky; for I am paying my debts alphabetically, and in four or five years you might have come in with the 'F's'; but I am afraid I can give you no hopes for your 'L.' Good morning."—S. Foote, *The Lame Lover*.

Lloyd's Books, two enormous ledger-looking volumes, raised on desks at right and left of the entrance to Lloyd's Rooms. These books give the principal arrivals, and all losses by wreck, fire, or other accident at sea. The entries are written in a fine, bold, Roman hand, legible to all readers.

* * *Lloyd's List* is a London periodical, in which the shipping news received at Lloyd's Rooms is regularly published.

L. N. R., initialism of Mrs. Ranyard, authoress of *The Book and Its Story*, *The Missing Link*, etc. Died 1879.

Loathly Lady (*The*), a hideous creature, whom sir Gawain marries, and who immediately becomes a most beautiful woman.—*The Marriage of Sir Gawayn* (a ballad).

The walls . . . were clothed with grim old tapestry, representing the memorable story of sir Gawain's wedding . . . with the Loathly Lady.—Sir W. Scott.

Lôba'ba, one of the sorcerers in the caverns of Dom-Daniel, "under the roots of the ocean." These spirits were destined to be destroyed by one of the race of Hodeirah, and, therefore, they persecuted the whole of that race even to death. Thal'aba, however, escaped their malice, and became their destroyer. Okba tried to kill him, but failed. Abdaldar was next sent against him, and would have struck the lad in prayer, but was himself killed by a simoom. Lobāba was the third envoy sent to compass his death. He assumed the guise of an old merchant, and beguiled the young man into the wilderness, where he roused up a furious whirlwind; but Thalaba was saved, and Lobaba himself fell a victim to the storm which he had raised.—Southey, *Thalaba the Destroyer* (1797).

Local Designations and Lan-
cashire Manufactures, etc.

ASH'S (Ashton-under-Lyne), *fellows or fellies*.
BOWTON (Bolton), *shilly or frosters*.
BOWDEN (Chester), *downs* (i.e. potatoes).
BURY, *muffs*.
BURY, *cymlifus*.
CHENAB, *swingers* (a peculiar coat).

CONELTON, palmers.
 DOCKEN, cables.
 EVERTON, taffies.
 GLASSBORO, callous.
 GOSTON, bull dogs.
 LIVERPOOL, milkmen.
 LONDON, gents.
 MANCHESTER, wrens.
 MANCHESTER, cottons.
 MIDDLETON, wrens.
 ORMSKIRK, quince bread.
 OWING, (old) wrens, chaps.
 PARSIF, bodies.
 RADCLIFFE, wrens.
 ROCHDALE, wrens.
 STRATFORD, black puddings.
 WARRINGTON, ale.

Marched roundland

Lochaw. *It's a far cry to Lochaw,* i.e. his lands are very extensive. Lochaw was the original seat of the Campbells; and so extensive were their possessions, that no cry or challenge could reach from one end of them to the other.

Lochiel (2 syl.). Sir Fionn (Cameron), lord of Lochiel, surnamed 'The Black' and 'The Ulysses of the Highlands' died 1719. His son, called 'The Gentle Lochiel,' is the one referred to by Thomas Campbell in *Lochiel's Warning*. He fought in the battle of Culloden for prince Charles, the Young Pretender (1746).

Lochiel! Lochiel! beware of the day
 When the Lowlands shall meet thee in battle array
 For a field of blood is runned on my side
 And the clars of Culloden are a dirge for thee
 Campbell *Lochiel's Warning*
 And Cameron, in the shock of death
 Did like the offspring of Lochiel
 Sir W. Scott *Field of Waterloo*

Lochinvar, a young Highlander, in love with a lady at Netherby Hall (condemned to marry a "laggard in love and a dastard in war"). Her young chevalier induced the too-willing lassie to be his partner in a dance, and while the guests were intent on their amusements, swung her into his saddle and made off with her before the bridegroom could recover from his amazement.—Sir W. Scott, *Marmion* (1866).

Lochleven (*The lady of*), mother of the regent Murray.—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth).

Lochlin, the Gaelic name for Scandinavia. It generally means Denmark.—Ossian, *Fingal*.

Lockit, the jailer in Gay's *Beggar's Opera*. He was an inhuman brute, who refused to allow captain Macheath any more candles in his cell, and threatened to clap on extra fetters, unless he supplied him with more "garish" (*jail fees*). Lockit loaded his prisoners with fetters

in inverse proportion to the fees which they paid, ranging "from one guinea to ten." (See *Lock*).—J. Gay, *The Beggar's Opera* (1727).

The quarrel between Peachment and Tolkit was an allusion to a personal collision between Walpole and his colleague lord Townshend.—R. Chambers, *English Literature*, i. 371.

Locksley, in Nottinghamshire, the birthplace of Robin Hood.

In Locksly town in merry Nottinghamshire,
 In merry sweet Locksly town
 There bold Robin Hood was born and was bred,
 Bold Robin of famous renown
 Litton, *Robin Hood*, ii. 1 (1795)

Locksley, alias "Robin Hood," an archer at the tournament (ch. xiii.). Said to have been the name of the village where the outlaw was born.—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Locksley Hall. The lord of Locksley Hall loves his cousin Amy, but Amy marries a rich clown. The lord of Locksley Hall, indignant, says he will marry some savage, but, on reflection, adds, "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of athry."—Tennyson, *Locksley Hall*.

Loecrin (2 syl.), father of Sabrina, and eldest son of the mythical Brutus king of ancient Britain. On the death of his father, Loecrin became king of Loecrinia (*England*).—Geoffrey, *Brit. Hist.*, ii. 5.

Locusta, a by-word of infamy. She lived in the early part of the Roman empire. Locusta poisoned Claudius and Britannicus, and attempted to destroy Nero, but, being found out, was put to death.

Loda or **Cruth-Loda**, a Scandinavian god, which dwelt "on the misty top of U-thorno . . . the house of the spirits of men." Fingal did not worship at the "stone of this power," but looked on it as hostile to himself and friendly to his foes. Hence, when Loda appeared to him on one occasion, Fingal knew it was with no friendly intent, and with his sword he cleft the intrenchant spirit in twain. Whereupon it uttered a terrible shriek, which made the island tremble; and, "rolling itself up, rose upon the wings of the wind," and departed. (See *MARS WOUNDED*).—Ossian, *Carraig-Thura*.

(In *Oma-Morul*, "Loda" seems to be a place.)

They stretch their hands to the shells (to Loda.)

Lodbrog, king of Denmark (eighth

century), famous for his wars and victories. He was also an excellent scald or bard, like Ossian. Falling into the hands of his enemies, he was cast into jail, and devoured by serpents.

Lodging. "My lodging is on the cold ground."—W. B. Rhodes, *Bombastes Furioso* (1790).

Lodois'tsa (4 syl.), a beautiful Polish princess, in love with count Floreski. She is the daughter of prince Lupau-ki, who places her under the protection of a friend (baron Lovinski) during a war between the Poles and Tartars. Her lover finds her a prisoner at large; but the baron seeks to poison him. At this crisis, the Tartars arrive and invade the castle. The baron is killed, the lady released, and all ends happily.—J. P. Kemble, *Lodoista* (a melodrame).

Lodo'na, a nymph, fond of the chase. One day, Pan saw her, and tried to catch her; but she fled, and implored Cynthia to save her. Her prayer was heard, and she was instantly converted into "a silver stream, which ever keeps its virgin coolness." Lodona is an affluent of the Thames.—Pope, *Windsor Forest* (1713).

Lodore (2 syl.), a cataract three miles from Greta Hall, Keswick, rendered famous by Southey's piece of word-painting called *The Cataract of Lodore* (1820). This and Edgar Poe's *Bells* are the best pieces of word painting in the language, at least of a similar length.

Lodovi'co, kinsman to Brabantio the father of Desdemona.—Shakespeare, *Othello* (1611).

Lodovico and Piso, two cowardly gulls.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Captain* (1613).

Lodowiok, the name assumed by the duke of Vienna, when he retired for a while from State affairs, and dressed as a friar, to watch the carrying out of a law recently enforced against prostitution.—Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure* (1606).

Loe'gria (4 syl.), England, the kingdom of Logris or Locrine, eldest son of Brute the mythical king of Britain.

This Cambria [Wales] to her right that would herself restore,
And rather than to lose Logria, looks for more.
M. Dringon, *Polipoliton*, iv. (1612).

Il est cert qu'il est une heure
Où tout le royaume de Logres,
Qui jadis fut la terre des ogres
Sera détruit par cette lance.
Chrétien de Troyes, *Parzival* (1170).

Lofty, a detestable prig, always boasting of his intimacy with people of quality.—Goldsmith, *The Good-natured Man* (1767).

Lofty (*Sir Thomas*), a caricature of lord Melcombe. Sir Thomas is a man utterly destitute of all capacity, yet sets himself up for a Mecenas, and is well sponged by needy scribblers, who ply him with fulsome dedications.—Samuel Foote, *The Patron*.

Log (*King*), a *roi fainéant*. The frogs prayed to Jove to send them a king, and the god threw a log into the pool, the splash of which terribly alarmed them for a time; but they soon learnt to despise a monarch who allowed them to jump upon its back, and never resented their familiarities. The croakers complained to Jove for sending them so worthless a king, and prayed him to send one more active and imperious; so he sent them a stork, which devoured them.—*Æsop's Fables*.

Logistill'a, a good fairy, sister of Alcina the sorceress. She taught Rugie'ro (3 syl.) to manage the hippogriff, and gave Astolpho a magic book and horn. Logistilla is human reason personified.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Logothete (*The*), or chancellor of the Grecian empire.—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Logres (2 syl.). England is so called from Logris or Locrine, eldest son of the mythical king Brute.

Qu'il jadis fut la terre des ogres,
Chrétien de Troyes, *Parzival* (1170).

Logria, England. (See LOGRES.)

Logris or Locris, same as Locrin or Locrine, eldest son of Brute the mythical king of Britain.

Logris, England.

I am banished out of the country of Logris for ever: that is to say, out of the country of England.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, li. 19 (1470).

Lohengrin, "Knight of the Swan," son of Parzival. He came to Brabant in a ship drawn by a swan, and having liberated the duchess Elsen, who was a captive, he married her, but declined to reveal his name. Not long after his marriage, he went against the Huns

and Saracens, performed marvels of bravery, and returned to Germany covered with glory. Elsen, being laughed at by her friends for not knowing the name of her husband, resolved to ask him of his family; but no sooner had she done so than the white swan re-appeared and carried him away.—Wolftram von Eschenbach (a minnesinger, thirteenth century).

L'Oiseleur ("the bird-catcher"), the person who plays the magic flute.—Mozart, *Die Zauberflöte* (1791).

Loki, the god of strife and spirit of all evil. His wife is Angerbode (4 syl.), i.e. "messenger of wrath," and his three sons are Fenris, Midgard, and Hela. Loki gave the blind god Hoder an arrow of mistletoe, and told him to try it; so the blind Hoder discharged the arrow and slew Baldr (the Scandinavian Apollo). This calamity was so grievous to the gods, that they unanimously agreed to restore him to life again.—*Scandinavian Mythology*.

Lolah, one of the three beauties of the harem, into which don Juan in female disguise was admitted. She "was dusk as India and as warm." The other two were Katin'ka and Dudü.—Byron, *Don Juan*, vi. 40, 41 (1824).

Lollins, an author often referred to by writers of the Middle Ages, but probably a "Mrs. Harris" of Kennotwhere.

Lollins, if a writer of that name existed at all, was a somewhat somewhere.—Coleridge

London Antiquary (A). John Camden Hotten published his *Dictionary of Modern Slang*, etc., under this pseudonym.

London Bridge is Built on Woolpacks. In the reign of Henry II., Pious Peter, a chaplain of St. Mary Colechurch, in the Poultry, built a stone bridge in lieu of the wooden one which had been destroyed by fire. The king helped him by a *tax on wool*, and hence the saying referred to above.

Long (Tom), the hero of an old popular tale entitled *The Merry Concerts of Tom Long the Carrier*, etc.

Long Peter, Peter Aartsen, the Flemish painter. He was so called from his extraordinary height (1507-1678).

Long-Sword (Richard), son of the "fair Rosamond" and Henry II. His brother was Geoffrey archbishop of York.

Long-sword, the brave son of beautiful Rosamond. Drayton, *Polydoron*, xviii. (1612).

Long-Sword, William I. of Normandy,

son of Rollo, assassinated by the count of Flanders (920-949).

Long Tom Coffin, a sailor of heroic character and most amiable disposition, introduced by Fenimore Cooper of New York in his novel called *The Pilot*. Fitzball has dramatized the story.

Longaville (3 syl.), a young lord attending on Ferdinand king of Navarre. He promises to spend three years in study with the king, during which time no woman is to approach the court; but no sooner has he signed the compact than he falls in love with Maria. When he proposes to her, she defers his suit for twelve months, and she promises to change her "black gown for a faithful friend" if he then remains of the same mind.

A man of sovereign parts he is esteemed;
Well fitted in arts glorious in arms.
Nothing becomes him ill, that he would will.
The only soil of his fair virtue's gloss . . .
Is a sharp wit matched with too blunt a will;
Whose edge . . . none spares that come within his power.
Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost*, act II. sc. 1 (1604).

Longchamp, bishop of Ely, high justiciary of England during the absence of king Richard Cœur de Lion.—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.).

Longevity. The following have exceeded a hundred years:—

THOMAS CARN (207!!), according to the parish register of St. Leonard's Church, Shoreditch, died January 22, 1588, aged 207 years. If so, he was born 1381, in 4th Richard II., and died 18th Elizabeth.

THOMAS PARR (152), born 1483, died 1635.

HENRY JENKINS (169), born 1591, died 1760.

CATHARINE countess of Desmond (140), fifteenth century.

HENRY HASTINGS (102), forester to Charles I. (1537-1639).

HENRY EVANS (129), a Welshman (1642-1771).

JANE SCRIMSHAW (127) lived in the reign of eight sovereigns (1584-1711).

ALICE of Philadelphia (116), born 1686, died 1802.

THOMAS LAUGHER of Markley, Worcestershire (107), born 1700, died 1807. His mother died at the age of 108.

MARGARET PATTEN or Batten of Glasgow (186). She was born in the reign of Elizabeth (1603), and died 1739. She was buried at Margaret's, Westminster, and a portrait of her is in St. Margaret's workhouse.

In Shiffnal (Salop) St. Andrew's Church are these tablets:

WILLIAM WAKLEY (124), baptized at Idsall, otherwise Shiffnal, May 1, 1590; and was buried at Adbaston, November 28, 1714. He lived in the reign of eight sovereigns.

MARY YATES (127), wife of Joseph Yates of Lizard Common, Shiffnal, was born 1649, and buried August 7, 1776. She walked to London just after the fire in 1666, was hearty and strong at 120 years, and married, at 92 years of age, her third husband.

Longius, the name of the Roman soldier who pierced the crucified Saviour with a spear. The spear came into the possession of Joseph of Arimathea.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 41 (1470). Often called Longinus.

Longomontanus (Christian), of Juland, a Danish astronomer (1562–1647).

What did your Cardan [an Italian astronomer], and your Ptolemy, your Mesasiah, and your Longomontanus, your harmony of chironomy with astrology?—W. Congreve, *Love for Love*, iv. (1690).

Lonna, that is, Colonna, the most southern point of Attica, called "Sunium's marbled steep." Here once stood a temple to Minerva, called by Falconer, in *The Shipwreck*, "Tritonia's sacred fane." The ship *Britannia* struck against "the cape's projecting verge," and was wrecked.

Yes, at the dead of night, by Lonna's steep,
The seaman's cry was heard along the deep.
Campbell, *The Pleasures of Hope*, li (1798).

Loose-Coat Field. The battle of Stamford (1470) was so called, because the men led by lord Wells, being attacked by the Yorkists, threw off their coats, that they might flee the faster.

Cast off their country's coats, to haste their speed away.
Which "Loose-Coat Field" is called 'e'en to this day
Dryden, *Polyolbion*, xli. (1621).

Lo'pe de Vega (*Felix*), a Spanish poet, born at Madrid. He was one of those who came in the famous "Armada" to invade England. Lope (2 syl.) wrote altogether 1800 tragedies, comedies, dramas, or religious pieces called *autos sacramentales* (1562–1635).

Her memory was a mine. She knew by heart
All Calderon and greater part of Lope.
Byron, *Don Juan*, l. 11 (1819).

Lopez, the "Spanish curate."—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Spanish Curate* (1622).

Lopez (*Don*), a Portuguese nobleman, the father of don Felix and donna

Isabella.—Mrs. Centlivre, *The Wonder* (1714).

Lorbrul'grud, the capital of Brobdingnag. The word is humorously said to mean "Pride of the Universe."—Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* ("Voyage to Brobdingnag," 1726).

Lord, a hunchback. (Greek, *lordos*, "crooked.")

Lord Peter. The pope is so called in Dr. Arbuthnot's *History of John Bull*. Swift, in his *Tale of a Tub*, introduces the three brothers Peter, John, and Martin meaning the pope, Calvin, and Luther.

Lord Strutt. Charles II. of Spain is so called by Dr. Arbuthnot, in his *History of John Bull* (1712).

Every one must remember the paroxysm of rage into which poor lord Strutt fell, on hearing that his runaway servant Nic. Frog, his clothier John Bull, and his old enemy Lewis Baboon had come with quadrants, poles, and ink-horns, to survey his estate, and to draw his will for him—Macaulay.

Lord Thomas and Arnet had a lovers' quarrel; whereupon, lord Thomas, in his temper, went and offered marriage to the nut-brown maid who had houses and lands. On the wedding day, Annet went to the church, and lord Thomas gave her a rose, but the nut-brown maid killed her with a "bodkin from her head-gear." Lord Thomas, seeing Annet fall, plunged his dagger into the heart of the murderess, and then stabbed himself. Over the graves of lord Thomas and the fair Annet grew "a bonny briar, and by this ye may ken that they were lovers dear." In some versions of this story Annet is called "Elinor."—Percy, *Reliques*, etc., III. iii.

Lord of Crazy Castle, John Hall Stevenson, author of *Crazy Tales* (in verse). J. H. Stevenson lived at Skelton Castle, which was nicknamed "Crazy Castle" (1718–1789).

Lord of the Isles, Donald of Islay, who in 1346 reduced the Hebrides under his sway. The title of "lord of the Isles" had been borne by others for centuries before, was borne by Stevenson's successors, and is now one of the titles of the prince of Wales.

Sir W. Scott has a metrical romance entitled *The Lord of the Isles* (1815).

Loredani (*Giacomo*), interpreter of king Richard I.—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.).

Loredano (*James*), a Venetian patrician, and one of the Council of

Ten. Loredano was the personal enemy of the Foscaris.—Byron, *The Two Foscari* (1830).

Loren'zo, a young man with whom Jessica, the daughter of the Jew Shylock, elopes.—Shakespeare, *The Merchant of Venice* (1698).

Lorenzo, an atheist and reprobate, whose remorse ends in despair.—Dr. Young, *Night Thoughts* (1732-6).

* * Some affirm that Lorenzo is meant for the poet's own son.

Lorenzo (Colonel), a young libertine in Dryden's drama, *The Spanish Fryar* (1680).

Loretto (*The House of*). The Santa Casa is the reputed house of the virgin Mary at Nazareth. It was miraculously translated to Fiume, in Dalmatia, in 1291, thence to Recana'ta in 1294, and finally to Macera'ta, in Italy, to a plot of land belonging to the lady Loretto.

Our house may have traveled through the air, like the house of Loretto, for aught I care.—Goldsmith, *The Good-natured Man* iv. 1 (1769).

Loretto of Austria, Maria'el ("Mary in the cell"), in Styria. So called from the miracle-working image of the Virgin. The image is old and very ugly. Two pilgrimages are made to it yearly.

Loretto of Switzerland. Einsiedlen, a village containing a shrine of the "Black Lady of Switzerland." The church is of black marble, and the image of ebony.

Lorimer, one of the guard at Arden-vohr Castle.—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.).

Loriot, "the confidante and servant" of Louis XV. Loriot was the inventor of lifts, by which tables descended, and rose again covered with viands and wines.

The shifting sub-board plays its humble part,
Beyond the triumphs of a Loriot's art.
S. Rogers, *Apote to a Friend* (1798).

Lorma, wife of Erragon king of Sora, in Scandinavia. She fell in love with Aldo, a Caledonian officer in the king's army. The guilty pair escaped to Morven, which Erragon forthwith invaded. Erragon encountered Aldo in single combat, and slew him; was himself slain in battle by Gaul son of Morni; and Lorma died of grief.—Ossian, *The Battle of Lora*.

Lorna (*M'Dougal of*), a Highland chief in the army of Montrose.—Sir W.

Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.).

Lorrequer (*Harry*), the hero and title of a military novel by Charles Lever.

Lor'rimate (8 syl.), a malignant witch, who abetted and aided Arvalan in his persecutions of Kail'yai the beautiful and holy daughter of Ladur'lad.—Southey, *Curse of Kehama*, xi. (1809).

Lorry (*Jarvis*), one of the firm in Tellson's bank, Temple Bar, and a friend of Dr. Manette. Jarvis Lorry was orderly, precise, and methodical, but tender-hearted and affectionate.

He had a good leg, and was a little vain of it. . . and his little lock, crisp, flaxen wig looked as if it was spun silk.
His face habitually suppressed and quiet, was lighted up by a pair of moist bright eyes.—C. Dickens, *A Tale of Two Cities*, l. 4 (1859).

Losberne (2 syl.), the medical man called in by Mrs. Maylie to attend Oliver Twist, after the attempted burglary by Bill Sikes and his associates.—C. Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837).

Lost Island. Cephalo'nia is so called, because "it was only by chance that those who visited it could find it again." It is sometimes called "The Hidden Island."

Lot, consul of Londonesia, and afterwards king of Norway. He was brother of Urian and Augusel, and married Anne (own sister of king Arthur), by whom he had two sons, Walgan and Modred.—Geoffrey, *British History*, viii. 21; ix. 9, 10 (1142).

* * This account differs so widely from that of Arthurian romance, that it is not possible to reconcile them. In the *History of Prince Arthur*, Lot king of Orkney marries Margawse the "sister of king Arthur" (pt. i. 2). Tennyson, in his *Gareth and Lynette*, says that Lot's wife was Bellicent. Again, the sons of Lot are called, in the *History*, Gaw'ain, Agravan, Ga'heris, and Gareth; Mordred is their half-brother, being the son of king Arthur and the same mother.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 2, 35, 36 (147C).

Lot, king of Orkney. According to the *Morte d'Arthur*, king Lot's wife was Margawse or Morgawse, sister of king Arthur, and their sons were sir Gaw'ain, sir Ag'rava'n, sir Ga'heris, and sir Gareth.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 86 (1470).

Once or twice Elaine is called the wife

of Lot, but this is a mistake. Elaine was Arthur's sister by the same mother, and was the wife of sir Nentres of Carlot. Mordred was the son of Morgawse by her brother Arthur, and consequently Gawain, Agravain, Gaheris, and Gareth were his half-brothers.

Lot, king of Orkney. According to Tennyson, king Lot's wife was Bellicent, daughter of Gorlois lord of Tintagel Castle, in Cornwall, and Lot was the father of Gawain (2 syl.) and Modred. This account differs entirely from the *History of Prince Arthur*, by sir T. Malory. There the wife of Lot is called Margawse or Morgawse (Arthur's sister). Geoffrey of Monmouth, on the other hand, calls her Anne (Arthur's sister). The sons of Lot, according to the *History*, were Gawain, Agravain, Gaheris, and Gareth; Modred or Mordred being the offspring of Morgawse and Arthur. This ignoble birth the *History* assigns as the reason of Mordred's hatred to king Arthur, his adulterous father and uncle. Lot was subdued by king Arthur, fighting on behalf of Leodogran or Leodogrance king of Cam'elard.—See Tennyson, *Cum'ra' of Arthur*.

Lot's Wife, Wabala, who was confederate with the men of Sodom, and gave them notice when any stranger came to lodge in the house. Her sign was smoke by day and fire by night. Lot's wife was turned into a pillar of salt.—Jalalo'ddin, *Al Zamakh*.

Lothario, a noble cavalier of Florence, the friend of Anselmo. Anselmo induced him to put the fidelity of his wife Camilla to the test, that he might rejoice in her incorruptible virtue; but Camilla was not trial-proof, and eloped with Lothario. Anselmo then died of grief, Lothario was slain in battle, and Camilla died in a convent.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. iv. 5, 6 ("Fatal Curiosity," 1605).

Lothario, a young Genoese nobleman, "haughty, gallant, gay, and perfidious." He seduced Calista, daughter of Sciolto (3 syl.) a Genoese nobleman, and was killed in a duel by Altamont the husband. This is the "gay Lothario," which has become a household word for a libertine and male coquette.—N. Rowe, *The Fair Penitent* (1703).

Is this the haughty, gallant, gay Lothario?
Rowe, *The Fair Penitent*.

* * * *The Fair Penitent* is taken from

Massinger's *Fatal Dowry*, in which Lothario is called "Novall, Junior."

Lothian (Scotland). So named from Llew, second son of Arthur; also called Lotus and Lothus. Arthur's eldest son was Urian, and his youngest Arawn.

* * * In some legends, Lothian is made the father of Modred or Medrant, leader of the rebellious army which fought at Camlan. A.D. 537, in which Arthur received his death-wound; but in Malory's collection, called *The History of Prince Arthur*, Modred is called the son of Arthur by his own sister the wife of king Lot.

Lotte (2 syl.), a young woman of strong affection and domestic winning ways, the wife of Albert a young German farmer. Werther loved Lotte when she was only betrothed to Albert, and continued to love her after she became a young wife. His mewing and puling after this "forbidden fruit," which terminates in suicide, make up the sum and substance of the tale, which is told in the form of letters addressed to divers persons.—Goethe, *Sorrows of Werther* (1774).

"Lotte" was Charlotte Buff, who married Kestner, Goethe's friend, the "Albert" of the novel. Goethe was in love with Charlotte Buff, and her marriage with Kestner soured the temper of his over-sensitive mind.

Lotus-Eaters or *Lotoph'agi*, a people who ate of the lotus tree, the effect of which was to make them forget their friends and homes, and to lose all desire of returning to their native land. The lotus-eater only cares to live in ease, luxury, and idleness.—Homer, *Odyssey*, xi.

* * * Tennyson has a poem called *The Lotus-Eaters*, a set of islanders who live "in a dreamy idleness, weary of life, and regardless of all its stirring events."

Louis, duc d'Orléans.—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

Louis de Bourbon, the prince-bishop of Liège [*Le.aje*].—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

Louis IX. The sum of the figures which designate the birth-date of this king will give his titular number. Thus, he was born in 1215, the sum of which figures is 9. This is true of several other kings. The discovery might form an occasional diversion on a dull evening. (See Louis XVIII.)

Louis XI. of France, introduced by air W. Scott in two novels, *Quentin Durward* and *Ann of Gierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

** In *Quentin Durward* he appears first disguised as Maître Pierre, a merchant.

Louis XIII. of France, "infirm in health, in mind more feeble, and Richelieu's plaything."—Lord Lytton, *Richelieu* (1839).

Louis XIV. It is rather remarkable that the number 14 is obtained by adding together the figures of his age at death, the figures which make the date of his coronation, and the figures of the date of his death. For example:

Age 77, which added together = 14.
Crowned 1643, which added together = 14.
Died 1715, which added together = 14.

Louis XIV. and La Vallière. Louis XIV. fell in love with La Vallière, a young lady in the queen's train. He overheard the ladies chatting. One said, "How handsome looks the duke de Guiche to-night!" Another said, "Well, to my taste, the graceful Grammont bears the bell from all." A third remarked, "But, then, that charming Lauzun has so much wit." But La Vallière said, "I scarcely marked them. When the king is by, who can have eyes, or ears, or thought for others?" and when the others chaffed her, she replied:

Who spoke of love?
The sunflower, gazing on the lord of heaven,
Asks what its sun to shine. Who spoke of love?
And who would wish the bright and lofty Louis
To stoop from glory?

Act I. 5.

Louis degraded this ethereal spirit into a "soiled dove," and when she fled to a convent to quiet remorse, he fetched her out and took her to Versailles. Wholly unable to appreciate such love as that of La Vallière, he discarded her for Mde. de Montespan, and bade La Vallière marry some one. She obeyed the selfish monarch in word, by taking the veil of a Carmelite nun.—Lord Lytton, *The Duchess de la Vallière* (1836).

Louis XIV. and his Coach. It was Lord Stair and not the duke of Chesterfield whom the *Grand Monarque* commended for his tact in entering the royal carriage before his majesty, when politely bidden by him so to do.

Louis XVIII., nicknamed *Des-huit-tris*, because he was a great feeder, like all the Bourbons, and especially fond of oysters. Of course the pun is on *dix-huit* (18).

As in the case of Louis IX. (q.v.), the sum of the figures which designate the birth-date of Louis XVIII. give his titular number. Thus, he was born 1755, which added together equal 18.

Louis Philippe of France. It is somewhat curious that the year of his birth, or the year of the queen's birth, or the year of his flight, added to the year of his coronation, will give the year 1848, the date of his abdication. He was born 1773, his queen was born 1782, his flight was in 1809; whence we get:

1830	1830	1830	year of coronation.
$\begin{smallmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 1 \\ 8 \\ 0 \\ 9 \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 1 \\ 8 \\ 0 \\ 9 \end{smallmatrix}$
birth.	queen's birth.	flight.	
1848	1848	1848	year of abdication.

(See NAPIERON III. for a somewhat similar coincidence.)

Louisa, daughter of don Jerome of Seville, in love with don Antonio. Her father insists on her marrying Isaac Mendoza, a Portuguese Jew, and, as she refuses to obey him, he determines to lock her up in her chamber. In his blind rage, he makes a great mistake, for he locks up the duenna, and turns his daughter out of doors. Isaac arrives, is introduced to the locked-up lady, elopes with her, and marries her. Louisa takes refuge in St Catherine's Convent, and writes to her father for his consent to her marriage with the man of her choice. As don Jerome takes it for granted she means Isaac the Jew, he gives his consent freely. At breakfast-time it is discovered by the old man that Isaac has married the duenna, and Louisa don Antonio; but don Jerome is well pleased and fully satisfied.—Sheridan, *The Duenna* (1775).

Mrs. Mattocks (1745–1826) was the first "Louisa."

Louisa, daughter of Russet bailiff to the duchess. She was engaged to Henry, a private in the king's army. Hearing a rumour of gallantry to the disadvantage of her lover, she consented to put his love to the test by pretending that she was about to marry Simkin. When Henry heard thereof, he gave himself up as a deserter, and was condemned to death. Louisa then went to the king to explain the whole matter, and returned with the young man's pardon just as the muffled drums began the death march.—Dibdin, *The Deserter* (1770).

Louise (2 syl.), the grace-maiden,—

Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Louise [*de Lascours*], wife of Ralph captain of the *Uran'ia*, and mother of Martha (afterwards called *Orgarita*). Louise de Lascours sailed with her infant daughter and her husband in the *Urania*. Louise and the captain were drowned by the breaking up of an iceberg; but Martha was rescued by some wild Indians, who brought her up, and called her name *Orgarita* ("withered wheat").—E. Stirling, *Orphan of the Frozen Sea* (1856).

Loupgarou, leader of the army of giants in alliance with the Dipsodes (2 syl.). As he threatened to make mincemeat of Pantagruel, the prince gave him a kick which overthrew him, then, lifting him up by his ankles, he used him as a quarter-staff. Having killed all the giants in the hostile army, Pantagruel flung the body of Loupgarou on the ground, and, by so doing, crushed a tom-cat, a tabby, a duck, and a brindled goose.—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, ii. 29 (1533).

Louponheight (*The young bird of*), at the ball at Middlemas.—Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II.).

Lourdís, an idiotic scholar of Sorbonne.

De la Sorbonne un Docteur amoureux
Disoit un jour à sa dame rebelle :
"Je ne puis rien meriter de vous, belle" . . .
Arguo sic : "Si magister Lourdís
De sa Catin meriter ne peut rien ;
Ergo ne peut meriter paradis ;
Car, pour le moins, paradis la vaut bien."
M. rot, Epigram.

When Doctor Lourdís cried, in humble spirit,
The hand of Kuth'rine he could never merit,
"Then heaven to thee," said Kate, "can ne'er be given,
For less my worth, you must allow, than heaven."

Lourie (*Tam*), the innkeeper at Marchthorn.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.).

Louvre (*The*), a corruption of *luxura*, as it is called in old title-deeds. Dagobert built here a hunting-box, the nucleus of the present pile of buildings.

Louvre of St. Petersburg (*The*), the Hermitage, an imperial museum.

Love, a drama by S. Knowles (1840). The countess Catherine is taught by a serf named Huon who is her secretary, and falls in love with him; but her pride struggles against such an unequal match. The duke, her father, hearing of his daughter's love, commands Huon, on pain

of death, to marry Catherine a freed serf. He refuses; but the countess herself bids him obey. He plights his troth to Catherine, supposing it to be Catherine the quondam serf, rushes to the wars, obtains great honours, becomes a prince, and then learns that the Catherine he has wed is the duke's daughter.

Love, or rather affection, according to Plato, is disposed in the liver.

Within, some say, Love hath his habitation;
Not Cupid's self, but Cupid's better brother;
For Cupid's self dwells with a lower nation,
But this, more sure, much chaster than the other.
Ph. Fletcher, *The Purple Island* (1633).

Love. "Man's love is of man's life a thing apart; 'tis woman's whole existence."—Byron, *Don Juan*, i. 194 (1819).

Love.

It is better to have loved and lost,
Than never to have loved at all.
Tennyson, in *Memoriam*, xxvii.

Thomas Moore, in his *Irish Melodies*, expresses an opposite opinion:

Better far to be
In endless darkness lying,
Than be in light and see
That light for ever flying.
A. J. Chas's *Bright must Fade*.

Love. All for Love or the World Well Lost, a tragedy by Dryden, on the same subject as Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra* (1679).

Love à-la-Mode, by C. Macklin (1779). The "love à-la-mode" is that of fortune-hunters. Charlotte Goodchild is courted by a Scotchman "of ponderous descent," an Italian Jew broker of great fortune, and an Irishman in the Prussian army. It is given out that Charlotte has lost her money through the bankruptcy of sir Theodore Goodchild, her guardian. Upon this, the à-la-mode suitors withdraw, and leave sir Callaghan O'Brallaghan, the true lover, master of the situation. The tale about the bankruptcy is of course a mere myth.

Love cannot Die.

They sin who tell us Love can die.
With life all other passions fly . . .
They perish where they have their birth;
But Love is indestructible,
Its holy flame for ever burneth;
From heaven it came, to heaven returneth . . .
It soweth here in toil and care;
But the harvest-time of Love is there.
Southey, *Curse of Kehama*, x. 10 (1839).

Love-Chase (*The*), a drama by S. Knowles (1837). Three lovers chased three beloved ones with a view to marriage. (1) Waller loves Lydia, lady's-maid to Widow Green, but in reality the sister of Truworth. She quitted home

to avoid a hateful marriage, and took service for the nonce with Widow Green (2) Wildrake loves Constance, daughter of sir William Fondlove. (3) Sir William Fondlove, aged 60, loves Widow Green, aged 40. The difficulties to be overcome were these. The social position of Lydia galled the aristocratic pride of Waller, but love won the day. Wildrake and Constance spatted with each other, and hardly knew they loved till it dawned upon them that each might prefer some other, and then they felt that the loss would be irreparable. Widow Green set her heart on marrying Waller; but as Waller preferred Lydia, she accepted sir William for better or worse.

Love Doctor (7) *I know My dum*, a comedy by Molière (166). Lucinde, the daughter of Sincelle is in love, and the father calls in four doctors to consult upon the nature of her malady. They see the patient and retire to consult together, but talk about Paris, about their visits about the topics of the day, and when the father enters to know what opinion they have formed, they all prescribe different remedies, and pronounce different opinions. Lisette then calls in a "quack doctor" (Lilandre, the lover), who says that he must act on the imagination, and proposes a seeming marriage, to which Sincelle assents, saying, "Voilà un grand médecin." The assistant being a n tart, (Lilandre and Lucinde are formally married.

* This comedy is the basis of the *Quick Doctor*, by Looke and Bickerstaff, only in the English version Mr Ailwood is the patient.

Love in a Village, an opera by Isaac Bickerstaff. It contains two plots, the loves of Rosetta and young Meadows, and the loves of Lucinda and Jack Eustace. The entanglement is this: Rosetta's father wanted her to marry young Meadows, and sir William Meadows wanted his son to marry Rosetta, but as the young people had never seen each other, they turned restive and ran away. It so happened that both took service with justice Woodcock—Rosetta as chamber-maid, and Meadows as gardener. Here they fell in love with each other, and ultimately married, to the delight of all concerned. The other part of the plot is this:

Lucinda was the daughter of justice

Woodcock, and fell in love with Jack Eustace while nursing her sick mother, who died. The justice had never seen the young man, but resolutely forbade the connection, whereupon Jack Eustace entered the house as a music-master, and, by the kind offices of friends, all came right at last.

Love Makes a Man, a comedy concocted by Colley Cibber by welding together two of the comedies of Beaumont and Fletcher, viz., the *Elder Brother* and the *Custom of the Country*. Carlos, a young student (son of Antonio), sees Angelina, the daughter of Charino, and falls in love with her. His character instantly changes, and the modest, diffident bookworm becomes energetic, manly, and resolute. Angelina is promised by her father to Clodio a coxcomb, the younger brother of Carlos, but the student elopes with her. They are taken captives, but meet after several adventures, and become duly engaged. Clodio, who goes in search of the fugitives, meets with Livira, to whom he engages himself, and thus leaves the field open to his brother Carlos.

Love-Producers.

It is a Basque superstition that yellow hair in a man is irresistible with women; hence every woman who set eyes on Ixkabi Ixiki, the golden-haired, fell in love with him.

It is a West Highland superstition that a beauty spot cannot be resisted; hence Diarmid inspired masterless love by a beauty spot.

In Greek fable, a cestus worn by a woman inspired love, hence Aphrodite was irresistible on account of her cestus.

In the Middle Ages, love-powders were advertised for sale, and a wise senator of Venice was not ashamed to urge on his reverend brethren, as a fact, that Otello had won the love of Desdemona "by foul charms," drugs, minerals, spells, potions of mountebanks, or some dram "powerful over the blood" to awaken love.

Theocritus and Virgil have both introduced in their pastorals women using charms and incantations to inspire or recover the affection of the opposite sex.

Gay, in the *Shepherd's Week*, makes the mistress of Lubberkin spend all her money in buying a love-powder. Frontsart says that Gaston, son of the count de Foix, received a bag of powder from his uncle (Charles the Bad) for restoring

the love of his father to his mother. The love of Tristram and Ysolt is attributed to their drinking on their journey a love-potion designed for king Mark, the intended husband of the fair princess.

An Irish superstition is that if a lover will run a hair of the object beloved through the fleshy part of a dead man's leg, the person from whom the hair was taken will go mad with love.

We are told that Charlemagne was bewitched by a ring, and that he followed any one who possessed this ring as a needle follows a loadstone (see p. 177).

* * To do justice to this subject would require several pages, and all that can be done here is to give a few brief hints and examples.

Love's Labour's Lost. Ferdinand king of Navarre, with three lords named Biron, Dumain, and Longaville, agreed to spend three years in study, during which time no woman was to approach the court. Scarcely had they signed the compact, when the princess of France, attended by Rosaline, Maria, and Katharine, besought an interview respecting certain debts said to be due from the king of France to the king of Navarre. The four gentlemen fell in love with the four ladies: the king with the princess, Biron with Rosaline, Longaville with Maria, and Dumain with Katharine. In order to carry their suits, the four gentlemen, disguised as Muscovites, presented themselves before the ladies; but the ladies, being warned of the masquerade, disguised themselves also, so that the gentlemen in every case addressed the wrong lady. However, it was at length arranged that the suits should be deferred for twelve months and a day; and if, at the expiration of that time, they remained of the same mind, the matter should be taken into serious consideration.—Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost* (1594).

Loves of the Angels, the stories of three angels, in verse, by T. Moore (1822). The stories are founded on the Eastern tale of *Harât and Marât*, and the rabbinical fictions of the loves of *Uzziel and Shamohasai*.

1. The first angel fell in love with Lea, whom he saw bathing. She returned love for love, but his love was carnal, hers heavenly. He loved the woman, she loved the angel. One day, the angel told her the spell-word which opens the gates

of heaven. She pronounced it, and rose through the air into paradise, while the angel became imbruted, being no longer an angel of light, but "of the earth, earthy."

2. The second angel was Rubi, one of the seraphs. He fell in love with Liria, who asked him to come in all his celestial glory. He did so; and she, rushing into his arms, was burnt to death; but the kiss she gave him became a brand on his face for ever.

3. The third angel was Zaraph, who loved Nama. It was Nama's desire to love without control, and to love holily; but as she fixed her love on a creature, and not on the Creator, both she and Zaraph were doomed to live among the things that perish, till this mortal is swallowed up of immortality, when Nama and Zaraph will be admitted into the realms of everlasting love.

Love's White Star, the planet Venus, which is silvery white.

Till every day's slept and Love's white star
Beamed thro' the thickened cedar in the dusk
Tennyson, *The Gardener's Daughter*.

Loved. Who ever loved that loved not at first sight?—Mar'owe, *Hero and Leander* (1637).

Lovegold, the miser, an old man of 60, who wants to marry Mariana, his son's sweetheart. In order to divert him from this folly, Mariana pretends to be very extravagant, and orders a necklace and ear-rings for £3000, a petticoat and gown from a fabric £12 a yard, and besets the house with duns. Lovegold gives £2000 to be let off the bargain, and Mariana marries the son.—A. Fielding, *The Miser* (a *réchauffé* of *L'Avare*, by Molière).

John Emery (1777-1822) made his first appearance at Covent Garden Theatre in the year 1798, in very opposite characters, "Frank Oakland" in *A Cure for the Heart-ache* (by Morton), and in "Lovegold." In both which parts he obtained great applause.—*Memoirs* (1822).

Lovegood (2 syl.), uncle to Valentine the gallant who will not be persuaded to keep his estate.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *Wit without Money* (1633).

Lovel, once the page of lord Beaufort, in love with lady Frances; but he concealed his love because young Beaufort "cast his affections first upon the lady."—Murphy, *The Citizen* (1757).

Lovel (Lord), the bridegroom who lost his bride on the wedding day from playing hide-and-seek. The lady hid in an old oak chest, the lid of which fell on her and closed with a spring-lock. Many

years afterwards the chest was sold, and the skeleton of the maiden revealed the mystery of her disappearance.—T. H. Bayley, *The Mistletoe Bough*.

Samuel Rogers has introduced this story in his *Italy* (pt. i. 18, 1822). He says the bride was Ginevra, only child of Orsini "an indulgent father;" and that the bridegroom was Francesco Doria, "her playmate from birth, and her first love." The chest, he says, was an heirloom, "richly carved by Antony of Trent, with Scripture stories from the life of Christ." It came from Venice, and had "held the ducal robes of some old ancestor." After the accident, Francesco, weary of life, flew to Venice, and "flung his life away in battle with the Turk;" Orsini went deranged, and spent the life-long day "wandering in quest of something he could not find." It was fifty years afterwards that the skeleton was discovered in the chest.

Collet, in his *Relics of Literature*, gives a similar story.

In the *Causes Célèbres* is another example.

A similar story is attached to Marwell Old Hall, once the residence of the Seymours, and subsequently of the Dacre family, and "the very chest is now the property of the Rev. J. Haygarth, rector of Upham."—*Post-Office Directory*.

The same tale is told of a chest in Bramshall, Hampshire; and also of a chest in the great house at Malsanger, near Basingstoke.

Lovel (Lord), in Clara Reeve's tale called *The Old English Baron*, appears as a ghost in the obscurity of a dim religious light (1777).

Lovel (Peregrine), a wealthy commoner, who suspects his servants of wasting his substance in riotous living; so, giving out that he is going down to his country seat in Devonshire, he returns in the disguise of an Essex bumpkin, and places himself under the care of Philip, the butler, to be taught the duties of a gentleman's servant. Lovel finds that Philip has invited a large party to supper, that the servants assembled assume the titles and airs of their masters and mistresses, and that the best wines of the cellar are set before them. In the midst of the banquet, he appears before the party in his real character, breaks up the revel, and dismisses all the household except Tom, whom he places in charge of the cellar and plate.—

Rev. J. Townley, *High Life Below Stairs* (1759).

Lovel (William), the hero of a German novel so called, by Ludwig Tieck (1778–1858). (See *LOVELL*.)

Love'lace (2 syl.), the chief male character in Richardson's novel of *Clarissa Harlowe*. He is rich, proud, and crafty; handsome, brave, and gay; the most unscrupulous but finished libertine; always self-possessed, insinuating, and polished (1749).

"Love'lace" is as great an improvement on "Lothario," from which it was drawn, as Rowe's hero (in the *Fair Penitent*) had been on the vulgar rake of Massinger.—*Encyc. Brit.*, Art. "Romance."

Lovelace (2 syl.), a young aristocrat, who angles with flattery for the daughter of Mr. Drugget, a rich London tradesman. He fools the vulgar tradesman to the top of his bent, and stands well with him; but, being too confident of his influence, demurs to the suggestion of the old man to cut two fine yew trees at the head of the carriage drive into a Gog and Magog. Drugget is intensely angry, throws off the young man, and gives his daughter to a Mr. Woodley.—A. Murphy, *Three Weeks after Marriage*.

Love'less (The Elder), suitor to "The Scornful Lady" (no name given).

The Younger Loveless, a prodigal.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Scornful Lady* (1616).

Loveless (Edmund), husband of Amanda. He pays undue attention to Berinthia, a handsome young widow, his wife's cousin; but, seeing the folly of his conduct, he resolves in future to devote himself to his wife with more fidelity.—Sheridan, *A Trip to Scarborough* (1777).

Lovell (Benjamin), a banker, proud of his ancestry, but with a weakness for gambling.

Elsie Lovell, his daughter, in love with Victor Orme the poor gentleman.—Wybert Reeve, *Parted*.

Lovell (Jord). Sir Giles Overreach fully expected that his lordship would marry his daughter Margaret; but he married lady Allworth, and assisted Margaret in marrying Tom Allworth, the man of her choice. (See *LOVELL*).—Massinger, *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* (1628).

Lovely Obscure (The), Am'adis of Gaul. Same as Belten'ebros.

The great Amadis, when he assumed the name of "The Lovely Obscure," dwelt either eight years or eight months, I forget which, upon a naked rock, doing penance for

some unkindness shown him by the lady Oriana. [The rock is called "The Poor Monk."]—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. iii. 1 (1605).

LOVEMORE (2 syl.), a man fond of gaiety and pleasure, who sincerely loves his wife; but, finding his home dull, and that his wife makes no effort to relieve its monotony, seeks pleasure abroad, and treats his wife with cold civility and formal politeness. He is driven to intrigue, but, being brought to see its folly, acknowledges his faults, and his wife resolves "to try to keep him" by making his home more lively and agreeable.

Mrs. Lovemore (2 syl.), wife of Mr. Lovemore, who finds if "she would keep her husband" to herself, it is not enough to "be a prudent manager, careless of her own comforts, not much given to pleasure; grave, retired, and domestic; to govern her household, pay the tradesmen's bills, and love her husband;" but to these must be added some effort to please and amuse him, and to make his home bright and agreeable to him.—A. Murphy, *The Way to Keep Him* (1760).

Lovers (Romantic).

ALFIERI and Louisa countess of Albany.
ARISTOTLE and Hepyllis.

BOCCACCIO and Fiammetta [*Maria* daughter of Robert of Naples].

BURNS and Highland Mary [either *Mary Campbell* or *Mary Robinson*].

BYRON and Teresa [Guiccioli].

CATULLUS and the lady Clodia called "Lesbia."

CHARLES II. of England and Barbara Villiers [duchess of Cleveland]; Louise Renée de Kerouaille [duchess of Portsmouth]; and Nell Gwynne.

CHARLES VII. of France and Agnes Sorel.

CHARLES EDWARD the pretender, and Miss Walkingham.

DANTÉ and Beatrice [Portinari].

EPIURUS and Leontium.

FRANÇOIS I. and la duchesse d'Etampes [*Mdlle. d'Heilly*].

GEORGE I. and the duchess of Kendal [*Erangard Melrose de Schulemberg*].

GEORGE II. and Henrietta Hobart countess of Suffolk.

GEORGE III. and the fair quakeress [*Hannah Lightfoot*].

GEORGE IV. and Mrs. Mary Darby Robinson called "Perdita" (1758–1800); Mrs. Fitzherbert, to whom he was privately married in 1785; and the countess of Jersey.

GOETHE and the frau von Stein.

HABINGTON, the poet, and Castara

[*Lucy Herbert*, daughter of lord Powis], afterwards his wife.

HAZLITT and Sarah Walker.

HENRI II. and Diane de Poitiers.

HENRI IV. and La Belle Gabrielle [*d'Estrees*].

HENRY II. and the fair Rosamond [*Jane Clifford*].

HORACE and Lesbia.

JOHNSON (*Dr.*) and Mrs. Thrale.

LAMARTINE and Elvire the Creole girl.

LOUIS XIV. and Mdlle. de la Vallière; Mde. de Montespan; Mdlle. de Fontange.

LOVELACE and the divine Althea, also called Lucasta [*Lucy Sacheverell*].

MIRABEAU and Mde. Nehra.

NELSON and lady Hamilton.

PERICLES and Aspasia.

PETRARCH and Laura [*wife of Hugues de Sade*].

PLATO and Archianassa.

PRIOR and Chloe or Cloe the cobbler's wife of Linden Grove.

RAPHAEL and Julie Fornarina the baker's wife.

ROUSSEAU and Julie [*la comtesse d'Houdetot*].

SCARRON and Mde. Maintenon, afterwards his wife.

SIDNEY and Stella [*Penelope Devereux*].

SPENSER and Rosalind [*Ross Lynck*, of Kent].

STIERNE (in his old age) and Eliza [*Mrs. Diaper*].

STESICHOROS and Himera.

SURREY (*Henry Howard*, earl of) and Geraldine, who married the earl of Lincoln. (See *GERALDINE*.)

SWIFT and (1) Stella [*Hester Johnson*]; (2) Vanessa [*Esther Vanhomrigh*].

TARSO and Leonora or Eleanora [*d'Este*]. METASTASIO and Mariana (actress).

THEOCRITOS and Myrto.

WALLER and Sacharissa [*lady Dorothea Sydney*].

WILLIAM IV. as duke of Clarence and Mrs. Jordan [*Dora Bland*].

WOLSEY and Mistress Winter.

VOLTAIRE and Madame Chatflet, "divine Emilie."

Lovers Struck by Lightning. John Hewitt and Sarah Drew of Stanton Harcourt, near Oxford (July 31, 1718). Gay gives a full description of the incident in one of his letters. On the morning that they obtained the consent of their parents to the match, they went together into a field to gather wild flowers, when a thunderstorm overtook them and both were killed. Pope wrote their epitaph.

*. Probably Thomson had this incident in view in his tale of Celadon and Amella.—See *Seasons* ("Summer," 1727).

Lovers' Leap. The leap from the Leuca'dian promontory into the sea. This promontory is in the island of Leucas or Leucadia, in the Ionian Sea. Sappho threw herself therefrom when she found her love for Phaon was not requited.

A precipice on the Guadalquivir (1 syl.), from which Manue and Laila cast themselves, is also called "The Lovers' Leap." (See LAILA.)

Lovers' Vows, altered from Kotzebue's drama by Mrs. Inchbald (1800). Baron Wildenham, in his youth, seduced Agatha Friburg, and then forsook her. She had a son Frederick, who in due time became a soldier. While on furlough, he came to spend his time with his mother, and found her reduced to abject poverty and almost starved to death. A poor cottager took her in, while Frederick, who had no money, went to beg charity. Count Wildenham was out with his gun, and Frederick asked alms of him. The count gave him a shilling; Frederick demanded more, and, being refused, seized the baron by the throat. The keepers soon came up, collared him, and put him in the castle dungeon. Here he was visited by the chaplain, and it came out that the count was his father. The chaplain being appealed to, told the count the only reparation he could make would be to marry Agatha and acknowledge the young soldier to be his son. This advice he followed, and Agatha Friburg, the beggar, became the baroness Wildenham of Wildenham Castle.

Love's rule (*Sir John*), a very pleasant gentleman, but wholly incapable of ruling his wife, who led him a miserable dance.

Luely Lovrule, a violent terragiant, who beat her servants, scolded her husband, and kept her house in constant hot water, but was reformed by Zakel Johnson the cobbler. (See *DEVIL TO PAY*.)—C. Coffey, *The Devil to Pay* (died 1715).

Love'well, the husband of Fanny Sterling, to whom he has been clandestinely married for four months.—(Olman and Garrick, *The Clandestine Marriage* (1766)).

Loving-Land, a place where Neptune held his "nymphall" or feast given to the sea-nymphs.

(He) his Tritons made proclaim, a nymphall to be held
In honour of himself in Loving-land, where he
The most selected nymphs appointed had to be.
Dryden, *Polyolbon*, II. (1689).

Lovinski (*Baron*), the friend of prince Lupauski, under whose charge the princess Lodoiska (4 syl.) is placed during a war between the Poles and the Tartars. Lovinski betrays his trust by keeping the princess a virtual prisoner because she will not accept him as a lover. The count Floreski makes his way into the castle, and the baron seeks to poison him, but at this crisis the Tartars invade the castle, the baron is slain, and Floreski marries the princess.—J. P. Kemble, *Lodoiska* (a melodrama).

Low-Heels and High-Heels, two factions in Lilliput. The High-heels were opposed to the emperor, who wore low heels and employed Low-heels in his cabinet. Of course the Low-heels are the whigs and low-church party, and the High-heels the tories and high-church party. (See BIG-ENDIANS.)—Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* ("Voyage to Lilliput," 1727).

Lowestoffe (*Reginald*), a young Templar.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Lowther (*Jack*), a smuggler.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Loyal Subject (*The*), Archas general of the Muscovites, and the father of colonel Theodore.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Loyal Subject* (1618).

Loyale Epée (*La*), "the honest soldier," marshal de MacMahon (1808, president of France from 1873 to 1879, died).

Loys de Dreux, a young Breton nobleman, who joined the Druses, and was appointed their prefect.

Loys (2 syl.) the boy stood on the leading prow,
Conspicuous in his gay attire.
Robert Browning, *The Return of the Druses*, I.

Luath (2 syl.), Cuthullin's "swift-footed hound."—Ossian, *Fingal*, II. Fingal had a dog called "Luath" and another called "Bran."

In Robert Burns's poem, called *The Two Dogs*, the poor man's dog which represents the peasantry is called "Luath," and the gentleman's dog is "Cesar."

Lubar, a river of Ulster, which flows between the two mountains Crommlech and Crommal.—Ossian.

Lubber-Land or Cuckagne (2 *syl.*), London.

The golden age was represented in the same ridiculous mode of description as the *Pays de la Cuckagne* of the French painters, or the popular ideas of "Lubber-land" in England.—Sir W. Scott, *The Drama*.

Lucan (*Sir*), sometimes called "sir Lucas," butler of king Arthur, and a knight of the Round Table.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur* ("Lucan," ii. 160; "Lucas," ii. 78; 1470).

Lucasta, whom Richard Lovelace celebrates, was Lucy Sacheverell. (*Lucy-casta* or *Lux casta*, "chaste light.")

Lucentio, son of Vicentio of Pisa. He marries Bianca sister of Katharina "the Shrew" of Padua.—Shakespeare, *Taming of the Shrew* (1594).

Lucetta, waiting-woman of Julia the lady-love of Proteus (one of the heroes of the play).—Shakespeare, *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* (1591).

Lu'cia, daughter of Lucius (one of the friends of Cato at Utica, and a member of the mimic senate). Lucia was loved by both the sons of Cato, but she preferred the more temperate Porcius to the vehement Marcus. Marcus being slain, left the field open to the elder brother.—Addison, *Cato* (1713).

Lu'cia, in *The Cheats of Scapin*, Otway's version of *Les Fourberies de Scapin*, by Molière. Lucia, in Molière's comedy, is called "Zerbirette;" her father Thrifty is called "Arquante;" her brother Octavian is "Octave;" and her sweetheart Leander son of Gripe is called by Molière "Léandre son of Geronte" (2 *syl.*).

Lucia (*St.*). *Struck on St. Lucia's thorn*, on the rack, in torment, much perplexed and annoyed. St. Lucia was a virgin martyr, put to death at Syracuse in 304. Her *fête*-day is December 13. The "thorn" referred to is in reality the point of a sword, shown in all paintings of the saint, protruding through the neck.

If I don't recruit . . . I shall be struck upon St. Lucia's thorn.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. I. 3 (1615).

Lucia di Lammermoor, called by Sir W. Scott "Lucy Ashton," sister of Lord Henry Ashton of Lammermoor. In order to retrieve the broken fortune of the family, Lord Henry arranged a marriage between his sister and Lord Arthur Bucklaw, *alias* Frank Hayston laird of Bucklaw. Unknown to the brother, Edgardo (*Edgar*) master of Ravenswood (whose family had long had a feud with

the Lammermoors) was betrothed to Lucy. While Edgardo was absent in France, Lucia (*Lucy*) is made to believe that he is unfaithful to her, and in her temper she consents to marry the laird of Bucklaw, but on the wedding night she slays him, goes mad, and dies.—Donizetti, *Lucia di Lammermoor* (an opera, 1835); Sir W. Scott, *The Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III.).

Lucia'na, sister of Adrian'a. She marries Antipholus of Syracuse.—Shakespeare, *Comedy of Errors* (1593).

Lu'cida, the lady-love of Sir Ferramont.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iv. 5 (1596).

Lucifer is described by Dante as a huge giant, with three faces: one red, indicative of anger; one yellow, indicative of envy; and one black, indicative of melancholy. Between his shoulders, the poet says, there shot forth two enormous wings, without plumage, "in texture like a bat's." With these "he flapped i' the air," and "Coey'tus to its depth was frozen." "At six eyes he wept," and at every mouth he chumped a sinner.—Dante, *Hell*, xxxiv. (1301).

Lucif'ora (*Pride*), daughter of Pluto and Proserpina. Her usher was Vanity. Her chariot was drawn by six different beasts, on each of which was seated one of the queen's counsellors. The foremost beast was an ass, ridden by Idleness who resembled a monk; paired with the ass was a swine, on which rode Gluttony clad in vine leaves. Next came a goat, ridden by Lechery arrayed in green; paired with the goat was a camel, on which rode Avarice in threadbare coat and cobbled shoes. The next beast was a wolf, bedridden by Envy arrayed in a kirtle full of eyes; and paired with the wolf was a lion, bedridden by Wrath in a robe all blood-stained. The coachman of the team was Satan.

To I underneath her scornful feet was lain
A dreadful dragon, with a hideous train;
And in her hand she held a mirror bright,
Wherein her face she often viewed fair.
Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, I. 4 (1590).

Lucinda, the daughter of opulent parents, engaged in marriage to Cardenio, a young gentleman of similar rank and equal opulence. Lucinda was, however, promised by her father in marriage to don Fernando, youngest son of the duke Ricardo. When the wedding day arrived, the young lady fell into a swoon, and a letter informed don Fernando that

the bride was married already to Cardenio. Next day, she left the house privately, and took refuge in a convent, whence she was forcibly abducted by don Fernando. Stopping at an inn, the party found there Dorothea the wife of don Fernando, and Cardenio the husband of Lucinda, and all things arranged themselves satisfactorily to the parties concerned.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. iv. (1605).

Lucinda, the bosom friend of Rosetta; merry, coquettish, and fit for any fun. She is the daughter of justice Woodcock, and falls in love with Jack Eustace, against her father's desire. Jack, who is unknown to the justice, introduces himself into the house as a music-master; and sir William Meadows induces the old man to consent to the marriage of the young people.—I. Bickerstaff, *Love in a Village*.

Lucinda, referred to by the poet Thomson in his *Spring*, was Lucy Fortescue, daughter of Hugh Fortescue of Devonshire, and wife of lord George Lyttelton.

O Lyttelton . . .
Soothing the Muse, thro' Hagley Park thou stray'st . . .
Perhaps thy loved Lucinda shares thy walk,
With soul to thine attuned.

Thomson, *The Seasons* ("Spring," 1728).

Lucinde (2 syl.), daughter of Sganarelle. As she has lost her spirit and appetite, her father sends for four physicians, who all differ as to the nature of the malady and the remedy to be applied. Lisette (her waiting-woman) sends in the mean time for Clitandre, the lover of Lucinde, who comes under the guise of a mock doctor. He tells Sganarelle the disease of the young lady must be reached through the imagination, and prescribes the semblance of a marriage. As his assistant is in reality a notary, the mock marriage turns out to be a real one.—Molière, *L'Amour Médecin* (1665).

Lucinde (2 syl.), daughter of Géronte (2 syl.). Her father wanted her to marry Horace; but as she was in love with Léandre, she pretended to have lost the power of articulate speech, to avoid a marriage which she abhorred. Sganarelle, the faggot-maker, was introduced as a famous dumb doctor, and soon saw the state of affairs; so he took with him Léandre as an apothecary, and the young lady received a perfect cure from "pills matrimoniac."—Molière, *Le Médecin Malgré Lui* (1666).

Lucio, a fantastic, not absolutely

bad, but vicious and dissolute. He is unstable, "like a wave of the sea, driven by the wind and tossed," and has no restraining principle.—Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure* (1603).

Lucip'pe (3 syl.), a woman attached to the suite of the princess Calis (sister of Astorax king of Paphos).—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Mad Lover* (1618).

Lu'cius, son of Coillus; a mythical king of Britain. Geoffrey says he sent a letter to pope Fleutherius (177-198) desiring to be instructed in the Christian religion, whereupon the pope sent over Dr. Faganus and Dr. Duvanus for the purpose. Lucius was baptized, and "people from all countries" with him. The pagan temples in Britain were converted into churches, the archflamens into archbishops, and the flamens into bishops. So there were twenty-eight bishops and three archbishops.—*British History*, iv. 19 (1470).

He our flamens' seats who turned to bishops' sees,
Great Lucius, that good king to whom we chiefly owe
This happiness we have—Christ crucified to know.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, vii. (1612).

Nennius says that king Lucius was baptized in 167 by Evaristus; but this is a blunder, as Evaristus lived a century before the date mentioned.

The archflamens were those of London, York, and Newport (the City of Legions or Caerleon-on-Usk).

Drayton calls the two legates "Fugatius and St. Damian."

Those goodly Romans . . . who . . .
Wan good king Lucius first to embrace the Christian
faith:
Fugatius and his friend St. Damian . . .
. . . have their remembrance here.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xxiv. (1622).

After baptism, St. Lucius abdicated, and became a missionary in Switzerland, where he died a martyr's death.

Lucius (*Caius*), general of the Roman forces in Britain in the reign of king Cymbeline (3 syl.).—Shakespeare, *Cymbeline* (1605).

Lucius Tiberius, general of the Roman army, who wrote to king Arthur, commanding him to appear at Rome to make satisfaction for the conquests he had made, and to receive such punishment as the senate might think proper to pass on him. This letter induced Arthur to declare war with Rome. So, committing the care of government to his nephew Modred, he marched to Lyonaise (in Gaul), where he won a complete victory, and left Lucius dead on the field.

He now started for Rome; but being told that Modred had usurped the crown, he hastened back to Britain, and fought the great battle of the West, where he received his death-wound from the hand of Modred.—Geoffrey, *British History*, ix. 15-20; x. (1142).

Great Arthur did advance
To meet, with his allies, that puissant force in France
By Lucius thither led.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, iv. (1619).

Lucretia, daughter of Spurius Lucretius prefect of Rome, and wife of Tarquinius Collatinus. She was dishonoured by Sextus, the son of Tarquinius Superbus. Having avowed her dishonour in the presence of her father, her husband, Junius Brutus, and some others, she stabbed herself.

This subject has been dramatized in French by Ant. Vincent Arnault, in a tragedy called *Lucrece* (1792); and by François Ponsard in 1843. In English, by Thomas Heywood, in a tragedy entitled *The Rape of Lucrece* (1630); by Nathaniel Lee, entitled *Lucius Junius Brutus* (seventeenth century); and by John H. Payne, entitled *Brutus* or *The Fall of Tarquin* (1820). Shakespeare selected the same subject for his poem entitled *The Rape of Lucrece* (1594).

Lucrezia di Borgia, daughter of pope Alexander VI. She was thrice married, her last husband being Alfonso duke of Ferrara. Before this marriage, she had a natural son named Gennaro, who was brought up by a Neapolitan fisherman. When grown to manhood, Gennaro had a commission given him in the army, and in the battle of Rimini he saved the life of Orsini. In Venice he declaimed freely against the vices of Lucrezia di Borgia, and on one occasion he mutilated the escutcheon of the duke by knocking off the B, thus converting Borgia into Orgia. Lucrezia insisted that the perpetrator of this insult should suffer death by poison; but when she discovered that the offender was her own son, she gave him an antidote, and released him from jail. Scarcely, however, was he liberated, than he was poisoned at a banquet given by the princess Negroni. Lucrezia now told Gennaro that he was her own son, and died as her son expired.—Donizetti, *Lucrezia di Borgia* (an opera, 1834).

. Victor Hugo has a drama entitled *Lucrece Borgia*.

Lucullus, a wealthy Roman, noted for his banquets and self-indulgence. On

one occasion, when a superb supper had been prepared, being asked who were to be his guests, he replied, "Lucullus will sup to-night with Lucullus" (B.C. 110-57).

Ne'er Valerian threw a richer
Light upon Lucullus' tables.
Longfellow, *Drinking Song*.

Luc'umo, a satrap, chieftain, or khedive among the ancient Etruscans. The over-king was called *lars*. Servius the grammarian says: "*Luc'umo rex erat lingua Etruscâ*;" but it was such a king as that of Bavaria in the empire of Germany, where the king of Prussia is the *lars*.

And plainly and more plainly
Now might the lurchers know,
By port and vest, by horse and crest,
Each warlike lucumo.
Lord Muncy, *Lays of Ancient Rome*
("Horatius," xiii., 1842).

Lucy, a dowerless girl betrothed to Amidas. Being forsaken by him for the wealthy Philtra, she threw herself into the sea, but was saved by clinging to a chest. Both being drifted ashore, it was found that the chest contained great treasures, which Lucy gave to Bracidas, the brother of Amidas, who married her. In this marriage, Bracidas found "two goodly portions, and the better she."—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v. 4 (1596).

Lucy, daughter of Mr. Richard Wealthy, a rich London merchant. Her father wanted her to marry a wealthy tradesman, and as she refused to do so he turned her out of doors. Being introduced as a *fille de joie* to sir George Wealthy "the minor," he soon perceived her to be a modest girl who had been entrapped, and he proposed marriage. When the facts of the case were known Mr. Wealthy and the sir William (the father of the young man) were delighted at the happy termination of what might have proved a most untoward affair.—S. Foote, *The Minor* (1760).

Lucy [GOODWILL], a girl of 16, and a child of nature, reared by her father who was a widower. "She has seen nothing," he says; "she knows nothing, and, therefore, has no will of her own." Old Goodwill wished her to marry one of her relations, that his money might be kept in the family; but Lucy had "will" enough of her own to see that her relations were boobies, and selected for her husband a big, burly footman named Thomas.—Fielding, *The Virgin Unmasked*.

Lucy [LOOKIT], daughter of Lookit the

jailer. A foolish young woman, who, decoyed by captain Macheath under the specious promise of marriage, effected his escape from jail. The captain, however, was recaptured, and condemned to death; but being reprieved, confessed himself married to Polly Peachum, and Lucy was left to seek another mate.

How happy could I be with either [*Lucy or Polly*].
Were I other dear charmer away!
J. Gay, *The Beggar's Opera*, ii. 2 (1727).

Miss Fenton (duchess of Bolton) was the original "Lucy Lockit" (1708-1760).

Lucy and Colin. Colin was betrothed to Lucy, but forsook her for a bride "thrice as rich as she." Lucy drooped, but was present at the wedding; and when Colin saw her, "the damps of death bedewed his brow, and he died." Both were buried in one tomb, and many a hind and plighted maid resorted thither, "to deck it with garlands and true-love knots."—T. Tickell, *Lucy and Colin*.

* * Vincent Bourne has translated this ballad into Latin verse.

Through all Tickell's works there is a strain of Lullab-thinking. . . . In this ballad [*Lucy and Colin*] he seems to have surpassed himself. It is perhaps the best in our language.—Goldsmith, *Beauties of English Poetry* (1767).

Lucylius (b.c. 148-103), the father of Roman satire.

I have presumed my lud for to present
With this poor fable, which is of trustie Steele [*satire*].
And came to nobs with a d testament
Of one that was a glismaker [*satire*] indeede;
Lucylus this worlde's man was to me
G. Gascoigne, *The Steele's Glas* (died 1577).

Lud, son of Heli, who succeeded his father as king of Britain. "Lud rebuilt the walls of Trinovantum, and surrounded the city with innumerable towers . . . for which reason it was called Kaer-lud, Anglicized into Lud-ton, and softened into London. . . . When dead, his body was buried by the gate . . . Parth-lud, called in Saxon Ludes-gate."—Geoffrey, *British History*, iii. 20 (1142).

. . . that mighty Lud, in whose eternal name
Great London still sh. ll live (by him rebuilde)
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, viii (1612).

("Parth-lud," in Latin *Porta-Lud*.)

Lud (General), the leader of distressed and riotous artisans in the manufacturing districts of England, who, in 1811, endeavoured to prevent the use of power-looms.

Luddites (2 syl.), the riotous artisans who followed the leader called general Lud.

Above thirty years before this time, an imbecile named Ned Lud, living in a village in Leicestershire, being teased by some boys, . . . pursued one of them into a house, and . . . broke two stocking-frames. His name

was taken by those who broke power-looms.—H. Martineau.

Lud's Town, London, as if a corruption of Lud-ton. Similarly, Ludgate is said to be Lud's-gate; and Ludgate prison is called "Lud's Bulwark." Of course, the etymologies are only suitable for fable.

King Lud, repairing the city, called it after his name. "Lud's town;" the strong gate which he built in the west part he named "Lud-gate." In 1260, the gate was beautified with images of Lud and other kings. Those images, in the reign of Edward VI., had their heads smitten off. . . . Queen Mary did set new heads upon their old bodies again. The 23th of queen Elizabeth, the gate was newly beautified with images of Lud and others, as before.—Stow, *Survey of London* (1598).

Ludov'ico, chief minister of Naples. He heads a conspiracy to murder the king and seize the crown. Ludovico is the craftiest of villains, but, being caught in his own guile, he is killed.—Sheil, *Evadne or The Statue* (1820).

Ludwal or Idwal, son of Roderick the Great, of North Wales. He refused to pay Edgar king of England the tribute which had been levied ever since the time of Athelstan. William of Malmesbury tells us that Edgar commuted the tribute for 300 wolves' heads yearly; the wolf-tribute was paid for three years, and then discontinued, because there were no more wolves to be found.

O Edgar! who compelled our Ludwal hence to pay
Three hundred wolves a year for tribute unto thee.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, ix. (1612).

Lufra, Douglas's dog, "the fleetest hound in all the North."—Sir W. Scott, *Lady of the Lake* (1810).

Ellen, the while, with burning heart,
Remained in lordly power apart. . . .
While Lufra, crouching at her side,
Her station claimed with jealous pride.

Sir W. Scott, *Lady of the Lake*, vi. 23 (1810).

Luggnagg, an island where the inhabitants never die. Swift shows some of the evils which would result from such a destiny, unless accompanied with eternal youth and freshness.—Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* (1726).

Lu'glier, the rough, confident tutor of Oriana, etc., and chief engine whereby "the wild goose" Mirabel is entrapped into marriage with her.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Wild-goose Chase* (1632).

Luke, brother-in-law of "the City madam." He was raised from a state of indigence into enormous wealth by a deed of gift of the estates of his brother, sir John Frugal, a retired merchant. While dependent on his brother, lady Frugal ("the City lady") treated Luke with great scorn and rudeness; but

when she and her daughter became dependent on him, he cut down the superfluities of the fine lady to the measure of her original state—as daughter of Good-man Humble, farmer.—Massinger, *The City Madam* (1639).

Massinger's best characters are the hypocritical "Luke" and the heroic "Marullo."—W. Spalding.

Luke, patriarch's nuncio, and bishop of the Druses. He terms the Druses

... the docile crew
My beazants went to make me bishop of.
Robert Browning, *The Return of the Druses*, v.

Luke (*Sir*) or **SIR LUKE LIMP**, a tuft-hunter, a devotee to the bottle, and a hanger-on of great men for no other reason than mere snobbism. Sir Luke will "cling to sir John till the baronet is superseded by my lord; quitting the puny peer for an earl, and sacrificing all three to a duke."—S. Foote, *The Lame Lover*.

Luke's Bird (*St.*), the ox.

Luke's Iron Crown. George and Luke Dosa headed an unsuccessful revolt against the Hungarian nobles in the sixteenth century. Luke was put to death by a red-hot iron crown, in mockery of his having been proclaimed king.

This was not an unusual punishment for these who sought regal honours in the Middle Ages. Thus, when Tancred usurped the crown of Sicily, kaiser Heinrich VI. of Germany set him on a red-hot iron throne, and crowned him with a red-hot iron crown (twelfth century).

* * * The "iron crown of Lombardy" must not be mistaken for an iron crown of punishment. The former is one of the nails used in the Crucifixion, beaten out into a thin rim of iron, magnificently set in gold, and adorned with jewels. Charlemagne and Napoleon I. were both crowned with it.

Luke's Summer (*St.*), or *L'été de St. Martin*, a few weeks of fine summerly weather, which occur between St. Luke's Day (October 18) and St. Martin's Day (November 11).

In such St. Luke's short summer lived these men,
Nearing the goal of three score years and ten.

W. Morris, *The Earthly Paradise* ("March").

Lully (*Raymond*), an alchemist who searched for the philosopher's stone by distillation, and made some useful chemical discoveries. Lully was also a magician and a philosophic dreamer. He is generally called *Doctor Illuminatus* (1235-1315).

He talks of Raymond Lully and the ghost of Lilly (*q.v.*)
W. Congreve, *Love for Love*, III. (1695).

Lumbercourt (*Lord*), a voluptuary, greatly in debt, who consented, for a good money consideration, to give his daughter to Egerton McSycophant. Egerton, however, had no fancy for the lady, but married Constantia, the girl of his choice. His lordship was in alarm lest this *contretemps* should be his ruin; but sir Pertinax told him the bargain should still remain good if Egerton's younger brother, Sandy, were accepted by his lordship instead. To this his lordship readily agreed.

Lady Rodolpha Lumbercourt, daughter of lord Lumbercourt, who, for a consideration, consented to marry Egerton McSycophant; but as Egerton had no fancy for the lady, she agreed to marry Egerton's brother Sandy on the same terms.

"As I ha' nas reason to have the least affection till my cousin Egerton, and as my intended marriage with him was entirely an act of obedience till my grandmother, provided my cousin Sandy will be as agreeable till her ladyship as my cousin Charles here would have been, I have nash the least objection till the change. Ay, ay, one brother is as good to Rodolpha as another."—C. Macklin, *The Man of the World*, v. (1764).

Lumbey (*Dr.*), a stout, bluff-looking gentleman, with no shirt-collar, and a beard that had been growing since yesterday morning; for the doctor was very popular, and the neighbourhood prolific.—C. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838).

Lumley (*Captain*), in the royal army under the duke of Montrose.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

Lumon, a hill in Inis-Huna, near the residence of Sulmalla. Sulmalla was the daughter of Conmor (king of Inis-Huna) and his wife Clun'-galo.—Ossian, *Temora*.

Where art thou, beam of light? Hunters from the mossy rock, saw you the blue-eyed fair? Are her steps on grassy Lumon near the bed of roars? Ah me! I beheld her bow in the hall. Where art thou, beam of light?

Bishop has selected these words from *Temora* for a glee of four voices.

Lumpkin (*Tony*), the rough, good-natured booby son of Mrs. Hardcastle by her first husband. Tony dearly loved a practical joke, and was fond of low society, where he could air his conceit and self-importance. He is described as "an awkward booby, reared up and spoiled at his mother's apron-string" (act i. 2); and "if burning the footman's shoes, frightening [*sic*] the maids, and worrying the kittens, be humorous," then Tony was humorous to a degree (act i. 1).—

O. Goldsmith, *She Sloops to Conquer* (1778).

I feel as Tony Lumpkin felt, who never had the least difficulty in reading the outside of his letters, but who found it very hard work to decipher the inside.—A. K. H. Boyd.

Quick's great parts were "Isaac," "Tony Lumpkin," "Spado," and "Sir Christopher Curry."—*Records of a Stage Veteran*.

Quick [1748-1831] was the original "Tony Lumpkin," "Acres," and "Isaac Mendoza."—*Memoir of John Quick* (1882).

* * "Isaac" in *The Duenna*, by Sheridan; "Spado" in *The Castle of Andalusia*, by O'Keefe; "Sir C. Curry" in *Inkle and Yarico*, by Colman.

Lun. So John Rich called himself when he performed "harlequin." It was John Rich who introduced pantomime (1681-1761).

On one side Polly sits by some called Fan;
And on the other his archpatron Lun

Churchill.

Luna (*N conté di*), uncle of Mami'co. He entertains a base passion for the princess Leonora, who is in love with Manrico; and, in order to rid himself of his rival, is about to put him to death, when Leonora promises to give herself to him if he will spare her lover. The count consents; but while he goes to release his captive, Leonora poisons herself.—Verdi, *Il Trovatore* (an opera, 1853).

Lundin (*Dr. Luke*), the chamberlain at Kinross.—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth).

Lundin (*The Rev. sir Louis*), town clerk of Perth.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Lunsford (*Sir Thomas*), governor of the Tower. A man of such vindictive temper that the name was used as a terror to children.

Made children with your tones to run for't,

As bad as Bloody bones, or Inquisit

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, lib. 2, line 1112 (1678).

From Fielding and from Vassour,

Both ill affected men;

From Lunsford eke deliver us,

That eateth children.

Lupauski (*Prince*), father of princess Lodois'ka (4 syl.).—J. P. Kemble, *Lodoiska* (a melodrame).

Lu'pin (*Mrs.*), hostess of the Blue Dragon. A buxom, kind-hearted woman, ever ready to help any one over a difficulty.—C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1844).

Lu'ria, a noble Moor, single-minded, warm-hearted, faithful, and most generous; employed by the Florentines to lead their army against the Pisans (fifteenth century). Luria was entirely

successful; but the Florentines, to lessen their obligation to the conqueror, hunted up every item of scandal they could find against him; and, while he was winning their battles, he was informed that he was to be brought to trial to answer these floating censures. Luria was so disgusted at this, that he took poison, to relieve the state by his death of a debt of gratitude which the republic felt too heavy to be borne.—Robert Browning, *Luria*.

Lu'siad, the adventures of the Lusians (*Portuguese*), under Vasquez da Gama, in their discovery of India. Bacchus was the guardian power of the Mohammedans, and Venus or Divine Love of the Lusians. The fleet first sailed to Mozambique, then to Quil'oa, then to Melinda (in Africa), where the adventurers were hospitably received and provided with a pilot to conduct them to India. In the Indian Ocean, Bacchus tried to destroy the fleet; but the "silver star of Divine Love" calmed the sea, and Gama arrived at India in safety. Having accomplished his object, he returned to Lisbon.—Camões, *The Lusiad*, in ten books (1572).

* * Vasquez da Gama sailed thrice to India: (1) In 1497, with four vessels. This expedition lasted two years and two months. (2) In 1502, with twenty ships. In this expedition he was attacked by Zamorin king of Calicut, whom he defeated, and returned to Lisbon the year following. (3) When John III. appointed him viceroy of India. He established his government at Cochin, where he died in 1525. The story of *The Lusiad* is the first of these expeditions.

Lusignan [D'OUTREMER], king of Jerusalem, taken captive by the Saracens, and confined in a dungeon for twenty years. When 80 years old, he was set free by Osman the sultan of the East, but died within a few days.—A. Hill, *Zara* (adapted from Voltaire's tragedy).

Lusitania, the ancient name of Portugal; so called from Lusua, the companion of Bacchus in his travels. This Lusua colonized the country, and called it "Lusitania," and the colonists "Lusians."—Pliny, *Historia Naturalis*, iii, 1.

Lute'tia (4 syl.), ancient Latin name of Paris (*Lutetia Parisiorum*, "the mud-town of the Parisii").

Luther (*The Danish*), Hans Tausen. There is a stone in Viborg called "Tas-

sensminded," with this inscription: "Upon this stone, in 1528, Hans Tausen first preached Luther's doctrine in Viborg."

Lutin, the gipsy page of lord Dalgarno.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Lux Mundi, Johann Wessel; also called *Magister Contradictionum*, for his opposition to the Scholastic philosophy. He was the predecessor of Luther (1419-1489).

Luz, a bone which the Jews affirm remains uncorrupted till the last day, when it will form the nucleus of the new body. This bone Mahomet called *Al Ajb* or the rump-bone.

Eben Ezra and Manassch ben Israil say this bone is in the rump.

The learned rabbins of the Jews
Write, there's a bone, which they call luz (1 syl)
I the rump of man

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, iii. 2 (1678)

Lyæus ("spleen-melter"), one of the names of Bacchus.

He perchance the gifts
Of young Lyæus, and the dread exploits,
May sing

Akenside, *Hymn to the Naiads* (1767).

Lyb'ius (*Sir*), a very young knight, who undertook to rescue the lady of Sinadone. After overcoming sundry knights, giants, and enchanters, he entered the palace, when the whole edifice fell to pieces, and a horrible serpent coiled about his neck and kissed him. The spell being broken, the serpent turned into the lady of Sinadone, who became sir Lybius's bride.—*Libeaux* (a romance).

Lycæon, king of Arcadia, instituted human sacrifices, and was metamorphosed into a wolf. Some say all his sons were also changed into wolves, except one named Nickimus. Oh that

Of Arcady the bears
Might pluck away thine ears;

The wild wolve, Lik'lon,

Bite sundry thy backe-bone!

J. Shalton, *Philip Sparrow* (time, Henry VIII.).

For proof, when with Lyckon's tyranny

Man durst not deal, then did Jove . . .

Him fly to the greedy wolf transform.

Lord Brooke, *Declination of Monarchy* (1633).

Lycæum, a gymnasium on the banks of the Ilissus, in Attica, where Aristotle taught philosophy as he paced the walks.

Guide my way

Through fair Lycæum's walks.
Akenside, *Pleasures of Imagination*, l. 715 (1744).

Lychor'ida, nurse of Marina who was born at sea. Marina was the daughter of Pericles prince of Tyre and his wife Thais'a.—Shakespeare, *Pericles Prince of Tyre* (1608).

Lyc'idas, the name under which Milton celebrates the untimely death of Edward King, Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. Edward King was drowned in the passage from Chester to Ireland August 10, 1637. He was the son of sir John King, secretary for Ireland.

* * Lycidas is the name of a shepherd in Virgil's *Eclogue*, iii.

Lycome'des (4 syl.), king of Scyros, to whose court Achillès was sent, disguised as a maiden, by his mother Thetis, who was anxious to prevent his going to the Trojan war.

Lycore'a (*He has slept on Lycorēa*), one of the two chief summits of mount Parnassus. Whoever slept there became either inspired or mad.

Lydford Law. "First hang and draw, then hear the cause by Lydford law." Lydford, in the county of Devon.

I oft have heard of Lydford law,
How in the morn they hang and draw,
And sit in judgment after

A Devonshire poet (anon.).

Jedburgh Justice, Cupar Justice, and Abingdon Law, mean the same thing.

Lynch Law, Burlaw, Mob Law, and Club Law, mean summary justice dealt to an offender by a self-constituted judge.

Lydia, daughter of the king of Lydia, was sought in marriage by Alcestès a Thracian knight. His suit being rejected, he repaired to the king of Armenia, who gave him an army, with which he besieged Lydia. He was persuaded to raise the siege, and the lady tested the sincerity of his love by a series of tasks, all of which he accomplished. Lastly, she set him to put to death his allies, and, being powerless, mocked him. Alcestès pined and died, and Lydia was doomed to endless torment in hell.—*Ariosto, Orlando Furioso*, xvii. (1516).

Lydia, lady's-maid to Widow Green. She was the sister of Truworth, ran away from home to avoid a hateful marriage, took service for the nonce, and ultimately married Waller. She was "a miracle of virtue, as well as beauty," warm-hearted, and wholly without artifice.—S. Knowles, *The Love-Chase* (1837).

Lydia Languish, niece and ward of Mrs. Malaprop. She had a fortune of £30,000, but, if she married without her aunt's consent, forfeited the larger part thereof. She was a great novel reader, and was courted by two rival lovers—Bob Acres, and captain Absolute whom

she knew only as ensign Beverley. Her aunt insisted that she should throw over the ensign and marry the son of sir Anthony Absolute, and great was her joy to find that the man of her own choice was that of her aunt's *nomine mutato*. Bob Acres resigned all claim on the lady to his rival.—Sheridan, *The Rivals* (1775).

Lydian Poet (*The*), Alcman of Lydia (fl. B.C. 670).

Lygo'nes, father of Spaco'nia.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *A King or No King* (1611).

Lying Traveller (*The*), sir John Mandeville (1300-1372).

Lying Valet (*The*), Timothy Sharp, the lying valet of Charles Gayless. He is the Mercury between his master and Melissa, to whom Gayless is about to be married. The object of his lying is to make his master, who has not a sixpence in the world, pass for a man of fortune.—D. Garrick, *The Lying Valet* (1741).

Lyle (*Annot*), daughter of sir Duncan Campbell the knight of Ardenvoth. She was brought up by the M'Aulays, and was beloved by Allan M'Aulay; but she married the earl of Menteith.—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.).

Lyn'ceus, one of the Argonauts; so sharp-sighted that he could discern objects at a distance of 180 miles. Varro says he could "see through rocks and trees;" and Pliny, that he could see "the infernal regions through the earth."

Strange tale to tell all officers be blinde,
And yet their one eye, sharpe as Lynceus sight
G. Gascoigne, *The Steele Glas* (died 1577).

Lynch (*Governor*) was a great name in Galway (Ireland). It is said that he hanged his only son out of the window of his own house (1526). The very window from which the boy was hung is carefully preserved, and still pointed out to travellers.—*Annals of Galway*.

Lynch Law, law administered by a self-constituted judge. Webster says James Lynch, a farmer of Piedmont, in Virginia, was selected by his neighbours (in 1688) to try offences on the frontier summarily, because there were no law courts within seven miles of them.

Lynchno'bians, lantern-sellers, that is, booksellers and publishers. Rabelais says they inhabit a little hamlet near

Lantern-land.—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, v 38 (1545).

Lyndon (*Barry*), an Irish sharper, whose adventures are told by Thackeray. The story is full of spirit, variety, and humour, reminding one of *Gil Blas*. It first came out in *Fraser's Magazine*.

Lynette, sister of lady Lyonors of Castle Perilous. She goes to king Arthur, and prays him to send sir Lancelot to deliver her sister from certain knights. The king assigns the quest to Beaumains (the nickname given by sir Kay to Gareth), who had served for twelve months in Arthur's kitchen. Lynette is exceedingly indignant, and treats her champion with the utmost contumely; but, after each victory, softens towards him, and at length marries him.—Tennyson, *Idylls of the King* ("Gareth and Lynette").

* * * This version of the tale differs from that of the *History of Prince Arthur* (sir T. Malory, 1470) in many respects. (See LINET, p. 556.)

Lyonnesse (3 syl.), west of Camelot. The battle of Lyonnesse was the "last great battle of the West," and the scene of the final conflict between Arthur and sir Modred. The land of Lyonnesse is where Arthur came from, and it is now submerged full "forty fathoms under water."

Until king Arthur's table (knights), man by man,
Had fallen in Lyonnesse about their lord
Tennyson, *Morte d'Arthur*.

Lyonors, daughter of earl Sanam. She came to pay homage to king Arthur, and by him became the mother of sir Borre (1 syl.), one of the knights of the Round Table.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 15 (1470).

* * * Lionés, daughter of sir Persaunt, and sister of Linet of Castle Perilous, married sir Gareth. Tennyson calls this lady "Lyonors," and makes Gareth marry her sister, who, we are told in the *History*, was married to sir Gaheris (Gareth's brother).

Lyonors, the lady of Castle Perilous, where she was held captive by several knights called Morning Star or Phoebus, Noonday Sun or Meridies, Evening Star or Hesperus, and Night or Nox. Her sister Lynette went to king Arthur, to crave that sir Lancelot might be sent to deliver Lyonors from her oppressor. The king gave the quest to Gareth, who was knighted, and accompanied Lynette, who

used him very scornfully at first; but at every victory which he gained she abated somewhat of her contempt; and married him after he had succeeded in delivering Lyonors. The lot of Lyonors is not told. [See LYONORS.—Tennyson, *Idylls of the King* ("Gareth and Lynette").]

* * According to the collection of tales edited by sir T. Malory, the lady Lyonors was quite another person. She was daughter of earl Sanam, and mother of sir Borre by king Arthur (pt. 1. 15). It was Lionés who was the sister of Lancelot, and whose father was sir Persaunt of Castle Perilous (pt. 1. 153). The *History* says that Lionés married Gareth, and Lancelot married his brother, sir Gahelines. (See GARETH, p. 364.)

Lyrists (*Prince of*), Franz Schubert (1797–1828).

Lysander, a young Athenian, in love with Hermia daughter of Lyceus (3 syl.). Egeus had promised her in marriage to Demetrius, and insisted that she should either marry him or suffer death "according to the Athenian law." In this dilemma, Hermia fled from Athens with Lysander. Demetrius went in pursuit, and was followed by Helena, who doted on him. All four fell asleep, and "dreamed a dream" about the fairies. When Demetrius awoke, he became more reasonable, for, seeing that Hermia disliked him and Helena loved him unswervingly, he consented to forego the former and wed the latter. Egeus, being informed thereof, now readily agreed to give his daughter to Lysander, and all went merry as a marriage bell.—Shakespeare, *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (1592).

Lysimachus, governor of Metanôn, who marries Marina the daughter of Pericles prince of Tyre and his wife Thaisa.—Shakespeare, *Pericles Prince of Tyre* (1608).

Lysimachus, the artist, a citizen.—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, 1165).

Lyttelton, addressed by Thomson in "Spring," was George lord Lyttelton of Hagley Park, Worcestershire, who procured for the poet a pension of £100 a year. He was a poet and historian (1709–1778).

G Lyttelton . . . from these distracted, oft
You wander thro' the philosophic world; . . .
And oft, conducted by historic truth,
You tread the long extent of backward time; . . .
Or, turning thence thy view, these graver thoughts
The Muses charm.

Thomson, *The Seasons* ("Spring," 1736).

M.

M, said to represent the human face without the two eyes. By adding these, we get O m O, the Latin *homo*, "man." Dante, speaking of faces gaunt with starvation, says—

Who reads the name
For man upon his forehead there the M
Had traced most plainly
Dante *Purgatory*, xxi (1308)

* * The two downstrokes stand for the contour, and the V of the letter for the nose. Thus: 1°V°

M. This letter is very curiously coupled with Napoleon I. and III.

1. NAPOLEON I..

(a) **MAK** (*General*) capitulated at Ulm (October 19 1805)

MALINDA (*captain*) of the *Bellerophon*, was the first to whom he surrendered (1814).

MARET fought against him (1815)

MALIN was one of his ministers, with Maret and Montalivet

MARBAUF was the first to recognize his genius at the military college (1779)

MARSHAND was his valet, accompanied him to St Helena, and assisted Montolieu in his *Vommes*

MAROT duke of Basano was his most trusted councillor (1804–1814)

MARIE TOLIEF was his wife the mother of his son and shared his high fortunes. His son was born in March so was the son of Napoleon III

MARIGNON was the second to desert him, Murat the first (both in 1814)

6 **M**ur had and 26 generals-of-division had **M** for the initial letter

MARENGO was the general who gained the victory of 1805 (1797) and Napoleon gave him the sobriquet of *l'infant d'her de la Victoire*

MELAS was the Austrian general conquered at Marengo and forced back to the Mincio (June 14, 1800)

MENOU lost him Egypt (1801)

METTERNICH vanquished him in diplomacy

MIOFFIS was employed by him to take Pius VII prisoner (1809)

MONTEVIVET was one of his ministers, with Maret and Mollien

MONTBEL wrote the life of his son, "the king of Rome" (1834)

MONTESQUIEU was his first chamberlain

MONTMORTON was his companion at St Helena, and in conjunction with Marshand, wrote his *Mémoires*

MOREAU betrayed him (1814)

MORILLON was one of his best generals

MORISAD BIZI was the general he vanquished in the battle of the Pyramids (July 23 1798)

MURAT was his brother in law He was the first traitor in his cause, and was the first to desert him, then Marmont.

Murat was made by him king of Naples (1803).

(b) **MADRID** capitulated to him (December 4, 1808)

MAGRANI was one of his famous victories (April 15 1796)

MAIMAISSON was his last halting place in France Here the empress Josephine lived after her divorce and here she died (1814)

MALTA taken (June 11, 1797) and while there he abolished the order called "The Knights of Malta" (1798)

MANTUA was surrendered to him by Wurmser, in 1797

MARENGO was his first great victory (June 14, 1800)

MARSEILLES is the place he retired to when proscribed by Paul (1794) Here, too, was his first exploit, when captain, in reducing the "Federalists" (1793).

MAR was a battle gained by him (February 22, 1814).

MILAN was the first enemy's capital (1809) and Moscow the last, into which he walked victorious (1812).

It was at Milan he was crowned "king of Italy" (May 28, 1805).

MILKSTON a battle won by him (April 14, 1796).

MOVDOVI, a battle won by him (April 22, 1796).

MOVNATOTTE was his first battle (1796), and Mount St. Jean his last (1815).

MOVTEREAU, a battle won by him (February 18, 1814).

MOVNANTRE was stormed by him (March 29, 1814).

MOVNIRAIL, a battle won by him (February 11, 1814).

MOVNT St JEAN (Waterloo), his last battle (June 18, 1815).

MOVNT THABOR was where he vanquished 20,000 Turks with an army not exceeding 2000 men (July 28, 1799).

MORAVIA was the site of a victory (July 11, 1800).

MOSLOW was his pitfall (see Milan).

- (c) MAY In this month he quitted Corsica married Josephine, took command of the army of Italy, crossed the Alps, assumed the title of emperor and was crowned at Milan. In the same month he was defeated at Aspern, he arrived at Ebn and died at St Helena.

MARCH In this month he was proclaimed king of Italy, made his brother Joseph king of the Two Sicilies, married Maria Louisa by proxy, his son was born, and he arrived at Paris after quitting Ebn.

- MAY 2, 1813, battle of Lutten.
3, 1793 he quits Corsica.
4, 1814 he arrives at St Helena.
6, 1814 he dies at St Helena.
6, 1800 he takes command of the army of Italy.
9, 1796 he marries Josephine.
10, 1796 battle of Lodi.
13, 1809 he enters Vienna.
15, 1798 he enters Milan.
16, 1797, he defeats the arch duke Charles.
17, 1800 he begins his passage across the Alps.
17, 1808, he annexes the States of the Church.
18, 1804, he assumes the title of emperor.
19, 1793 he starts for Egypt.
19, 1809 he crosses the Danube.
20, 1800 he finishes his passage across the Alps.
21, 1813 battle of Bautzen.
22, 1803, he declares war against England.
23, 1804, he was defeated at Aspern.
26, 1805, he was crowned at Milan.
30, 1805 he annexes Lisbon.
31, 1804 he seizes Hanover.

MARCH 1, 1815 he lands on French soil after quitting Ebn.

- 3, 1806 he makes his brother Joseph king of the Two Sicilies.
4, 1799 he invests Jaffa.
6, 1799 he takes Jaffa.
11, 1810 he marries by proxy Maria Louisa.
13, 1806 he is proclaimed king of Italy.
16, 1799 he invests Acre.
20, 1812 birth of his son.
26, 1815 he reaches Paris after quitting Ebn.
31, 1804 he shoots the duc d'Enghien.
28, 1802 peace of Amiens.
31, 1814, Paris entered by the allies.

2. NAPOLEON III.:

- a) MACMAHON duke of Magenta his most distinguished marshal, and, after a few months, succeeded him as ruler of France (1871-1879).
MALAKOFF (Duke of), next to MacMahon his most distinguished marshal.
MARIA of Portugal was the lady his friends wanted him to marry, but he refused to do so.
MAXIMILIAN and Mexico, his evil star (1864-1867).
MEXICUICHOFF was the Russian general defeated at the battle of the Alma (September 20, 1854).
MICHAUD, MICHAUX, MICHALET, and MERIMER were distinguished historians in the reign of Napoleon III.

MOLTEI was his destiny.

MONTMOLON was one of his companions in the escape at Boulogne, and was condemned to imprisonment for twenty years.

MONTLO (Countess of), his wife. Her name is Marie

Eugénie, and his son was born in March; so was the son of Napoleon I.

MORVY, his greatest friend.

- (b) MAGENTA, a victory won by him (June 4, 1859).

MALAKOFF Taking the Malakoff tower and the Mamelon were the great exploits of the Crimean war (September 8, 1855).

MANION VERT (See above).

MANTUA He turned back before the walls of Mantua after the battle of the Mincio.

MARNGO. Here he planned his first battle of the Italian campaign, but it was not fought till after those of Montebello and Magenta.

MARIGANO. He drove the Austrians out of this place.

MELZ the "maiden fortress" was one of the most important sieges and losses to him in the Franco-Prussian war.

MEXICO and Maximilian, his evil star.

MILAN He made his entrance into Milan, and drove the Austrians out of Marignano.

MINCIO (The battle of the), called also Solferino, a great victory. Having won this he turned back at the walls of Mantua (June 24, 1800).

MONTMOLON, a victory won by him (June 1859).

MONTMOLON, a victory won by him (June 1859).

(c) MARCH In this month his son was born, he was elected by the National Assembly, and was set at liberty by the Prussians. The treaty of Paris was signed March 30, 1856. Savoy and Nice were annexed in March 1860.

MAY In this month he made his escape from Ham. The great French Exhibition was opened in May, 1855.

As far as his best publication is his *Manual of Artillery*.

MAB, queen of the faeries, according to the mythology of the English poets of the fifteenth century. Shakespeare's description is in *Romeo and Juliet*, act i. sc. 4 (1598).

Queen Mab's Maids of Honour. They were Hop and Mop, Drap, Pip, Trip, and Skip. Her train of waiting-maids were Fib and Tib, Pinck and Pin, Tick and Quick, Jill and Jin, Tit and Nit, Wap and Win. — M. Drayton, *Nymphidia* (1563-1631).

Queen Mab, the Fairies' Midwife, that is, the midwife of men's dreams, employed by the faeries. Thus, the queen's or king's judges do not judge the sovereign, but are employed by the sovereign to judge others.

Mabinogion. A series of Welsh tales, chiefly relating to Arthur and the Round Table. A MS. volume of some 700 pages is preserved in the library of Jesus College, Oxford, and is known as the *Red Book of Igerest*, from the place where it was discovered. Lady Charlotte Guest published an edition in Welsh and English, with notes, three vols. (1838-49). The word is the Welsh *mab nodyn*, "juvenile instruction" (*mab* "juvenile;" *nodyn*, "a boy;" and *odyn*, "to use the harrow").

Does he (Fennguon) make no use of the *Mabinogion* in his Arthurian series? — *Notes and Queries*, November 28, 1878.

Macab'ber (*The Dance*) or the "Dance of Death" (Arabic, *mahabir*, "a

churchyard"). The dance of death was a favourite subject in the Middle Ages for wall-paintings in cemeteries and churches, especially in Germany. Death is represented as presiding over a round of dancers, consisting of rich and poor, old and young, male and female. A work descriptive of this dance, originally in German, has been translated into most European languages, and the painting of Holbein, in the Dominican convent at Basle, has a world-wide reputation. Others are at Minden, Lucerne, Lubeck, Dresden, and the north side of old St. Paul's.

Etale. What are these paintings on the walls around us?
Prince. "The Dance Macabre" . . . "The Dance of Death."

Longfellow, The Golden Legend (1851).

Macaire (*Le Chevalier Richard*), a French knight, who, aided by lieutenant Landry, murdered Aubry de Montdidier in the forest of Bondy, in 1371. Montdidier's dog, named Dragon, showed such an aversion to Macaire, that suspicion was aroused, and the man and dog were pitted to single combat. The result was fatal to the man, who died confessing his guilt. See *Chanson de Geste* (twelfth century).

There are two French plays on the subject, one entitled *Le Chien de Montargis*, and the other *Le Chien d'Aubry*. The former of these has been adapted to the English stage. Dragon was called *Chien de Montargis*, because the assassination took place near this castle, and was depicted in the great hall over the chimney-piece.

In the English drama, the sash of the murdered man is found in the possession of lieutenant Macaire, and is recognized by Ursula, who worked the sword-knot, and gave it to captain Aubri, who was her sweetheart. Macaire then confessed the crime. His accomplice, lieutenant Landry, trying to escape, was seized by the dog Dragon, and bitten to death.

Macaire (*Robert*), a cant name for a Frenchman.

MacAlpine (*Jeanie*), landlady of the Clachan of Aberfoyle.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

Macamut, a sultan of Cambaya, who lived so much upon poison that his very breath and touch were fatal.—Purchas, *Pilgrimage* (1618).

MacAnaleister (*Eachin*), a follower of Rob Roy.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

Macare (2 syl.), the impersonation of good temper.—Voltaire, *Thelème and Macare* (an allegory).

Macaulay (*Angus*), a Highland chief, in the army of the earl of Montrose.

Allan Macaulay or "Allan of the Red Hand," brother of Angus. Allan is "a seer," and is in love with Annot Lyle. He stabs the earl of Menteith on the eve of his marriage, out of jealousy, but the earl recovers and marries Annot Lyle.—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.).

Macbeth', son of Sinel thane of Glamis, and grandson of Malcolm II. by his second daughter; the elder daughter married Crynin, father of Duncan who succeeded his grandfather on the throne. Hence king Duncan and Macbeth were cousins. Duncan, staying as a guest with Macbeth at the castle of Inverness (1040), was murdered by his host, who then usurped the crown. The battle which Macbeth had just won was this:—Sueno king of Norway had landed with an army in Fife, for the purpose of invading Scotland; Macbeth and Banquo were sent against him, and defeated him with such loss, that only ten men of all his army escaped alive. Macbeth was promised by the witches (1) that none of woman born should kill him, and (2) that he should not die till Burham Wood removed to Dunsinane. He was slain in battle by Macduff, who was "from his mother's womb untimely ripped;" and as for the moving wood, the soldiers of Macduff, in their march to Dunsinane, were commanded to carry boughs of the forest before them, to conceal their numbers.

Lady Macbeth, wife of Macbeth, a woman of great ambition and inexorable will. When her husband told her that the witches prophesied he should be king, she induced him to murder Duncan, who was at the time their guest. She would herself have done it, but "he looked in sleep so like her father that she could not." However, when Macbeth had murdered the king, she felt no scruple in murdering the two grooms that slept with him, and throwing the guilt on them. After her husband was crowned, she was greatly troubled by dreams, and used to walk in her sleep, trying to rub from her hands imaginary stains of blood. She died, probably, by her own hand.—Shakespeare, *Macbeth* (1606).

She is a terrible impersonation of evil passions and mighty powers, never so far removed from our own nature

as to be cast beyond the pale of our sympathy; for she remains a woman to the last, and is always linked with her sex and with humanity.—Mrs. Jameson.

"It is related of Mrs. Betterton," says C. Dibdin, "that though 'lady Macbeth' had been frequently well performed, no actress, not even Mrs. Barry, could in the smallest degree be compared to her." Mrs. Siddons calls Mrs. Pritchard "the greatest of all the 'lady Macbeths';" but Mrs. Siddons herself was so great in this character, that in the sleep-walking scene, in her farewell performance, the whole audience stood on the benches, and demanded that the performance should end with that scene. Since then, Helen Faucit has been the best "lady Macbeth." Mrs. Betterton (died 1712); Mrs. Barry (1682-1733); Mrs. Pritchard (1711-1768); Mrs. Siddons (1755-1831); Helen Faucit (born 1820).

. Dr. Lardner says that the name of lady Macbeth was Graoch, and that she was the daughter of Kenneth IV.

MacBriar (*Ephram*), an enthusiast and a preacher.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

Mac'cabee (*Father*), the name assumed by king Roderick after his dethronement.—Southey, *Roderick, the Last of the Goths* (1814).

MacCallum (*Dougal*), the auld butler of sir Robert Redgauntlet, introduced in Wandering Willie's story.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

MacCandlish (*Mrs.*), landlady of the Gordon Arms inn at Kippeltringan.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

MacCasquill (*Mr.*), of Drumquag, a relation of Mrs. Margaret Bertram.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

MacChoak'umchild, schoolmaster at Coketown. A man crammed with facts. "He and some 140 other schoolmasters had been lately turned at the same time, in the same factory, on the same principles, like so many pianoforte legs."—C. Dickens, *Hard Times* (1854).

MacCombich (*Evan Dhu*), foster-brother of Fergus M'Ivor, both of whom were sentenced to death at Carlisle.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

MacCombich (*Robin Oig*) or M'Gregor, a Highland drover, who stabs Harry Wakefield, and is found guilty at Car-

lisle.—Sir W. Scott, *The Two Drovers* (time, George III.).

MacCrosskie (*Deacon*), of Croochstone, a neighbour of the laird of Ellangowan.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

MacDonald's Breed (*Lord*), vermin or human parasites. Lord MacDonald, son of the "Lord of the Isles" once made a raid on the mainland. He and his followers dressed themselves in the clothes of the plundered party, but their own rags were so full of vermin that no one was poor enough to covet them.

MacDougal of Lorn, a Highland chief in the army of Montrose.—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.).

Macduff, thane of Fife in the time of Edward the Confessor. One of the witches told Macbeth to "beware of the thane of Fife," but another added that "none of woman born should have power to harm him." Macduff was at this moment in England, raising an army to dethrone Macbeth, and place Malcolm (son of Duncan) on the throne. Macbeth did not know of his absence, but with a view of cutting him off, attacked his castle, and slew lady Macduff with all her children. Having raised an army, Macduff led it to Dunsinane, where a furious battle ensued. Macduff encountered Macbeth, and being told by the king that "none of woman born could prevail against him," replied that he (Macduff) was not born of a woman, but was taken from his mother's womb by the Cæsarian operation. Whereupon they fought, and Macbeth fell.—Shakespeare, *Macbeth* (1606).

MacEagh (*Ranald*), one of the "Children of the Mist," and an outlaw. Ranald is the foe of Allan Macaulay.

Kenroth M'Eagh, grandson of Ranald M'Eagh.—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.).

Macedonious, *Emilius Paulus*, conqueror of Perseus (B.C. 230-160).

Macfie, the laird of Gudgeonford, a neighbour of the laird of Ellangowan.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Macfin (*Miles*), the cadie in the Canongate, Edinburgh.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

MacFittoch (*Mr.*), the dancing-master at Middlemas.—Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II.).

MacFleck'noe, in Dryden's satire so called, is meant for Thomas Shadwell, who was promoted to the office of poet-laureate. The design of Dryden's poem is to represent the inauguration of one dullard as successor of another in the monarchy of nonsense. R. Flecknoe was an Irish priest and hackney poet of no reputation, and *Mac* in Celtic being son, "**MacFlecknoe**" means the son of the poetaster so named. Flecknoe, seeking for a successor to his own dullness, selects Shadwell to bear his mantle.

Shadwell alone my perfect image bears,
Mature in dullness from his tender years; . . .
The rest to some faint measure make pretence,
But Shadwell never deviates into sense.

Dryden, *MacFlecknoe* (a satire, 1682).

An ordinary reader would scarcely suppose that Shadwell, who is here meant by MacFlecknoe, was worth being chastised; and that Dryden, descending to such game, was like an eagle stooping to catch flies. But the truth is, that Shadwell at one time held divided reputation with this great poet. Every age produces its fashionable dunce, who . . . supply talkative ignorance with materials for conversation.—Goldsmith, *Beauties of English Poets* (1767).

MacGrainer (*Master*), a dissenting minister at Kippeltringan.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

MacGregor (*Rob Roy*) or ROBERT CAMPBELL, the outlaw. He was a Highland freebooter.

Helen M'Gregor, Rob Roy's wife.

Hamish and Robert Ouy, the sons of Rob Roy.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

MacGregor, or Robin Oig M'Combich, a Highland drover, who stabbed Harry Wakefield at an ale-house. Being tried at Carlisle for the murder, he was found guilty and condemned.—Sir W. Scott, *The Two Drovers* (time, George III.).

MacGruther (*Sandie*), a beggar imprisoned by Mr. Godfrey Bertram laird of Ellangowan.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

MacGuffog (*David*), keeper of Portanferry prison.

Mrs. M'Guffog, David's wife.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Macham (*Robert*), the discoverer of Madeira Island, to which he was driven while eloping with his lady-love (A.D. 1844). The lady soon died, and the mariners made off with the ship. Macham, after his mourning was over, made a rude boat out of a tree, and, with two or

three men, putting forth to sea, landed on the shores of Africa. The Rev. W. L. Bowles has made the marvellous adventures of Robert Macham the subject of a poem; and Drayton, in his *Polyolbion*, xix., has devoted twenty-two lines to the same subject.

Macheath (*Captain*), captain of a gang of highwaymen; a fine, bold-faced ruffian, "game" to the very last. He is married to Polly Peachum, but finds himself dreadfully embarrassed between Polly his wife, and Lucy to whom he has promised marriage. Being betrayed by eight women at a drinking bout, the captain is lodged in Newgate, but Lucy effects his escape. He is recaptured, tried, and condemned to death; but being reprieved, acknowledges Polly to be his wife, and promises to remain constant to her for the future.—J. Gay, *The Beggar's Opera* (1727).

Men will not become highwaymen because Macheath is acquitted on the stage.—Dr. Johnson.

T. Walker was the original "**Macheath**," but Charles Hulet (1701-1736) was allowed to excel him. O'Keefe says West Digges (1720-1786) was the best "**Macheath**" he ever saw in person, song, and manners. Incledon (1764-1826) performed the part well, and in 1821 Miss Blake delighted play-goers by her pretty imitation of the highwayman.

Machiavelli (*Niccolo dei*), of Florence, author of a book called *The Prince*, the object of which is to show that all is fair in diplomacy, as well as in "love and war" (1469-1527).

** *Machiavellism*, political cunning and duplicity, the art of tricking and overreaching by diplomacy.

Tiberius, the Roman emperor, is called "**The Imperial Machiavelli**" (B.C. 42 to A.D. 37).

MacIan (*Gilchrist*), father of Ian Eachin M'Ian.

Ian Eachin (or *Hector*) *M'Ian*, called Conachar, chief of the clan Quhele, son of Gilchrist M'Ian. Hector is old Glover's Highland apprentice, and casts himself down a precipice, because Catharine Glover loves Henry Smith better than himself.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

MacIlduy, or Mhich Connel Dhu, a Highland chief in the army of Montrose.—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.).

MacIntyre (*Maria*), niece of Mr. Jonathan Oldbuck "the antiquary."

Captain Hector M'Intyre, nephew of Mr. Jonathan Oldbuck, and brother of Maria M'Intyre.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

MacIvor (*Fergus*), or "Vich Ian Vohr," chief of Glennaquoich. He is executed.

Flora M'Ivor, sister of Fergus, and the heroine of *Waverley*.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Mackitchinson, landlord at the Queen's Ferry inn.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Macklin. The real name of this great actor was Charles MacLaughlin; but he dropped the middle syllable when he came to England (1690-1797).

Macklin (*Sir*), a priest who preached to Tom and Bob and Billy, on the sinfulness of walking on Sundays. At his "sixthly" he said, "Ha, ha, I see you raise your hands in agony!" They certainly had raised their hands, for they were yawning. At his "twenty-firstly" he cried, "Ho, ho, I see you bow your heads in heartfelt sorrow!" Truly they bowed their heads, for they were sleeping. Still on he preached and thumped his hat, when the bishop passing by, cried, "Bosh!" and walked him off.—W. S. Gilbert, *The Bab Ballads* ("Sir Macklin").

Maclean (*Sir Hector*), a Highland chief in the army of Montrose.—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.).

Macleary (*Widow*), landlady of the Tully Veolan village ale-house.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

MacLeish (*Donald*), postilion to Mrs. Bethune Bahol.—Sir W. Scott, *Highland Widow* (time, George II.).

Macleod (*Colin* or *Caudie*), a Scotchman, one of the house-servants of lord Abberville, entrusted with the financial department of his lordship's household. Most strictly honest and economical, Colin Macleod is hated by his fellow-servants, and, having been in the service of the family for many years, tries to check his young master in his road to ruin.

* * * The object of the author in this character is "to weed out the unmanly prejudice of Englishmen against the Scotch," as the object of *The Jew*

(another drama) was to weed out the prejudice of Christians against that much-maligned people.—Cumberland, *The Fashionable Lover* (1780).

Macleuchar (*Mrs.*), book-keeper at the coach-office in Edinburgh.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

MacLouis, captain of the king's guard.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Maclure (*Elizabeth*), an old widow and a covenanter.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

MacMorlan (*Mr.*), deputy-sheriff, and guardian to Lucy Bertram.

Mrs. M'Morlan, his wife.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

MacMurrrough, "Nap Fonn," the family bard at Glennaquoich to Fergus M'Ivor.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Ma'coma', a good and wise genius, who protects the prudent and pious against the wiles of all evil genii.—Sir C. Morell [J. Ridley], *Tales of the Genii* ("The Enchanter's Tale," vi., 1751).

Macon, same as Mahomet, that is, Mahomet. Mecca, the birthplace of Mahomet, is sometimes called Macon in poetry.

"Fraisled," quoth he, "be Macon, whom we serve."
Fairfax.

MacPhadraick (*Miles*), a Highland officer under Barcaldine or captain Campbell.—Sir W. Scott, *The Highland Widow* (time, George II.).

Macraw (*Francie*), an old domestic at the earl of Glenallan's.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Macready (*Pate*), a pedlar, the friend of Andrew Fairservice gardener at Osbaldistone Hall.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

Mac'reons, the British. Great Britain is the "Island of the Mac'reons." The word is a Greek compound, meaning "long-lived," "because no one is put to death there for his religious opinions." Rabelais says the island "is full of antique ruins and relics of popery and ancient superstitions."—Rabelais, *Pantagruel* (1545).

* * * Rabelais describes the persecutions which the Reformers met with as a storm at sea, in which Pantagruel and his fleet were tempest-tossed.

Macro'bii ("the long-lived"), an

Ethiopian race, said to live to 120 years and upwards. They are the handsomest and tallest of all men, as well as the longest-lived.

Macroth'umus, Long-suffering personified. Fully described in canto x. (Greek, *makrothumia*, "long-suffering.") —Phineas Fletcher, *The Purple Island* (1633).

MacSarcasm (*Sir Archy*), in *Love à la-mode*, by C. Macklin (1779). Bonden says: "To Covent Garden, G. F. Cooke [1746-1812] was a great acquisition, as he was a 'Shylock,' an 'Iago,' a 'Kiteley,' a 'sir Archy,' and a 'sir Pertinax' [*MacSycophant*]." Leigh Hunt says that G. F. Cooke was a new kind of Macklin, and, like him, excelled in "Shylock" and "sir Archy MacSarcasm."

* * "Shylock" in the *Merchant of Venice* (Shakespeare); "Iago" in *Othello* (Shakespeare); "Kiteley" in *Every Man in His Humour* (B. Jonson); "sir Archy" that is, "MacSarcasm"; "sir Pertinax MacSycophant" in *The Man of the World* (Macklin).

MacSillergrip, a Scotch pawnbroker, in search of Robin Scrawley, has runaway apprentice, whom he pursues upstairs and assails with blows.

Mrs. MacSillergrip, the pawnbroker's wife, always in terror lest the manager should pay her indecorous attentions. — Charles Matthews (*At home*, in *Multiple*).

The skill with which Matthews [1775-1835] carried on a conversation between these three persons produced a most astonishing effect. — *Contemporary Paper*

MacStinger (*Mrs.*), a widow who kept lodgings at No. 9, Brig Place, on the brink of a canal near the India Docks. Captain Cuttle lodged there. Mrs. MacStinger was a termagant, and rendered the captain's life miserable. He was afraid of her, and, although her lodger, was her slave. When her son Alexander was naughty, Mrs. MacStinger used to seat him on a cold paving-stone. She contrived to make captain Bunsby her second husband. — C. Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846).

MacSycophant (*Sir Pertinax*), the hot-headed, ambitious father of Charles Egerton. His love for Scotland is very great, and he is continually quarrelling with his family because they do not hold his country in sufficient reverence.

I raised it [*my fortune*] by booting! . . . I never could stand straight in the presence of a great man, but always bowed, and bowed, and bowed, as it were by instinct. — Act II.

Charles Egerton MacSycophant, son of sir Pertinax. Egerton was the mother's name. Charles Egerton marries Constantia. — C. Macklin, *The Man of the World* (1764).

Mactab (*The Hon. Miss Lucretia*), sister of lord Loftly, and sister-in-law of lieutenant Worthington "the poor gentleman." Miss Lucretia was an old maid, "stiff as a ramrod." Being very poor, she allowed the lieutenant "the honour of maintaining her," for which "she handsomely gave him her countenance;" but when the lieutenant was obliged to discontinue his hospitality, she resolved to "countenance a tobacconist of Glasgow, who was her sixteenth cousin." — G. Colman, *The Poor Gentleman* (1802).

MacTavish Mhor or *Hamish MacTavish*, a Highland outlaw.

Elspat MacTavish, or "The Woman of the Tree," widow of MacTavish Mhor; "the Highland widow." She prevents her son from joining his regiment, in consequence of which he is shot a d-e-e-ter, and Elsbat goes mad.

Hamish Bean MacTavish, son of Elsbat MacTavish. He joins a Highland regiment, and goes to visit his mother, who gives him a sleeping draught to detain him. As he does not join his regiment in time, he is arrested for desertion, tried, and shot at Dunbarton Castle. — Sir W. Scott, *The Highland Widow* (time, George II.).

MacTurk (*Captain Mungo or Hector*), "the man of peace," in the managing committee of the Spa hotel. — Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.).

MacVittie (*Ephram*), a Glasgow merchant, one of Osbaldistone's creditors. — Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

MacWhceble (*Duncan*), bailie at Tully Veolan to the baron of Bradwardine. — Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Mad. The Bedlam of Belgium is Gheel, where madmen reside in the houses of the inhabitants, generally one in each family.

Dymphna was a woman of rank, murdered by her father for resisting his incestuous passion, and became the tutelar saint of those stricken in spirit. A shrine in time rose in her honour, which for ten centuries has been consecrated to

the relief of mental diseases. This was the origin of the insane colony of Gheel.

Mad Cavalier (*The*), prince Rupert of Bavaria, nephew of Charles I. He was noted for his rash courage and impetuosity (1619-1682).

Mad Lover (*The*), a drama by Beaumont and Fletcher (before 1618). The name of the "mad lover" is Memnon, who is general of Astorax king of Paphos.

Mad Poet (*The*), Nathaniel Lee (1657-1690).

Madama (*Queen*), an important character in the old romance called *Amadis de Gaul*; her constant attendant was Elisabat, a famous surgeon, with whom she roamed in solitary retreats.

Madelon, cousin of Cathos, and daughter of Gorgibus a plain citizen of the middle rank of life. These two silly girls have had their heads turned by novels, and, thinking their names commonplace, Madelon calls herself Polixena, and Cathos calls herself Aminta. Two gentlemen wish to marry them, but the girls fancy their manners are too easy to be "stylish;" so the gentlemen send their valets to them, as the "marquis of Mascarille" and the "viscount of Jodelet." The girls are delighted with these "real gentlemen;" but when the farce has been carried far enough, the masters enter and unmask the trick. The girls are thus taught a useful lesson, but are not subjected to any serious ill consequences.—Moliere, *Les Précieuses Ridicules* (1659).

Mademoiselle. What is understood by this word when it stands alone is Mdlle. de Montpensier, daughter of Gaston duc d'Orleans, and cousin of Louis XIV.

Anne Marie Louise d'Orléans duchesse de Montpensier, connue sous le nom de *Mademoiselle* née à Paris le 7. m 1693 (était fille de Gaston d'Orléans frère de Louis XIII.—Bouillet

Mademoiselle, the French lady's-maid waiting on lady Fanciful; full of the grossest flattery, and advising her ladyship to the most unwarrantable intrigues. Lady Fanciful says, "The French are certainly the prettiest and most obliging people. They say the most acceptable, well-mannered things, and never flatter." When induced to do what her conscience and education revolted at, she would playfully rebuke Mdlle. with, "Ah! la sçavante Française!" to which Mdlle.

would respond, "Ah! la belle Anglaise!" —Vanbrugh, *The Provoked Wife* (1697).

Madge Wildfire, the insane daughter of old Meg Murdockson the gipsy thief. Madge was a beautiful but giddy girl, whose brain was crazed by seduction and the murder of her infant.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Madman (*Macedonia's*), Alexander the Great (B.C. 356, 336-323).

Heroes are much the same, the point's agreed,
From Macedonia's Madman to the Swede [*Charles XII*].
Pope *Essay on Man*, iv. 219 (1733)

How vain, how worse than vain, at length appear
The madman's wish, the Macedonian tear!
He wept for words to conquer half the earth
Knows not his name, or but his death and birth
Pope, *Age of Bronze* (1819).

Madman (*The Brilliant*), Charles XII. of Sweden (1682, 1697-1718).

Madman of the North, Charles XII. of Sweden (1682, 1697-1718).

Madmen (*The Worst of*).

For Virtue's self may too much zeal be had;
The worst of madmen is a saint run mad
Pope *Imitations of Horace*, vi. (1730)

Ma'doc, youngest son of Owain Gwynedd king of North Wales (who died 1169). He is called "The Perfect Prince," "The Lord of Ocean," and is the very beau-ideal of a hero. Invincible, courageous, strong, and daring, but amiable, merciful, and tender-hearted; most pious, but without bigotry; most wise, but without dogmatism; most provident and far-seeing. He left his native country in 1170, and ventured on the ocean to discover a new world; his vessels reached America, and he founded a settlement near the Missouri. Having made an alliance with the Aztecas, he returned to Wales for a fresh supply of colonists, and conducted six ships in safety to the new settlement, called Caer-Madoc. War soon broke out between the natives and the strangers; but the white men proving the conquerors, the Aztecas migrated to Mexico. On one occasion, being set upon from ambush, Madoc was chained by one foot to "the stone of sacrifice," and consigned to fight with six volunteers. His first opponent was Ocell'opan, whom he slew; his next was Tlalala "the tiger," but during this contest Cadwallon came to the rescue.—Southey, *Madoc* (1805).

... Madoc
Put forth his well-rigged fleet to seek his foreign ground,
And sailed west so long until that world he found...
Long ere Columbus lived
Dryden, *Poliocton*, iv. (1682).

Mador (Sir), a Scotch knight, who accused queen Guinever of having poisoned his brother. Sir Launcelot du Lac challenged him to single combat, and overthrew him; for which service king Arthur gave the queen's champion La Joyeuse Garde as a residence.

Mæce'nas (Caius Cilnius), a wealthy Roman nobleman, a friend of Augustus, and liberal patron of Virgil, Horace, Propertius, and other men of genius. His name has become proverbial for a "munificent friend of literature" (died B.C. 8).

Are you not called a theatrical quidnunc and a mock Mæce'na to second hand authors?—Sheridan, *The Critic*, 4. 1 (1779).

Mæ'nad, a Bacchant, plu. Mænads or **Mæ'nades** (3 syl.). So called from the Greek, *μαινομαι* ("to be furious"), because they acted like mad women in their "religious" festivals.

Among the boughs did swelling Bacchus ride,
Whom wild, crown'd Mænads love
Phin Fletcher, *The Purple Island*, vii (1633).

Mæon'ides (4 syl.). Homer is so called, either because he was son of Mæon, or because he was a native of Mæonia (*Lydia*). He is also called *Mæonius Senex*, and his poems *Mæonian Lays*.

When great Mæonides in rapid song
The thundering tide of battle rolls along,
Each ravished bosom feels the his'ning slams,
And all the turning pulses beat to arms
Falconer, *The Shipwreck*, lii. 1 (1758)

Mæviad, a satire by Gifford, on the Della Cruscan school of poetry (published 1796). The word is from Virgil's *Eclogue*.

Qui Bavius non odit, amet tua carmina Mævi,
Atque idem jungat vulpes, et mulgent hircos.
Virgil *Æc.*, iii 90, 91.

Who hates not Bavius, or on Mævius dotes,
Should plough with foxes, or should milk his goats.

Mævius, any vile poet. (See **BATIVUS**.)

But if fond Bavius vent his clouted song,
Or Mævius chant his thoughts in broil'd charm,
The witless vulgar, in a numerous throng,
Like summer flies about the dunghill swarm . .
Who hates not one may be the other love
Phineas Fletcher, *The Purple Island*, 1 (1633).

Magalona (The Fair), daughter of the king of Naples. She is the heroine of an old romance of chivalry, originally written in French, but translated into Spanish in the fifteenth century. Cervantes alludes to this romance in *Don Quixote*. The main incident of the story turns on a flying horse made by Merlin, which came into the possession of Peter of Provence.—*The History of the Fair*

Magalona and Peter Son of the Count of Provence.

*. Tieck has reproduced the history of Magalona in German (1773-1853).

Mag Negro King, Gaspar king of Tarshish, a black Ethiop, and tallest of the three Magi. His offering was myrrh, indicative of death.

As the Mage negro king to Christ the babe,
Robert Browning, *Luria*, l.

Maggots of the Brains. Swift says it was the opinion of certain virtuosi that the brain is filled with little maggots, and that thought is produced by their biting the nerves.

To tickle the maggot born in an empty head.
Tennyson, *Maud*, li. v. 3.

Maggy, the half-witted granddaughter of Little Dorrit's nurse. She had had a fever at the age of ten, from ill-treatment, and her mind and intellect never went beyond that period. Thus, if asked her age, she always replied, "Ten;" and she always repeated the last two or three words of what was said to her. She called Amy Dorrit "Little Mother."

She was about eight and twenty, with large bones, large features, large feet and hands, large eyes and no hair. Her large eyes were lumpy and almost colourless, they seemed to be very little affected by light, and to stand unchangeably still. There was also that attentive listening expression in her face, which is seen in the faces of the blind, but she was not blind, having one tolerably serviceable eye. Her face was not exceedingly ugly, being relieved by a smile . . . A great white cap with a quantity of opaque filling . . . apologized for Maggy's baldness and made it so difficult for her old black bonnet to rest on its rim upon her head, that it held on round her neck like a gypsy's bonnet . . . The rest of her dress resembled a wig, with here and there a gigantic tress. Her shawl looked like a huge tea-leaf after long infusion.—C. Dickens, *Little Dorrit*, li. (1857).

Magi or Three kings of Cologne, the "wise men from the East," who followed the guiding-star to the manger in Bethlehem with offerings. Melchior king of Nubia, the shortest of the three, offered gold, indicative of royalty; Balthazar king of Chaldaea offered frankincense, indicative of divinity; and Gaspar king of Tarshish, a black Ethiop, the tallest of the three, offered myrrh, symbolic of death.

Melchior means "king of light;" Balthazar, "lord of treasures;" and Gaspar or Caspar, "the white one."

*. Klopstock, in his *Messiah*, makes the Magi six in number, and gives the names as Hadad, Selima, Zimri, Mirja, Beled, and Sunith.—Bk. v. (1771).

Magic Garters. No horse can keep up with a man furnished with these garters. They are made thus: Strips of the skin of a young hare are cut two inches

wide, and some motherwort, gathered in the first degree of the sign Capricorn and partially dried, is sewn into these strips, which are then folded in two. The garters are to be worn as other garters.—*Les Secrets Merveilleux du Petit Albert*, 128.

Were it not for my magic garters, . . .
I should not continue the business long.
Longfellow, *The Golden Legend* (1851).

Magic Rings, like that of Gyges' king of Lydia. Plato in his *Republic*, and Cicero in his *Officers*, say the ring was found in the flanks of a horse of brass. Those who wore it became invisible. By means of this ring, Gyges entered the chamber of Candaules, and murdered him.

Magic Staff (The). This staff would guarantee the bearer from all the perils and mishaps incidental to travellers. No robber nor wild beast, no mad dog, venomous animal, nor accident, could hurt its possessor. The staff consisted of a willow branch, gathered on the eve of All Saints' Day; the pith being removed, two eyes of a young wolf, the tongue and heart of a dog, three green lizards, the hearts of three swallows, seven leaves of vervain gathered on the eve of John the Baptist's Day, and a stone taken from a lapwing's nest, were inserted in the place of the pith. The toe of the staff was furnished with an iron ferrule; and the handle was of box, or any other material, according to fancy.—*Les Secrets Merveilleux de Petit Albert*, 130.

Were it not for my magic . . . staff,
I should not continue the business long.
Longfellow, *The Golden Legend* (1851).

Magic Wands. The hermit gave Charles the Dane and Ubaldo a wand, which, being shaken, infused terror into all who saw it.—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575).

The palmer who accompanied sir Guyon had a wand of like virtue. It was made of the same wood as Mercury's caduceus.—Spenser, *Fuery Queen*, ii. (1590).

Magician of the North (The), sir Walter Scott (1771-1832).

How beautifully has the Magician of the North described "The Field of Waterloo!"—Lord W. P. Lannon, *Celebrities*, etc. i. 16

* Johann Georg Hamann of Prussia called himself "The Magician of the North" (1730-1788).

Magliabechi, the greatest bookworm that ever lived. He devoured books, and never forgot anything he had read. He had also so exact a memory,

that he could tell the precise place and shelf of a book, as well as the volume and page of any passage required. He was the librarian of the great-duke Cosmo III. His usual dinner was three hard-boiled eggs and a draught of water (1638-1714).

Magmu, the coquette of Astracan.

Though naturally handsome, she used every art to set off her beauty. Not a word proceeded from her mouth that was not studied. To counterfeit a violent passion, to sigh à propos, to make an attractive gesture, to trifle agreeably, and collect the various graces of dumb eloquence into a smile, were the arts in which she excelled. She spent hours before her glass in deciding how a curl might be made to hang loose upon her neck to the greatest advantage; how to open and shut her lips so as best to show her teeth without affectation—to turn her face full or otherwise, as occasion might require. She looked on herself with ceaseless admiration, and always admired most the works of her own hand in improving on the beauty which nature had bestowed on her.—E. A. Gaulet, *Amusee Lais* ("Magmu," 1724).

Magnanimous (The), Alfonso V. of Aragon (1385, 1416-1458).

Khosru or Chosroës, the twenty-first of the Sassanids, was surnamed *Noushîr-van* ("Magnanimous") (*, 581-579).

Magnano, one of the leaders of the rabble that attacked Hudibras at a bear-baiting. The character is designed for Simeon Wait, a tinker, as famous an independent preacher as Burroughs. He used to style Cromwell "the archangel who did battle with the devil."—S. Butler, *Hudibras*, i. 2 (1663).

Magnetic Mountain (The). This mountain drew out all the nails and iron bolts of any ship which approached it, thus causing it to fall to pieces.

This mountain is very steep, and on the summit is a large dome made of fine bronze, which is supported upon columns of the same metal. On the top of the dome there is a bronze horse with the figure of a man upon it.

There is a tradition that this statue is the principal cause of the loss of so many vessels and men, and that it will never cease from being destructive, till it be overthrown.—*Arabian Nights* ("The Third Calender").

Magnificent (The), Khosru or Chosroës I. of Persia (*, 531-579).

Lorenzo de Medici (1448-1492).

Robert duc de Normandie; called *Le Double* also (*, 1028-1035).

Soliman I., greatest of the Turkish sultans (1493, 1520-1566).

Magog, according to Ezek. xxxviii., xxxix., was a country or people over whom Gog was prince. Some say the Goths are meant, others the Persians, others the Scythians or the northern nations of Europe generally.

Sale says that Magog is the tribe called by Ptolemy "Gilan," and by Strabo "Geli" or "Gela."—*Al Korân*, xxviii. note. (See Gog.)

Ma'gog, one of the princes of Satan, whose ambition is to destroy hell.

Magounee (2 syl.), Arundel Castle.

She drew southward unto the sea-side, till, by fortune, she came to a castle called Magounee, and now is called Arundel, in Southsea.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, II, 118 (1470).

Magricio, the champion of Isabella of Portugal, who refused to pay tribute to France. He vanquished the French champion, and thus liberated his country from tribute.

Magwitch (*Abel*), a convict for life, the unknown father of Estella, who was adopted from infancy by Miss Havisham, the daughter of a rich banker. The convict, having made his escape to Australia, became a successful sheep farmer, and sent money secretly to Mr. Jiggers, a London lawyer, to educate Pip as a gentleman. When Pip was 23 years old, Magwitch returned to England, under the assumed name of Provis, and made himself known to Pip. He was tracked by Orlick and Compeyson, arrested, condemned to death, and died in jail. All his money was confiscated.—C. Dickens, *Great Expectations* (1860).

Mahmut, the "Turkish Spy," who remained undiscovered in Paris for forty-five years, revealing to his Government all the intrigues of the Christian courts (1637-1682).

Mahomet or **MOHAMMED**, the titular name taken by Halabi, founder of Islam (570-632).

ADOPTED SON: Umma, son of Zaid his freedman. (See below, "Zainab.")

ANGEL who revealed the Koran to Mahomet. Gabriel.

BANNER: Barjak-sharif, kept in the Kyab mosque at Constantinople.

BIRTHPLACE: Mecca, A.D. 570.

BOW: Al Catim ("the strong"), confiscated from the Jews. In his first battle he drew it with such force that it snapped in two.

CAMEL: Al Adha ("the slit-eared"), the swiftest of his camels. One of the ten dumb animals admitted into Paradise.

CONJUGINES: Maryteh, mother of Ibrahim his son, was his favourite; but he had fourteen others.

COUSINS: Ali, his best friend; Abd Softan ebn al Harith.

CURBASS: Al Fadha. It was of silver, and was confiscated from the Jews.

DAUGHTERS BY KADIAH: Zainab, Rukiah, Umm Kulthum, and Fatima his favourites (called one of the "three perfect women").

DEFEAT: At Uhud, where it was reported that he was slain (A.D. 625).

DIED at Medina, on the lap of Aishah, his favourite wife, 11 Hedrah (June 8, 632).

FATHER: Abdullah, of the family of Hashim and tribe of Koreish. Abdullah was a small merchant, who died when his son was five years old. At the death of his father, his grandfather took charge of him; but he also died within two years. He then lived with his uncle Abd Talib (from the age of seven to 14). (See ZERRT.)

FATHER-IN-LAW: Abd Bekr, father of his favourite wife Aishah.

FLIGHT: Hedrah or Heg'ra, July 12, 623.

FOLLOWERS: called Moslem or Musulmann.

GRANDSON: Abd-el-Mottaleb.

HORSE: Al Borak ("the lightning"), brought to him by Gabriel to carry him to the seventh heaven. It had the wings of an eagle, the feet of a man, with the cheeks of a horse, and spoke Arabic.

JOURNEY TO HEAVEN (7th), on Al Borak, is called Isra.

MOTHER: Amina or Aminah, of the family of Zahra and tribe of Koreish. (See ZERRT.)

NICKNAME IN BOHOOD: El Asim ("the safe man").

PERSONAL APPEARANCE: Middle height, rather lean, broad shoulders, strongly built, abundance of black curly hair, coal-black eyes with thick lashes, nose large and slightly bent, beard long. He had between his shoulders a black mole, "the seal of prophecy."

POISONED by Zainab, a Jewess, who placed before him poisoned meat, in 624. He tasted it, and ever after suffered from its effects, but survived eight years.

SCRIPTURE: Al Koran ("the reading"). It is divided into 114 chapters.

SONS BY KADIAH: Al Kalam and Abd Manaf; both died in childhood. By Maryeh (Mary) his concubine: Ibrahim, who died when 17 months old. Adopted son: Umma, the child of his freedman Zaid. (See "Zainab.")

STANDARD: Bajna.

SUCCESSOR: Abd Bekr, his father-in-law (father of Aishah).

SWORDS: Dhu'l Fakr ("the trenchant"); Al Batter ("the striker"); Hatil ("the deadly"); Medham ("the keen").

THIR: that of the Koraidites or Korah or Koreish, on both sides.

UNCLES: Abd Talib, a prince of Mecca, but poor; he took charge of the boy between the ages of seven and 14, and was always his friend. Abd Lahib, who called him "a fool," and was always his bitter enemy; in the Koran, xxi, "the prophet" denounces him. Hanzala, a third head of Is-lam.

VEHICLES: Bakk (624); Muta (629); Taif (630); Honein (630 or 6 Hedrah).

WHITE MITF: Fadha.

WIVES: Ten, and fifteen concubines.

(1) Kadiah, a rich widow of his own tribe. She had been twice married, and was 40 years of age (Mahomet being 15). Kadiah was his sole wife for twenty-five years, and brought him two sons and four daughters. (Fatima was her youngest child.)

(2) Souda, widow of Sokran, nurse of his daughter Fatima. He married her in 621, soon after the death of his first wife. The following were simultaneous with Souda.

(3) Aishah, daughter of Abd Bekr. She was only nine years old on her wedding day. This was his favourite wife, on whose lap he died. He called her one of the "three perfect women."

(4) Heid, a widow, 28 years old. She had a son when she married. Her father was Cheyza.

(5) Zainab, divorced wife of Zaid his freed slave. Married 627 (5 Hedrah).

(6) Barra, a captive, widow of a young Arab chief slain in battle.

(7) Rehana, a Jewish captive. Her father was Simson.

(8) Kadiya, the e-spoused wife of Kenana. This wife outlived the prophet for forty years. Mahomet put Kenana to death in order to marry her.

(9) Umma Habiba (mother of Habiba), widow of Abd Softan.

(10) Malhuma, who was 51 when he married her, and a widow. She survived all his ten wives.

* It will be observed that most of Mahomet's wives were widows.

Mahomet. Voltaire wrote a drama so entitled in 1738; and James Miller, in 1740, produced an English version of the same, called *Mahomet the Impostor*. The scheme of the play is this: Mahomet is laying siege to Mecca, and has in his camp Zaphna and Palmira, taken captives in childhood and brought up by him. They are really the children of Alonnor the chief of Mecca, but know it not, and love each other. Mahomet is in love with Palmira, and sets Zaphna to murder

Alcanor, pretending that it is God's will. Zaphna obeys the behest, is told that Alcanor is his father, and is poisoned. Mahomet asks Palmira in marriage, and she stabs herself.

J. Bannister (1770-1796) began his stage career in tragedy, and played Mahomet. Gailick asked him what character he wished to play next. Why, said Bannister, Oroonoko. Eh, eh! said David, talking at Bannister, who was very thin. Eh, eh! I will be as much like Oroonoko as a chimney sweeps in consumption. — "The Campbell."

Mahomet's Coffin is said to be suspended in mid-air. The wise ones affirm that the coffin is of iron, and is suspended by the means of loudstones. The faithful assert it is held up by four angels. Burckhardt says it is not suspended at all. A mural tablet is said to be

Quê le tombeau de Mahomet est suspendu en l'air par les moyens de certains anges merveilleux qui le tiennent pour soutenir ce fard. — Labat *Travels in Abyssinia*, t. 143 (1728).

The bulwark always will stand,
Like Mahomet's tomb, twist it in sand.
— Prior *Epitaphs*, l. 11 (1717).

Mahomet's Dove, a dove which Mahomet taught to pick seed placed in his ear. The bird would perch on the prophet's shoulder and thrust its bill into his ear to find its food, but Mahomet gave out that it was the Holy Ghost, in the form of a dove sent to impart to him the counsels of God — Dr. Prideaux, *Life of Mahomet* (1697), Sir W. Raleigh, *History of the World*, l. 16 (1611).

Instance proud Mahomet
The sacred dove whispering into his ear
That what his will imposed the world must fear
Lord Brooke *Declination of Monarchy* etc (1563-1628)
Was Mahomet inspired with a dove?
Thou with an eagle art inspired (John of Arc)
Shakespeare, *Henry VI*, act I. v. 3 (1592)

Mahomet's Knowledge of Events. Mahomet in his coffin is informed by an angel of every event which occurs respecting the faithful.

Il est vivant dans son tombeau. Il fut le frère dans ce tombeau à chaque fois qu'il succéda à son oncle, et au même temps qu'il le vit. Il y a une ange posée sur son tombeau qui le lui donne avis de toutes les choses qui se font pour lui. — Gagnier *Le de Mahomet*, vii. 18 (1722).

Mahomet of the North, Odin, both legislator and supreme deity.

Mahoud, son of a rich jeweller of Delhi, who ran through a large fortune in riotous living, and then bound himself in service to Bennaskar, who proved to be a magician. Mahoud impeached Bennaskar to the cadi, who sent officers to seize him; but, lo! Mahoud had been metamorphosed into the likeness of Bennaskar, and was condemned to be burnt alive. When the pile was set on fire, Mahoud became a toad, and in this form

met the sultan Mianar, his vizier Horam, and the princess Hemjunnah of Cassimir, who had been changed into toads also. — Sir C. Morell [J. Rudley], *Tales of the Genii* ("The Enchanter's Tale," vi., 1751).

Mahound or Mahoun, a name of contempt for Mahomet or any pagan god. Hence Ariosto makes Ferrau "blaspheme his Mahoun and Tergamag" (*Orlando Furioso*, xii. 59).

Fitter for a tuban for Mahound or Tergamag, than a head gear of a reasonable creature. — Sir W. Scott.

Mahu, the fiend-prince that urges to theft.

Five fiends have been in poor Tom at once of late, as Obidicut Hobdildas, the prince of dumbness Mahu, of stealing, Modo of murder and Flubbertigibbet of moping and mowing — Shakespeare, *King Lear*, act iv. sc. 1 (1606).

Maid Marian, a name assumed by Maudslaw, daughter of Robert lord Fitzwalter, while Robin Hood remained in a state of outlawry. She was poisoned with a poisoned egg at Dunmow Priory, by a messenger of king John sent for the purpose. This was because Marian was loved by the king, but rejected him. Drayton has written her legend.

He to his mistress dear his lovely Marian,
Was ever constant known which whereas she came,
Was sovereign of the woods, chief lady of the game
Her clothes tucked to the knee and daintily braided hair
With bow and quiver armed she wandered here and there
Amongst the forest wild Diana never knew
Such pleasures, nor such harms as Mariana drew
— Polpastor, xvi. (1622)

Maid Marian, introduced into the May-day morris-dance, was a boy dressed in girl's clothes. She was queen of the May, and used to wear a tinzel crown, and carry in her left hand a flower. Her coat was purple, her surcoat blue, her cuffs white, the skirts of her robe yellow, the sleeves crimson, and the stomacher red with yellow cross bars. (See MORRIS-DANCE.)

Maid of Athens, There's a Maecenas rendered famous by Byron's song, "Maid of Athens, fare thee well!" Twenty-four years after this song was written, an Englishman sought out "the Athenian maid," and found a beggar without a single vestige of beauty. She was married and had a large family; but the struggle of her life was to find bread to keep herself and family from positive starvation.

Maid of Bath (*The*), Miss Linley, who married B. B. Sheridan. Samuel Foote wrote a farce entitled *The Maid of Bath*, in which he gibbets Mr. Walter Long under the name of "Flint."

Maid of Honour (*The*), by P. Massinger (1637). Camiola, a very wealthy, high-minded lady, was in love with prince Bertoldo, brother of Roberto king of the Two Sicilies; but Bertoldo, being a knight of Malta, could not marry without a dispensation from the pope. While matters were in this state, Bertoldo led an army against Aurelia duchess of Sienna, and was taken prisoner. Camiola paid his ransom, and Aurelia commanded the prisoner to be brought before her. Bertoldo came; the duchess fell in love with him and offered marriage, and Bertoldo, forgetful of Camiola, accepted the offer. The betrothed then presented themselves to the king, when Camiola exposed the conduct of Bertoldo. The king was indignant at the baseness, Aurelia rejected Bertoldo with scorn, and Camiola took the veil.

Maid of Mariendorpt (*The*), a drama by S. Knowles, based on Miss Porter's novel of *The Village of Mariendorpt* (1838). The "maid" is Meeta, daughter of Mahldenau minister of Mariendorpt, and betrothed to major Rupert Roselheim. The plot is thus: Mahldenau starts for Prague in search of Meeta's sister, who fell into some soldiers' hands in infancy during the siege of Magdeburg. On entering Prague, he is seized as a spy, and condemned to death. Meeta, hearing of his capture, walks to Prague to plead for his life, and finds that the governor's "daughter" is her lost sister. Rupert storms the prison and releases Mahldenau.

Maid of Norway, Margaret, daughter of Eric II. and Margaret of Norway. She was betrothed to Edward, son of Edward I. of England, but died on her passage (1290).

Maid of Orleans, Jeanne d'Arc, famous for having raised the siege of Orleans, held by the English. The general tradition is that she was burnt alive as a witch, but this is doubted (1412-1481).

Maid of Perth (*Fair*), Catharine Glover, daughter of Simon Glover, the old glover of Perth. She kisses Henry Smith while asleep on St. Valentine's morning, and ultimately marries him.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Maid of Saragosa, Augustina, noted for her heroism at the siege of Saragosa, 1808-9.—See Southey's *History of the Peninsular War*.

Her lover sinks—she sheds no ill-timed tear;
Her chief is slain—she fills his fatal post;
Her fellows flee—she checks their base career;
The foe retires—she heads the sailing host.
the flying Gaul,
Felled by a woman's hand before a battered wall.
Byron, *Childe Harold*, l. 56 (1800).

Maid of the Mill (*The*), an opera by Isaac Bickerstaff. Patty, the daughter of Fairfield the miller, was brought up by lord Aimworth's mother. At the death of lady Aimworth, Patty returned to the mill, and her father promised her in marriage to Farmer Giles; but Patty refused to marry him. Lord Aimworth about the same time betrothed himself to Theodosia, the daughter of sir Harry Sycamore; but the young lady loved Mr. Mervin. When lord Aimworth knew of this attachment, he readily yielded up his betrothed to the man of her choice, and selected for his bride Patty "the maid of the mill" (1765).

Maid of the Oaks (*The*), a two-act drama by J. Burgoyne. Maria "the maid of the Oaks" is brought up by Oldworth of Oldworth Oaks as his ward, but is informed on the eve of her marriage with sir Harry Groveby that she is Oldworth's daughter. The under-plot is between sir Charles Dupely and lady Bab Lardoon. Dupely professed to despise all women, and lady Lardoon was "the princess of dissipation;" but after they fell in with each other, Dupely confessed that he would abjure his creed, and lady Lardoon avowed that henceforth she renounced the world of fashion and its follies.

Maid's Tragedy (*The*). The "maid" is Aspatia the troth-plight wife of Amintor, who, at the king's command, is made to marry Evadne (8 syl.). Her death forms the tragical event which gives name to the drama.—Beaumont and Fletcher (1610).

(The scene between Antony and Ventidius, in Dryden's tragedy of *All for Love*, is copied from *The Maid's Tragedy*, where "Melantius" answers to Ventidius.)

Maiden (*The*), a kind of guillotine, introduced into Scotland by the regent Morton, who was afterwards beheaded by it. The "maiden" resembled in form a painter's easel about ten feet high. The victim placed his head on a cross-bar some four feet from the bottom, kept in its place by another bar. In the inner edges of the frame were grooves, in which slid a sharp axe weighted with lead and

supported by a long cord. When all was ready, the cord was cut and down fell the axe with a thud.—Pennant, *Tour in Scotland*, iii. 365 (1771).

The unfortunate earl (regent) was appointed to be beheaded by the "maiden"—Sir W. Scott, *Tales of a Grandfather*, ii. 53.

The Italian instrument of execution was called the *maninista*. The apparatus was erected on a scaffold, the use was placed between two perpendiculars. In Scotland the instrument of execution was an inferior variety of the *maninista*.—*Memoirs of the Sansons*, i. 5.

It seems pretty clear that the "maiden" is merely a corruption of the Italian *maninista*.—A. G. Leid.

Maiden King (*The*), Malcolm IV. of Scotland (1111, 1153-1165).

Malcolm, . . . son of the brave and generous prince Henry. . . was so kind and gentle in his disposition, that he was usually called Malcolm the Maiden.—Sir W. Scott, *Tales of a Grandfather*, ii.

Maiden Queen (*The*), Elizabeth of England (1533, 1558-1603).

Maiden of the Mist (*The*), Anne of Geierstein, daughter of count Albert of Geierstein. She is the baroness of Arnheim.—Sir W. Scott, *Annals of the Claverston* (time, Edward IV.).

Maidens' Castle (*The*), on the Severn. It was taken from a duke by seven knights, and held by them, till Sir Galahad expelled them. It was called "The Maidens' Castle" because these knights made a vow that every maiden who passed it should be made a captive. This is an allegory.

The Castle of Maidens betokens the good souls that were in peril afore the incarnation of Christ. And the seven knights betoken the seven deadly sins which reigned in the world. . . And the good knight or lord of mercy likened to the wife of the High Father, that Light upon a maiden which brought all this out of that lion.—Sir J. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, iii. 41 (1470).

Mailsetter (*Mr.*), keeper of the Fairport post-office.

David Mailsetter, her son.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Maimou'ne (3 syl.), a fairy, daughter of Dauriat "king of a legion of geni." When the princess Badoura, in her sleep, was carried to the bed of prince Camaralzaman to be shown to him, Maimouné changed herself into a flea, and bit the prince's neck to wake him. Whereupon he sees the sleeping princess by his side, falls in love with her, and afterwards marries her.—*Arabian Nights* ("Camaralzaman and Badoura").

Mai'muna or Maimu'na, one of the sorceresses of Dom-Daniel, who repents and turns to Allah. Thalaba first encounters her, disguised as an old woman spinning the finest thread. He greatly marvels at its extreme fineness, but she tells him he cannot snap it;

whereupon he winds it round his two wrists, and becomes powerless. Maimuna, with her sister-sorceress Khwala, then carry him to the island of Moha'reb, where he is held in durance; but Maimuna releases him, repents, and dies.—Southey, *Thalaba the Destroyer*, ix. (1797).

Mainote (2 syl.), a pirate who infests the coast of Attica.

. . . boat
Of island pirate or Mainote.
Byron, *The Glauca* (1813)

Mainy (*Richard*), out of whom the Jesuits cast the seven deadly sins, each in the form of some representative animal. As each devil came forth, Mainy indicated the special sin by some trick or gesture. Thus, for *pride* he pretended to curl his hair, for *gluttony* to vomit, for *sloth* to gape, and so on.—Bishop Harsnett, *Declaration of Popish Impostures*, 279, 280.

Maitland (*Thomas*), the pseudonym of Robert Buchanan in *The Contemporary Review*, when he attacked the "Fleshy school."

Malachi, the canting, preaching assistant of Thomas Turnbull a smuggler and schoolmaster.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Malacoda, the fiend sent as an envoy to Virgil, when he conducted Dante through hell.—Dante, *Hell*, xxi. (1300).

Malade Imaginaire (*Le*), Mons. Argan, who took seven mixtures and twelve laments in one month instead of twelve mixtures with twenty laments, as he had hitherto done. "No wonder," he says, "he is not so well." He fancies his wife loves him dearly, and that his daughter is undutiful, because she declines to marry a young medical prig instead of Cleante (2 syl.) whom she loves. His brother persuades "the malade" to counterfeit death, in order to test the sincerity of his wife and daughter. The wife rejoices greatly at his death, and proceeds to filch his property, when Argan starts up and puts an end to her pillage. Next comes the daughter's turn. When she hears of her father's death, she bewails him with great grief, says she has lost her best friend, and that she will devote her whole life in prayer for the repose of his soul. Argan is delighted, starts up in a frenzy of joy, declares she is a darling, and shall marry the man of her choice freely,

and receive a father's blessing.—Molière, *Le Malade Imaginaire* (1678).

Malagi'gi, son of Buovo, brother of Aldiger and Vivian (of Clarmont's race), one of Charlemagne's paladins, and cousin of Rinaldo. Being brought up by the fairy Orianda, he became a great enchanter.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Malagrida (*Gabriel*), an Italian Jesuit and missionary to Brazil, who was accused of conspiring against the king of Portugal (1689-1761).

Lord Shelburne was nicknamed "Malagrida." He was a zealous oppositionist during lord North's administration (1737-1805).

"Do you know," said Goldsmith to his lordship, "that I never could conceive why they call you 'Malagrida,' for Malagrida was a very good sort of a man." He meant to say, as Malagria was a "good sort of a man," he could not conceive how it became a word of reproach.—W. Irving.

Malagrowther (*Sir Mungo*), a crabbed old courtier, soured by misfortune, and peevish from infirmities. He tries to make every one as sour and discontented as himself.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Malagrowther (*Malach*), sir Walter Scott, "On the proposed change of currency, etc." (1826).

Lockhart says that these "diatribes produced in Scotland a sensation not inferior to that of the Drapier's letters in Ireland." They came out in the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal*.

Malambruno, a giant, first cousin to queen Maguncia of Candaya. "Exclusive of his natural barbarity, Malambruno was also a wizard," who enchanted don Clavijo and the princess Antonomasia—the former into a crocodile of some unknown metal, and the latter into a monkey of brass. The giant sent don Quixote the wooden horse, and was appeased "by the simple attempt of the knight to disenchant the victims of his displeasure."—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. iii. 4, 5 (1615).

Malalprop (*Mrs.*), aunt and guardian to Lydia Languish the heiress. Mrs. Malalprop sets her cap at sir Lucius O'Trigger, "a tall Irish baronet," and corresponds with him under the name of Delia. Sir Lucius fancies it is the niece, and, when he discovers his mistake, declines the honour of marriage with the aunt. Mrs. Malalprop is a synonym for those who misapply words without mispronouncing them. Thus Mrs. Malalprop

talks of a *Derbyshire putrefaction*, an *allegory of the Nile*, a *barbarous Vandyke*, she requests that no *delusions to the past* be made, talks of flying with the *utmost felicity*, and would say *precipitate one down the prejudice* instead of "precipice."—Sheridan, *The Rivals* (1775).

Mrs. Malalprop's mistakes in what she calls "ortho doxy," have often been objected to as improbable from a woman of her rank of life, but . . . the luckiness of her smile, "as headstrong as an allegory on the banks of the Nile," will be acknowledged as [unimitable].—T. Moore.

Malbecco, "a cankered, crabbed carl," very wealthy and very miserly, husband of a young wife named Heli-nore (3 syl.), of whom he is very jealous, and not without cause. Heli-nore, falling in love with sir Paridel her guest, sets fire to the closet where her husband keeps his treasures, and elopes with Paridel. While Malbecco stops to put out the flames. This done, Malbecco starts in pursuit, and finds that Paridel has tired of the dame, who has become the satyr's dairy-maid. He soon finds her out, but she declines to return with him; and he, in desperation, throws himself from a rock, but receives no injury. Malbecco then creeps into a cave, feeds on toads and frogs, and lives in terror lest the rock should crush him or the sea overwhelm him. "Dying, he lives on, and can never die," for he is no longer Malbecco, "but JEALOUSY is light."—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iii. 9, 10 (1590).

Malbrough, corrupted in English into *Marlbrough*, the hero of a popular French song. Generally thought to refer to John Churchill duke of Marlborough, so famous for his victories over the French in the reign of Louis XIV.; but no incident of the one corresponds with the life of the other. The Malbrough of the song was evidently a crusader or ancient baron, who died in battle; and his lady, climbing the castle tower and looking out for her lord, reminds one of the mother of Sisera, who "looked out at a window, and cried through the lattice. Why is his chariot so long in coming? Why tarry the wheels of his chariots? . . . Have they not sped? Have they not divided the spoil?" (*Judges* v. 28-30). The following are the words of the song:—

"Malbrough is gone to the wars. Ah! when will he return?" "He will come back by Easter, lady, or at latest by Trinity." "No, not Easter is past, and Trinity is past; but Malbrough has not returned." They did she climb the castle tower, to look out for his coming. She saw his page, but he was clad in black. "My page, my bonnie page," cried the lady, "what tidings bring you—what tidings of my lord?" "The news I bring," said the page, "is very sad, and will make you weep. Lay aside your gay attire, lady, your ornaments of gold and

ulcer, for my lord is dead. He is dead, truly, and laid in earth. I saw him borne to his last home by four officers—one carried his cuirass, one his shield, one his sword, and the fourth walked beside the bier—but bore nothing. They laid him in earth. I saw his spirit rise through the heavens. They planted his grave with rosemary. The nightingale sang his dirge. The mourners fell to the earth; and when they rose up again, they chanted his victories. Then retired they all to rest."

This song used to be sung as a lullaby to the infant son of Louis XVI.; and Napoleon I. never mounted his charger for battle without humming the air of *Malbrouk s'en va-t-en guerre*. Mon. de Las Casas says he heard him hum the same air a little before his death.

Malbrouk, of Basque legend, is a child brought up by his godfather of the same name. At the age of seven he is a tall, full-grown man, and, like Proteus, can assume any form by simply naming the form he wishes to assume. Thus, by saying "Jesus, ant," he becomes an ant; and "Jesus, pigeon," he becomes a pigeon. After performing most wonderful prodigies, and releasing the king's three daughters who had been stolen by his godfather, he marries the youngest of the princesses, and succeeds the king on his throne.

* * The name Malbrouk occurs in the *Chanson de Geste*, and in the Basque *Pastorales*. (See above, MALBROUKH.)

Malcolm, surnamed "Can More" ("great head"), eldest son of Duncan "the Meek" king of Scotland. He, with his father and younger brother, was a guest of Macbeth at Inverness Castle, when Duncan was murdered. The two young princes fled—Malcolm to the English court, and his brother Donalbain to Ireland. When Macduff slew Macbeth in the battle of Dun-m'lane, the son of Duncan was set on the throne of Scotland, under the name and title of Malcolm III.—Shakespeare, *Macbeth* (1606).

Malebolge (4 syl.), the eighth circle of Dante's inferno. It was divided into ten *bolgi* or pits.

There is a place within the depths of hell,
Called Malebolge.

Dante, *Div.*, xviii. (1300).

Mal'ecasta, the mistress of Castle Joyous, and the impersonation of lust. Britomart (the heroine of chastity) entered her bower, after overthrowing four of the six knights who guarded it; and Mal'ecasta sought to win the stranger to wantonness, not knowing her sex. Of course, Britomart resisted all her wiles, and left the castle next morning.—Spenser, *Faery Queen*, iii. 1 (1590).

Maledisaunt, a damsel who threw discredit on her knightly lover to prevent his encountering the danger of the battle-field. Sir Launcelot condoned her offence, and gave her the name of Bien-pensaunt.

The Cape of Good Hope was called the "Cape of Storms" (*Cabo Tormentoso*) by Bartholomew Diaz, when discovered in 1493; but the king of Portugal (John II.) changed the name to "Good Hope."

So the Euxine (that is, "the hospitable") Sea was originally called "The Axine" (or "the inhospitable") Sea.

Maleffort, seneschal of lady Brianna; a man of "mickle might," slain by sir Calidore.—Spenser, *Faery Queen*, vi. 1 (1596).

Male'ger (3 syl.), captain of the host which besieged Bode Castle, of which Alina was queen. Prince Arthur found that his sword was powerless to wound him, so he took him up in his arms and tried to crush him, but without effect. At length the prince remembered that the earth was the earl's mother, and supplied him with new strength and vigour as often as he went to her for it; so he carried the body, and flung it into a lake. (See *Arctos*.)—Spenser, *Faery Queen*, ii. 11 (1590).

Malen'gin, Guile personified. When attacked by Talus, he changed himself into a fox, a bush, a bird, a hedgehog, and a snake; but Talus, with his iron flail, beat him to powder, and so "deceit did the deceiver fail." On his back Malengin carried a net "to catch fools" with.—Spenser, *Faery Queen*, v. 9 (1596).

Malepardus, the castle of Master Reynard the fox, in the beast-epic of *Reynard the Fox* (1498).

Males and Females. The proportion in England is 104·5 males to 100 females; in Russia it is 108·9; and the Jews in Livonia give the ratio of 120 males born to every 100 females. The mortality of males in infancy exceeds that of females, and war greatly disturbs the balance.

Mal-Fet (*The chevalier*), the name assumed by sir Launcelot in Joyous Isle, during his fit of madness, which lasted two years.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, iii. (1470).

Malfort (*Mr.*), a young man who has ruined himself by speculation.

Mrs. Malfort, the wife of the specula-

tor, "houseless, friendless, defenceless, and forlorn." The wants of Malfort are temporarily relieved by the bounty of Frank Heartail and the kindness of Mrs. Cheerly "the soldier's daughter." The return of Malfort, senior, from India, restores his son to ease and affluence.—Cherry, *The Soldier's Daughter* (1804).

Malfy (*Duchess of*), twin-sister of Ferdinand duke of Calabria. She fell in love with Antonio, her steward, and gave thereby mortal offence to her twin-brother Ferdinand, and to her brother the cardinal, who employed Bosola to strangle her.—John Webster, *Duchess of Malfy* (1618).

Malgo, a mythical king of Britain, noted for his beauty and his vices, his munificence and his strength. Malgo added Ireland, Iceland, Gothland, the Orkneys, Norway, and Dacia to his dominions.—Geoffrey, *British History*, xi. 7 (1142).

Next Malgo . . . fleet Orkney overran,
Proud Denmark then subdued, and spacious Norway won,
Seized Iceland for his own, and Gothland to his shore.

Drayton, Polyolbon, xix. (1612).

Malherbe (2 syl.). If any one asked Malherbe his opinion about any French words, he always sent him to the street porters at the Port au Foïn, saying that they were his "masters in language."—Racan, *Vie de Malherbe* (1630).

It is said that Shakespeare read his plays to an oyster-woman when he wished to know if they would suit the popular taste.

Malinal, brother of Yuhid'thuton. When the Az'tecas declared war against Maoc and his colony, Malinal cast in his lot with the White strangers. He was a noble youth, who received two arrow-wounds in his leg while defending the white women; and being unable to stand, fought in their defence on his knees. When Malinal was disabled, Amal'abta caught up the princess, and ran off with her; but Mervyn the "young page" (in fact, a girl) struck him on the hamstrings with a bill-hook, and Malinal, crawling to the spot, thrust his sword in the villain's groin and killed him.—Southey, *Madoc*, ii. 16 (1805).

Mal'iom. Mahomet is so called in some of the old romances.

"Good bye, and adieu against me! By Mallom! I swear I'll take them all."—*Piers Plowman*.

Malkin. The Maid Marian of the

morris-dance is so called by Beaumont and Fletcher:

Put on the shape of order and humanity,
Or you must marry Malkin the May-Lady.
Monsieur Thomas (1618).

Mall Cutpurse, Mary Frith, a thief and receiver of stolen goods. John Day, in 1610, wrote "a booke called *The Muddy Franks of Merry Mall of the Bankside, with her Walks in Man's Apparell, and to what Purpose*." It is said that she was an androgyne (1584-1659).

Last Sunday, Mall Cutpurse, a notorious bawdy, that used to go about in man's apparell, and challenged the field of divorce gallants, was brought to [the *Four's Court*], where she wept bitterly, and seemed very penitent; but it is since doubted she was maddam drunk, being discovered to have tipped of three quart, of sack before she came to her penance.—John Chamberlain (1611).

Mal-Orchol, king of Fuärfed (an island of Scandinavia). Being asked by Ton-Thormod to give him his daughter in marriage, he refused, and the rejected suitor made war on him. Fingal sent his son Ossian to assist Mal-Orchol, and on the very day of his arrival he took Ton-Thormod prisoner. Mal-Orchol, in gratitude, now offered Ossian his daughter in marriage; but Ossian pleaded for Ton-Thormod, and the marriage of the lady with her original suitor was duly solemnized. (The daughter's name was Oina-Morul.)—Ossian, *Oina-Morul*.

Maltworm, a tippler. Similarly, bookworm means a student.

Outdwell. I am joined with no foot-land-rakers [foot-pads], no long-staff slapping strikers [common priggers, who strike small coins from the hands of children]; none of these . . . purple hued malts orms, but with nobility.
—Shakespeare, *Henry IV. act ii. sc. 1* (1607).

Mal'venu, Lucif'era's porter.—Spenser, *Fiery Queen*, i. 4 (1590).

Malvi'na, daughter of Toscar. She was betrothed to Oscar son of Ossian; but he was slain in Ulster by Cairbar before the day of marriage arrived.—*Temora*, i.

I was a lovely tree in thy presence, Oscar, with all my branches round me; but thy death came like a blast from the desert, and laid my green head low. The spring returned with its showers, no leaf of mine arose. . . . The tear was in the cheek of Malvi'na.—Ossian, *Temora*.

Malvoisin (*Sir Albert de*), a preceptor of the Knights Templars.

Sir Philip de Malvoisin, one of the knights challengers at the tournament.—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Malvo'lio, Olivia's steward. When he reproves sir Toby Belch for riotous living, the knight says to him, "Dost thou think, because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale?"

Sir Toby and sir Andrew Ague-cheek join Maria in a trick against the steward. Maria forges a letter in the handwriting of Olivia, leading Malvolio to suppose that his mistress is in love with him, telling him to dress in yellow stockings, and to smile on the lady. Malvolio falls into the trap; and when Olivia shows astonishment at his absurd conduct, he keeps quoting parts of the letter he has received, and is shut up in a dark room as a lunatic.—Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night* (1614).

Clearing his voice with a preliminary "Hem!" he addressed his kinsman, checking, as Malvolio proposed to do when seated in his state, his familiar smile with an austere regard of control.—Sir W. Scott.

Bensley's "Malvolio" was simply perfection. His legs in yellow stockings most villainously cross gartered, with a horrible laugh of ugly conceit to top the whole rendered him Shakespeare's "Malvolio" at all points (1743-1817).—Boaden, *Life of Jordan*.

Mamamouchi, an imaginary order of knighthood. M. Jourdain, the *parvenu*, is persuaded that the grand seignior of the order has made him a member, and he submits to the ceremony of a mock installation.—Molière, *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme* (1670).

All the women most devoutly swear,
Each would be rather a poor actress, here
Than to be made a Mamamouchi there.
Dryden.

Mambrino's Helmet, a helmet of pure gold, which rendered the wearer invisible. It was taken possession of by Rinaldo, and stolen by Scarpanto.

Cervantes tells us of a barber who was caught in a shower of rain, and who, to protect his hat, clapped his brazen basin on his head. Don Quixote insisted that this basin was the helmet of the Moorish king; and, taking possession of it, wore it as such.

"* When the knight set the galley-slaves free, the rascals "snatched the basin from his head, and broke it to pieces" (pt. I. iii. 8); but we find it sound and complete in the next book (ch. 15), when the gentlemen at the inn sit in judgment on it, to decide whether it is really a "helmet or a basin." The judges, of course, humour the don, and declare the basin to be an undoubted helmet.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote* (1605).

"I will lead the life I have mentioned, till, by the force and terror of my arm, I take a helmet from the head of some other knight." . . . The same thing happened about Mambrino's helmet, which cost Scarpanto so dear.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. ii. 2 (1605).

Mamillius, a young prince of Sicilia.—Shakespeare, *Winter's Tale* (1604).

Mammon, the personification of earthly ambition, be it wealth, honour,

sensuality, or what not. "Ye cannot serve God and mammon" (*Matt.* vi. 24). Milton makes Mammon one of the rebellious angels:

Mammon, the least-erected spirit that fell
From heaven; for e'en in heaven his looks and thoughts
Were always downward bent, admiring more
The riches of heaven's pavement, trodden gold,
Than aught divine or holy else enjoyed.
Paradise Lost, l. 678, etc. (1665).

Mammon tells sir Guyon if he will serve him, he shall be the richest man in the world; but the knight replies that money has no charm in his sight. The god then takes him into his smithy, and tells him to give any order he likes; but sir Guyon declines the invitation. Mammon next offers to give the knight Philotine to wife; but sir Guyon still declines. Lastly, the knight is led to Proserpine's bower, and told to pluck some of the golden fruit, and to rest him awhile on the silver stool; but sir Guyon resists the temptation. After three days' sojourn in the infernal regions, the knight is led back to earth, and swoons.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, ii. 7 (1590).

Mammon (*Sir Epicure*), the rich dupe who supplies Subtle "the alchemist" with money to carry on his artifices, under pretence of transmuting base metals into gold. Sir Epicure believes in the possibility, and glories in the mighty things he will do when the secret is discovered.—Ben Jonson, *The Alchemist* (1610).

[Sir] Epicure Mammon has the whole "matter and copy of the father—eye, nose, lip, the tick of his frown." It is just such a snigger as contemporaries have described Ben to be. . . . He is arrogance personified. . . . What a "towering bravery" there is in his sensuality! He affects no pleasure under a sultan.—C. Lamb.

Mammoth (*The*) or big buffalo is an emblem of terror and destruction among the American Indians. Hence, when Brandt, at the head of a party of Mohawks and other savages, was laying waste Pennsylvania, and approached Wyom'ing, Outalissi exclaims:

The mammoth comes—the foe—the monster Brandt,
With all his howling, desolating band . . .
Red is the cup they drink, but not of wine!
Campbell, *Gertrude of Wyoming*, iii. 14 (1800).

Mammoth Cave (*The*), in Edmondson County, Kentucky. It is the largest in the world.

Mammoth Grove (*The*), in California. Some of the trees grow to the height of from 200 to 300 feet, and have a girth of from 100 to 200 feet.

Mammon, eldest of the four sons of Coroud. One day, he showed kindness to a mutilated serpent, which proved

to be the fairy Gialout, who gave him for his humanity the power of joining and mending whatever was broken. He mended a pie's egg which was smashed into twenty pieces, and so perfectly that the egg was hatched. He also mended in a moment a ship which had been wrecked and broken in a violent storm.—T. S. Gueulette, *Chinese Tales* ("Corcud and His Four Sons," 1723).

Man. His descent according to the Darwinian theory: (1) The larvæ of ascidians, a marine mollusc; (2) fish lowly organized, as the lancelet; (3) ganoids, lepidosiren, and other fish; (4) amphibians; (5) birds and reptiles; (6) from reptiles we get the monotremata, which connects reptiles with the mammalia; (7) the marsupials; (8) placental mammals; (9) lemuriidæ; (10) simiïdæ; (11) the New World monkeys called platyrrhines, and the Old World monkeys called catarrhines; (12) between the catarrhines and the race of man the "missing link" is placed by some; but others think between the highest organized ape and the lowest organized man the gradation is simple and easy.

Man (*Isle of*), a corruption of *mān-au* ("little island"); Latinized into *Menavia*. Caesar calls it "Mon-a," the Scotch pronunciation of *main-au*; and hence comes "Monabin" for Menavia.

Man (*Races of*). According to the Bible, the whole human race sprang from one individual, Adam. Virey affirms there were two original pairs. Jacquinot and Latham divide the race into three primordial stocks; Kant into four; Blumenbach into five: Buffon into six; Hunter into seven; Agassiz into eight; Pickering into eleven; Bory St. Vincent into fourteen; Desmoulins into sixteen; Morton into twenty-two; Crawford into sixty; and Burke into sixty-three.

Man in Black (*The*), said to be meant for Goldsmith's father. A true oddity, with the tongue of a Timon and the heart of an uncle Toby. He declaims against beggars, but relieves every one he meets; he ridicules generosity, but would share his last cloak with the needy.—Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World* (1759).

* Washington Irving has a tale called *The Man in Black*.

Man in the Moon (*The*). Some say it is the man who picked up a bundle

of sticks on the sabbath day (*Numb.* xv. 32-36). Dantë says it is Cain, and that the "bush of thorns" is an emblem of the curse pronounced on the earth: "Thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth to thee" (*Gen.* iii. 18). Some say it is Endymion, taken there by Diana.

The curse pronounced on the "man" was this: "As you regarded not 'Sunday' on earth, you shall keep a perpetual 'Moon-day' in heaven." This, of course, is a Teutonic tradition.

The *bush of thorns*, in the Schaumburg-lippé version, is to indicate that the man strewed thorns in the church path, to hinder people from attending mass on Sundays.

Now doth Cain with fork of thorns confine
On either hemisphere, touching the wave
Beneath the towers of Seville. Yesternight
The moon was round.

Dantë, *Inferno*, xx. (1300).

Her site way gray and full of spotted black,
And on her breast a choir painted ful even,
Bearing a bush of thorns on his back,
Which for his theft might climb so nigh the heaven.
Chaucer.

A North Frisian version gives *cabbages* instead of a faggot of wood.

*. * There are other traditions, among which may be mentioned "The Story of the Hare and the Elephant." In this story "the man in the moon" is a hare.—*Pantschatantra* (a collection of Sanskrit fables).

Man in the Moon, a man who visits the "inland parts of Africa."—W. Thomson, *Mammuth or Human Nature Displayed on a Grand Scale* (1789).

Man in the Moon, the man who, by the aid of a magical glass, shows Charles Fox (the man of the people) various eminent contemporaries.—W. Thomson, *The Man in the Moon or Travels into the Lunar Regions* (1783).

Man of Blood. Charles I. was so called by the puritans, because he made war on his parliament. The allusion is to 2 *Sam.* xvi. 7.

Man of Brass, Talos, the work of Hephaestus (*Vulcan*). He traversed the Isle of Crete thrice a year. Apollo'nus (*Argonautica*, iv.) says he threw rocks at the Argonauts, to prevent their landing. It is also said that when a stranger was discovered on the island, Talos made himself red hot, and embraced the intruder to death.

That portentous Man of Brass
Hephestus made in days of yore,
Who stalked about the Cretan shore,
And saw the ships appear and pass,
And threw stones at the Argonauts.
Longfellow, *The Weyward Inn* (1868).

Man of December, Napoleon III. So called because he was made president December 11, 1848; made the *coup d'état*, December 2, 1851; and was made emperor, December 2, 1852.

(Born in the Rue Lafitte, Paris (not in the Tuileries), April 20, 1808; reigned 1852-1870; died at Chislehurst, Kent, January 9, 1873.)

Man of Destiny, Napoleon I., who always looked on himself as an instrument in the hands of destiny, and that all his acts were predestined.

The Man of Destiny . . . had power for a time "to bind kings with chains, and nobles with letters of iron."
—Sir W. Scott.

Man of Feeling (*The*), Harley, a sensitive, bashful, kind-hearted, sentimental sort of a hero.—H. Mackenzie, *The Man of Feeling* (1771).

* * Sometimes Henry Mackenzie is himself called "The Man of Feeling."

Man of Ross, John Kyrle, of Ross, in Herefordshire, distinguished for his benevolence and public spirit. "Richer than nuser, nobler than king or king-polluted lord."—Pope, *Epistle*, iii. ("On the Use of Riches," 1709).

Man of Salt (*A*), a man like *Æne'as*, always melting into tears called "drops of salt."

This would make a man, a man of salt,
To use his eyes for garden water-pots.
Shakespeare, *King Lear*, act iv sc 6 (1603).

Man of Sedan, Napoleon III. So called because he surrendered his sword to William king of Prussia after the battle of Sedan in September, 1870.

Also called the "Man of Silence."
(See above, first article.)

Man of Sin (*The*), mentioned in 2 *Thess.* ii. 3.

Whitby says the "Man of sin" means the Jews as a people.

Grotius says it means Caius Cæsar or else Caligula.

Wetstein says it is Titus.

Olshausen thinks it is typical of some one yet to come.

Roman Catholics say it means Antichrist.

Protestants think it refers to the pope.
The Fifth-Monarchy men applied it to Cromwell.

Man of the Hill, a tedious "hermit of the vale," introduced by Fielding into his novel of *Tom Jones* (1749).

Man of the Mountain (*Old*). (See *KORFENBERG*, p. 526.)

Man of the People, Charles James Fox (1749-1806).

Man of the Sea (*The Old*), the man who got upon the shoulders of Sindbad the sailor, and would not get off again, but clung there with obstinate pertinacity till Sindbad made him drunk, when he was easily shaken off. Sindbad then crushed him to death with a large stone.

"You had fallen," said they, "into the hands of the Old Man of the sea, and you are the first whom he has not strangled."—*Arabian Nights* ("Sindbad," fifth voyage).

Man of the World (*The*), sir Pertinax McScyophant, who acquires a fortune by "boozing" and fawning on the great and rich. He wants his son Egerton to marry the daughter of lord Lumbercourt, but Egerton, to the disgust of his father, marries Constantia the *protégée* of lady McScyophant. Sir Pertinax had promised his lordship a good round sum of money if the marriage was effected; and when this *contretemps* occurs, his lordship laments the loss of money, "which will prove his ruin." Sir Pertinax tells lord Lumbercourt that his younger son Sandy will prove more pliable; and it is agreed that the bargain shall stand good if Sandy will marry the young lady.—C. Macklin, *The Man of the World* (1764).

* * This comedy is based on Voltaire's *Naïme* (1749).

Man without a Skin. Richard Cumberland the dramatist was so called by Garrick, because he was so extremely sensitive that he could not bear "to be touched" by the finger of criticism (1732-1811).

Managarm, the most gigantic and formidable of the race of hags. He dwells in the Iron-wood, Janvid. Managarm will first fill himself with the blood of man, and then will he swallow up the moon. This gigantic hag symbolizes War, and the "Iron-wood" in which he dwells is the wood of spears.—*Prose Edda*.

Manchester (American), Lowell, in Massachusetts. So called from its cotton-mills.

Manchester of Belgium, Ghent.

Manchester of Prussia, Elberfeld. The speciality of Prussian Manchester is its "Turkey red." Krupp is the chief manufacturer there of steel.

Manchester Poet (*The*), Charles Swain, born 1808.

Manciple's Tale. Phæbus had a crow which he taught to speak; it was white as down, and as big as a swan. He had also a wife, whom he dearly loved. One day when he came home, the crow cried, "Cuckoo, cuckoo, cuckoo!" and Phæbus asked the bird what it meant; whereupon it told the god that his wife was unfaithful to him. Phæbus, in his wrath, seized his bow, and shot his wife through the heart; but to the bird he said, "Curse on thy tell-tale tongue! never more shall it brew mischief." So he deprived it of the power of speech, and changed its plumage from white to black. Moral—Be no tale-bearer, but keep well thy tongue, and think upon the crow.

My sons, beware, and he noon auctour newe,
Of tydings, whether they ben fals or trewe;
Whoso thou comest, amongst high or lowe,
Keep wel thy tonge, and think upon the crowe.
Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales*, 17, 391-4 (1388)

* * This is Ovid's tale of "Coronis" in the *Metamorphoses*, ii. 543, etc.

Manda'ne (3 syl.), wife of Zamti the Chinese mandarin, and mother of Hamet. Hamet was sent to Corea to be brought up by Morat, while Mandanê brought up Zaphimri (under the name of Etan), the orphan prince and only surviving representative of the royal race of China. Hamet led a party of insurgents against Ti'murkan', was seized, and ordered to be put to death as the supposed prince. Mandanê tried to save him, confessed he was not the prince; and Etan came forward as the real "orphan of China." Timurkan, unable to solve the mystery, ordered both to death, and Mandanê with her husband to the torture; but Mandanê stabbed herself.—Murphy, *The Orphan of China* (1759).

Mandane (2 syl.), the heroine of Mdllc. Scud'ri's romance called *Cyrus the Great* (1650).

Manda'ne and Stati'ra, stock names of melodramatic romance. When a romance writer hangs the world on the caprice of a woman, he chooses a Mandanê or Stati'ra for his heroine. Mandanê of classic story was the daughter of king Asty'gês, wife of Camby'sês, and mother of Cyrus the Great. Stati'ra was daughter of Darius the Persian, and wife of Alexander the Great.

Man'dana, an Indian tribe of Dakota, in the United States, noted for their skill in horsemanship.

Markant the buffalo's tank, nor the Mandan's dexterous horse-race.

Longfellow, *Evangeline* (1846).

Mandeville, any one who draws the long-bow; a flam. Sir John Mandeville [*Man'.do.vil'*], an English traveler, published a narrative of his voyages, which abounds in the most extravagant fictions (1300-1372).

Oh! he is a modern Mandeville. At Oxford he was always distinguished by the facetious appellation of "The Bouncer." Samuel Foote, *The Lear*, ii. 1 (1763).

Mandeville (Bernard ds), a licentious, deistical writer, author of *The Virgin Unmasked* (1709), *Free Thoughts on Religion* (1712), *Fable of the Bees* (1714), etc. (1670-1733).

Man'drabul's Offering, one that decreases at every repetition. Mandrabul of Samos, having discovered a gold-mine, offered a golden ram to Juno for the discovery. Next year he offered a silver one, the third year a brazen one, and the fourth year nothing.

Mandrag'ora, a narcotic and love-philter.

Nor poppy, nor mandragora,
Nor all the drowsy-syrups of the world
Can ever med'rate thee to that sweet sleep
Which thou owed'st yesterday!
Shakespeare, *Othello*, act iii. sc. 3 (1611).
Have the pygmies made you drunken,
Lithing in mandragoras?
Mrs. Browning, *Dead Pan*, l.

Mandricardo, king of Tartary, son of Agrican. Mandricardo wore Hector's cuirass, married Dorilis, and was slain by Roge'ro in single combat.—Bojardo, *Orlando Innamorato* (1495); Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Mandriccardo, a knight whose adventures are recorded by Barabona (*Mandriccardo*, etc., i. 70, 71).

Manduce (2 syl.), the idol Gluttony, venerated by the Gastrol'aters, a people whose god was their belly.

It is a monstrous figure; . . . its eyes are bigger than its belly, and its head larger than all the rest of its body, . . . having a goodly pair of wide jaws lined with two rows of teeth, which, by the magic of twine, are made to clash, chatter, and rattle one against the other, as the jaws of St. Clement's dragon on St. Mark's procession at Metz.—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, iv. 59 (1545).

Manette (Dr.), of Beauvais. He had been imprisoned eighteen years, and had gradually lost his memory. After his release he somewhat recovered it, but any train of thought connected with his prison life produced a relapse. While in prison, the doctor made shoes, and, whenever the relapse occurred, his desire for cobbling returned.

Lucie Manette, the loving, golden-haired, blue-eyed daughter of Dr. Manette. She marries Charles Darnay.

Lucie Manette had a forehead with the singular capacity

of lifting and knitting itself into an expression that was not quite one of perplexity, or wonder, or alarm, or merely of bright fixed attention, though it included all the four expressions.—C. Dickens, *A Tale of Two Cities*, l. 4 (1859).

Maney or **MANNY** (*Sir Walter*), a native of Belgium, who came to England as page to Philippa queen of Edward III. When he first began his career of arms, he and some young companions of his own age put a black patch over their left eye, and vowed never to remove it till they had performed some memorable act in the French wars (died 1372).

With whom our Maney here deservedly doth stand,
Which first inventor was of that courageous band
Who closed their left eyes up, is never to be freed
Till there they had achieved some high adventures deed.
Dryden, *Polydoron*, xviii. (1613).

Manfred (*Count*), son of Sig'ismund. He sells himself to the prince of darkness, and received from him seven spirits to do his bidding. They were the spirits of "earth, ocean, air, night, mountains, winds, and the star of his own destiny." Wholly without human sympathies, the count dwelt in splendid solitude among the Alpine Mountains. He once loved the beautiful Astarte (2 syl.), and, after her murder, went to the hall of Arima'nus to see her. The spirit of Astarte informed him that he would die the following day; and when asked if she loved him, she sighed "Manfred," and vanished.—Byron, *Manfred* (1817).

* * Byron sometimes makes Astarte two syllable, and sometimes three. The usual pronunciation is *As-tur-te*.

Mangerton (*The laird of*), John Armstrong, an old warrior who witnesses the national combat in Liddesdale valley between his own son (the Scotch champion) and Foster (the English champion). The laird's son is vanquished.—Sir W. Scott, *The Laird's Jock* (time, Elizabeth).

Maniche'an (4 syl.), a disciple of Manes or Manachee the Persian heresiarch. The Manicheans believe in two opposing principles—one of good and the other of evil. Theodora, wishing to extirpate these heretics, put 100,000 of them to the sword.

Yet would she make full many a Manichean.
Byron, *Don Juan*, vi. 3 (1824).

Manicon, a species of nightshade, supposed to produce madness.

Man'ito or **Mani'tou**, the Great Spirit of the North American Indians. These Indians acknowledge two supreme spirits—a spirit of good and a spirit of evil. The former they call *Gitchê-Manito*, and the latter *Matchê-Manito*.

The good spirit is symbolized by an egg, and the evil one by a serpent.—Longfellow, *Hiawatha*, xiv.

As when the evil Manitou that dries
Th' Ohio woods, consumes them in his ire.
Campbell, *Gertrude of Wyoming*, l. 17 (1806).

Manlius, surnamed *Torquatus*, the Roman consul. In the Latin war, he gave orders that no Roman, on pain of death, should engage in single combat. One of the Latins having provoked young Manlius by repeated insults, he slew him; but when the young man took the spoils to his father, Manlius ordered him to be put to death for violating the commands of his superior officer.—*Roman Story*.

Man'lius Capitoli'nus, consul of Rome B.C. 392, then military tribune. After the battle of Allia (390), seeing Rome in the power of the Gauls, he threw himself into the capitol with 1000 men, surprised the Gauls, and put them to the sword. It was for this achievement he was called *Capitolinus*. Subsequently he was charged with aiming at sovereignty, and was hurled to death from the Tarpeian Rock.

* * Lafosse (1698) has a tragedy called *Manlius Capitolinus*, and "Manlius" was one of the favourite characters of Talma the French actor. Lafosse's drama is an imitation of Otway's tragedy of *Venice Preserved* (1682).

Manly, the lover of lady Grace Townly sister-in-law of lord Townly. Manly is the cousin of sir Francis Wronghead, whom he saves from utter ruin. He is noble, judicious, upright, and sets all things right that are going wrong.—Vanbrugh and Cibber, *The Provoked Husband* (1728).

The address and manner of Dennis Delane (1700-1783) were easy and polite; and he excelled in the well-bred man, such as "Manly."—F. Davies.

Manly, "the plain dealer." An honest, surly sea-captain, who thinks every one a rascal, and believes himself to be no better. Manly forms a good contrast to Olivia, who is a consummate hypocrite of most unblushing effrontery.

"Counterfeit honours," says Manly, "will not be current with me. I weigh the man, not his titles. 'Tis not the king's stamp can make the metal better or heavier."—W. Sherry, *The Plain Dealer*, l. 1 (1877).

* * Manly, the plain dealer, is a copy of Molière's "Misanthrope," the prototype of which was the duc de Montausier.

Manly (*Captain*), the fiancé of Arabella ward of justice Day and an heiress.

Arabella. I like him much—he seems plain and honest.
Book. Plain enough, in all conscience.
T. Knight, The Honest Thief.

Manly (*Colonel*), a bluff, honest soldier, to whom honour is dearer than life. The hero of the drama.—Mrs. Centlivre, *The Beau's Duel* (1708).

Mann (*Mrs.*), a dishonest, grasping woman, who kept a branch workhouse, where children were farmed. Oliver Twist was sent to her child-farm. Mrs. Mann systematically starved the children placed under her charge.—C. Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837).

Mannia, goddess of retribution. The word in Italian means "an axe."

All in a terrible moment came the blow
 That beat down Paolo's fence, ended the play
 O' the foil, and brought Mannaia on the stage
R. Browning, The Boy and the Book in (date of the story, 1487)

Manner (*Guy*) or colonel Mannering.

Mrs. Mannering (*née* Sophia Wellwood), wife of Guy Mannering.

Julia Mannering, daughter of Guy. She marries captain Bertram. "Rather a hare-brained girl, but well deserving the kindest regards" (act i. 2 of the dramatized version).

Sir Paul Mannering, uncle to Guy Mannering.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

* * Scott's tale of *Guy Mannering* has been dramatized by Daniel Terry.

Mano'a, the fabulous capital of El Dorado, the houses of which city were roofed with gold. El Dorado was said to be situated on the west shore of lake Parime, at the mouth of a large river.

Manon l'Escaut, the heroine of a French novel entitled *Histoire de Chevalier Des Grieux et de Manon Lesrot*, by A. F. Prevost (1733). Manon is the "fair mischief" of the story. Her charms seduce and ruin the chevalier des Grieux, who marries her. After marriage, the selfish mistress becomes converted into the faithful wife, who follows her husband into disgrace and banishment, and dies by his side in the wilds of America.

* * The object of this novel, like that of *La Dame aux Camélias*, by Dumas fils (1848), is to show how true-hearted, how self-sacrificing, how attractive, a *fille de joie* may be.

Manrico, the supposed son of Azucena the gipsy, but in reality the son of Garzia (brother of the conte di Luna). Leonora is in love with him, but the

count entertains a base passion for her, and, getting Manrico into his power, condemns him to death. Leonora promises the count to give herself to him if he will spare the life of Manrico. He consents, but while he goes to release his "nephew," Leonora sucks poison from a ring and dies. Manrico, on perceiving this, dies also.—Verdi, *Il Trovatore* (an opera, 1853).

Man's, a fashionable coffee-house in the reign of Charles II.

Mans (*The count of*), Roland, nephew of Charlemagne. He is also called the "knight of Blaves."

Mansel (*Sir Edward*), lieutenant of the Tower of London.

Lady Mansel, wife of sir Edward.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Mansfield (*The Miller of*), a humorous, good-natured countryman, who offered Henry VIII. hospitality when he had lost himself in a hunting expedition. The miller gave the king half a bed with his son Richard. Next morning, the courtiers were brought to the cottage by under-keepers, and Henry, in merry pin, knighted his host, who thus became sir John Cockle. He then made him "overseer of Sherwood Forest," with a salary of 1000 marks a year.—R. Dodsley, *The King and the Miller of Mansfield* (1737).

* * In the ballad called *The King and the Miller of Mansfield*, the king is Henry II., and there are several other points of difference between the ballad and the play. In the play, Cockle hears a gun fired, and goes out to look for poachers, when he lays hold of the king, but, being satisfied that he is no poacher, he takes him home. In the ballad, the king outrides his lords, gets lost, and, meeting the miller, asks of him a night's lodging. When the miller feels satisfied with the face and bearing of the stranger, he entertains him right hospitably. He gives him for supper a venison pasty, but tells him on no account to tell the king "that they made free with his deer." Another point of difference is this: In the play, the courtiers are seized by the under-keepers, and brought to Cockle's house; but in the ballad they track the king and appear before him next morning. In the play, the king settles on sir John Cockle 1000 marks; in the ballad, £300 a year.—Percy, *Reliques*, III. ii. 20.

(Of course, as Dodsley introduced the "firing of a gun," he was obliged to

bring down his date to more modern times, and none of the Henrys between Henry II. and Henry VIII. would be the least likely to indulge in such a prank.)

Mansur (*Elyah*), a warrior, prophet, and priest, who taught a more tolerant form of Islam, but not being an orthodox Moslem, he was condemned to imprisonment in the bowels of a mountain. Mansur is to reappear and wave his conquering sword, to the terror of the Muscovite—Milner, *Gulery of Geography*, 781. (See BARBAROSSA.)

Mantacconi, a charlatan, who professed to restore the dead to life.

Mantali (*Valime*), a fashionable milliner near Cavendish Square, London. She dotes upon her husband, and supports him in idleness.

Mr Mantalin the husband of madame, he is a man doll and cockney fop, noted for his white teeth, his miracle cures, and his gorgeous morning gown. This "exquisite" lives on his wife's earnings, and thinks he confers a favour on her by lavishing her money on his selfish indulgences.—C. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1835).

Mantle (*The Boy and the*). One day, a little boy presented himself before King Arthur, and showed him a curious mantle "which would become no wife that was not leal" to her true lord. The queen tried it on, but it changed its colour and fell into shreds, so King's lady tried it on, but with no better success, others followed, but only Sir Lancelot's wife could wear it—Percy, *Reliques*.

Mantuan (*The*), that is, Baptista Spagnolus, surnamed *Mantuanus*, from the place of his birth. He wrote poems and eclogues in Latin. His works were translated into English by George Luberville in 1567. He lived 1443-1516.

Ah good old Mantuan! I may speak of thee as the traveller doth of Venice.

Vincentius Vincentius
Chi mon te vede, chi non te regna.
Shakspere, *Love's Labour's Lost* act iv sc 2 (194)

Mantuan Swan (*The*), Virgil, a native of Mantua (B.C. 70-19).

Mantua me genuit, Calabri rapuere, tenet nunc
Parthenope, cecini pascua rura duces
On Virgil's *Tomb* (composed by himself)

Agas elapsed ere Homer's lamp appeared
And agas ere the Mantuan Swan was heard
Cooper

Ma'nucodia'sta, a bird resembling a swallow, found in the Molucca Islands. "It has no feet, and though the body is not bigger than that of a swallow, the

span of its wings is equal to that of an eagle. These birds never approach the earth, but the female lays her eggs on the back of the male, and hatches them in her own breast. They live on the dew of heaven, and eat neither animal nor vegetable food."—Cardan, *De Rerum Varietate* (1557).

Less pure the fabled fowl of heaven, that never
hath on earth, but on the wing for ever
Hovering o'er flowers, their fragrant food inhale,
Drink the descending dew upon the way,
And sleep aloft while floating on the gale.
Southey, *Curse of Kehama* xxi 6 (1808)

Manuel du Sosa, governor of Lisbon, and brother of Guomarr (mother of the vainglorious Duarte, 3 syl.).—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Custom of the Country* (1617).

Mapp (*Mrs*), bone-setter. She was born at Ipswich, and at one time was very rich, but she died in great poverty at her lodgings in Seven Dials, 1787.

* * Hogarth has introduced her in his heraldic picture, "The Undertakers' Arms." She is the middle of the three figures at the top, the other two being Dr Ward on the right hand of the spectator, and Dr. Laylor on the left.

Maqueda, the queen of the South, who visited Solomon, and had by him a son named Melech.—Zaga Zabo, *Ap. Dinnia* a Goes.

* * Maqueda is generally called Balkis queen of Saba or Zaba.

Marcassin (*Prince*). This nursery tale is from the *Nights*, of Straparola, an Italian (sixteenth century). Translated into French in 158.

Marcella, the "Desdemona" of Massinger's *Duke of Milan*. Sforza "the More" doted on his young bride, and Marcella returned his love. During Sforza's absence at the camp, Francesco, "the lord protector," tried to seduce the young bride from her fidelity, and, failing in his purpose, accused her to the duke of wishing to play the wanton. "I laboured to divert her . . . urged your much love . . . but hourly she pursued me." The duke, in a paroxysm of jealousy, flew on Marcella and slew her.—Massinger, *The Duke of Milan* (1622).

Marcella, daughter of William a farmer. Her father and mother died while she was young, leaving her in charge of an uncle. She was "the most beautiful creature ever sent into the world," and every bachelor who saw her fell madly in love with her, but she declined their suits. One of her lovers was

Chrysostom, the favourite of the village, who died of disappointed hope, and the shepherds wrote on his tombstone: "From Chrysostom's fate, learn to abhor Marcella, that common enemy of man, whose beauty and cruelty are both in the extreme."—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. ii. 4, 5 (1605).

Marcellin de Peyras. The chevalier to whom the baron de Peyras gave up his estates when he retired to Grenoble. De Peyras eloped with lady Ernestine, but soon tired of her, and fell in love with his cousin Margaret, the baron's daughter.—E. Stirling, *The Gold-Mine or The Miller of Grenoble* (1854).

Marcellina, daughter of Rocco jailer of the State prison of Seville. She fell in love with Fidelio, her father's servant; but this Fidelio turned out to be Leonora, wife of the State prisoner Fernando Florestan.—Beethoven, *Fidelio* (an opera, 1791).

Marcello, in Meyerbeer's opera of *Les Huguenots*, unites in marriage Valentina and Raoul (1836).

Marcello, the pseudonym of the duchess of Castiglione Colonna, widow of the duc Charles de Castiglione Aldiovandi. The best works of this noted sculptor are "The Gorgon," "Marie Antoinette," "Hecate," and the "Pythia" in bronze. Born 1837.

Marcellus (*M. Claudius*), called "The Sword of Rome." Fabius "Cunctator" was "The Shield of Rome."

Marcellus, an officer of Denmark, to whom the ghost of the murdered king appeared before it presented itself to prince Hamlet.—Shakespeare, *Hamlet* (1596).

Marchioness (*The*), the half-starved girl-of-all-work, in the service of Sampson Brass and his sister Sally. She was so lonesome and dull, that it afforded her relief to peep at Mr. Swiveller even through the keyhole of his door. Though so dirty and ill cared for, "the marchioness" was sharp-witted and cunning. It was Mr. Swiveller who called her the "marchioness," when she played cards with him, "because it seemed more real and pleasant" to play with a marchioness than with a domestic slavy (ch. lvii.). When Dick Swiveller was turned away and fell sick, the "marchioness" nursed him carefully, and he afterwards married her.—C. Dickens, *The Old Curiosity Shop* (1840).

Marchmont (*Miss Matilda*), the confidante of Julia Mannering.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Marcian, armourer to count Robert of Paris.—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Marck (*William de la*), a French nobleman, called "The Wild Boar of Ardennes" (*Singlier des Ardennes*).—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

Marcgrave (*Theophilus*), pseudonym of William Godwin (author of *Caleb Williams*, 1756-1836).

Marcomanic War, a war carried on by the Marcomanni, under the leadership of Maroboduus, who made himself master of Bohemia, etc. Maroboduus was defeated by Arminius, and his confederation broken up (A.D. 20). In the second Christian century a new war broke out between the Marcomanni and the Romans, which lasted thirteen years. In A.D. 180 peace was purchased by the Romans, and the war for a time ceased.

Marcos de Obregon, the hero of a Spanish romance, from which Lesage has borrowed very freely in his *Gil Blas*.—Vicente Espinel, *Vida del Escudero Marcos de Obregon* (1618).

Marculf and Salomon or "The Fool and the Philosopher." Marculf the fool, who had delivered Salomon from captivity, outwits "the sage" by knavery and cunning.—Stricker, from a German poem, twelfth century.

Marcus, son of Cato of Utica, a warm-hearted, impulsive young man, passionately in love with Lucia daughter of Lucius; but Lucia loved the more temperate brother, Portius. Marcus was slain by Cæsar's soldiers when they invaded Utica.

Marcus is furious, wild in his complaints;
I hear with a secret kind of dread,
And tremble at his vehemence of temper.

Addison, *Cato*, l. 1 (1713).

Mardi-Gras (*Le*), the last day of the carnival, noted in Paris for the travestie of a Roman procession marching to offer an ox in sacrifice to the gods. The ox, which is always the "prize" beast of the season, is decorated with gilt horns and fillet round its head, mock priests with axes, etc., march beside it, a band with all sorts of tin instruments or instruments of thin brass follow, and lictors, etc., fill up the procession.

Tous les ans on vient de la ville
Les marchands dans nos cantons,

Pour les mener aux Tuilleries,
Au Marai-Gas, devant le roi
Et puis les rendre aux bouchers—
J'ai une Jeanne ma femme, eh, ha ! j'almerai, n'importe
La voir mourir que voir mourir mes bouffes.
Pierre Dupont, *Les Bours.*

Mardonius (*Captain*), in Beaumont and Fletcher's drama called *A King or No King* (1619).

Mareschal of Mareschal Wells (*Young*), one of the Jacobite conspirators, under the leadership of Mr. Richard Vere laird of Ellieslaw.—Sir W. Scott, *The Black Dwarf* (time, Anne).

Marfisa, an Indian queen.—Bojardo, *Orlando Innamorato* (1495), and Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Marforio's Statue. This statue lies on the ground in Rome, and was at one time used for libels, lampoons, and jests, but was never so much used as *Pasquin's*.

Margarelon (4 syl.), a Trojan hero of modern fable, who performed deeds of marvellous bravery. Lydgate, in his *Life of Troy* (1513), calls him a son of Priam. According to this authority, Margarelon attacked Achilles, and fell by his hand.

Margaret, only child and heiress of sir Giles Overreach. Her father set his heart on her marrying lord Lovel, for the summit of his ambition was to see her a peeress. But Margaret was modest, and could see no happiness in ill-assorted marriages; so she remained faithful to Tom Allworth, the man of her choice.—Massinger, *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* (1628).

Margaret, wife of Vandunke (2 syl.) the drunken burgh-master of Bruges.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Beggars' Bush* (1622).

Margaret (*Ladye*), "the flower of Teviot," daughter of the duchess Margaret and lord Walter Scott of Branksome Hall. The lady Margaret was beloved by Henry of Cranstown, whose family had a deadly feud with that of Scott. One day, the elfin page of lord Cranstown enquired the heir of Branksome Hall (then a lad) into the woods, where the boy fell into the hands of the Southerners. The captors then marched with 3000 men against the castle of the widowed duchess, but being told by a spy that Douglas, with 10,000 men, was coming to the rescue, an arrangement was made to decide by single combat whether the boy should become king Edward's page, or be delivered up into the hands of his mother. The English champion (sir Richard Musgrave) fell by the hand of sir William

Deloraine, and the boy was delivered to his mother. It was then discovered that sir William was in reality lord Cranstown, who claimed and received the hand of the fair Margaret as his reward.—Sir W. Scott, *Lay of the Last Minstrel* (1805).

Margaret, the heroine of Goethe's *Faust*. Faust first encounters her on her return from church, falls in love with her, and seduces her. Overcome with shame, she destroys the infant to which she gives birth, and is condemned to death. Faust attempts to save her, and, gaining admission to her cell, finds her huddled up on a bed of straw, singing, like Ophelia, wild snatches of ancient ballads, her reason faded, and her death at hand. Faust tries to persuade the mad girl to flee with him, but in vain. At last the day of execution arrives, and with it Mephistopheles, passionless and grim. Faust is hurried off, and Margaret is left to her fate. Margaret is often called by the pet diminutive "Gretchen," and in the opera "Margherita" (g.c.).—Goethe, *Faust* (1790).

Shakespeare has drawn no such portrait as that of Margaret; no such peculiar union of passion, simplicity, boneliness, and witchery. The poverty and inferior social position of Margaret are never lost sight of—she never becomes an abstraction. It is love alone which exalts her above her station.—Lewes

Margaret Catchpole, a Suffolk celebrity, born at Nacton, in that county, in 1773; the title and heroine of a tale by the Rev. R. Cobbold. She falls in love with a smuggler named Will Laud, and in 1797, in order to reach him, steals a horse from Mr. J. Cobbold, brewer, of Ipswich, in whose service she had lived much respected. She dresses herself in the groom's clothes, and makes her way to London, where she is detected while selling the horse, and is put in prison. She is sentenced to death at the Suffolk assizes—a sentence afterwards commuted to one of seven years' transportation. Owing to a difficulty in sending prisoners to New South Wales, she is confined in Ipswich jail; but from here she makes her escape, joins Laud, who is shot in her defence. Margaret is recaptured, and again sentenced to death, which is for the second time commuted to transportation, this time for life, and she arrives at Port Jackson in 1801. Here, by her good behaviour, she obtains a free pardon, and ultimately marries a former lover named John Barry, who had emigrated and risen to a high position in the colony. She died, much respected, in the year 1841.

Margaret Finch, queen of the gipsies. She was born at Sutton, in Kent (1631), and finally settled in Norway. From a constant habit of sitting on the ground, with her chin on her knees, she was unable to stand, and when dead was buried in a square box; 1740, aged 109 years.

Margaret Gibson, afterwards called *Patten*, a famous Scotch cook, who was employed in the palace of James I. She was born in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and died June 26, 1739, either 136 or 141 years of age.

Margaret Lamburn, one of the servants of Mary queen of Scots, who undertook to avenge the death of her royal mistress. For this end, she dressed in man's clothes and carried two pistols—one to shoot queen Elizabeth and the other herself. She had reached the garden where the queen was walking, when she accidentally dropped one of the pistols, was seized, carried before the queen, and frantically told her tale. When the queen asked how she expected to be treated, Margaret replied, "A judge would condemn me to death, but it would be more royal to grant me pardon." The queen did so, and we hear no more of this fanatic.

Margaret Simon, daughter of Martin Simon the miller of Grenoble; a brave, beautiful, and noble girl.—K. Stirling, *The Gold-Mine or Miller of Grenoble* (1851).

Margaret Street, Portman Square, London. So called from Margaret, only child of Edward second earl of Oxford and Mortimer. (See BEN-TRICK.)

Margaret of Anjou, widow of king Henry VI. of England. She presents herself, disguised as a mendicant, in Strasburg Cathedral, to Philipson (i.e. the earl of Oxford).—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Margaret's Ghost, a ballad by David Mallet (1724). William courted the fair Margaret, but jilted her; he promised love, but broke his promise; said her face was fair, her lips sweet, and her eyes bright, but left the face to pale, the eyes to weep, and the maid to languish and die. Her ghost appeared to him at night to rebuke his heartlessness; and next morning, William left his bed raving mad, bled him to Margaret's

grave, thrice called her by name, "and never word spake more."

We shall have ballads made of it within two months, setting forth how a young squire became a serving-man of low degree, and it will be stuck up with *Margaret's Ghost* against the walls of every rutting in the country.—I. Bickerstaff, *Love in a Village* (1763).

Margaretta, a maiden attached to Robin. Her father wanted her to marry "a stupid old man, because he was rich;" so she ran away from home and lived as a ballad-singer. Robin emigrated for three years, and made his fortune. He was wrecked on the coast of Cornwall on his return, and met Margaretta at the house of Farmer Crop his brother-in-law, when the acquaintance was renewed. (See *No Song*, etc.)—Hoare, *No Song no Supper* (1754-1834).

Margarit'ta (Donna), a Spanish heiress, "fair, young, and wealthy," who resolves to marry that she may the more freely indulge her wantonness. She selects Leon for her husband, because she thinks him a milkop, whom she can twist round her thumb at pleasure; but no sooner is Leon married than he shows himself the master. By ruling with great firmness and affection, he wins the esteem of every one, and the wanton coquette becomes a modest, devoted, and obedient wife.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *Rule a Wife and Have a Wife* (1640).

Margery (Dane), the old nurse of lady Eveline Berenger "the betrothed."—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

Margheri'ta, a simple, uncultured girl, of great fascination, seduced by Faust. Margherita killed the infant of her shame, and was sent to jail for so doing. In jail she lost her reason, and was condemned to death. When Faust visited her in prison, and tried to persuade her to flee with him, she refused. Faust was carried off by demons, and Margherita was borne by angels up to heaven; the intended moral being, that the repentant sinner is triumphant.—Gounod, *Faust et Margherita* (1859).

Margheri'ta di Valois, daughter of Catherine de Medicis and Henri II. of France. She married Henri le Bearnais (afterwards Henri IV. of France). It was during the wedding solemnities of Margherita and Henri that Catherine de Medicis carried out the massacre of the French huguenots. The bride was at a ball during this horrible slaughter.—

French, and although the marchioness had promised Maria in marriage to another, she consented to her union with Tonio, who had risen to the rank of a field-officer. — Donizetti, *La Figlia del Reggimento* (an opera, 1840).

Maria [Delaval], daughter of colonel Delaval. Plighted to Mr. Versatile, but just previous to the marriage Mr. Versatile, by the death of his father, came into a large fortune and baronetcy. The marriage was deferred; Mr. (now sir George) Versatile went abroad, and became a man of fashion. They met, the attachment was renewed, and the marriage consummated.

Sweetness and smiles played upon her countenance; she was the delight of her friends, the admiration of the world, and the coveted object of every eye. Lovers of fortune and fashion contended for her hand, but she had bestowed her heart. — Holcroft, *He's Much to Blame*, v. 2 (1790).

Maria [WILDING], daughter of sir Jasper Wilding. She is in love with Beaufort; and being promised in marriage against her will to George Philpot, disgusts him purposely by her silliness. George refuses to marry her, and she gives her hand to Beaufort. — Murphy, *The Citizen* (1757).

Maria Theresa Panza, wife of Sancho Panza. She is sometimes called Maria, and sometimes Theresa. — Cervantes, *Don Quixote* (1605).

Mariago Forcé (Le). Sganarelle, a rich man of 64, promises marriage to Dorine (3 syl.), a girl under 20, but, having scruples about the matter, consults his friend, two philosophers, and the gipsies, from none of whom he obtains any practicable advice. At length, he overhears Dorine telling a young lover that she only marries the old man for his money, and that he cannot live above a few months; so the old man goes to the father, and declines the alliance. On this, the father sends his son to Sganarelle. The young man takes with him two swords, and with the utmost politeness and *sang-froid* requests Mons. to choose one. When the old man declines to do so, the young man gives him a thorough drubbing, and again with the utmost politeness requests the old man to make his choice. On his again declining to do so, he is again beaten, and at last consents to ratify the marriage. — Molière, *Le Mariage Forcé* (1664).

Mariamne (4 syl.), a Jewish princess, daughter of Alexander and wife of Herod "the Great." Mariamnè was the

mother of Alexander and Aristobulus, both of whom Herod put to death in a fit of jealousy, and then fell into a state of morbid madness, in which he fancied he saw Mariamnè and heard her asking for her sons.

* * * This has been made the subject of several tragedies: e.g. A. Hardy, *Mariamne* (1623); Pierre Tristan l'Érmitte, *Marianne* (1640); Voltaire, *Mariamne* (1724).

Marian, "the Muses' only darling," is Margaret countess of Cumberland, sister of Anne countess of Warwick.

Fair Marian, the Muses' only darling,
Whose beauty shineth as the morning dew,

With silver dew upon the roses pearling.

Spenser, *Colin Clouts Come Home Again* (1595).

Marian, "the parson's maid," in love with Colin Clout who loves Cicely. Marian sings a ditty of dole, in which she laments for Colin, and says how he gave her once a knife, but "Woe is me! for knives, they tell me, always sever love." — Gyn, *Pastorals*, ii. (1714).

Marian, "the daughter" of Robert a wrecker, and betrothed to Edward a young sailor. She was fair in person, loving, and holy. During the absence of Edward at sea, a storm arose, and Robert went to the coast to look for plunder. Marian followed him, and in the dusk saw some one stab another. She thought it was her father, but it was Black Norris. Her father being taken up, Marian gave evidence against him, and the old man was condemned to death. Norris now told Marian he would save her father if she would become his wife. She made the promise, but was saved the misery of the marriage by the arrest of Norris for murder. — S. Knowles, *The Daughter* (1836).

Marian'a, a lovely and lovable lady, married to Angelo (deputy duke of Vienna), by civil contract, but not by religious rites. Her pleadings to the duke for Angelo are wholly unavailing. — Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure* (1603).

Timid and shrinking before, she does not now wait to be encouraged in her suit. She is instant and importunate. She does not reason with the duke; she begs, she implores. — R. G. White.

Mariana, sister of Ludovico Sforza duke of Milan, and wife of Francesco his chief minister of state. — Massinger, *The Duke of Milan* (1622).

Mariana, daughter of lord Charney; taken prisoner by the English, and in

love with Arnold (friend of the Black Prince). Just before the battle of Poitiers, thinking the English cause hopeless, Mariana induces Arnold to desert; but lord Charney will not receive him. Arnold returns to the English camp, and dies in the battle. Lord Charney is also slain, and Mariana dies distracted.—Shirley, *Edward the Black Prince* (1640).

Mariana, the young lady that Lovegold the miser wished to marry. As Mariana was in love with the miser's son Frederick, she pretended to be extravagant and deeply in debt, which so affected the old hunk, that he gave her £2000 to be let off the bargain. Of course she assented, and married Frederick.—H. Fielding, *The Miser*.

Mariana, the daughter of a Swiss burgher, "the most beautiful of women." "Her gentleness a smile without a smile, a sweetness of look, speech, act." Leonardo being crushed by an avalanche, she nursed him through his illness, and they fell in love with each other. He started for Mantua, but was detained for two years captive by a gang of thieves; and Mariana followed him, being unable to support life where he was not. In Mantua count Florio fell in love with her, and obtained her guardian's consent to their union; but Mariana refused, was summoned before the duke (Ferrardo), and judgment was given against her. Leonardo, being present at the trial, now threw off his disguise, and was acknowledged to be the real duke. He assumed his rank, married Mariana; but being called to the camp, left Ferrardo regent. Ferrardo, being a villain, laid a cunning scheme to prove Mariana guilty of adultery with Julian St. Pierre, a countryman; but Leonardo refused to believe the charge. Julian, who turned out to be Mariana's brother, exposed the whole plot of Ferrardo, and amply cleared his sister of the slightest taint or thought of a revolt.—S. Knowles, *The Wife* (1833).

Mariana, daughter of the king of Thessaly. She was beloved by sir Alexander, one of the three sons of St. George the patron saint of England. Sir Alexander married her, and became king of Thessaly.—R. Johnson, *The Seven Champions of Christendom*, iii. 2, B, 11 (1617).

Mariana in the Moated Grange, a young damsel who sits in the moated grange, looking out for her lover, who never comes; and the burden of her life-

song is, "My life is dreary, for he cometh not; I am aware, and would that I were dead!"

The sequel is called *Mariana in the South*, in which the love-lorn maiden looks forward to her death, "when she will cease to be alone, to live forgotten, and to love forlorn."—Tennyson, *Mariana* (in two parts).

* * Mariana, the lady betrothed to Angelo, passed her sorrowful hours "at the Moated Grange." Thus the duke says to Isabella:

Haste you speedily to Angelo . . . I will presently to St. Luke's. There, at the moated grange, resides the dejected Mariana.—Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure*, act iii. sc.1 (1604).

Marianne (3 syl.), a statuette to which the red republicans of France pay homage. It symbolizes the republic, and is arrayed in a red Phrygian cap. This statuette is sold at earthenware shops, and in republican clubs, enthroned in glory, and sometimes it is carried in procession to the tune of the *Marseillaise*. (See MARY ANNE.)

The reason seems to be this: Ravallac, the assassin of Henri IV. (the Harmodius or Aristogiton of France), was honoured by the red republicans as "patriot, deliverer, and martyr." This regicide was incited to his deed of blood by reading the celebrated treatise *De Rege et Regio Institutione*, by Mariana the Jesuit, published 1599 (about ten years previously). As Mariana inspired Ravallac "to deliver France from her tyrant" (Henri IV.), the name was attached to the statuette of liberty, and the republican party generally.

The association of the name with the guillotine favours this suggestion.

Marianne (3 syl.), the heroine of a French novel so called by Marivaux (1688-1763).

(This novel terminates abruptly, with a conclusion like that of *Zuldy*, "where nothing is concluded.")

Marianne [Franval], sister of Franval the advocate. She is a beautiful, loving, gentle creature, full of the deeds of kindness, and brimming over with charity. Marianne loves captain St. Alme, a merchant's son, and though her mother opposes the match as beneath the rank of the family, the advocate pleads for his sister, and the lovers are duly betrothed to each other.—T. Holcroft, *The Deaf and Dumb* (1785).

Maridu'num, i.e. Caer-Merdin (now

Caermarthen).—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iii. 8 (1590).

Marie (*Countess*), the mother of Ulrica (a love-daughter), the father of Ulrica being Ernest de Fridberg, "the prisoner of State." Marie married count D'Osborn, on condition of his obtaining the acquittal of her lover Ernest de Fridberg; but the count broke his promise, and even attempted to get the prisoner smothered in his dungeon. His villainy being made known, the king ordered him to be executed, and Ernest, being set at liberty, duly married the countess Marie.—E. Stirling, *The Prisoner of State* (1847).

Marie de Brabant, daughter of Henri III. duc de Brabant. She married Philippe le Hardi, king of France, and was accused by Labrosse of having poisoned Philippe's son by his former wife. Jean de Brabant defended the queen's innocence by combat, and being the victor, Labrosse was hung (1260-1321).

Ancelot has made this the subject of an historical poem called *Marie de Brabant*, in six chants (1825).

Marie Kirikitoun, a witch, who promised to do a certain task for a lassie, in order that she might win a husband, provided the lassie either remembered the witch's name for a year and a day, or submitted to any punishment she might choose to inflict. The lassie was married, and forgot the witch's name; but the fay was heard singing, "Houpa, houpa, Marie Kirikitoun! Nobody will remember my name." The lassie, being able to tell the witch's name, was no more troubled.—*Basque Legend*.

Grimm has a similar tale, but the name is Rumpel-stilzchen, and the song was:

Little dreams my dainty dame,
Rumpelstilzchen he is my name.

Marina, daughter of Pericles prince of Tyre, born at sea, where her mother Thaisa, as it was supposed, died in giving her birth. Prince Pericles entrusted the infant to Cleon (governor of Tarsus) and his wife Dionysia, who brought her up excellently well, and she became most highly accomplished; but when grown to budding womanhood, Dionysia, out of jealousy, employed Leontine (3 syl.) to murder her. Leonine took Marina to the coast with this intent, but the outcast was seized by pirates, and sold at Metaliné as a slave. Here Pericles landed on his voyage from Tarsus to Tyre, and Marina was introduced to him

to chase away his melancholy. She told him the story of her life, and he perceived at once that she was his daughter. Marina was now betrothed to Lysimachus governor of Metaliné; but, before the espousals, went to visit the shrine of Diana of Ephesus, to return thanks to the goddess, and the priestess was discovered to be Thaisa the mother of Marina.—Shakespeare, *Pericles Prince of Tyre* (1608).

Marina, wife of Jacopo Foscarelli the doge's son.—Byron, *The Two Foscari* (1820).

Marinda or **MARIDAH**, the fair concubine of Haroun-al-Raschid.

Marine (*The Female*), Hannah Snell of Worcester. She was present at the attack of Pondicherry. Ultimately she left the service, and opened a public-house in Wapping (London), but still retained her male attire (born 1723).

Marinel, the beloved of Florimel "the Fair." Marinel was the son of black-browed Cymocent (daughter of Neurus and Dumain), and allowed no one to pass by the rocky cave where he lived without doing battle with him. When Marinel forbade Britomart to pass, she replied, "I mean not thee entreat to pass;" and with her spear knocked him "proveling on the ground." His mother, with the sea-nymphs, came to him; and the "lily-handed Liagore," who knew leechcraft, feeling his pulse, said life was not extinct. So he was carried to his mother's bower, "deep in the bottom of the sea," where Tryphon (the sea-gods' physician) soon restored him to perfect health. (One day, Proteus asked Marinel and his mother to a banquet, and while the young man was sauntering about, he heard a female voice lamenting her hard lot, and saying her hardships were brought about for her love to Marinel. The young man discovered that the person was Florimel, who had been shut up in a dungeon by Proteus for rejecting his suit; so he got a warrant of release from Neptune, and married her.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iii. 8; iv. 11, 12 (1590, 1596).

Marini (*J. B.*), called *Le cavalier Marin*, born at Naples. He was a poet, and is known by his poem called *Adonis* or *L'Adone*, in twenty cantos (1623). The poem is noted for its description of the "Garden of Venus."

If the reader will . . . read over Ariosto's picture of

the garden of paradise. Tasso's garden of Armida, and Marino's garden of Venus, he will be persuaded that Milton imitates their manner, but . . . excels the originals.—Thyer.

Marino Faliero, the forty-ninth doge of Venice, elected 1354. A patrician named Michel Steno, having behaved indecently to some of the ladies at a great civic banquet given by the doge, was turned out of the house by order of the duke. In revenge, the young man wrote a scurrilous libel against the dogressa, which he fastened to the doge's chair of state. The insult being referred to "the Forty," Steno was condemned to imprisonment for a month. This punishment was thought by the doge to be so inadequate to the offence, that he joined a conspiracy to overthrow the republic. The conspiracy was betrayed by Bertram, one of the members, and the doge was beheaded on the "Giant's Staircase."—Byron, *Marino Faliero* (1819).

* * Casimir Delavigne, in 1829, brought out a tragedy on the same subject, and with the same title.

Marion de Lorme, in whose house the conspirators met. She betrayed all their movements and designs to Richelieu.—Lord Lytton, *Richelieu* (1839).

Maritornes (1 syl.), an Asturian chamber-maid at the Crescent Moon tavern, to which don Quixote was taken by his squire after their drubbing by the goat-herds. The crazy knight insisted that the tavern was a castle, and that Maritornes, "the lord's daughter," was in love with him.

She was broad faced, flat nosed, blind of one eye, and had a most delightful squint with the other, the peculiar gentility of her shape. However, compensated for every defect she built about three feet in height, an remarkably hunchbacked—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. iii. 2 (16 c).

Marius (Caius), the Roman general, tribune of the people B.C. 119; the rival of Sylla.

Antony Vincent Arnault wrote a tragedy in French entitled *Marius à Minturne* (1791). Thomas Lodge, M.D. in 1591, wrote a drama called *Wounds of Civil War, lively set forth in the True Tragedies of Marius and Sylla*.

Marivaux (*Pierre de Chamblun de*), a French writer of comedies and romances (1678-1763).

S. Richardson is called "The English Marivaux" (1689-1761).

Marjory of Douglas, daughter of Archibald earl of Douglas, and duchess of Rothesay.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Mark (Sir), king of Cornwall, who held his court at Tintag'el. He was a wily, treacherous coward, hated and despised by all true knights. One day, sir Dinadan, in jest, told him that sir Launcelot might be recognized by "his shield, which was silver with a black rim." This was, in fact, the cognizance of sir Mordred; but, to carry out the joke, sir Mordred lent it to Dagonet, king Arthur's fool. Then, mounting the jester on a large horse, and placing a huge spear in his hand, the knights sent him to offer battle to king Mark. When Dagonet beheld the coward king, he cried aloud, "Keep thee, sir knight, for I will slay thee!" King Mark, thinking it to be sir Launcelot, spurred his horse to fight. The fool gave chase, rating king Mark "as a wood man [*madman*]." All the knights who beheld it roared at the jest, told king Arthur, and the forest rang with their laughter. The wife of king Mark was Isoud (Ysolde) the Fair of Ireland, whose love for sir Tristram was a public scandal.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, ii. 96, 97 (1470).

Mark Tapley, a serving companion of Martin Chuzzlewit, who goes out with him to Eden, in North America. Mark Tapley thinks there is no credit in being jolly in easy circumstances; but when in Eden he found every discomfort, lost all his money, was swindled by every one, and was almost killed by fevers, then indeed he felt it would be a real credit "to be jolly under the circumstances."—C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1848).

Markham, a gentleman in the train of the earl of Sussex.—Sir W. Scott, *Kennelworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Markham (Mrs.), pseudonym of Mrs. Elizabeth Penrose (born Elizabeth Cartwright), authoress of *History of England*, etc.

Markleham (Mrs.), the mother of Annie. Devoted to pleasure, she always maintained that she indulged in it for "Annie's sake." Mrs. Markleham is generally referred to as "the old soldier."—C. Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849).

Marksmen, one of Fortunio's seven attendants. He saw so clearly and to such a distance, that he generally bandaged his eyes in order to temper the great keenness of his sight.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Fortunio," 1682).

Marlborough (*The duke of*), John Churchill. He was called by marshal Turenne, *Le Boi Anglois* (1650-1722). (See MALBROUGH, p. 597.)

Marlow (*Sir Charles*), the kind-hearted old friend of squire Hardcastle.

Young Marlow, son of sir Charles. "Among women of reputation and virtue he is the modestest man alive; but his acquaintances give him a very different character among women of another stamp" (act i. 1). Having mistaken Hardcastle's house for an inn, and Miss Hardcastle for the barnmaid, he is quite at his ease, and makes love freely. When fairly caught, he discovers that the supposed "inn" is a private house, and the supposed barnmaid is the squire's daughter; but the ice of his shyness being broken, he has no longer any difficulty in loving according to his station.—Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer* (1773).

When Goldsmith was between 16 and 17, he set out for Edgworthstown, and finding night coming on, asked a man which was the "best house" in the town—meaning the best inn. The man pointed to the house of sir Ralph Fetherstone (or *Mr. Fetherstone*), and Oliver, entering the parlour, found the master of the mansion sitting at a good fire. Oliver told him he desired to pass the night there, and ordered him to bring in supper. "Sir Ralph" knowing his customer, humoured the joke, which Oliver did not discover till next day, when he called for his bill. (We are told in *Notes and Queries* that Ralph Fetherstone was only *Mr.*, but his grandson was *sir Thomas*.)

Marmion. Lord Marmion was betrothed to Constance de Beverley, but he jilted her for lady Clare an heiress, who was in love with Ralph de Wilton. The lady Clare rejected lord Marmion's suit, and took refuge from him in the convent of St. Hilda, in Whitby. Constance took the veil in the convent of St. Cuthbert, in Holy Isle, but after a time left the convent clandestinely, was captured, taken back, and buried alive in the walls of a deep cell. In the mean time, lord Marmion, being sent by Henry VIII. on an embassy to James IV. of Scotland, stopped at the hall of sir Hugh de Heron, who sent a palmer as his guide. On his return, lord Marmion commanded the abbess of St. Hilda to release the lady Clare, and place her under the charge of her kinsman, Fitzclare of Tantallon Hall.

Here she met the palmer, who was Ralph de Wilton, and as lord Marmion was slain in the battle of Flodden Field, she was free to marry the man she loved.—Sir W. Scott, *Marmion* (1808).

Marmion (*Lord*), a descendant of Robert de Marmion, who obtained from William the Conqueror the manor of Scrivelby, in Lincolnshire. This Robert de Marmion was the first royal champion of England, and the office remained in the family till the reign of Edward I., when in default of male issue it passed to John Dymoke, son-in-law of Philip Marmion, in whose family it remains still.

Ma'ro, Virgil, whose full name was Publius Virgilius Maro (B.C. 70-19).

Oh, were it mine with sacred Maro's art
To wake to sympathy the feeling heart,
I like him the smooth and incantatory verse to dress
In all the pomp of exquisite distress . . .
Then might I . . .

Falconer, *The Shipwreck*, ll. 5 (1760).

Mar'onites (3 syl.), a religious semi-catholic sect of Syria, constantly at war with their near neighbours the Druses, a semi-Mohammedan sect. Both are now tributaries of the sultan, but enjoy their own laws. The Maronites number about 400,000, and the Druses about half that number. The Maronites owe their name to J. Maron, their founder; the Druses to Durzi, who led them out of Egypt into Syria. The patriarch of the Maronites resides at Kanobin; the hakem of the Druses at Deir-el-kamar. The Maronites or "Catholics of Lebanon" differ from the Roman Catholics in several points, and have a pope or patriarch of their own. In 1860 the Druses made on them a horrible onslaught, which called forth the intervention of Europe.

Marotte (2 syl.), footman of Gorgibus; a plain bourgeois, who hates affection. When the fine ladies of the house try to convert him into a fashionable flunky, and teach him a little grand-eloquence, he bluntly tells them he does not understand Latin.

Marotte. Voilà un laquais qui demande si vous êtes au logis, et dit que son maître, vous venir voir.

Madelon. Apprenez, sotte, à vous énoncer moins vulgairement. Dites: Voilà un nécessaire qui demande si vous êtes en commodité d'être visités.

Marotte. Je n'entends point le Latin.—Molière, *Les Précieuses Ridicules*, vii (1639).

Marphi'sa, sister of Roge'o, and a female knight of amazing prowess. She was brought up by a magician, but being stolen at the age of seven, was sold to the king of Persia. When she was 18, her royal master assailed her honour;

but she slew him, and usurped the crown. Marphias went to Gaul to join the army of Agramant, but subsequently entered the camp of Charlemagne, and was baptized.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Marphu'rius, a doctor of the Pyrrhonian school. Sganarelle consults him about his marriage; but the philosopher replies, "Perhaps; it is possible; it may be so; everything is doubtful;" till at last Sganarelle beats him, and Marphurius says he shall bring an action against him for battery. "Perhaps," replies Sganarelle; "it is possible; it may be so," etc., using the very words of the philosopher (sc. ix.).—Molière, *Le Mariage Forcé* (1664).

Marplot, "the busy body." A blundering, good-natured, meddlesome young man, very inquisitive, too officious by half, and always bungling whatever he interferes in. Marplot is introduced by Mrs. Centlivre in two comedies, *The Busy Body* and *Marplot in Lisbon*.

That unlucky dog Marplot is ever doing much of, and yet (to give him his due) he never designs it. This is some blundering adventure, wherein he thought to show his friendship, &c. he calls it—Mrs. Centlivre, *The Busy Body*, iii. 5 (1709).

* * This was Henry Woodward's great part (1717-1777). His unappeasable curiosity, his slow comprehension, his annihilation under the sense of his dilemmas, were so diverting, that even Garrick confessed him the second "Marplot" of the stage.—Boaden, *Life of Siddons*.

N.B.—William Caverdine duke of Newcastle brought out a fine translation of Molière's *L'Etourdi*, which he entitled *Marplot*.

Marquis de Basqueville, being one night at the opera, was told by a messenger that his mansion was on fire. "Eh bien," he said to the messenger, "adrez-vous à Mme. la marquise qui est en face dans cette loge; car c'est affaire de ménage."—Chapus, *Dupee et ses Environs* (1853).

Marrall (Jack), a mean-spirited, revengeful time-server. He is the clerk and tool of sir Giles Overreach. When Marrall thinks Wellborn penniless, he treats him like a dog; but immediately he fancies he is about to marry the wealthy dowager lady Allworth, he is most servile, and offers to lend him money.—Marrall now plays the traitor to his master, sir Giles, and reveals to

Wellborn the scurvy tricks by which he has been cheated of his estates. When, however, he asks Wellborn to take him into his service, Wellborn replies, "He who is false to one master will betray another;" and will have nothing to say to him.—Massinger, *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* (1628).

Married Men of Genius. The number of men of genius unhappy in their wives is very large. The following are notorious examples:—Socrates and Xantippé; Sadi the Persian poet; Dante and Gemma Donati; Milton with two of his wives; Marlborough and Sarah Jennings; Gustavus Adolphus and his flighty queen; Byron and Miss Milbanke; Dickens and Miss Hogarth; Whitfield and Mrs. James; J. Wesley, etc.

Mars, divine Fortitude personified. Bacchus is the tutelary demon of the Mohammedans, and Mars the guardian potentate of the Christians.—Camões, *The Lusiad* (1569).

That Young Mars of Men, Edward the Black Prince, who with 8000 men defeated, at Poitiers, the French king John, whose army amounted to 60,000—some say even more (A.D. 1356).

The Mars of Men, Henry Plantagenet earl of Derby, third son of Henry earl of Lancaster, and near kinsman of Edward III. (See DERRY.)

Mars of Portugal (The), Alfonso de Albuquerque, viceroy of India (1452-1515).

Mars Wounded. A very remarkable parallel to the encounter of Diomed and Mars in the *Iliad*, v., occurs in Ossian. Homer says that Diomed hurled his spear against Mars, which, piercing the belt, wounded the war-god in the bowels: "Loud bellowed Mars, nine thousand men, ten thousand, scarce so loud joining fierce battle." Then Mars ascending, wrapped in clouds, was borne upwards to Olympus.

Ossian, in *Carraig-Thura*, says that Loda, the god of his foes, came like "a blast from the mountain. He came in his terror, and shook his dusky spear. His eyes were flames, and his voice like distant thunder. 'Son of night,' said Fingal, 'retire. Do I fear thy gloomy form, spirit of dismal Loda? Weak is thy shield of cloud, feeble thy meteor sword.'" Then cleft he the gloomy shadow with his sword. It fell like a column of smoke. It shrieked. Then,

rolling itself up, the wounded spirit rose on the wind, and the island shook to its foundation.

Mar's Year, the year 1715, in which occurred the rebellion of the earl of Mar.

Auld uncle John wha wedlock's joys
Sin Mar's year did desire.

R. Burns, *Ballads*, 27.

Marseilles' Good Bishop, Henri François Xavier de Belsunce (1671-1775). Immortalized by his philanthropic diligence in the plague at Marseilles (1720-1722).

Charles Borromeo, archbishop of Milan a century previously (1576), was equally diligent and self-sacrificing in the plague of Milan (1538-1584).

Sir John Lawrence, lord mayor of London during the great plague, supported 40,000 dismissed servants, and deserves immortal honour.

Darwin refers to Belsunce and Lawrence in his *Loves of the Plants*, ii. 433.

Marshal Forwards, Blucher; so called for his dash in battle, and rapidity of his movements, in the campaign of 1813 (1742-1819).

Marsi, a part of the Sabellian race, noted for magic, and said to have been descended from Ciriæ.

Marsi vi quadam gentibz datum, ut serpentina vinulorum dormitores sint, et incantationibus herbarumque succis faciant medelarum munus.—*Gellius*, xvi. 11.

Marsiglio, a Saracen king, who plotted the attack upon Roland, "under the tree on which Judas hanged himself." With a force of 600,000 men, divided into three companies, Marsiglio attacked the paladin in Roncesvallés, and overthrew him; but Charlemagne, coming up, routed the Saracen, and hanged him on the very tree under which he planned the attack.—Turpin, *Chronicle* (1122).

Marsilia, "who bears up great Cynthia's train," is the marchioness of Northampton, to whom Spenser dedicated his *Daphnaida*. This lady was Helena, daughter of Wolfgangus Swavenburgh, a Swede.

No less praiseworthy is Marsilia.

Best known by bearing up great Cynthia's train.

She is the pattern of true womanhood.

Worthy next after Cynthia [queen Athene] to tread.

As she is next her in nobility.

Spenser, *Cynthia's Come Home Again* (1595).

Mar'syas, the Phrygian flute-player. He challenged Apollo to a contest of skill, but being beaten by the god, was flayed alive for his presumption.

Martafax and Ler'mites (3 syl.), two famous rats brought up before the White Cat for treason, but acquitted.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("The White Cat," 1682).

Marta'no, a great coward, who stole the armour of Gryphon, and presented himself in it before king Norandi'no. Having received the honours due to the owner, Martano quitted Damascus with Origilla; but Aquilant unmasked the villain, and he was hanged (bks. viii., ix.).—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Marteau des Heretiques, Pierre d'Ailly; also called *L'Aigle de la France* (1350-1420).

Martel (*Charles*), Charles, natural son of Pépin d'Héristal.

M. Collin de Plancy says that this "palace mayor" of France was not called "Martel" because he *martelé* ("hammered") the Saracens under Abd-el-Rahman in 732, but because his patron saint was Martellus (or St. Mart'i).—*Bibliothèque des Légendes*.

Thomas Delf, in his translation of Chevreul's *Principles of Harmony, etc.*, of *Colours* (1847), signs himself "Charles Martel."

Martext (*Sir Oliver*), a vicar in Shakespeare's comedy of *As You Like It* (1600).

Martha, sister to "The Scornful Lady" (no name given).—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Scornful Lady* (1616).

Martha, the servant-girl at Shaw's Castle.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.).

Martha, the old housekeeper at Osbaldistone Hall.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

Martha, daughter of Ralph and Louise de Lascours, and sister of Diana de Lascours. When the crew of the *Urania* rebelled, Martha, with Ralph de Lascours (the captain), Louise de Lascours, and Barabas, were put adrift in a boat, and cast on an iceberg in "the Frozen Sea." The iceberg broke, Ralph and Louise were drowned, Barabas was picked up by a vessel, and Martha fell into the hands of an Indian tribe, who gave her the name of Orgari'ta ("withered corn"). She married Carlos, but as he married under a false name, the marriage was illegal, and when Carlos was given up to

the hands of justice, Orgarita was placed under the charge of her grandmother Mde. de Theringe, and [probably] espoused Horace de Brienne.—E. Stirling, *The Orphan of the Frozen Sea* (1856).

Martha, a friend of Margaret. She makes love to Mephistophelès with great worldly shrewdness.—Goethe, *Faust* (1798).

Martha, alias ULRICA, mother of Bertha who is betrothed to Herward and marries him.—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Martha (*The abbess*), abbess of Elcho Nunnery. She is a kinswoman of the Glover family.—Sir W. Scott, *Jan Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Martha (*Danu*), housekeeper to major Bridgenorth.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Marthe, a young orphan, in love with Frédéric Auvray, a young artist, who loves her in return, but leaves her, goes to Rome, and falls in love with another lady, Elena, sister of the duke Strozzi. Marthe leaves the Swiss pastor, who is her guardian, and travels in midwinter to Rome, dressed as a boy, and under the name of Piccolino. She tells her tale to Elena, who abandons the sickle false one, and Frédéric forbids the Swiss wanderer ever again to approach him. Marthe, in despair, throws herself into the Tiber, but is rescued. Frédéric repents, is reconciled, and marries the forlorn maiden.—Mons. Guiraud, *Piccolino* (an opera, 1875).

Marthon, an old cook at Arnheim Castle.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Marthon, alias RIZPAH, a Bohemian woman, attendant on the countess Hameline of Croye.—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

Martian Laws (not Mercian, as Wharton gives it in his *Law Dictionary*) are the laws collected by Martia, the wife of Guthelin great-grandson of Malmuthus who established in Britain the "Malmuthian Laws" (q.v.). Alfred translated both these codes into Saxon-English, and called the Martian code *Pa Marchille Lage*. These laws have no connection with the kingdom of Mercia.—Geoffrey, *British History*, iii. 13 (1142).
Gyrdeline, . . . whose queen, . . . to show her upright mind,
To whom Malmuthus' laws her Martian first did frame.
Dryden, *Felgoolson*, viii. (1613).

Martigny (*Marie la comtesse de*), wife of the earl of Etherington.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Roman's Well* (time, George III.).

Martin, in Swift's *Tale of the Tub*, is Martin Luther; "John" is Calvin; and "Peter" the pope of Rome (1704).

In Dryden's *Lind and Panther*, "Martin" means the Lutheran party (1687).

Martin, the old verdurer near Sir Henry Lee's lodge.—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Martin, the old shepherd, in the service of the lady of Avencl.—Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth).

Martin, the ape, in the beast-epic of Reynard the Fox (1498).

Martin (*Dame*), partner of Darsie Latimer at the fishers' dance.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Martin (*Sarah*), the prison reformer of Great Yarmouth. This young woman, though but a poor dressmaker, conceived a device for the reformation of prisoners in her native town, and continued for twenty-four years her earnest and useful labour of love, acting as schoolmistress, chaplain, and industrial superintendent. In 1835, captain Williams, inspector of prisons, brought her plans before the Government, under the conviction that the nation at large might be benefited by their practical good sense (1791-1843).

Martin Weldeck, the miner. His story is read by Lovel to a pic-nic party at St. Ruth's ruins.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Martine (3 syl.), wife of Sganarelle. She has a furious quarrel with her husband, who beats her, and she screams. M. Robert, a neighbour, interferes, says to Sganarelle, "Quelle infamie! Peste soit le coquin, de battre ainssi sa femme." The woman snubs him for his impertinence, and says, "Je veux qu'il me batte, moi;" and Sganarelle beats him soundly for meddling with what does not concern him.—Molière, *Le Médecin Malgré Lui* (1666).

Martinmas will Come in Due Time, or, give a rogue rope enough, and he'll hang himself; every evil-doer will meet his reward. Martinmas used to be the time for killing hogs for winter store, and the Spanish proverb paraphrased in this: "As the time will certainly come when hogs will be slain, so the time will

certainly come when thy sins or faults will be chastised."

Martin's Summer (*St.*), halcyon days; a time of prosperity; fine weather. *L'été de St. Martin*, from October 9 to November 11. At the close of autumn we generally have a month of magnificent summer weather.

Assigned am I [*Jean of Arc*] to be the English scourge. . .
Expect St. Martin's summer, halcyon days,
Since I have entered into these wars.

Shakespeare, *1 Henry VI.* act 1. sc. 3. (1599)

* * Also called "St. Luke's Summer."

Martival (*Stephen de*), a steward of the field at the tournament.—Sir W. Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Richard I.).

Martivalle (*Martins Galeotti*), astrologer to Louis XI. of France.—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

Martyr King (*The*), Henry VI., buried at Windsor beside Edward IV.

Here o'er the Martyr King [*Henry VI.*] the marble weeps,
And fast beside him once feign'd Edward IV. lies,
The grave unites where e'en the grave finds rest,
And mingled lie the oppressor and the oppressed.

Pope.

Martyr King (*The*), Charles I., of England (1625-1619).

Louis XVI. of France is also called Louis "the Martyr" (1754, 1774-1793).

Martyrs to Science.

Claude Louis count Berthollet, who tested on himself the effects of carbonic acid on the human frame, and died under the experiment (1748-1822).

Giordano Bruno, who was burnt alive for maintaining that matter is the mother of all things (1550-1600).

Galileo, who was imprisoned twice by the Inquisition for maintaining that the earth moved round the sun and not the sun round the earth (1564-1642).

And scores of others.

Marvellous Boy (*The*), Thomas Chatterton (1752-1770).

I thought of Chatterton, the marvellous boy.

The sleepless soul that perished in his pride.

Wordsworth.

Marwood (*Alice*), daughter of an old woman who called herself Mrs. Brown. When a mere girl, she was concerned in a burglary and was transported. Carker, manager in the firm of Dombey and Son, seduced her, and both she and her mother determined on revenge. Alice bore a striking resemblance to Edith (Mr. Dombey's second wife), and in fact they were cousins, for Mrs. Brown was "wife" of the brother-in-law of the Hon. Mrs.

Skewton (Edith's mother).—C. Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846).

Marwood (*Mistress*), jilted by Fainall and soured against the whole male sex. She says, "I have done hating those vipers—men, and am now come to despise them;" but she thinks of marrying, to keep her husband "on the rack of fear and jealousy."—W. Congreve, *The Way of the World* (1700).

Mary, the pretty housemaid of the worshipful the mayor of Ipswich (*Nupkins*). When Arabella Allen marries Mr. Winkle, Mary enters her service; but eventually marries Sam Weller, and lives at Dulwich as Mr. Pickwick's house-keeper.—C. Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836).

Mary, niece of Valentine and his sister Alice. In love with Mons. Thomas.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *Mons. Thomas* (1619).

Mary. *The queen's Marys*, four young ladies of quality, of the same age as Mary afterwards "queen of Scots." They embarked with her in 1548, on board the French galleys, and were destined to be her playmates in childhood, and her companions when she grew up. Their names were Mary Beaton (or *Bethune*), Mary Livingston (or *Leinson*), Mary Fleming (or *Fleming*), and Mary Seaton (*Ston* or *Seyton*).

Mary Carmichael has no place in authentic history, although an old ballad says:

Yestern the queen had four Marys;

This night she'll have but three:

There was Mary Beaton, and Mary Seaton,

And Mary Carmichael, and me.

* * One of Whyte Melville's novels is called *The Queen's Marys*.

Mary Anne, a slang name for the guillotine; also called *L'abbaye de montagne-royret* ("the mountain of mournful ascent"). (See MARIANNE.)

Mary Anne, a generic name for a secret republican society in France. (See MARIANNE).—B. Disraeli, *Lothair*.

Mary Anne was the red-name for the republic years ago, and there always was a sort of myth that these secret societies had been founded by a woman.

The Mary-Anne associations, which are essentially republic, are scattered about all the provinces of France.—*Lothair*.

Mary Graham, an orphan adopted by old Martin Chuzzlewit. She eventually married Martin Chuzzlewit the grandson, and hero of the tale.

"The young girl," said the old man, "is an orphan child, whom . . . I have bred and educated, or, if you

prefer the word adopted. For a year or two she has been my companion, and she is my only one I have taken a solemn oath not to leave her a step when I die; but while I live, I make her an annual allowance, not extravagant in its amount, and yet not stinted."—C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, III (1844).

Mary Stuart, an historical tragedy by J. Haynes (1810). The subject is the death of David Rizzio.

* * Schiller has taken Mary Stuart for the subject of a tragedy. P. Lebrun turned the German drama into a French play. Sir W. Scott, in *The Abbot*, has taken for his subject the flight of Mary to England.

Mary Tudor. Victor Hugo has a tragedy so called (1833), and Tennyson, in 1878, issued a play entitled *Queen Mary*, an epitome of the reign of the Tudor Mary.

Mary and Byron. The "Mary" of lord Byron was Miss Chaworth. Both were under the guardianship of Mr. White. Miss Chaworth married John Musters, and lord Byron married Miss Milbanke; both equally unfortunate. Lord Byron, in *The Dream*, refers to his love affair with Mary Chaworth. (See p. 145.)

Mary in Heaven, Highland Mary, and Mary Morison. The first of these refers to Mary Campbell, who died 1786, aged 37, ten years older than Burns. The other two refer to Mary Morison, who died young, and to whom Burns was attached before he left Ayrshire for Northdale. The two lines in *Mary Morison*—

Those smiles and glances let me see,
That make the miser's treasure poore;

resemble the two following in *Highland Mary*:

Still o'er those scenes my memory wakes,
And fondly broods with me as care

Mary of Mode'na, the second wife of James II. of England, and mother of "The Pretender."

Mamma was to assume the character and state in way of the royal "Mary of Modena"—Percy Fitzgerald, *The Parvenu Family* III 129

Mary queen of Scots was confined first at Carlisle; she was removed in 1568 to Bolton; in 1569 she was confined at Tutbury, Wingfield, Tutbury, Ashby-de-la-Zouche, and Coventry; in 1570 she was removed to Tutbury, Chatsworth, and Sheffield; in 1577 to Chatsworth; in 1578 to Sheffield; in 1584 to Wingfield; in 1585 to Tutbury, Chartley, Tixhall, and Chartley; in 1586 (September 25) to Fotheringhay.

* * She is introduced by Sir W. Scott in his novel entitled *The Abbot*.

Schiller has taken Mary Stuart for the subject of his best tragedy, and P. Lebrun brought out in France a French version thereof (1729-1807).

Mary queen of Scots. The most elegant and poetical compliment ever paid to woman was paid to Mary queen of Scots, by Shakespeare, in *Midsummer Night's Dream*. Remember, the mermaid is "queen Mary;" the dolphin means the "dauphin of France," whom Mary married; the rude sea means the "Scotch rebels;" and the stars that shot from their spheres means "the princes who sprang from their allegiance to queen Elizabeth."

Thou remember'st
Since once I sat upon a promontory,
And heard a merry maid, on a dolphin's back,
Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath,
That the rude sea grew civil at her song,
And certain stars shew'd from their spheres,
To hear the sea-maid's music.

Act II. sc. 1 (1598).

These "stars" were the earl of Northumberland, the earl of Westmoreland, and the duke of Norfolk.

Mary the Maid of the Inn, the delight and sunshine of the parish, about to be married to Richard, an idle, worthless fellow. One autumn night, two guests were drinking at the inn, and one remarked he should not much like to go to the abbey on such a night. "I'll wager that Mary will go," said the other, and the bet was accepted. Mary went, and, hearing footsteps, stepped into a place of concealment, when presently passed her two men carrying a young woman they had just murdered. The hat of one blew off, and fell at Mary's feet. She picked it up, flew to the inn, told her story, and then, producing the hat, found it was Richard's. Her senses gave way, and she became a confirmed maniac for life.—R. Southey, *Mary the Maid of the Inn* (from Dr. Plot's *History of Staffordshire*, 1686).

Mar'zavan, foster-brother of the princess Badou'ra. — *Arabian Nights* ("Camalzaman and Badoura").

Masaniello, a corruption of [Tom]-mas Aniello, a Neapolitan fisherman, who headed an insurrection in 1647 against the duke of Arcos; and he resolved to kill the duke's son for having seduced Fenella his sister, who was deaf and dumb. The insurrection succeeded, and Masaniello was elected by his rabble, "chief magistrate of Portici;" but he became intoxicated with his greatness, so the mob shot him, and flung his dead body into a ditch. Next day, however,

it was taken out and interred with much ceremony and pomp. When Fenella heard of her brother's death, she threw herself into the crater of Vesuvius.

* * Auber has an opera on the subject (1881), the libretto by Scribe. Caraffa had chosen the same subject for an opera previously.

Mascarille (3 syl.), the valet of La Grange. In order to reform two silly, romantic girls, La Grange and Du Croisy introduce to them their valets, as the "marquis of Mascarille" and the "viscount of Jodelet." The girls are taken with their "aristocratic visitors;" but when the game has gone far enough, the masters enter and unmask the trick. By this means the girls are taught a most useful lesson, and are saved from any serious ill consequences.—Molière, *Les Précieuses Ridicules* (1659).

* * Molière had already introduced the same name in two other of his comedies, *L'Étourdi* (1653) and *Le Dépit Amoureux* (1651).

Masetto, a rustic engaged to Zerlina; but don Giovanni intervenes before the wedding, and deludes the foolish girl into believing that he means to make her a great lady and his wife.—Mozart, *Don Giovanni* (libretto by L. da Ponte, 1787).

Mask'well, the "double dealer." He pretends to love lady Touchwood, but it is only to make her a tool for breaking the attachment between Mellefont (2 syl.) and Cynthia. Maskwell pretends friendship for Mellefont merely to throw dust in his eyes respecting his designs to carry off Cynthia, to whom Mellefont is betrothed. Cunning and hypocriasy are Maskwell's substitutes for wisdom and honesty.—W. Congreve, *The Double Dealer* (1700).

Mason (William). The medallion to this poet in Westminster Abbey was by Bacon.

Mast (*The Tallest*). The mainmast of the *Merry Dun* of Dover was so tall "that the boy who climbed it would be grey with extreme age before he could reach deck again."—*Scandinavian Mythology*.

Master (*The*). Goethe is called *Der Meister* (1749–1832).

I beseech you, Mr. Tichler, not to be so sarcastic on "The Master."—*Notes Ambrosianæ*.

Master Adam, Adam Billant, the French poet (1602–1662).

Master Humphrey, the narrator of the story called "The Old Curiosity Shop."—C. Dickens, *Master Humphrey's Clock* (1840).

Master Leonard, grand-master of the nocturnal orgies of the demons. He presided at these meetings in the form of a three-horned goat with a black human face.—*Middle Age Demonology*.

Master, like Man (*Like*).

Such mistress, such Nan;
Such master, such man.

Tusser, xxxviii. 22.

Again :

Such master, such man ; and such mistress, such maid,
Such husband and his wife ; such houses arraid.
T. Tusser, *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*, xxxix. 22 (1567).

Master Matthew, a town gull.—Ben Jonson, *Every Man in His Humour* (1598).

We have the cheating humour in the character of "Nym," the bragging humour in "Pistol," the melancholy humour in "Master Stephen," and the quarrelling humour in "Master Matthew"—*Edinburgh Review*.

Master Stephen, a country gull of melancholy humour. (See MASTER MATTHEW.)—Ben Jonson, *Every Man in His Humour* (1598).

Master of Sentences, Pierre Lomhard, author of a book called *Sentences* (1100–1164).

Masters (*Doctor*), physician to queen Elizabeth.—Sir W. Scott, *Kennilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Masters (*The Four*): (1) Michael O'Clérighe (or Clergy), who died 1643; (2) Cucoirighe O'Clérighe; (3) Maurice Conry; (4) Fearfeafa Conry; authors of *Annals of Donegal*.

Mat Mizen, mate of H.M. ship *Tiger*. The type of a daring, reckless, dare-devil English sailor. His adventures with Harry Clifton in Delhi form the main incidents of Barrymore's melodrama, *El Hyder, Chief of the Ghaut Mountains*.

Mat-o'-the-Mint, a highwayman in captain Macheath's gang. Peachum says, "He is a promising, sturdy fellow, and diligent in his way. Somewhat too bold and hasty; one that may raise good contributions on the public, if he does not cut himself short by murder."—Gay, *The Beggar's Opera*, i. (1727).

Matabrune (3 syl.), wife of king Pierron of the Strong Island, and mother of prince Oriant one of the ancestors of Godfrey of Bouillon.—*Medieval Romance of Chivalry*.

Mathematical Calculators.

George Parkes Bidder, president of the Institution of Civil Engineers (1800-).

Jedediah Buxton of Elmeton, in Derbyshire. He would tell how many letters were in any one of his father's sermons, after hearing it from the pulpit. He went to hear Garrick, in *Richard III.*, and told how many words each actor uttered (1705-1775).

Zerah Colburn of Vermont, U.S., came to London in 1812, when he was eight years old. The duke of Gloucester set him to multiply five figures by three, and he gave the answer instantly. He would extract the cube root of nine figures in a few seconds (1804-).

Vito Mangamele, son of a Sicilian shepherd. In 1839 M.M. Arago, Leverrier, Libri, and Sturm, examined the boy, then 11 years old, and in half a minute he told them the cube root of seven figures, and in three seconds of nine figures (1818).

Alfragan, the Arabian astronomer (died 820).

Mathilde (2 vol.), heroine of a tale so called by Sophie Ristaud. Dame Cottin (1773-1807).

Mathilda (3 vol.), sister of Gessler the tyrannical governor of Switzerland, in love with Arnoldo a Swiss, who saved her life when it was imperilled by an avalanche. After the death of Gessler, she married the bold Swiss.—Rossini, *Guglielm Tell* (an opera, 1829).

Mathis, a German miller, greatly in debt. One Christmas Eve a Polish Jew came to his house in a sledge and, after rest and refreshment, started for Nantes, "four leagues off." Mathis followed him, killed him with an axe, and burnt the body in a lime-kiln. He then paid his debts, greatly prospered, and became a highly respected burgo-master. On the wedding night of his only child, Annette, he died of apoplexy, of which he had previous warning, by the constant sound of sledge-bells in his ears. In his dream he supposed himself put into a measure sleep in open court, when he confessed everything, and was executed.—J. R. Ware, *The Polish Jew*.

*** This is the character which first introduced H. Irving to public notice.

Math'isen, one of the three anabaptists who induced John of Leyden to join their rebellion; but no sooner was John proclaimed "the prophet-king" than the three rebels betrayed him to the

emperor. When the villains entered the banquet-hall to arrest their dupe, they all perished in the flames of the burning palace.—Meyerbeer, *Le Prophète* (an opera, 1819).

Matilda, sister of Rollo and Otto dukes of Normandy, and daughter of Sophia.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Bloody Brother* (1639).

Matilda, daughter of lord Robert Fitz-walter.

*** Michael Drayton has a poem of some 650 lines so called.

Matilda, daughter of Rokeby, and niece of Mortham. Matilda was beloved by Wilfred, son of Oswald; but she herself loved Redmond, her father's page, who turned out to be Mortham's son.—Sir W. Scott, *Rokeby* (1812).

Matsys (*Quintin*), a blacksmith of Antwerp. He fell in love with Liza the daughter of Johann Mandyn, the artist. The father declared that none but an artist should have her to wife; so Matsys relinquished his trade, and devoted himself to painting. After a while, he went into the studio of Mandyn to see his picture of the fallen angels; and on the outstretched leg of one of the figures painted a bee. This was so life-like that, when the old man returned, he proceeded to frighten it off with his handkerchief. When he discovered the deception, and found out it was done by Matsys, he was so delighted that he at once gave Liza to him for wife.

Matthew Merrygreek, the servant of Ralph Roister Doister. He is a flesh-and-blood representative of "vice" in the old morality-plays.—Nicholas Udall, *Ralph Roister Doister* (the first English comedy, 1584).

Matthias de Monçada, a merchant. He is the father of Mrs. Witherington, wife of general Witherington.—Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II.).

Matthias de Silva (*Don*), a Spanish beau. This exquisite one day received a challenge for defamation soon after he had retired to bed, and said to his valet, "I would not get up before noon to make one in the best party of pleasure that was ever projected. Judge, then, if I shall rise at six o'clock in the morning to give my throat cut."—Lesage, *Gil Blas*, iii. 8 (1715).

(This reply was borrowed from the

romance of Espinel, entitled *Vida del Escudero Marcos de Obregon*, 1618.)

Mattie, maid-servant of Bailie Nicol Jarvie, and afterwards his wife.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

Maud, a young lady, described as :

Faustly quiet, fully regular, splendidly null.
Tennyson, *Maud*, l. ii.

Maunder (1 syl.), wife of Peter Pratefast, "who loved cleanliness."

*She keeps her dishes from all foulness;
And when she lacksed clowies withouten fyle,
She wypped her dishes with her dogges tayl.*
Stephen Hawes, *The Passio-nyme of Pleasure*, lxxx (1515)

Maugis, the Nestor of French romance. He was one of Charlemagne's paladins, a magician and champion.

* * In Italian romance he is called "Malagigi" (q.v.).

Maugis d'Aygrement, son of duke Bevis d'Aygrement, stolen in infancy by a female slave. As the slave rested under a white-thorn, a lion and a leopard devoured her, and then killed each other in disputing over the infant. Oriande la fée, attracted to the spot by the crying of the child, exclaimed, "By the powers above, the child is *not* gist ('badly nursed')!" and ever after it was called Mal-gist or Mau-gis'. When grown to manhood, he obtained the enchanted horse Bayard, and took from Authenor (the Saracen) the sword Flamberge. Subsequently, he gave both to his cousin Renaud (*Renaldo*).—Romance of *Maugis d'Aygrement et de l'ovien son Frère*.

* * In the Italian romance, Maugis is called "Malagigi," Bevis is "Buovo," Bayard is "Bayardo," Flamberge is "Fusberta," and Renaud is "Renaldo."

Maugrabin (*Zamet*), a Bohemian hung near Plossis les Tours.

Hayraddin Maugrabin, the "Zingaro," brother of Zamet Maugrabin. He assumes the disguise of Rouge Sanglier, and pretends to be a herald from Liège [*Leige*].—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

Mau'graby, son of Hal-il-Mau-graby and his wife Yandar. Hal-il-Maugraby founded Dom-Daniel "under the roots of the ocean" near the coast of Tunis, and his son completed it. He and his son were the greatest magicians that ever lived. Mau'graby was killed by prince Habed-il-Rouman, son of the caliph of Syria, and with his death Dom-Daniel ceased to exist.—

Continuation of Arabian Nights ("History of Maugraby").

Did they not say to us every day that if we were naughty, the Maugraby would take us!—*Continuation of Arabian Nights*, iv. 74.

Maugys, a giant who kept the bridge leading to a castle in which a lady was besieged. Sir Lybius, one of the knights of the Round Table, did battle with him, slew him, and liberated the lady.—*Libeaux* (a romance).

Maul, a giant who used to spoil young pilgrims with sophistry. He attacked Mr. Greatheart with a club; but Greatheart pierced him under the fifth rib, and then cut off his head.—Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, ii. (1681).

Maul of Monks, Thomas Cromwell, visitor-general of English monasteries, which he summarily suppressed (1490-1540).

Maulstatute (*Master*), a magistrate.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Maun'drel, a wearisome gossip, a chattering woman.

"Haud your tongue, Maundrel," cried the surgeon, throwing the cobweb on the floor and applying a dressing.—*Satan and Gae*, iii. 81.

Maundrels, vagaries, especially those of a person in delirium, or the disjointed gabble of a sleeper.

* * The word is said to be a corruption of Mandeville (sir John), who published a book of travels, full of idle tales and maundering gossip.

Mauprat (*Adrien de*), colonel and chevalier in the king's army; "the wildest gallant and bravest knight of France." He married Julie; but the king accused him of treason for so doing, and sent him to the Bastille. Being released by the cardinal Richelieu, he was forgiven, and made happy with the blessing of the king.—Lord Lytton, *Richelieu* (1839).

Maurice Beavor (*Sir*), a miser, and (failing the children of the countess) heir to the Arundel estates. The countess having two sons (Arthur and Percy), sir Maurice hired assassins to murder them; but his plots were frustrated, and the miser went to his grave "a sordid, spat-upon, revengeless, worthless, and rascally poor cousin."—Lord Lytton, *The Sea-Captain* (1839).

Mauri-Gasima, an island near Formosa, said to have been sunk in the

sea in consequence of the great crimes of its inhabitants.—Kempfer, *Japan*.

The cities of the plain, we are told in the Bible, were sunk under the waters of the Dead Sea for a similar reason.

Mause (*Old*), mother of Cuddie Headrigg, and a covenanter.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

Mausolus, king of Caria, to whom his wife Artëmisia erected a sepulchre which was one of the "Seven Wonders of the World" (B.C. 353).

The chief mausoleums besides these are those of Augustus; Hadrian (now called the castle of St. Angelo) at Rome; Henri II., erected by Catherine de Medicis; St. Peter the Martyr in the church of St. Eustatius, by G. Balduccio; that to the memory of Louis XVI.; and the tomb of Napoleon in Les Invalides, Paris. The one erected by queen Victoria to prince Albert may also be mentioned.

Mauthe Dog, a black spectre spaniel that haunted the guard-room of Peel town in the Isle of Man. One day, a drunken trooper entered the guard-room while the dog was there, but lost his speech, and died within three days.—Sir W. Scott, *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, vi. 26 (1805).

Mauxalin'da, in love with Moore of Moore Hall; but the valiant combatant of the dragon deserts her for Margery, daughter of Gubbins, of Rothram Green.—H. Carey, *Dragon of Wantley* (1696-1743).

Mavortian, a soldier or son of Mavors (*Mars*).

New dreadful Mavortian the poor price of a dinner — Richard Brome, *Plays* (1653)

Mavournin, Irish for "darling." *Erin mavournin* ("Ireland, my darling").

Land of my forefathers! Erin go bragh!
Buried and cold, when my heart stills her motion;
Green be thy fields, sweetest Isle of the ocean,
And thy harp striking chords sing aloud with devotion,
Erin mavournin! Erin go bragh!

Campbell, *Ballads of Erin*.

** Bragh = *braw*, to rhyme with "draw." "Erin go bragh!" i.e. "Ireland for ever!"

Mawworm, a vulgar copy of Dr. Cantwell "the hypocrite." He is a most gross abuser of his mother tongue, but believes he has a call to preach. He tells old lady Lambert that he has made several sermons already, but "always does 'em extrumperty" because he could not write. He finds his "religious vocation" more profitable than selling

"grocery, tea, small beer, charcoal, butter, brickdust, and other spices," and so comes to the conclusion that it "is sinful to keep shop." He is a convert of Dr. Cantwell, and believes in him to the last.

Do despise me; I'm the provider for it. I like to be despised.—I. Blackstaff, *The Hypocrite*, II. 1 (1768).

Max, a huntsman, and the best marksman in Germany. He was plighted to Agatha, who was to be his wife, if he won the prize in the annual match. Caspar induced Max to go to the wolf's glen at midnight and obtain seven charmed balls from Samiel the Black Huntsman. On the day of contest, while Max was shooting, he killed Caspar who was concealed in a tree, and the king in consequence abolished this annual fête.—Weber, *Der Freischütz* (an opera, 1822).

Maxime (2 syl.), an officer of the prefect Almachius. He was ordered to put to death Valirian and Tiburcè, because they refused to worship the image of Jupiter; but he took pity on them, took them to his house, became converted, and was baptized. When Valirian and Tiburcè were afterwards martyred, Maxime said he saw angels come and carry them to heaven, whereupon Almachius caused him to be beaten with rods "till he his lif gan lete."—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("Second Nun's Tale," 1388).

** This is based on the story of "Cecilia" in the *Legenda Aurea*; and both are imitations of the story of Paul and the jailer of Philippi (*Acts* xvi. 19-34).

Maximilian (son of Frederick III.), the hero of the *Tuerdank*, the *Orlando Furioso* of the Germans, by Melchior Plinzing.

[Here] in old heroic days,
Sat the poet Melchior, singing *Lauter* Maximilian's praise.
Longfellow, *Hyperion*.

Maximin, a Roman tyrant.—Dryden, *Tyrannic Love* or *The Royal Martyr*.

Maximus (called by Geoffrey, "Maximian"), a Roman senator, who, in 881, was invited to become king of Britain. He conquered Armorica (*Bretagne*), and "published a decree for the assembling together there of 100,000 of the common people of Britain, to colonize the land, and 30,000 soldiers to defend the colony." Hence Armorica was called, "The other Britain" or "Little Britain."—Geoffrey, *British History*, v. 14 (1142).

Got Maximus at length the victory in Gaul,
... where, after Gratian's fall,
America to them the valiant victor gave.
Which colony . . . is "Little Britain" called.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, ix. (1612).

Maxwell, deputy chamberlain at Whitehall.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Maxwell (*Mr. Pate*), laird of Summer-trees, called "Pate in Peril;" one of the papist conspirators with Redgauntlet.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Maxwell (*The Right Hon. William*), lord Evandale, an officer in the king's army.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

May, a girl who married January, a Lombard baron 60 years old. She loved Darnyan, a young squire; and one day the baron caught Darnyan and May fondling each other, but the young wife told her husband his eyes were so defective that they could not be trusted. The old man accepted the solution—for what is better than "a fruitful wife and a confiding spouse?"—(Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Merchant's Tale," 1388).

May unlucky for Brides. Mary queen of Scotland married Bothwell, the murderer of her husband lord Darnley, on May 12.

Mense majum Maio nubere vulgus ait.
Ovid, *Fastorum*, v.

May-Day (*Evil*), May 1, 1517, when the London apprentices rose up against the foreign residents and did incalculable mischief. This riot began May 1, and lasted till May 22. (See VORTIGERN, etc.)

May Queen (*The*), a poem in three parts by Tennyson (1842). Alice, a bright-eyed, merry child, was chosen May queen, and, being afraid she might oversleep herself, told her mother to be sure to call her early.

I sleep so sound all night, mother, that I shall never wake,
If you do not call me loud when the day begins to break:
But I must gather knots of flowers, and buds and gurlands gay.
For I'm to be queen o' the May, mother, I'm to be queen o' the May.

The old year passed away, and the black-eyed, rustic maiden was dying. She hoped to greet the new year before her eyes, closed in death, and bade her mother once again to be sure to call her early; but it was not now because she slept so soundly. Alas! no.

Good night, sweet mother: call me before the day is born.
All night I lie awake, but I fall asleep at morn;

But I would see the sun rise upon the glad New Year,
So, if you're waking, call me, call me early, mother dear.

The day rose and passed away, but Alice lingered on till March. The snow-drops had gone before her, and the violets were in bloom. Robin had dearly loved the child, but the thoughtless village beauty, in her joyous girlhood, tossed her head at him, and never thought of love; but now that she was going to the land of shadows, her dying words were:

And say to Robin a kind word, and tell him not to fret;
There's many worthier than I, would make him happy yet.

If I had lived—I cannot tell—I might have been his wife;
But all these things have ceased to be, with my desire of life.

Maye (*The*), that subtle and abstruse sense which the goddess Maya inspires. Plato, Epicharmos, and some other ancient philosophers refer it to the presence of divinity. "It is the divinity which stirs within us." In poetry it gives an inner sense to the outward word, and in common minds it degenerates into delusion or second sight. Maya is an Indian deity, and personates the "power of creation."

Hartmann possède la Maye, . . . il laisse pénétrer dans ses émis les sentiments, et les sensés dont son âme est remplie, et cherche sans cesse à recouvrer les antithèses.—G. Weber, *Hist. de la Littérature Allemande*.

Mayeux, a stock name in France for a man deformed, vain, and licentious, but witty and brave. It occurs in a large number of French romances and caricatures.

Mayflower, a ship of 180 tons, which, in December, 1620, started from Plymouth, and conveyed to Massachusetts, in North America, 102 puritans, called the "Pilgrim Fathers," who named their settlement New Plymouth.

... the *Mayflower* sailed from the harbour [*Plymouth*], Took the wind on her quarter, and stood for the open Atlantic.
Borne on the sand of the sea, and the swelling hearts of the pilgrims.

• Longfellow, *Courtship of Miles Standish*, v. (1838).

Men of the Mayflower, the Pilgrim Fathers, who went out in the *Mayflower* to North America in 1620.

Mayflower (*Phoebe*), servant at sir Henry Lee's lodge.—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Maylie (*Mrs.*), the lady of the house attacked burglariously by Bill Sikes and others. Mrs. Maylie is mother of Harry Maylie, and aunt of Rose Fleming who lives with her.

She was well advanced in years, but the high-backed oaken chair in which she sat was not more upright than

she. Dressed with the utmost nicety and precision in a quaint mixture of bygone costume, with some slight concessions to the prevailing taste, which rather served to point the old style pleasantly than to impair its effect, she sat in a stately manner, with her hands folded before her. —Ch. Hist.

Harry Maylie, Mrs. Maylie's son. He marries his cousin Rose Fleming.—C. Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837).

Mayor of Garratt (The). Garratt is between Wandsworth and Tooting. The first mayor of this village was elected towards the close of the eighteenth century, and the election came about thus: Garratt Common had often been encroached on, and in 1780 the inhabitants associated themselves together to defend their rights. The chairman was called *Mayor*, and as it happened to be the time of a general election, the society made it a law that a new "mayor" should be elected at every general election. The addresses of these mayors, written by Foote, Garrick, Wilks, and others, are satires and political squibs. The first mayor of Garratt was "sir" John Harper, a retailer of brickdust; and the last was "sir" Harry Dunsdale, a muffin-seller (1796). In Foote's farce so called, *Jerry Snoot* is chosen mayor, son-in-law of the landlord (1763).

Mayors (Lord) who have founded noble houses:

	Lord Mayor
ATKLAND (Lord), from sir Gilbert Heathcote	1711
BACON (Lord), from sir Thomas Cooke, draper	1711
BATH (Margaret of), from sir Rowland Heyward, cloth worker	1500
BRAI BROOK (Lord), from sir John Gresham, grocer	1447
BROOK (Lord), from sir Samuel Dethwood	1702
BUTCHINGHAM (Duke of), from sir John Gresham, grocer	1544
COMPTON (Lord), from sir William Dixie, skinner	1550
CHAMBOURNE (Viscount), from sir Christopher Gascoigne	1711
DENBIGH (Earl of), from sir Godfrey Huddell, mercer	1412
DOWN (Viscount), from sir William Hesthote	1711
FITZ WILLIAM (Earl of), from sir Thomas Cooke, draper	1711
PALMERSTON (Lord), from sir John Houlton, grocer	1636
RAIBURN (Margaret of), from sir Thomas Cooke, draper	1637
WARWICK (Earl of), from sir Samuel Dethwood, vintner	1702
WILKES (Earl of), from sir Godfrey Boleine (queen Elizabeth was his granddaughter)	1457

Maypole (The), the nickname given to Erangard Melosine de Schulemburg, duchess of Kendal, the mistress of George I., on account of her leanness and height (1719, died 1748).

Masagran, in Algeria. Ever since the capture of this town by the French,

black coffee diluted with cold water for a beverage has been called *un Masagran*.

Mazarin of Letters (The), D'Alembert (1717-1783).

Mazarine (A), a common councilman of London; so called from the mazarine-blue silk gown worn by this civil functionary.

Mazeppa (Jan), a hetman of the Cossacks, born of a noble Polish family in Podolia. He was a page in the court of Jan Casimir king of Poland, and while in this capacity intrigued with Theresia the young wife of a Podolian count, who discovered the amour, and had the young page lashed to a wild horse, and turned adrift. The horse rushed in mad fury, and dropped down dead in the Ukraine, where Mazeppa was released by a Cossack, who nursed him carefully in his own hut. In time the young page became a prince of the Ukraine, but fought against Russia in the battle of Pultowa. Lord Byron (1819) makes Mazeppa tell his tale to Charles XII. after the battle (1640-1700).

"Mister Richardson had a fine appreciation of genius, and left the original 'Mazeppa' at Aylesbury a handsome legacy (1766-1846).—Mark Lemon.

M. B. Waistcoat, a clerical waistcoat. M. B. means "Mark [of the] Beast;" so called because, when these waistcoats were first worn by protestant clergymen (about 1830), they were stigmatized as indicating a popish tendency.

He smiled at the folly which stigmatized an M. B. waistcoat.—Mrs. Oupham, *Phoebe, Jun.*, u. l.

Meadows (Sir William), a kind country gentleman, the friend of Jack Rustace and father of young Meadows.

Young Meadows left his father's home because the old gentleman wanted him to marry Rosetta, whom he had never seen. He called himself Thomas, and entered the service of justice Woodcock as gardener. Here he fell in love with the supposed chamber-maid, who proved to be Rosetta, and their marriage fulfilled the desire of all the parties interested.—L. Bickerstaff, *Love in a Village*.

Charles Dignum made his debut at Drury Lane, in 1784, in the character of "Young Meadows." His voice was so clear and full-toned, and his manner of singing so judicious, that he was received with the warmest applause.—*Dictionary of Musicians*.

Meagles (Mr.), an eminently "practical man," who, being well off, travelled over the world for pleasure. His party consisted of himself, his daughter Pet,

and his daughter's servant called Tattysoram. A jolly man was Mr. Meagles; but clear-headed, shrewd, and persevering.

Mrs. Meagles, wife of the "practical man," and mother of Pet.—C. Dickens, *Little Dorrit* (1857).

Meal-Tub Plot, a fictitious conspiracy concocted by Dangerfield for the purpose of cutting off those who opposed the succession of James duke of York, afterwards James II. The scheme was concealed in a meal-tub in the house of Mrs. Cellier (1685).

Measure for Measure. There was a law in Vienna that made it death for a man to live with a woman not his wife; but the law was so little enforced that the mothers of Vienna complained to the duke of its neglect. So the duke deputed Angelo to enforce it; and, assuming the dress of a friar, absented himself awhile, to watch the result. Scarcely was the duke gone, when Claudio was sentenced to death for violating the law. His sister Isabel went to intercede on his behalf, and Angelo told her he would spare her brother if she would become his Phryne. Isabel told her brother he must prepare to die, as the conditions proposed by Angelo were out of the question. The duke, disguised as a friar, heard the whole story, and persuaded Isabel to "assent in words," but to send Mariana (the divorced "wife" of Angelo) to take her place. This was done; but Angelo sent the provost to behead Claudio, a crime which "the friar" contrived to avert. Next day, the duke returned to the city, and Isabel told her tale. The end was, the duke married Isabel, Angelo took back his wife, and Claudio married Juliet whom he had seduced.—Shakespeare *Measure for Measure* (1608). (See MARIANA, p. 611.)

* * This story is from Whetstone's comedy of *Promos and Cassandra* (1578). A similar story is given also in Giraldi Cinthio's third decade of stories.

Medam'othi, the island at which the fleet of Pantagruel landed on the fourth day of their voyage. Here many choice curiosities were bought, such as "the picture of a man's voice," an "echo drawn to life," "Plato's ideas," some of "Epicurus's atoms," a sample of "Philomela's needlework," and other objects of virtue to be obtained nowhere else.—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, iv. 8 (1546).

* * *Medamothi* is a compound Greek word, meaning "never in any place." So *Utopia* is a Greek compound, meaning "no place." *Kennauahair* is a Scotch compound, meaning "I know not where;" and *Kennahtuhar* is Anglo-Saxon for the same. All these places are in 91° north lat. and 180° 1' west long., in the Niltalê Ocean.

Medea, a famous sorceress of Colchis, who married Jason the leader of the Argonauts, and aided him in getting possession of the golden fleece. After being married ten years, Jason repudiated her for Glauce; and Medea, in revenge, sent the bride a poisoned robe, which killed both Glauce and her father. Medea then tore to pieces her two sons, and fled to Athens in a chariot drawn by dragons.

The story has been dramatized in Greek, by Euripides; in Latin, by Seneca and by Ovid; in French, by Corneille (*Medée*, 1635), Longepierre (1695), and Legouve (1844); in English, by Glover (1761).

Mrs. Yates was a superb "Medea."—Thomas Campbell.

Medea and Absyrtus. When Medea fled with Jason from Colchis (in Asia), she murdered her brother Absyrtus, and, cutting the body into several pieces, strewed the fragments about, that the father might be delayed in picking them up, and thus be unable to overtake the fugitives.

Not I an infant of the duke of York,
Into as many gobbles will I cut it
As wild Medea young Absyrtus did.
Shakespeare, 2 *Henry VI.* act v. sc. 2' (1591).

Medea's Kettle. Medea the sorceress cut to pieces an old ram, threw the parts into her caldron, and by her incantations changed the old ram into a young lamb. The daughters of Pelias thought they would have their father restored to youth, as Aeson had been. So they killed him, and put the body in Medea's caldron; but Medea refused to utter the needful incantation, and so the old man was not restored to life. (See VRAN.)

Change the shape, and shake off age Get thee Medea's kettle, and be boiled anew.—W. Congreve, *Love for Love*, iv. (1696).

Médecin Malgré Lui (*Le*), a comedy by Molière (1666). The "enforced doctor" is Sganarelle, a faggot-maker, who is called in by Géronte to cure his daughter of dumbness. Sganarelle soon perceives that the malady is assumed in order to prevent a hateful marriage, and introduces her lover as an apothecary. The dumb spirit is at once exorcised, and

the lovers made happy with "pills matrimoniales."

In 1788 Fielding produced a farce called *The Mock Doctor*, which was based on this comedy. The doctor he calls "Gregory," and Geronte "sir Jasper." Lucinde, the dumb girl, he calls "Charlotte," and Anglicizes her lover Léandre into "Leander."

Medham ("the leen"), one of Mahomet's swords.

Medicine. So the alchemists called the matter (whatever it might be) by which they performed their transformations: as, for example, the "philosopher's stone," which was to transmute whatever it touched into gold; "the elixir of life," which was to renew old age to youth.

How much unlike art thou, Mark Antony!
Yet coming from him, that great medicine hath
With his tinct gilded thee
Shakespeare, *Antony and Cleopatra*, act I. sc. 5 (1608)

Medicine (*The Father of*). Aetæna of Cappadocia (second and third centuries).

* * * Also Hippocratès of Cos (B.C. 460-357).

Medi'na, the Golden Mean personified. Step-sister of Elissa (*penumony*) and Perissa (*contrajance*). The three sisters could never agree on any subject.—Spenser, *Faery Queen*, II. (1590).

Mediterranean Sea (*The Key of the*), the fortress of Gibraltar.

Medley (*Matthew*), the factotum of sir Walter Waring. He marries Dolly, daughter of Goodman Fairlop the woodman.—Sir H. P. Dudley, *The Woodman* (1771).

Medo'ra, the beloved wife of Conrad the corsair. When Conrad was taken captive by the pacha Seyd, Medora sat day after day expecting his return, and feeling the heart-anguish of hope deferred. Still he returned not, and Medora died. In the mean time, Gulnare, the favourite concubine of Seyd, murdered the pacha, liberated Conrad, and sailed with him to the corsair's island home. When, however, Conrad found his wife dead, he quitted the island, and went no one knew whither. The sequel of the story forms the poem called *Lara*.—Byron, *The Corsair* (1814).

Medo'ro, a Moonsh youth of extraordinary beauty, but of humble race; page to Agramante. Being wounded, Angelica dressed his wounds, fell in love with him, married him, and retired with him to Cathay, where, in right of his

wife, he became king. This was the cause of Orlando's madness.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

When don Roldan (*Orlando*) discovered in a fountain proofs of Angelica's dishonourable conduct with Medoro, it distracted him to such a degree that he tore up huge trees by the roots, sullied the purest streams, destroyed flocks, slew shepherds, fired their huts, pulled houses to the ground, and committed a thousand other most furious exploits worthy of being reported in fame's register.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. tit II (1605).

Medulla Theologias, a controversial treatise by William Ames (1623).

Medulla Theologica, a theological work by Louis Abelli bishop of Rhodes (1604-1691). It is alluded to by Boileau, in the *Lutrin*, iv. (1683).

Medu'sa (*The Soft*), Mary Stuart queen of Scots (1542-1587).

Rise from thy bloody grave
Thou soft Medusa of the "Fated Line,"
Whose evil beauty looked to death the brave!
Lord Lytton, *Ode*, I. (1830)

Meeta, the "maid of Mariendorpt," a true woman and a true heroine. She is the daughter of Mahdenau, minister of Mariendorpt, whom she loves almost to idolatry. Her betrothed is major Rupert Roselheun. Hearing of her father's captivity at Prague, she goes thither on foot to crave his pardon.—S. Knowles, *The Maid of Mariendorpt* (1838).

Meg, a pretty, bright, dutiful girl, daughter of Toby Veck, and engaged to Richard, whom she marries on New Year's Day.—C. Dickens, *The Chimes* (1844).

Meg Dods, the old landlady at St. Ronan's Well.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.).

Meg Merrilies, a half-crazy sibyl or gipsy woman.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Rannering* (time, George II.).

Meg Murdochson, an old gipsy thief, mother of Madge Wildfire.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Megid'don, the tutelar angel of Simon the Canaanite. This Simon, "once a shepherd, was called by Jesus from the field, and feasted Him in his hut with a lamb."—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, iii. (1748).

Megingjard, the belt of Thor, whereby his strength was doubled.

Megissog'won ("the great pearl-feather"), a magician, and the Mani of wealth. It was Megissogwon who sent the fiery fever on man, the white fog, and death. Hiawatha slew him, and

taught man the science of medicine. This great Pearl-Feather slew the father of Niko'mis (the grandmother of Hiawatha). Hiawatha all day long fought with the magician without effect; at night-fall the woodpecker told him to strike at the tuft of hair on the magician's head, the only vulnerable place; accordingly, Hiawatha discharged his three remaining arrows at the hair tuft, and Megiasogwon died.

"Honour be to Hiawatha!
He hath slain the great Pearl-Feather;
Slew the mightiest of magicians—
Him that sent the fiery fever, . . .
Sent disease and death among us."
Longfellow, *Hiawatha*, ix. (1855).

Megnoun. (See **MEYNOUN**.)

Meg'ra, a lascivious lady in the drama called *Philaster* or *Love Lies a-bleeding*, by Beaumont and Fletcher (1608).

Meigle, in Strathmore, the place where Guinever, Arthur's queen, was buried.

Meiklehose (*Isaac*), one of the elders of Roseneath parish.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Meiklewham (*Mr. Saunders*), "the man of law," in the managing committee of the Spa hotel.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Roman's Well* (time, George III.).

Meister (*Wilhelm*), the hero and title of a novel by Goethe. The object is to show that man, despite his errors and shortcomings, is led by a guiding hand, and reaches some higher aim at last (1821).

Meistersingers, or minstrel tradesmen of Germany. An association of master tradesmen, to revive the national minstrelsy, which had fallen into decay with the decline of the munesingers or love-minstrels (1350-1523). Their subjects were chiefly moral or religious, and constructed according to rigid rules. The three chief were Hans Rosenblüt (armorial painter, born 1450), Hans Folz (surgeon, born 1479), and Hans Sachs (cobbler, 1494-1574). The next best were Heinrich von Mueglen, Konrad Harder, Master Altschwert, Master Barthel Regenbogen (the blacksmith), Muscablüt (the tailor), and Hans Blotz (the barber).

Mejnoun and Leilah (2 syl.), a Persian love tale, the Romeo and Juliet of Eastern romance. They are the most beautiful, chaste, and impassionate

of lovers; the models of what lovers would be if human nature were perfect.

When he saw the loves of Megnoun and Leilah . . . tears insensibly overflowed the cheeks of his auditors.—W. Beckford, *Vathek* (1786).

Melan'chates (4 syl.), the hound that killed Actæon, and was changed into a hart.

Melanclates, that hound
That plucked Actæon to the ground,
Gave him his mortal wound, . . .
Was changed to a hart.

J. Skelton, *Philip Sparrow* (time, Henry VIII.)

Melantius, a rough, honest soldier, who believes every one is true till convicted of crime, and then is he a relentless punisher. Melantius and Diphilus are brothers of Evadne.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Maid's Tragedy* (1610).

* * The master scene between Antony and Ventidius in Dryden's *All for Love* is copied from *The Maid's Tragedy*. "Ventidius" is in the place of Melantius.

Melchior, one of the three kings of Cologne. He was the "Wise Man of the East" who offered to the infant Jesus gold, the emblem of royalty. The other two were Gaspar and Balthazar. Melchior means "king of light."

Melchior, a monk attending the black priest of St. Paul's.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Melchior (i.e. *Melchior Pfingzing*), a German poet who wrote the *Teuerdank*, an epic poem which has the kaiser Maximilian (son of Frederick III.) for its hero. This poem was the *Orlando Furioso* of the Germans.

Sat the poet Melchior, singing kaiser Maximilian's praise.
Longfellow, *Nuremberg*.

Melea'ger, son of Althæa, who was doomed to live while a certain log remained unconsumed. Althæa kept the log for several years, but being one day angry with her son, she cast it on the fire, where it was consumed. Her son died at the same moment.—Ovid, *Metam.*, viii. 4.

Sir John Davies uses this to illustrate the immortality of the soul. He says that the life of the soul does not depend on the body as Meleager's life depended on the fatal brand.

Again, if by the body's prop she stand—
If on the body's life her life depend,
As Meleager's on the fatal brand;
The body's good she only would intend.
Keats, *ll.* (1833).

Melesigenes (5 syl.). Homer is so called from the river Meles (2 syl.), in Asia Minor, on the banks of which some say he was born.

... various-measured verse,
 Golden choros and Dorian lyric odes,
 And his who gave them breath, but higher sung,
 Blind Mæstigeinæ, thence Homer called,
 Whose poem Phæbus challenged for his own.
 Milton, *Paradise Regained* (1671).

Meli (*Giovanni*), a Sicilian, born at Palermo; immortalized by his eclogues and idylls. Meli is called "The Sicilian Theocritus" (1740-1815).

Much it pleased him to peruse
 The songs of the Sicilian Muse—
 Bucolic songs by Meli sung.
 Longfellow, *The Wayside Inn* (prelude, 1963).

Meliadus, father of sir Tristan; prince of Lyonesse, and one of the heroes of Arthurian romance.—*Tristan de Leonis* (1489).

* * * Tristan, in the *History of Prince Arthur*, compiled by sir T. Malory (1470), is called "Tristram;" but the old minne-singers of Germany (twelfth century) called the name "Tristan."

Melibe (3 syl.), a rich young man married to Prudens. One day, when Melibé was in the fields, some enemies broke into his house, beat his wife, and wounded his daughter Sophie in her feet, hands, ears, nose, and mouth. Melibé was furious and vowed vengeance, but Prudens persuaded him "to forgive his enemies, and to do good to those who despitefully used him." So he called together his enemies, and forgave them, to the end that "God of Ilis endles mercie wote at the tyme of oure deyinge forgive us oure gyltes that we have trespassed to Him in this wretched world."—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* (1388).

* * * This prose tale is a literal translation of a French story.—See *MS. Reg.*, xix. 7; and *MS. Reg.*, xix. 11, British Museum.

Melibee, a shepherd, and the reputed father of Pastorella. Pastorella married sir Calidore.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, vi. 9 (1596).

"Melibee" is sir Francis Walsingham. In the *Ruins of Time*, Spenser calls him "Melibee." Sir Philip Sidney (the "sir Calidore" of the *Fairy Queen*) married his daughter Frances. Sir Francis Walsingham died in 1590, so poor that he did not leave enough to defray his funeral expenses.

Melibos'an Dye, a rich purple. So called because Meliboea of Thessaly was famous for the *ostrum*, a fish used in dying purple.

A military vest of purple flowered,
 Sweeter than Meliboean.
 Milton, *Paradise Lost*, xi. 342 (1663).

Meliboeus, one of the shepherds in *Eclogue*, i. of Virgil.

Spenser, in the *Ruins of Time* (1591), calls sir Francis Walsingham "the good Meliboe;" and in the last book of the *Fairy Queen* he calls him "Melibee."

Melin'da, cousin of Sylvia. She loves Worthy, whom she pretends to dislike, and coquets with him for twelve months. Having driven her modest lover to the verge of distraction, she relents, and consents to marry him.—G. Farquhar, *The Recruiting Officer* (1705).

Mel'ior, a lovely fairy, who carried off in her magic bark, Parthen'opex of Blois to her secret island.—*Parthenopex de Blois* (a French romance, twelfth century).

Melisen'dra (*The princess*), natural daughter of Marsilio, and the "supposed daughter of Charlemagne." She eloped with don Gayferos. The king Marsilio sent his troops in pursuit of the fugitives. Having made Melisendra his wife, don Gayferos delivered her up captive to the Moors at Saragossa. This was the story of the puppet-show of Master Peter, exhibited to don Quixote and his squire at "the inn beyond the hermitage."—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. ii. 7 (1615).

Melissa, a prophetess who lived in Merlin's cave. Bradamant gave her the enchanted ring to take to Rogéro; so, under the form of Atlantès, she went to Alcina's isle, delivered Rogéro, and disenchanted all the captives in the island.

In bk. xix. Melissa, under the form of Rodomont, persuaded Agramant to break the league which was to settle the contest by single combat, and a general battle ensued.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

* * * This incident of bk. xix. is similar to that in Homer's *Iliad*, iii. iv., where Paris and Menelaos agree to settle the contest by single combat; but Minerva persuades Pandaros to break the truce, and a general battle ensues.

Me'lita (now *Malta*). The point to which the vessel that carried St. Paul was driven was the "Porto de San Paolo," and according to tradition the cathedral of Citta Vecchia stands on the site of the house of Publius the Roman governor. St. Paul's grotto, a cave in the vicinity, is so named in honour of the great apostle.

Meli'tus, a gentleman of Cyprus, is

the drama called *The Laws of Candy*, by Beaumont and Fletcher (1647).

Melisyus, king of Thessaly, in the golden era of Saturn. He was the first to tame horses for the use of man.

In whose time reigned also in Thessaly (2 syl.).

A parts of Greece, the king Melisyus,
That was right strong and fierce in battale;
By whose labours, as the story sheweth us,
He brake first horses, wilde and rigorous,
Teaching his men on them right wel to ryde;
And he himselfe did first the horse bestride.

Stephen Hawes, *The Pastime of Pleasure*, l. (1517).

Melis'yus (King) held his court in the Tower of Chivalry, and there knighted Graunde Amoure, after giving him the following advice:—

And first Good Hope his legges harnesses should be;
His habergeon, of Perfect Righteousnes,
Gird first with the girdle of chastite;
His rich placards should be good busines,
Brodded with Alms . . .

The helmet Melons, and the shilde Good Fayeth,
His swerde God's Word, as St. Paule sayeth.

Stephen Hawes, *The Pastime of Pleasure*, xxviii. (1515)

Mell (Mr.), the poor, down-trodden second master at Salem House, the school of Mr. Creakles. Mr. Mell played the flute. His mother lived in an almshouse, and Steerforth used to taunt Mell with this "degradation," and indeed caused him to be discharged. Mell emigrated to Australia, and succeeded well in the new country.—C. Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849).

Mellefont (2 syl.), in love with Cynthia daughter of sir Paul Pliant. His aunt, lady Touchwood, had a criminal fondness for him, and because he repelled her advances she vowed his ruin. After passing several hair-breadth escapes from the "double dealing" of his aunt and his "friend" Maskwell, he succeeded in winning and marrying the lady of his attachment.—W. Congreve, *The Double Dealer* (1700).

Mellifluous Doctor (The), St. Bernard, whose writings were called "a river of paradise" (1091-1153).

Melnotte (Claude), a gardener's son, in love with Pauline "the Beauty of Lyons," but treated by her with contempt. Beauseant and Glavis, two other rejected suitors, conspired with him to humble the proud fair one. To this end, Claude assumed to be the prince of Como, and Pauline married him, but was indignant when she discovered how she had been duped. Claude left her to join the French army, and, under the name of Morier, rose in two years and a half to the rank of colonel. He then returned to Lyons, and found his father-in-law on the eve

of bankruptcy, and Pauline about to be sold to Beauseant to pay the creditors. Claude paid the money required, and claimed Pauline as his loving and truthful wife.—Lord L. B. Lytton, *Lady of Lyons* (1838).

Melo (Juan de), born at Castile in the fifteenth century. A dispute having arisen at Esalo'na upon the question whether Achillés or Hector were the braver warrior, the marquis de Ville'na called out, "Let us see if the advocates of Achillés can fight as well as prate." At the word, there appeared in the assembly a gigantic fire-breathing monster, which repeated the same challenge. Every one shrank back except Juan de Melo, who drew his sword and placed himself before king Juan II. to protect him, "tide life, tide death." The king appointed him alcaydé of Alcalá la Real, in Granada, for his loyalty.—*Chronica de Don Alvaro de Luna*.

Melrose (Violet), an heiress, who marries Charles Middlewick. This was against the consent of his father, because Violet had the bad taste to snub the retired tradesman, and considered vulgarity as the "unpardonable sin."

Mary Melrose, Violet's cousin, but without a penny. She marries Talbot Champneys; but his father, sir Geoffry, wanted him to marry Violet the heiress.—H. J. Byron, *Our Boys* (a comedy, 1875).

Melusina, the most famous of the *fées* of France. Having enclosed her father in a mountain for offending her mother, she was condemned to become a serpent every Saturday. When she married the count of Lusignan, she made her husband vow never to visit her on that day, but the jealousy of the count made him break his vow. Melusina was, in consequence, obliged to leave her mortal husband, and roam about the world as a ghost till the day of doom. Some say the count immured her in the dungeon wall of his castle.—*Jean d'Arras* (fourteenth century).

* * * The cry of despair given by the *fée* when she discovered the indiscreet visit of her husband, is the origin of the phrase, *Un cri de Melusine* ("A shriek of despair").

Melvill (Sir John), a young baronet, engaged to be married to Miss Sterling, the elder daughter of a City merchant, who promises to settle on her £80,000.

A little before the marriage, sir John finds that he has no regard for Miss Sterling, but a great love for her younger sister Fanny, to whom he makes a proposal of marriage. His proposal is rejected; and it is soon brought to light that Miss Fanny has been clandestinely married to Lovewell for four months.—Colman and Garrick, *The Clandestine Marriage* (1766).

Melville (Major), a magistrate at Cairnreckan village.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Melville (Sir Robert), one of the embassy from the privy council to Mary queen of Scots.—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth).

Melville, the father of Constantia.—C. Macklin, *The Man of the World* (1764).

Melville (Julia), a truly noble girl, in love with Faulkland, who is always jealous of her without a shadow of cause. She receives his innuendos without resentment, and treats him with sincerity and forbearance (see act i. 2).—Sheridan, *The Rivals* (1775).

Melyhalt (The lady), a powerful Gaiot invaded; notwithstanding which, subject of king Arthur, whose domains sir the lady chose sir Gaiot as her fancy knight and chevalier.

Memnon, king of the Ethiopians. He went to the assistance of his uncle Priam, and was slain by Achilles. His mother Eos, inconsolable at his death, weeps for him every morning, and her tears constitute what we call dew.

Memnon, the black statue of king Amenophis III. at Thebes, in Egypt, which, being struck with the rays of the morning sun, gives out musical sounds. Kircher says these sounds are due to a sort of clavecin or Æolian harp enclosed in the statue, the cords of which are acted upon by the warmth of the sun. Cambyse, resolved to learn the secret, cleft the statue from head to waist; but it continued to utter its morning melody notwithstanding.

... old Memnon's image, long renowned
By fabled Nile; to the quivering touch
Of Titan's ray, with each repulsive string
Crescending, sounded thro' the warbling air
Unbidden strains.
Abscissa, Pleasures of Imagination, I. (1744).

Memnon, "the mad lover," general of Astorax king of Paphos.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Mad Lover* (1617).

Memnon, the title of a novel by Vol-

taire, the object of which is to show the folly of aspiring to too much wisdom.

Memnon's Sister, He'mera, mentioned by Dictys Cretensis.

Black, but much as in esteem
Prince Memnon's sister might become.
Milton, *Il Penseroso* (1633).

Memorable (The Ever-), John Hales of Eton (1584-1656).

Memory. The persons most noted for their memory are:

Magliabechi of Florence, called "The Universal Index and Living Cyclopædia" (1633-1714).

P. J. Beronicius, the Greek and Latin improvisator, who knew by heart Horace, Virgil, Cicero, Juvenal, both the Plinys, Homer, and Aristophanes. He died at Middleburgh, in 1676.

Andrew Fuller, after hearing 500 lines twice, could repeat them without a mistake. He could also repeat verbatim a sermon or speech; could tell either backwards or forwards every shop sign from the Temple to the extreme end of Cheap-side, and the articles displayed in each of the shops.

"Memory" Woodfall could carry in his head a debate, and repeat it a fortnight afterwards.

"Memory" Thompson could repeat the names, trades, and particulars of every shop from Ludgate Hill to Piccadilly.

William Radcliff, the husband of the novelist, could repeat a debate the next morning.

Memory (The Bard of), Samuel Rogers, author of the *Pleasures of Memory* (1762-1855).

Men are but Children of a Larger Growth.—Dryden, *All for Love*, etc., iv. 1 (1678).

Men of Prester John's Country. Prester John, in his letter to Manuel Comnenus, says his land is the home of men with horns; of one-eyed men (the eye being in some cases before the head, and in some cases behind it); of giants forty ells in height (i.e. 120 feet); of the phoenix, etc.; and of ghouls who feed on premature children. He gives the names of fifteen different tributary states, amongst which are those of Gog and Magog (now shut in behind lofty mountains); but at the end of the world these fifteen states will overrun the whole earth.

Menalcas, any shepherd or rustic. The name occurs in the *Idylls of Theoc-*

ritos, the *Eclogues* of Virgil, and the *Shepherds Calendar* of Spenser.

Men'cia of Mosquera (*Donna*) married don Alvaro de Mello. A few days after the marriage, Alvaro happened to quarrel with don An'drea de Baesa and kill him. He was obliged to flee from Spain, leaving his bride behind, and his property was confiscated. For seven years she received no intelligence of his whereabouts (for he was a slave most of the time), but when seven years had elapsed the report of his death in Fez reached her. The young widow now married the marquis of Guardia, who lived in a grand castle near Burgos, but walking in the grounds one morning she was struck with the earnestness with which one of the under-gardeners looked at her. This man proved to be her first husband don Alvaro, with whom she now fled from the castle; but on the road a gang of robbers fell upon them. Alvaro was killed, and the lady taken to the robbers' cave, where Gil Blas saw her and heard her sad tale. The lady was soon released, and sent to the castle of the marquis of Guardia. She found the marquis dying from grief, and indeed he died the day following, and Mencia retired to a convent.—Lesage, *Gil Blas*, i. 11-14 (1715).

Mendo'za, a Jew prize-fighter, who held the belt at the close of the last century, and in 1791 opened the Lyceum in the Strand, to teach "the noble art of self-defence."

I would have dealt the fellow that abused you such a recompense in the fifth button, that my friend Mendoza should not have placed it better.—R. Cumberland, *Sketches of the Jew*, iv. 2 (1776).

There is a print often seen in old picture shops, of Humphreys and Mendoza sparring, and a queer angular exhibition it is. What that is to the modern art of boxing, Quick's style of acting was to Dowton's.—*Records of a Stage Veteran*.

Mendoza (*Isaac*), a rich Jew, who thinks himself monstrously wise, but is duped by every one. (See under ISAAC.)—Sheridan, *The Duenna* (1775).

John Kemble (1757-1823) once designed to play "Mac-heth" (*Macbeth's* Opera, by Gay), a part about as much suited to him as "Isaac Mendoza." It is notorious that he persisted in playing "Charles Surface" in the *School for Scandal* (Sheridan), till some wag said to him, "Mr. Kemble, you have often given us 'Charles's martyrdom,' when shall we have his restoration?"—W. G. Russell, *Representative Actors*, 248.

Menec'h'mians, persons exactly like each other, as the brothers Dromio. So called from the Menecchi of Plautus.

Menec'rates (4 syl.), a physician of Syracuse, of unbounded vanity and arrogance. He assumed to himself the title

of Jupiter, and in a letter to Philip king of Macedon began thus: "Menec'rates Jupiter to king Philip greeting." Being asked by Philip to a banquet, the physician was served only with frankincense, like the gods; but Menec'rates was greatly offended, and hurried home.

Such was Menec'rates of little worth,
Who Jove, the saviour, to be called presumed,
To whom of incense Philip made a feast,
And gave pride, scorn, and hunger to digest.
Lord Brooke, *Inquisition upon Fame, etc.* (1854-1858).

Mene'via, St. David's, in Wales. A corruption of *Henemenew*, its old British name.

Mengs (*John*), the surly innkeeper at Kirchhoff village.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geisterstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Menippee (*Satyr*), a famous political satire, written during the time of what is called in French history the Holy League, the objects of which were to exterminate the huguenots, to confine the king (Henri III.) in a monastery, and to crown the duc de Guise. The satire is partly in verse, and partly in prose, and its object is to expose the perfidious intentions of Philip of Spain and the culpable ambition of the Guises.

It is divided into two parts, the first of which is entitled *Catholicon d'Espagne*, by Pierre Leroy (1598), exposing those who had been corrupted by the gold of Spain; the second part is entitled *Abregé des États de la Ligue*, by Gillot, Pithou, Rapin, and Passerat, published 1594.

* * Menippus was a cynic philosopher and poet of Gadara, in Phœnicia, who wrote twelve books of satires in prose and verse.

Varro wrote in Latin a work called *The Satires of Menippus* (*Satyræ Menippææ*).

Mennibojou, a North American Indian deity.

Menteith (*The earl of*), a kinsman of the earl of Montrose.—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.).

Mentor, a wise and faithful adviser or guide. So called from Mentor, a friend of Ulyssés, whose form Minerva assumed when she accompanied Telemachos in his search for his father.—Fénelon, *Télémaque* (1700).

Mephistoph'eles (5 syl.), the sneering, jeering, leering attendant demon of Faust in Goethe's drama of *Faust*, and Gounod's opera of the same name. Marlowe calls the name "Mephos-

tophiliæ" in his drama entitled *Dr. Faustus*. Shakespeare, in his *Merry Wives of Windsor*, writes the name "Mephostophilus;" and in the opera he is called "Mefistofele" (5 syl.). In the old demonology, Mephistopheles was one of the seven chief devils, and second of the fallen arch-angels.

Mephostophilis, the attendant demon of Faustus, in Marlowe's tragedy of *Dr. Faustus* (1589).

There is an awful melancholy about Marlowe's "Mephostophilis," perhaps more expressive than the malignant mirth of that fiend in the renowned work of Goethe. —Hailam.

Mephostophilus, the spirit or familiar of sir John Faustus or [Dr.] John Faust (Shakespeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, 1596). Subsequently it became a term of reproach, about equal to "imp of the devil."

Mercer (*Major*), at the presidency of Madras.—Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II.).

Merchant of Venice (*The*), Anthonio, who borrowed 5000 ducats for three months of Shylock a Jew. The money was borrowed to lend to a friend named Bassanio, and the Jew, "in merry sport," instead of interest, agreed to lend the money on these conditions: If Anthonio paid it within three months, he should pay only the principal; if he did not pay it back within that time, the merchant should forfeit a pound of his own flesh, from any part of his body the Jew might choose to cut it off. As Anthonio's ships were delayed by contrary winds, he could not pay the money, and the Jew demanded the forfeiture. On the trial which ensued, Portia, in the dress of a law doctor, conducted the case, and when the Jew was going to take the forfeiture, stopped him by saying that the bond stated "a pound of flesh," and that therefore he was to shed no drop of blood, and he must cut neither more nor less than an exact pound, on forfeit of his life. As these conditions were practically impossible, the Jew was nonsuited and fined for seeking the life of a citizen.—Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice* (1598).

The story is in the *Gesta Romanorum*, the tale of the bond being ch. xlviii., and that of the caskets ch. cix.; but Shakespeare took his plot from a Florentine novelette called *Il Pecorone*, written in the fourteenth century, but not published till the sixteenth.

There is a ballad on the subject, the

date of which has not been determined. The bargain runs thus:

"No penny for the loan of it,
For one year shall you pay—
You may do me a good turn
Before my dying day.
But we will have a merry jest,
For to be talked long;
You shall make me a bond," quoth he,
"That shall be large or strong."

Merchant's Tale (*The*), in Chaucer, is substantially the same as the first Latin metrical tale of Adolphus, and is not unlike a Latin prose tale given in the appendix of T. Wright's edition of Æsop's fables. The tale is this:

A girl named May married January, an old Lombard baron 60 years of age, but entertained the love of Damyan, a young squire. She was detected in familiar intercourse with Damyan, but persuaded her husband that his eyes had deceived him, and he believed her.—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* (1388).

Mercian Laws. (See MARTIAN.)

Mercilla, a "maiden queen of great power and majesty, famous through all the world, and honoured far and nigh." Her kingdom was disturbed by a soldan, her powerful neighbour, stirred up by his wife Adicia. The "maiden queen" is Elizabeth; the "soldan," Philip of Spain; and "Adicia" is injustice, presumption, or the bigotry of popery.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v. (1596).

Mercurial Finger (*The*), the little finger.

The thumb, in chiromancy, we give Venus;
The fore finger to Jove, the middle to Saturn;
The ring to Sol; the least to Mercury.
Ben Jonson, *The Alchemist*, l. 2 (1610).

Mercutio, kinsman of prince Escalus, and Romeo's friend. An airy, sprightly, elegant young nobleman, so full of wit and fancy that Dryden says Shakespeare was obliged to kill him in the third act, lest the poet himself should have been killed by Mercutio.—Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet* (1598).

Mercutio's wit, gaiety, and courage will always procure him friends that wish him a longer life; but his death is not precipitated—he has lived out the time allotted him in the construction of the play.—Dr. Johnson.

The light and fanciful humour of Mercutio serves to enhance and illustrate the romantic and passionate character of Romeo.—Sir W. Scott, *The Drums*.

William Lewis (1748-1811) was the "Mercutio" of the age, in every sense of the word mercurial. His airy, tremulous voice, thrown to the audience before he appeared, with the signal of his winged animal spirits; and when he gave a glance of his eye, or touched with his finger of another's ribs, it was the very punctum saliens of playfulness and innuendo.—Leigh Hunt, *The Poets* (1866).

Mercutio of Actors (*The*), William Lewis (1748-1811).

Mr. Lewis displayed in acting a combination rarely to be found—that of the top and the real gentleman. With a voice, a manner, and a person, all equally graceful and airy, and features at once whimsical and genteel, he glided on the top of his profession like a plum.—*Leigh Hunt, The Poet* (1848).

Mercy, a young pilgrim, who accompanied Christians in her walk to Zion. When Mercy got to the Wicket Gate, she swooned from fear of being refused admittance. Mr. Brink proposed to her, but being told that she was poor, left her, and she was afterwards married to Matthew, the eldest son of Christian.—*Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress*, ii. (1684).

Merdle (*Mr.*), banker, a skit on the directors of the Royal British Bank, and on Mr. Hudson "the railway king." Mr. Merdle, of Harley Street, was called the "Master Mind of the Age." He became insolvent, and committed suicide. Mr. Merdle was a heavily made man, with an obtuse head, and coarse, mean, common features. His chief butler said of him, "Mr. Merdle never was a gentleman, and no ungentlemanly act on Mr. Merdle's part would surprise me." The great banker was "the greatest forger and greatest thief that ever cheated the gallows."

Lord Decimus [*Barnacle*] began waving Mr. Merdle about . . . as a gigantic Enterprise, The Wealth of England, Credit, Capital, Prosperity, and all manner of blessings.—*Bl. II. 24*.

Mrs. Merdle, wife of the bank swindler. After the death of her husband, society decreed that Mrs. Merdle should still be admitted among the sacred few; so Mrs. Merdle was still received and patted on the back by the upper ten.—*C. Dickens, Little Dorrit* (1857).

Meredith (*Mr.*), one of the conspirators with Redgauntlet.—*Sir W. Scott, Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Meredith (*Mr. Michael*), "the man of mirth," in the managing committee of the Spa hotel.—*Sir W. Scott, St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.).

Meredith (*Sir*), a Welsh knight.—*Sir W. Scott, Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I.).

Meredith (*Owen*), pseudonym of the Hon. Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton (lord Lytton), author of *The Wanderer* (1859), etc. This son of lord Bulwer Lytton, poet and novelist, succeeded to the peerage in 1878.

Merida (*Marchioness*), betrothed to count Valantia.—*Mrs. Inchbald, Child of Nature*.

Meridarpax, the pride of mice.

Now nobly towering o'er the rest, appears
A gallant prince that far transcends his years;
Pride of his sire, and glory of his house,
And more a Mace in combat than a mouse;
His action bold, robust his ample frame,
And Meridarpax his resounding name.

Parrell, The Battle of the Frogs and Mice, iii. (about 1712).

Meridies or "Noonday Sun," one of the four brothers who kept the passages of Castle Perilous. So Tennyson has named him; but in the *History of Prince Arthur*, he is called "sir Permonés, the Red Knight."—Tennyson, *Idylls* ("Gareth and Lynette"); sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 129 (1470).

Merlin (*Ambrose*), prince of enchanters. His mother was Matilda, a nun, who was seduced by a "guileful sprite" or incubus, "half angel and half man, dwelling in mid-air betwixt the earth and moon." Some say his mother was the daughter of Pubidius lord of Math-traval, in Wales; and others make her a princess, daughter of Demetrius king of Demet'ia. Blaise baptized the infant, and thus rescued it from the powers of darkness.

Merlin died spell-bound, but the author and manner of his death are given differently by different authorities. Thus, in the *History of Prince Arthur* (sir T. Malory, 1470), we are told that the enchantress Nimue or Ninive enveigled the old man, and "covered him with a stone under a rock." In the *Morte d'Arthur* it is said "he sleeps and sighs in an old tree, spell-bound by Vivien." Tennyson, in his *Idylls* ("Vivien"), says that Vivien induced Merlin to take shelter from a storm in a hollow oak tree, and left him spell-bound. Others say he was spell-bound in a hawthorn bush, but this is evidently a blunder. (See MERLIN THE WILD.)

* * * Merlin made "the fountain of love," mentioned by Bojardo in *Orlando Innamorato*, l. 8.

Ariosto, in *Orlando Furioso*, says he made "one of the four fountains" (ch. xxvi.).

He also made the Round Table at Carduel for 150 knights, which came into the possession of king Arthur on his marriage with queen Guinever; and brought from Ireland the stones of Stonehenge on Salisbury Plain.

Allusion is made to him in the *Fairy Queen*; in Ellis's *Specimens of Early English Metrical Romances*; in Drayton's *Polyolbion*; in *Kensworth*, by sir W.

Scott, etc. T. Heywood has attempted to show the fulfilment of Merlin's prophecies.

Of Merlin and his skill what region doth not hear? . . .
Who of a British mynnyr was gotten, whilst she played
With a seducing sprite . . .
But all Demetia thro' there was not found her peer.

Drayton, *Polyolbon*, v. (1612).

Merlin (The English), W. Lilly, the astrologer, who assumed the *nom de plume* of "Merlinus Anglicus" (1602-1681).

Merlin the Wild, a native of Caledonia, who lived in the sixteenth century, about a century after the great Ambrose Merlin the sorcerer. Fordun, in his *Scotichronicon*, gives particulars about him. It was predicted that he would die by earth, wood, and water, which prediction was fulfilled thus: A mob of rustics hounded him, and he jumped from a rock into the Tweed, and was impaled on a stake fixed in the river bed. His grave is still shown beneath an aged hawthorn bush at Drummelzier, a village on the Tweed.

Merlin's Cave, in Dynevor, near Carmarthen, noted for its ghastly noises of rattling iron chains, brazen caldrons, groans, strokes of hammers, and ringing of anvils. The cause is this: Merlin set his spirits to fabricate a brazen wall to encompass the city of Carmarthen, and, as he had to call on the Lady of the Lake, bade them not slacken their labour till he returned: but he never did return, for Vivian by craft got him under the enchanted stone, and kept him there. Tennyson says he was spell-bound by Vivien in a hollow oak tree, but the *History of Prince Arthur* (sir T. Malory) gives the other version.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iii. 3 (1590).

Merop's Son, a nobody, a *terra filius*, who thinks himself somebody. Thus Phaeton (Merop's son), forgetting that his mother was an earthborn woman, thought he could drive the horses of the sun, but not being able to guide them, nearly set the earth on fire. Many presume, like him, and think themselves capable or worthy of great things, forgetting all the while that they are only "Merop's son."

Why, Phaeton (for thou art Merop's son),
Wilt thou aspire to guide the heavenly car,
And with thy daring folly burn the world?
Shakespeare, *Two Gentlemen of Verona*,
act iii. sc. 1 (1564).

Merrilies (Meg), a half-crazy woman, part sibyl and part gipsy. She is the ruler and terror of the gipsy race. Meg Merrilies was the nurse of Harry Ber-

tram.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

In the dramatized version of Scott's novel, *Miss Chisham* (1844-5) made "Meg Merrilies" her own. She showed therein indubitably the attributes of genius. Such was her power over the intention and feeling of the part, that the mere words were quite a secondary matter. It was the figure, the gait, the look, the gesture, the tone, by which she put beauty and passion into language the most indifferent.—Henry Murray.

Merry.

'Tis merry in hall,
Where boards wag all.

T. Lumley, *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*, xlii. 36 (1507).

It's good to be merry and wise.
Burns, *Here's a Health to Them that's Awa'.*

Merry Andrew, Andrew Borde, physician to Henry VIII. (1500-1549).

* * Prior has a poem on *Merry Andrew*.

Merry Monarch (The), Charles II. of England (1630, 1660-1685).

Mer'rylegs, a highly trained performing dog, belonging to Signor Jupe, clown in Sleary's circus. This dog leaves the circus when his master disappears, but several years afterwards finds its way back and dies.—C. Dickens, *Hard Times* (1854).

Merse (1 syl.), Berwick, the *mere* or frontier of England and Scotland.

Merthyr Tydvil, a corruption of *Martyr St. Tidyil*, a Welsh princess who suffered martyrdom.

Merton (Tommy), one of the chief characters in *Sandford and Merton*, a tale for boys, by Thomas Day (1783-9).

Merton (Tristram). Thomas Babington lord Macaulay so signs the ballads and sketches which he inserted in *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*.

Mertoun (Basil), alias VAUGHAN, formerly a pirate.

Mordant Mertoun, son of Basil Mertoun. He marries Brenda Troil.—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III.).

Merveilleuse [*Mair.vay'.uze*], the sword of Doolin of Mayence. It was so sharp that, if placed edge downwards on a block of wood, it would cut through it of itself.

Mervett (Gustavus de), in *Charles XII.*, an historical drama by J. R. Planché (1826).

Mervinia, Merionethshire. On the Mervin Hills the British found security when driven by the Saxons out of England. Here the Welsh laws were retained the longest. This part of Wales

is peculiarly rich in mountains, meres, and springs.

Mervins for her hills . . . especial audience craves.
Dryden, *Poliothen*, ix. (1612).

Mervyn (*Mr. Arthur*), guardian of Julia Mannering.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Mesopota'mia or *Cubitolopolis*, the district about Warwick and Eccleston Squares, in London, mainly built by Cubit.

Messali'na, wife of the emperor Claudius of Rome. Her name is a by-word for incontinency (A.D. *—48).

She is not one of those Messalinas who, hating the pride of birth, humble their affections even to the dust, and dishonour themselves without a blush.—Leasing, *Gill Blues*, iv. 1 (1724).

Oh those epitoms of thy virtuous sex, Madam Messalina II., retire to thy apartment!—Dryden, *The Spanish Fryar*, iii. 1 (1680).

When I meet a Messalina, tired and unsated in her foul desires,—a Clytemnestra, bathed in her husband's blood,—an impious Tullia, whirling her chariot over her father's breathless body, horror invades my faculties.—C. Myer, *Love Makes a Man* (1700).

Messalina (*The Modern*), Catherine II. of Russia (1729—1796).

Messalina of Germany, Barbary of Cilley, second wife of kaiser Sigismund of Germany (fifteenth century).

Messiah (*The*), an epic poem in fifteen books, by F. G. Klopstock. The first three were published in 1718, and the last in 1773. The subject is the last days of Jesus, His crucifixion and resurrection. Bk. i. Jesus ascends the Mount of Olives, to spend the night in prayer. Bk. ii. John the Beloved, failing to exorcise a demoniac, Jesus goes to his assistance; and Satan, rebuked, returns to hell, where he tells the fallen angels his version of the birth and ministry of Christ, whose death he resolves on. Bk. iii. Messiah sleeps for the last time on the Mount of Olives; the tutelar angels of the twelve apostles, and a description of the apostles are given. Satan gives Judas a dream, and then enters the heart of Caiaphas. Bk. iv. The council in the palace of Caiaphas decree that Jesus must die; Jesus sends Peter and John to prepare the Passover, and eats His Last Supper with His apostles. Bk. v. The three hours of agony in the garden. Bk. vi. Jesus, bound, is taken before Annas, and then before Caiaphas. Peter denies his Master. Bk. vii. Christ is brought before Pilate; Judas hangs himself; Pilate sends Jesus to Herod, but Herod sends Him again to Pilate, who delivers Him to

the Jews. Bk. viii. Christ nailed to the cross. Bk. ix. Christ on the cross. Bk. x. The death of Christ. Bk. xi. The veil of the Temple rent, and the resurrection of many from their graves. Bk. xii. The burial of the body, and death of Mary the sister of Lazarus. Bk. xiii. The resurrection and suicide of Philo. Bk. xiv. Jesus shows Himself to His disciples. Bk. xv. Many of those who had risen from their graves show themselves to others. Conclusion.

Messiah, an oratorio by Handel (1749). The libretto was by Charles Jennens, nicknamed "Soliman the Magnificent."

Metanoi'a, Repentance personified, by William Browne in *Britannia's Pastorals*, v. (Greek, *mētañoia*, "repentance.")

Faire Metanola is attending
To croune thee with those joys that know no ending
Pastorals, v. 1 (1613).

Metasta'sio. The real name of this Italian poet was Trapassi (*death*). He was brought up by Gravina, who Greized the name (1698—1782).

* * So "Melancthon" is the Greek form of *Schwarzzerdē* ("black earth"); "Ecclampadius" is the Greek form of the German name *Hausschein*; "Desiderius Erasmus" is *Gheraerd Gheraerd* (the first "Gheraerd" is Latinized into *Desiderius*, and the latter is Grecized into *Erasmus*).

Meteoric Stones. In the museum of Carlton (Melbourne) is preserved a huge meteoric stone twenty-five tons in weight. It fell on a large plain between Melbourne and Kilmore in 1860, with such force that it sank six feet in the ground. Some said it must have been shot from a crater of the moon.

* * The largest in the world is in Brazil, and exceeds thirty tons. There is another in the Imperial Museum at St. Petersburg, of unusual dimensions; and one is preserved in Paris.

Meth'os, Drunkenness personified. He is twin-brother of Gluttony, their mother being Caro (*fleshly lust*). In the battle of Mansoul, Methos is slain by Agnei'a (*wifely chastity*) spouse of En-crātēs (*temperance*), and sister of Parthen'ia (*maiden chastity*). (Greek, *methē* or *methūs* is "drunkenness.")—Phineas Fletcher, *The Purple Island*, vii., xi. (1633).

Met'ophis, the corrupt chief minister of Sesostris.

If avert fume auel corrupce et auel artificieuse que
Sometris éaké auel et gâdreaux.—Fénelon, *Télémaque*
(1700).

Mexitli, chief god and idol of the Aztecas. He leaped full-grown into life, and with a spear slew those who mocked his mother Coatlicauhtli (4 syl.).

Already at [his mother's breast] the blow was aimed,
When forth Mexitli leapt, and in his hand
The angry spear

Southey, *Madoc*, li 21 (1806)

* * Of course, it will be remembered that Minerva, like Mexitli, was born full-grown and fully armed.

Mezen'tius, king of the Tyrrhenians, who put criminals to death by tying them face to face with dead bodies.—Virgil, *Æneid*, viii. 485.

This is like Mezentius in Virgil. Rich critics are like
dead coals, they may be broken but cannot burn.—Broome
Preface to Poems (173)

Mezzora'mia, an earthly paradise in Africa, accessible by only one road. Gaudenzio di Lucca discovered the road, and lived at Mezzoramma for twenty-five years.—Simon Berington, *Gaudenzio di Lucca*.

M. F. H., Master [of the] Foxhounds.

"He ran it and long before 'em at this pace" said the
M. F. H., coming up with his huntman.—Whitcomb
ville, *Leisler*

Micaw'ber (*Mr. Wilkins*), a most unpractical, half-clever man, a great speechifier, letter-writer, projector of bubble schemes, and, though confident of success, never succeeding. Having failed in everything in the old country, he migrated to Australia, and became a magistrate at Middlebay.—C. Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849).

* * This truly amiable, erratic genius is a portrait of Dickens's own father, "David Copperfield" being Dickens, and "Mrs. Nickleby" (one can hardly believe it) is said to be Dickens's mother.

Mi'chael (2 syl.), the special protector and guardian of the Jews. This archangel is messenger of peace and plenty.—Sale's *Korân*, ii. notes.

* * That Michael was really the protector and guardian angel of the Jews we know from *Don*. x. 13, 21; xii. 1.

Milton makes Michael the leader of the heavenly host in the war in heaven. The word means "God's power." Gabriel was next in command to the archangel Michael.

So, Michael, of celestial armies prince,
Paradise Lost, vi. 44 (1666).

* * Longfellow, in his *Golden Legend*, says that Michael is the presiding spirit of the planet Mercury, and brings to man the gift of prudence ("The Miracle-Play," iii., 1851).

Michael, the "trencher favourite" of Arden of Feversham, in love with Maria, sister of Mosby. A weak man, who both loves and honours Arden, but is inveigled by Mosby to admit ruffians into Arden's house to murder him.—Geo. Lillo, *Arden of Feversham* (1592).

Michael god of Wind (St.). At the promontory of Malea is a chapel built to St. Michael, and the sailors say when the wind blows from that quarter, it is occasioned by the violent motion of St. Michael's wings. Whenever they sail by that promontory, they pray St. Michael to keep his wings still.

St. Michael's Chair. It is said that any woman who has sat on Michael's chair (on St. Michael's Mount, in Cornwall), will rule her husband ever after. (See *KERN*, St.)

Michael Angelo of Battle-Scenes (*The*), Michael Angelo Cerquozzi of Rome (1600-1660).

Michael Angelo of France (*The*), Jean Cousin (1500-1590).

Michael Angelo des Kermesses, Peter van Laar, called *Le Bamboche*, born at Lauren (1618-1678).

Or *Michel-Ange des Bamboches*.

Michael Angelo of Music (*The*), Johann Christoph von Glück (1714-1787).

Michael Angelo of Sculptors (*The*), Pierre Puget (1628-1694).

René Michael Slodtz is also called the same (1705-1764).

Michael Angelo Titmarsh, one of the pseudonyms under which Thackeray contributed to *Fraser's Magazine* (1811-1863).

Michael Armstrong, "the factory boy." The hero and title of a novel by Mrs. Trollope (1839). The object of this novel is to expose what the authoress considered to be the evils of the factory system.

Michael Perez, the copper captain. (See *PEREZ*.)

Michael the Stammerer, born at Armonium, in Phrygia, mounted the throne as emperor of Greece in A.D. 820.

He used all his efforts to introduce the Jewish sabbath and sacrifice.

*I think I have proved . . .
The error of all these doctrines so vicious . . .
That ordaining such terrible work in the Churches
By Michal the Shammerer.
Longfellow, The Golden Legend (1851).*

Michal, in the satire of *Absalom and Achitophol*, by Dryden and Tate, is meant for Catharine the wife of Charles II.—Pt. ii. (1682).

Michelot, an unprincipled, cowardly, greedy man, who tries to discover the secret of "the gold-mine." Being procurator of the president of Lyons, his office was "to capture and arrest" those charged with civil or criminal offences.—E. Stirling, *The Gold-Mine or Miller of Grenoble* (1854).

Micom'leon, the pretended kingdom of Dorothea (daughter of Cleonardo of Andalusia), a hundred days' journey from Meo'tia, and a nine years' voyage from Carthagea.

Micomico'na, the pretended queen of Micomicon. Don Quixote's adventure to Micomiconna comes to nothing, for he was taken home in a cage, almost as soon as he was told of the wonderful enchantments.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, l. iv. 2 (1605).

Mic'romeg'as ("the little-great"), Voltaire's imitation of Gulliver's *Travels*.

Mi'das (*Justice*), appointed to adjudicate a musical contest between Pol and Pan. He decides in favour of Pan, whereupon Pol throws off his disguise, appears as the god Apollo, and, being indignant at the decision, gives Midas "the ears of an ass."—Kane O'Hara, *Midus* (1761).

Edward Shuter (1728-1776) was pronounced by Garrick "the greatest comic actor;" and C. Dibdin says: "Nothing on earth could have been superior to his 'Midas.'"

Midas's Ears. The servant who used to cut the king's hair, discovering the deformity, was afraid to whisper the secret to any one, but, being unable to contain himself, he dug a hole in the earth, and, putting his mouth into it, cried out, "King Midas has ass's ears!" He then filled up the hole, and felt relieved.

Tennyson makes the barber a woman:

*No livelier than the dame
That whispered "Ass's ears" [sic] among the sedge
Tennyson, The Princess, ll.*

Middle India, Abyssinia, the country of Prester John.—Bishop Jordanus.

Middleburgh (*Mr. James*), an Edinburgh magistrate.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Middlemas (*Mr. Matthew*), a name assumed by general Witherington.

Mrs. Middlemas, wife of the general (born Zelia de Moncada).

Richard Middlemas, alias *Richard Tre-sham*, a foundling, apprenticed to Dr. Gray. He discovers that he is the son of general Witherington, and goes to India, where he assumes the character of Sadoc, a black slave in the service of Mde. Montreville. He delivers Menie Gray by treachery to Tippoo Saib, and Hyder Ali gives him up to be crushed to death by an elephant.—Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II.).

Middlewick (*Mr. Perky*), a retired buttermilk, the neighbour of Sir Geoffry Champneys, and the father of Charles. The buttermilk is innately vulgar, drops his *h's* and inserts them out of place, makes the greatest geographical and historical blunders, has a tyrannical temper, but a tender heart. He turns his son adrift for marrying Violet Melrose an heiress, who snubbed the plebeian father. When reduced to great distress, the old buttermilk goes to his son's squalid lodgings and relents. So all ends happily.

Charles Middlewick, son of the retired buttermilk, well educated and a gentleman. His father wanted him to marry Mary Melrose, a girl without a penny, but he preferred Violet an heiress.—H. J. Byron, *Our Boys* (1875).

Midge, the miller's son, one of the companions of Robin Hood. (See MUCH.)

*Then stepped forth brave Little John
And Midge the miller's son.*

Robin Hood and Allan-a-Dale.

Midian Mara, the Celtic mermaid.

They whispered to each other that they could hear the song of Midian Mara.—*The Dark Colleen*, l. 2.

Midlo'thian (*The Heart of*), a tale of the Porteous riot, in which the incidents of Effie and Jeanie Deans are of absorbing interest. Effie was seduced by Geordie Robertson (alias George Staunton), while in the service of Mrs. Saddle-tree. She murdered her infant, and was condemned to death; but her half-sister Jeanie went to London, pleaded her cause before the queen, and obtained her pardon. Jeanie, on her return to Scotland, married Reuben Butler; and Geordie Robertson (then Sir George Staunton) married Effie. Sir George

being shot by a gipsy boy, Effie (i.e. lady Staunton) retired to a convent on the Continent.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Midsummer Moon. Dogs suffer from hydrophobia during the heat of midsummer; hence the term "Midsummer moon" means madness. It will be found amongst Ray's proverbs, and Olivia (in *Twelfth Night*) says to Malvolio, "Why, this is very midsummer madness!"

What's this midsummer moon? Is all the world gone a-mad?—Dryden, *Amphitryon*, iv 1 (1690).

Midsummer Night's Dream. Shakespeare says there was a law in Athens, that if a daughter refused to marry the husband selected for her by her father, she might be put to death. Egæus (3 syl.), an Athenian, promised to give his daughter Hermia in marriage to Demetrius; but as the lady loved Lysander, she refused to marry the man selected by her father, and fled from Athens with her lover. Demetrius went in pursuit of her, followed by Helena, who doted on him. All four came to a forest, and fell asleep. In their dreams a vision of fairies passed before them, and on awaking, Demetrius resolved to forego Hermia who disliked him, and to take to wife Helena who sincerely loved him. When Egæus was informed thereof, he readily agreed to give his daughter to Lysander, and the force of the law was not called into action (1592).

* * Several of the incidents of this comedy are borrowed from the *Duina* of Montemayor, a Spaniard (sixteenth century).

Midwife of Men's Thoughts. So Socrâtes termed himself (B.C. 468-399).

No other man ever struck out of others so many sparks to set light to original thought.—Grote, *History of Greece* (1846-48).

Miggs (Miss), the handmaiden and "comforter" of Mrs. Varden. A tall, gaunt young woman, addicted to pattens; slender and shrewish, of a sharp and acid visage. She held the male sex in utter contempt, but had a secret exception in favour of Sim Tappertit, who irreverently called her "scraggy." Miss Miggs always sided with madam against master, and made out that she was a suffering martyr, and he an inhuman Nero. She called ma'am "mim;" said her sister lived at "twenty-sivin;" Simon she called "Simmun." She said Mrs. Var-

den was "the mildest, amiablest, forgivingest-sperited, longest-sufferingest female in existence." Baffled in all her matrimonial hopes, she was at last appointed female turnkey to a county Bridewell, which office she held for thirty years, when she died.—C. Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge* (1841).

Miss Miggs, baffled in all her schemes . . . and cast upon a thankless, undeserving world, turned very sharp and sour . . . but the justices of the peace for Middlesex selected her from 134 competitors to the office of turnkey for a county Bridewell, which she held till her decease, more than thirty years afterwards, retaining single all that time.—Last chap.

Mign'ou, a beautiful, dwarfish, fairy-like Italian girl, in love with Wilhelm her protector. She glides before us in the mazy dance, or whirls her tambourine like an Ariel. Full of fervour, full of love, full of rapture, she is overwhelmed with the torrent of despair at finding her love is not returned, becomes insane, and dies.—Goethe, *Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship* (1794-6).

Sir W. Scott drew his "Fenella," in *Peveril of the Peak*, from this character; and Victor Hugo has reproduced her in his *Notre Dame*, under the name of "Esmeralda."

Mignonnet, a fairy king, who wished to marry the princess brought up by Violenta the fairy mother.

Of all dwarfs he was the smallest. His feet were like an eagle's and close to the knees, for legs he had none. His royal robes were not above half a yard long, and trailed one third part upon the ground. His head was as big as a peck and his nose long enough for twelve birds to perch on. His beard was bushy enough for a canary's nest, and his ears reached a foot above his head.—Comtesse D'Anjou, *Fairy Tales* ("The White Cat," 1893).

Mika'do of Japan, the spiritual supreme or chief pontiff. The temporal supreme is called the *koubo*, *seagoon*, or *tycoon*.

But thou, Micado, thou hast spoken

The word at which all locks are broken.

St. Paul's (January, 1873).

Mil'an (*The duke of*), an Italian prince, an ally of the Lancastrians.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Milan Decree, a decree of Napoleon Bonaparte, dated Milan, December 27, 1807, declaring "the whole British empire to be in a state of blockade, and prohibiting all countries from trading with Great Britain or using any article made therein."

* * As Britain was the best customer of the very nations forbidden to deal with her, this very absurd decree was a two-edged sword, cutting both ways.

Mildendo, the metropolis of Lilliput, the wall of which was two feet and a half high and eleven inches thick. The city was an exact square, and divided into four quarters. The emperor's palace, called Belfab'orac, stood in the centre of the city.—Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* ("Lilliput," iv., 1726).

Milesian Fables (*Milesia Fabula*), very wanton and ludicrous tales. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton (lord Lytton) published six of the *Lost Tales of Miletus* in rhymeless verse. He says he borrowed them from the scattered remnants preserved by Apollodorus and Conon, contained in the pages of Pausanias and Athenæus, or dispersed throughout the Scholiasts. The Milesian tales were, for the most part, in prose; but Ovid tells us that Aristides rendered some of them into verse, and Sisenna into Latin.

Junsit Aristides Milesia carmina secum
Pulsus Aristides nec tamen urbs sua est.

The original tales by Antonius Diogenes are described by Photius. It appears that they were great favourites with the luxurious Sybarites. A compilation was made by Aristides, by whom (according to Ovid) some were versified also. The Latin translation by Sisenna was made about the time of the civil wars of Marius and Sylla. Parthenius Niceus, who taught Virgil Greek, borrowed thirty-six of the tales, which he dedicated to Cornelius Gallus, and entitled *Erôtikôn Pathêmatôn* ("love stories").

Milesia Crimina, amatory offences. Venus was worshipped at Miletus, and hence the loose amatory tales of Antonius Diogenes were entitled *Milesia Fabula*.

Milesians, the "ancient" Irish. The legend is that Ireland was once peopled by the Fir-bolg or Belgæ from Britain, who were subdued by Milesians from Asia Minor, called the Gaels of Ireland.

My family, by my father's side, are all the true old Milesians, and related to the O'Flahertys, and O'Shaughnessies, and the M'Lauchlins, the O'Dannaghans, O'Callaghans, O'Geoghans, and all the tick blood of the nation; and I myself am an O'Shaughnessy, which is the subject of them all.—C. Macklin, *Love à-la-mode* (1779)

Pate's Milesian blood being roused.

Very far West indeed.

Milford (Colonel), a friend of sir Geoffrey Peveril.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Milford (Jack), a natural son of Widow Warren's late husband. He was the

crony of Harry Dornton, with whom he ran "the road to ruin." Jack had a fortune left him, but he soon scattered it by his extravagant living, and was imprisoned for debt. Harry then promised to marry Widow Warren if she would advance him £6000 to pay off his friend's debts with. When Harry's father heard of this bargain, he was so moved that he advanced the money himself; and Harry, being set free from his bargain, married the widow's daughter instead of the widow. Thus all were rescued from "the road to ruin."—Holcroft, *The Road to Ruin* (1792).

Milk-Pail (The), which was to gain a fortune. (See PENNETTE.)

Milk Street (London), the old Milk-market. Here sir Thomas More was born.

Millamant, the *pretendue* of Edward Mirabell. She is a most brilliant girl, who says she "loves to give pain because cruelty is a proof of power; and when one parts with one's cruelty, one parts with one's power." Millamant is far gone in poetry, and her heart is not in her own keeping. Sir Wilful Witwould makes love to her, but she detests "the superannuated lubber."—W. Congreve, *The Way of the World* (1700).

There never was a more perfect representation of feminine vivacity than Miss M. Tree's "Millamant" or "Tidy Townly"—a vivacity flowing from the light-heartedness of an intelligent and gentle girl.—Talford (1891).

Miller (James), the "tiger" of the Hon. Mr. Flammar. James was brought up in the stable, educated on the turf and *puce*, polished and completed in the five-court. He was engaged to Mary Chintz, the maid of Miss Bloomfield.—C. Selby, *The Unfinished Gentleman*.

Miller (Joe), James Ballantyne, author of *Old Joe Miller*, by the Editor of *New J.M.*, three vols. (1801).

** Mottley compiled a jest-book in the reign of James II., entitled *Joe Miller's Jests*. The phrase, "That's a Joe Miller," means "that's a stale jest" or "that's a jest from Mottley's book."

Miller (Maximilian Christopher), the Saxon giant; height, eight feet. His hand measured a foot; his second finger was nine inches long; his head unusually large. He wore a rich Hungarian jacket and a huge plumed cap. This giant was exhibited in London in the year 1733. He died aged 60; was born at Leipsic (1674-1734).

Miller of Mansfield (The), John Cockle, a miller and keeper of Sherwood Forest. Hearing the report of a gun, John Cockle went into the forest at night to find poachers, and came upon the king (Henry VIII.), who had been hunting, and had got separated from his courtiers. The miller collared him; but, being told he was a wayfarer, who had lost himself in the forest, he took him home with him for the night. Next day, the courtiers were brought to the same house, having been seized as poachers by the under-keepers. It was then discovered that the miller's guest was the king, who knighted the miller, and settled on him 1000 marks a year.—R. Dodsley, *The King and the Miller of Mansfield* (1737).

Miller of Trompington (The), Simon Simkin, an arrant thief. Two scholars undertook to see that a sack of corn was ground for "Solar Hill College" without being tampered with; so one stood at the hopper, and the other at the trough below. In the mean time, Simon Simkin let loose the scholars' horse; and while they went to catch it he purloined half a bushel of the flour, which was made into cakes, and substituted meal in its stead. But the young men had their revenge; they not only made off with the flour, meal, and cakes without payment, but left the miller well trounced also.—(Haucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Reeve's Tale," 1388)).

A trick something like that played off on the Miller of Trompington.—*Review of Eriksen*, etc.

Miller on the Dee. "There was a Jolly Miller once lived on the River Dee," is a song by Isaac Bickerstaff, introduced in *Love in a Village*, i. 1 (1763).

Mills (Miss), the bosom friend of Dora. Supposed to have been blighted in early life in some love affair, and hence she looks on the happiness of others with a calm, supercilious benignity, and talks of herself as being "in the desert of Sahara."—C. Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849).

Millwood (Sarah), the courtesan who enticed George Barnwell to rob his master and murder his uncle. Sarah Millwood spent all the money that George Barnwell obtained by these crimes, then turned him out of doors, and impeached against him. Both were hanged.—George Lillo, *George Barnwell* (1752).

David Ross (1722-1786) was once sent for to see a dying man, who said to him, "Mr. Ross, some forty years ago, like 'George Barnwell,' I wronged my master to supply the extravagance of a 'Millwood.' I took her to see your performance of 'George Barnwell,' which so shocked me that I vowed to break off the connection and return to the path of virtue. I kept my resolution, replaced the money I had stolen, and found a 'Maria' in my master's daughter. . . I have bequeathed you £1000. Would it were a larger sum! Farewell!"—Palham, *Chronicles of Crime*.

Milly, the wife of William Swidger. She is the good angel of the tale.—C. Dickens, *The Haunted Man* (1848).

Milo, an athlete of Crotona, noted for his amazing strength. He could carry on his shoulders a four-year-old heifer. When old, Milo attempted to tear in twain an oak tree, but the parts, closing on his hands, held him fast, till he was devoured by wolves.

Milo (The English), Thomas Topham of London (1710-1752).

Milton, introduced by sir Walter Scott in *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Milton of Germany, Frederick Gottlieb Klopstock, author of *The Messiah*, an epic poem (1724-1803).

A very German Milton indeed. Coleridge.

Milton's Monument, in Westminster Abbey, was by Rysbrack.

Milvey (The Rev. Frank), a "young man expensively educated and wretchedly paid, with quite a young wife and half a dozen young children. He was under the necessity of teaching . . . to eke out his scanty means, yet was generally expected to have more time to spare than the idlest person in the parish, and more money than the richest."

Mrs. Milvey (Margaretta), a pretty, bright little woman, emphatic and impulsive, but "something worn by anxiety. She had repressed many pretty tastes and bright fancies, and substituted instead schools, soup, flannel, coals, and all the week-day cares and Sunday coughs of a large population, young and old."—C. Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend* (1864).

Minagro'bis, admiral of the cats in the great sea-fight of the cats and rats. Minagro'bis won the victory by devouring the admiral of the rats, who had made three voyages round the world in very excellent ships, in which he was neither one of the officers nor one of the crew, but a kind of interloper.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("The White Cat," 1652).

Min'cing, lady's-maid to Millamant. She says *meum* for *ma'am*, fit for fought, *lo'ship* for ladyship, etc.—W. Congreve, *The Way of the World* (1700).

Mincing Lane (London), a corruption of Minicen Lane. So called from the Minicens or nuns of St. Helen, who had tenements in Bishopsgate Street.

Min'cius, a Venetian river which falls into the Po. Virgil was born at Andes, on the banks of this river.

Thou honoured flood,
Smooth-sliding Mincius, crowned with vocal reeds.
Milton, *Lyendas*, 85 (1638).

Minikin (*Lord*), married to a cousin of sir John Trotley, but, according to *bon ton*, he flirts with Miss Tittup; and Miss Tittup, who is engaged to colonel Tivy, flirts with a married man.

Lady Minikin, wife or lord Minikin. According to *bon ton*, she hates her husband, and flirts with colonel Tivy; and colonel Tivy, who is engaged to Miss Tittup, flirts with a married woman. It is *bon ton* to do so.—Garrick, *Bon Ton* (1760).

Minjekah'wun, Hiawatha's mittens, made of deer-skin. When Hiawatha had his mittens on, he could smite the hardest rocks asunder.

He [*Hiawatha*] had mittens, Minjekahwun,
Magic mittens made of deer-skin,
When upon his hands he wore them,
He could smite the rocks asunder.
Longfellow, *Hiawatha*, iv. (1855).

Minna and Brenda, two beautiful girls, the daughters of Magnus Troll the old peddler of Zetland. Minna was stately in form, with dark eyes and raven locks; credulous and vain, but not giddy; enthusiastic, talented, and warm-hearted. She loved captain Clement Cleveland; but Cleveland was killed in an encounter on the Spanish main. Brenda had golden hair, a bloom on her cheeks, a fairy form, and a serene, cheerful disposition. She was less the heroine than her sister, but more the loving and confiding woman. She married Mordaunt Mertoun (ch. iii.).—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III.).

Minneha'ha ("the laughing water"), daughter of the arrow-maker of Daco'tah, and wife of Hiawatha. She was called Minnehaha from the waterfall of that name between St. Anthony and Fort Snelling.

From the waterfall, he named her
Minnehaha, Laughing Water.
Longfellow, *Hiawatha*, iv. (1855).

Minnesingers, the Troubadours of Germany during the Hohenstaufen period (1188-1294). The word *Minnesingers* means "love-singers," and these minstrels were so called because their usual subject was love, either of woman or nature. The names of about three hundred are known, the most famous being Dietmar von Aist, Ulrich von Lichtenstein, Heinrich von Frauenlob, and above all Walther von der Vogelweide (1168-1230). Wolfram von Eschenbach, Gottfried von Strasburg, and Hartmann von der Aue are also classed among the Minnesingers, but their fame rests on metrical romance rather than on love songs.

Mino'na, a Gaelic bard, "the soft-blushing daughter of Torman."

Minona came forth in her beauty, with downcast look and tearful eye. Her hair flew slowly on the blast that rushed unrequited from the hill. The soul of the heroes was sad when she raised the tuneful voice.—Osman, *The Songs of Selma*.

Minor (*The*), a comedy by Samuel Foote (1760). Sir George Wealthy, "the minor," was the son of sir William Wealthy, a retired merchant. He was educated at a public school, sent to college, and finished his training in Paris. His father, hearing of his extravagant habits, pretended to be dead, and, assuming the guise of a German baron, employed several persons to dodge the lad, some to be winners in his gambling, some to lend money, some to cater to other follies, till he was apparently on the brink of ruin. His uncle, Mr. Richard Wealthy, a City merchant, wanted his daughter Lucy to marry a wealthy trader, and as she refused to do so, he turned her out of doors. This young lady was brought to sir George as a *fille de joie*, but she touched his heart by her manifest innocence, and he not only relieved her present necessities, but removed her to an asylum where her "innocent beauty would be guarded from temptation, and her deluded innocence would be rescued from infamy." The whole scheme now burst as a bubble. Sir George's father, proud of his son, told him he was his father, and that his losses were only fictitious; and the uncle melted into a better mood, gave his daughter to his nephew, and blessed the boy for rescuing his discarded child.

Minotti, governor of Corinth, then under the power of the dogs. In 1715, the city was stormed by the Turks; and during the siege one of the magazines in

the Turkish camp blew up, killing 600 men. Byron says it was Minotti himself who fired the train, and that he perished in the explosion.—Byron, *Sage of Corinth* (1816).

Minstrel (*The*), an unfinished poem, in Spenserian metre, by James Beattie. Its design was to trace the progress of a poetic genius, born in a rude age, from the first dawn of fancy to the fulness of poetic rapture. The first canto is descriptive of Edwin the minstrel; canto ii. is dull philosophy, and there, happily, the poem ends. It is a pity it did not end with the first canto (1773-4).

And yet poor Edwin was no vulgar boy
Deep thought oft seemed to fix his infant eye.
Dainties he had not nor gauds nor toys,
Says one short yep of rudest minstrel-ry,
Silent when sad reflections thro' the day,
And now his look was most demurely sad,
And now he laugh'd aloud yet none knew why
The neighbours at first and sigh'd, yet blessed the lad
Some deemed him wondrous wise, and some believed him mad.

Canto I 16

Minstrel (*Lay of the Last*). Ladye Margaret, "the flower of Teviot," was the daughter of lord Walter Scott, of Branksome Hall. She loved baron Henry of Cranstown; but between the two families a deadly feud existed. One day, the elfin page of lord Cranstown envied the heir of Branksome Hall (then a lad) into the woods, where he fell into the hands of the English, who marched with 3000 men to Branksome Hall, but being told that Douglas was coming to the rescue with 10,000 men, the two armies agreed to settle by single combat whether the lad should be given up to the mother or be made king Edward's page. The two champions were sir Richard Musgrave (*English*) and sir William Deloraine (*Scotch*). The Scotch champion slew sir Richard, and the boy was delivered to the mother. It now turned out that sir William Deloraine was lord Cranstown, who claimed and received the hand of ladye Margaret as his reward.—Sir W. Scott (1805).

Minstrel of the Border, sir W. Scott; also called "The Border Minstrel" (1771-1832).

My steps the Border Minstrel led.
Wordsworth, *Yarrow Revisited*.
Great Minstrel of the Border.
Wordsworth.

Minstrel of the English Stage (*The Last*), James Shirley, last of the Shakespeare school (1594-1666).

* * * Then followed the licentious French school, headed by John Dryden.

Minstrels (*Royal Domestic*).
Of William I., Berdic, called *Regis Joculator*.

Of Henry I., Galfrid and Royer or Raher.

Of Richard I., Blondel.

Miol'ner (3 *syl.*), Thor's hammer.

This is my hammer, Miol'ner the mighty;
Giants and sorcerers cannot withstand it.
Samund Sigfusson, *Edda* (1130).

Miquelets (*Les*), soldiers of the Pyrenees, sent to co-operate with the dragoons of the *Grand Monarque* against the Camisards of the Cevennes.

Mir'abel, the "wild goose," a travelled Monsieur, who loves women in a loose way, but abhors matrimony, and especially dislikes Oriana; but Oriana "chases" the "wild goose" with her woman's wiles, and catches him.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Wild-goose Chase* (1652).

Mirabel (*Old*). He adores his son, and wishes him to marry Oriana. As the young man shilly-shallies, the father enters into several schemes to entrap him into a declaration of love; but all his schemes are abortive.

Young Mirabel, the son, called "the inconstant." A handsome, dashing young rake, who loves Oriana, but does not wish to marry. Whenever Oriana seems lost to him, the ardour of his love revives; but immediately his path is made plain, he holds off. However, he ultimately marries her.—G. Farquhar, *The Inconstant* (1702).

Mirabel (*L'heard*), in love with Millamant. He liked her, "with all her faults; nay, liked her for her faults, . . . which were so natural that (in his opinion) they became her."—W. Congreve, *The Way of the World* (1700).

Not all that Drury Lane affords
Can paint the rakish "Charles" so well,
Or give such life to "Mirabel"
[As Montague Talbot, 1778-1831]

Crofton Croker.

Mirabella, "a maiden fair, clad in mourning weeds, upon a mangy jade, unmeetly set with a lewd fool called Diadain" (canto 6). Timias and Serena, after quitting the hermit's cell, met her. Though so sorely clad and mounted, the maiden was "a lady of great dignity and honour, but scornful and proud." Many a wretch did languish for her through a long life. Being summoned to Cupid's judgment hall, the sentence passed on

her was that she should "ride on a mangy jade, accompanied by a fool, till she had saved as many lovers as she had slain" (canto 7). Mirabella was also doomed to carry a leaky bottle which she was to fill with tears, and a torn wallet which she was to fill with repentance; but her tears and her repentance dropped out as fast as they were put in, and were trampled under foot by Scorn (canto 8).—Spenser, *Faëry Queen*, vi. 6-8 (1596).

* * "Mirabella" is supposed to be meant for Rosalind, who jilted Spenser, and who is called by the poet "a widow's daughter of the glen, and poor."

Mir'amont, brother of justice Brisac, and uncle of the two brothers Charles (the scholar) and Eustace (the courtier). Miramont is an ignorant, testy old man, but a great admirer of learning and scholars.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Elder Brother* (1637).

Miran'da, daughter of Prospero the exiled duke of Milan, and niece of Anthonio the usurping duke. She is brought up on a desert island, with Ariel the fairy spirit, and Caliban the monster, as her only companions. Ferdinand, son of the king of Naples, being shipwrecked on the island, falls in love with her, and marries her.—Shakespeare, *The Tempest* (1609).

Identifying herself with the shaple yet noble minded Miranda in the isle of wonder and enchantment.—Sir W. Scott.

Miranda, an heiress, the ward of sir Francis Gripe. As she must obtain his consent to her marriage before she could obtain possession of her fortune, she pretended to love him, although he was 64 years old; and the old fool believed it. When, therefore, Miranda asked his consent to marry, he readily gave it, thinking himself to be the man of her choice; but the sly little hussy laughed at her old guardian, and plighted her troth to sir George Airy, a man of 24.—Mrs. Centlivre, *The Busy Body* (1709).

Mir'ja, one of the six Wise Men of the East, led by the guiding star to Jesus. Mirja had five sons, who followed his holy life.—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, v. (1771).

Mirror (*Alasnam's*), a mirror which showed Alasnam if "a beautiful girl was also chaste and virtuous." The mirror was called "the touchstone of virtue."—*Arabian Nights* ("Prince Zeyn Alasnam").

Mirror (*Cambuscan's*), a mirror sent to Cambuscan' king of Tartary by the king of Araby and Ind. It showed those who consulted it if any adversity was about to befall them; if any individual they were interested in was friend or foe; and if a person returned love for love or not.—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Squire's Tale," 1388).

* * Sometimes called "Canac's Mirror," but incorrectly so.

Mirror (*Kelly's*), Dr. Dee's speculum-Kelly was the doctor's speculator or seer. The speculum resembled a "piece of polished cannell coal."

Kelly did all his feats upon
The devil's looking-glass, a stone.
S. Butler, *Hudibras* (1663-78).

Mirror (*Lao's*), a looking-glass which reflected the mind as well as the outward form.—Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, xlv. (1759).

Mirror (*Merlin's Magic*) or *Venus's* looking-glass, fabricated in South Wales, in the days of king Ryence. It would show to those that looked therein anything which pertained to them, anything that a friend or foe was doing. It was round like a sphere, and was given by Merlin to king Ryence.

That never foe his kingdom might invade
But he it knew at home before he heard
Tidings thereof.

Britomart, who was king Ryence's daughter and heiress, saw in the mirror her future husband, and also his name, which was sir Artegal.—Spenser, *Faëry Queen*, iii. 2 (1590).

Mirror (*Prester John's*), a mirror which possessed similar virtues to that made by Merlin. Prester John could see therein whatever was taking place in any part of his dominions.

* * Dr. Dee's speculum was also spherical, and possessed a similar reputed virtue.

Mirror (*Reynard's Wonderful*). This mirror existed only in the brain of Master Fox. He told the queen lion that whoever looked therein could see what was being done a mile off. The wood of the frame was part of the same block out of which Crampart's magic horse was made.—*Reynard the Fox*, xii. (1498).

Mirror (*Venus's*), generally called "Venus's looking-glass," the same as Merlin's magic mirror (q.v.).

Mirror (*Vulcan's*). Vulcan made a

mirror which showed those who looked into it the past, present, and future. Sir John Davies says that Cupid handed this mirror to Antin'ous when he was in the court of Ulysses, and Antinous gave it to Penel'opé, who beheld therein the court of queen Elizabeth and all its grandeur.

Vulcan, the king of fire, that mirror wrought . . .
As there did represent in lively show
Our glorious English court's divine image
As it should be in this our golden age.
Sir John Davies, *Orchestra* (1615).

Mirror of Human Salvation (*Speculum Humanae Salvationis*), a picture Bible, with the subjects of the pictures explained in rhymes.

Mirror of king Ryence, a mirror made by Merlin. It showed those who looked into it whatever they wished to see.—Spenser, *Faëry Queen*, iii. (1590).

Mirror of Knighthood, a romance of chivalry. It was one of the books in don Quixote's library, and the curé said to the barber:

"In this same *Mirror of Knighthood* we meet with Rinaldo de Montalban and his companions, with the twelve peers of France, and Turpin the historian. These gentlemen we will condemn only to perpetual exile, as they contain something of the famous Bayardo's invention, whence the Christian poet Ariosto borrowed the groundwork of his ingenious compositions; to whom I should pay little regard if he had not written in his own language (Italian!)."—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. i. 8 (1605).

Mirror of all Martial Men, Thomas earl of Salisbury (died 1428).

Mirrour for Magistraytes, begun by Thomas Sackville, and intended to be a poetical biography of remarkable Englishmen. Sackville wrote the "Induction," and furnished one of the sketches, that of Henry Stafford duke of Buckingham (the tool of Richard III.). Baldwyne, Ferrers, Churchyard, Phair, etc., added others. Subsequently, John Higgins, Richard Nichols, Thomas Blenerhasset, etc., supplied additional characters; but Sackville alone stands out pre-eminent in merit. In the "Induction," Sackville tells us he was conducted by Sorrowe into the infernal regions. At the porch sat Remorse and Dread, and within the porch were Revenge, Miserie, Care, and Slepe. Passing on, he beheld Old Age, Maladie, Famine, and Warre. Sorrowe then took him to Achéron, and ordered Charon to ferry them across. They passed the three-headed Cerberus and came to Pluto, where the poet saw

several ghosts, the last of all being the duke of Buckingham, whose "complaynt" finishes the part written by Thomas Sackville (1557). (See BUCKINGHAM.)

. Henry Stafford duke of Buckingham must not be mistaken for George Villiers duke of Buckingham 150 years later.

Mirza (*The Vision of*). Mirza, being at Grand Cairo on the fifth day of the moon, which he always kept holy, ascended a high hill, and, falling into a trance, beheld a vision of human life. First, he saw a prodigious tide of water rolling through a valley with a thick mist at each end—this was the river of time. Over the river were several bridges, some broken, and some containing three score and ten arches, over which men were passing. The arches represented the number of years the traveller lived before he tumbled into the river. Lastly, he saw the happy valley, but when he asked to see the secrets hidden under the dark clouds on the other side, the vision was ended, and he only beheld the valley of Bagdad, with its oxen, sheep, and camels grazing on its sides.—R. Steele, *Vision of Mirza* (*Spectator*, 159).

Misbegot (*Malcolm*), natural son of Sybil Knockwinnock, and an ancestor of sir Arthur Wardour.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Miser (*The*), a comedy by H. Fielding, a *réchauffé* of Molière's comedy *L'Avare*. Lovegold is "Harpagon," Frederick is "Cléante," Mariana is "Mariane," and Kamille is "La Flèche." Lovegold a man of 60, and his son Frederick, both wish to marry Mariana, and in order to divert the old miser from his foolish passion, Mariana pretends to be most extravagant. She orders a necklace and ear-rings of the value of £3000, a petticoat and gown from a fabric which is £12 a yard, and besets the house with duns. Lovegold gives £2000 to break off the bargain, and Frederick becomes the bridegroom of Mariana.

Misers.—See *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*, 579.

Misere're (*The*) sung on Good Fridays in Catholic churches, is the composition of Grégorio Allegri, who died in 1640.

Mishe-Mok'wa, the great bearskin

by Mudjekeewis.—Longfellow, *Hiawatha*, H. (1855).

Miske-Nah'ma, the great sturgeon, "king of fishes," subdued by Hiawatha. With this labour, the "great teacher" taught the Indians how to make oil for winter. When Hiawatha threw his line for the sturgeon, that king of fishes first persuaded a pike to swallow the bait and try to break the line, but Hiawatha threw it back into the water. Next, a sun-fish was persuaded to try the bait, with the same result. Then the sturgeon, in anger, swallowed Hiawatha and canoe also; but Hiawatha smote the heart of the sturgeon with his fist, and the king of fishes swam to the shore and died. Then the sea-gulls opened a rift in the dead body, out of which Hiawatha made his escape.

"I have slain the Miské-Nahmā,
Slain the king of fishes," said he.
Longfellow, *Hiawatha*, viii. (1855).

Misnar, sultan of India, transformed by Ulin into a toad. "He was disenchanted by the dervise Shemshel'nar, the most "pious worshipper of Alla amongst all the sons of Asia." By prudence and piety, Misnar and his vizier Hioram destroyed all the enchanters which filled India with rebellion, and having secured peace, married Hem'junah, daughter of Zebenezar sultan of Cassimir, to whom he had been betrothed when he was known only as the prince of Georgia.—Sir C. Morell [J. Ridley], *Tales of the Genii*, vi., vii. (1751).

Misog'onus, by Thomas Rychardes, the third English comedy (1560). It is written in rhyming quatrains, and not in couplets like *Ralph Roister Doister* and *Gammer Gurton's Needle*.

Misquote.

With just enough of learning to misquote.
Byron, *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (1806).

Miss in Her Teens, a farce by David Garrick (1758). Miss Biddy Bollair is in love with captain Loveit, who is known to her only by the name of Rhodophil; but she coquets with captain Flash and Mr. Fribble, while her aunt wants her to marry an elderly man by the name of Stephen Loveit, whom she detests. When the captain returns from the wars, she sets captain Flash and Mr. Fribble together by the ears; and while they stand fronting each other but afraid to fight, captain Loveit enters, recognizes Flash as a deserter, takes away his sword, and dismisses Fribble as beneath contempt.

Mississippi Bubble, the "South Sea scheme" of France, projected by John Law, a Scotchman. So called because the projector was to have the exclusive trade of Louisiana, on the banks of the Mississippi, on condition of his taking on himself the National Debt (incorporated 1717, failed 1720).

The debt was 208 millions sterling. Law made himself sole creditor of this debt, and was allowed to issue ten times the amount in paper money, and to open "the Royal Bank of France" empowered to issue this paper currency. So long as a 20-franc note was worth 20 francs, the scheme was a prodigious success, but immediately the paper money was at a discount, a run on the bank set in, and the whole scheme burst.

Mistletoe Bough (*The*). The song so called is by Thomas Haynes Bayley, who died 1839. The tale is this: Lord Lovel married a young lady, a baron's daughter, and on the wedding night the bride proposed that the guests should play "hide-and-seek." The bride hid in an old oak chest, and the lid, falling down, shut her in, for it went with a spring-lock. Lord Lovel sought her that night and sought her next day, and so on for a week, but nowhere could he find her. Some years after, the old oak chest was sold, which, on being opened, was found to contain the skeleton of the bride.

Rogers, in his *Italy*, gives the same story, and calls the lady "Ginevra" of Modena.

Collet, in his *Relics of Literature*, has a similar story.

Another is inserted in the *Causes Célèbres*.

Marwell Old Hall (near Winchester), once the residence of the Seymours, and afterwards of the Dacre family, has a similar tradition attached to it, and (according to the *Post-Office Directory*) "the very chest is now the property of the Rev. J. Haygarth, rector of Upham" (which joins Marwell).

Bramshall, Hampshire, has a similar tale and chest.

The great house at Malsanger, near Basingstoke, also in Hampshire, has a similar tradition connected with it.

Mi'ta, sister of Aude. She married sir Miron de Rennes, and became the mother of Mitaine. (See next art.)—*Croquemitaine*, xv.

Mitaine, daughter of Mite and Miton, and godchild of Charlemagne. She went in search of Fer Fortress, and found that it existed only in the imagination, for as she boldly advanced towards it, the castle gradually faded into thin air. Charlemagne made Mitaine, for this achievement, Roland's squire, and she fell with him in the memorable attack at Roncesvalles. (See previous art.)—*Croquis* *mit*, III.

Mite (*Sir Matthew*), a returned East Indian merchant dissolute dogmatic, ashamed of his former acquaintances, hating the aristocracy yet longing to be acknowledged by them. He squanders his wealth on toudie dresses, his liverly servants most gorgeously, and gives his chairmen the most costly exotics to wear in their coats. Sir Matthew is for ever astonishing weak minds with his talk about rupees, lugs, jaghires, and so on.—S. Foote, *The Nabob*.

Sir John Malcolm gives us a letter worthy of Sir Matthew Mite in which (1) he orders (2) he shirks the best and truest that can be got for love or money.—*Miscellany*.

Mithra or **Mithras**, a supreme divinity of the ancient Persians, confounded by the Greeks and Romans with the sun. He is the personification of Ormuzd, representing fecundity and perpetual renovation. Mithra is represented as a young man with a Phrygian cap, a tunic, a mantle on his left shoulder, and lunging a sword into the neck of a bull. Scaliger says the word means "greatest" or "supreme." Mithra is the middle of the triplian deity, the Mediator, Eternal Intellect, and Architect of the world.

Her towers where Mithra once his burned
To Moloch shrines—oh, shrine—were turned,
Where slaves, converted by the sun's ray,
Their men in apostate words lay;
And cursed the faith their sires loved.

Moore, *Lalla Rookh* (The Last Words) [1817]

Mithridate (3 syl.), a medicinal confection, invented by Damocritus, physician to Mithridates king of Pontus, and supposed to be an antidote to all poisons and contagion. It contained seventy-two ingredients. Any panacea is called a "mithridate."

Their kinsman garlic bring the poor man's mithridate.
Drayton, *Polyolbion* xx (1622)

Mithridate (3 syl.), a tragedy by Racine (1673). "Monime" (2 syl.), in this drama, was one of Mdlle. Rachel's great characters.

Mithridates (4 syl.), surnamed "the Great." Being conquered by the

Romans, he tried to poison himself, but poison had no effect on him, and he was slain by a Gaul. Mithridates was active, intrepid, indefatigable, and fruitful in resources; but he had to oppose such generals as Sulla, Lucullus, and Pompey. His ferocity was unbounded, his perfidy was even grand.

** Racine has written a French tragedy on the subject, called *Mithridate* (1673); and N. Lee brought out his *Mithridates* in English about the same time.

Mixit (*Dr*), the apothecary at the Black Bear Inn at Darlington.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

M. M. Sketch (*An*), a memorandum sketch.

"Stay just a minute," said Kelly who was making an M. M. sketch of the group—B. H. Buxton, *Journal of the Society* 1898

Mne'me (2 syl.), a well-spring of Baco'tri, which quickens the memory. The other well-spring in the same vicinity, called *Lethe*, has the opposite effect, causing blank forgetfulness.—Pliny.

Dante calls this river *Lethe*. It had the power of calling to the memory all the good acts done, all the graces bestowed, all the merits received, but no evil.—Dante, *Purgatory*, xxviii. (1308).

Mo'ath, a well-to-do Bedouin, father of Oncl'ra (3 syl.) the beloved of Thal'aba Oncl'ra, having married Thalaba, died on the bridal night, and Mo'ath arrived just in time to witness the mad grief of his son-in-law.—Southey, *Thalaba the Destroyer*, II, viii. (1797).

Moc'casins, an Indian buskin.

He laced his moc'casins [sic] in act to go
Campbell *Gertrude of Wyoming*, I 24 (1808)

Mochingo, an ignorant servant of the princess Ero'ta.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Laws of Candy* (1617).

Mock Doctor (*The*), a farce by H. Fielding (1733), epitomized from *Le Medecin Malgre Lui*, of Moliere (1666). Sir Jasper wants to make his daughter marry a Mr. Dapper; but she is in love with Leander, and pretends to be dumb. Sir Jasper hears of a dumb doctor, and sends his two flunkies to fetch him. They ask one Dorcas to direct them to him, and she points them to her husband Gregory, a faggot-maker; but tells them he is very eccentric, and must be well beaten, or he will deny being a physician. The faggot-maker is accordingly beaten

into compliance, and taken to the patient. He soon learns the facts of the case, and employs Leander as apothecary. Leander makes the lady speak, and completes his cure with "pills matrimoniac." Sir Jasper takes the joke in good part, and becomes reconciled to the alliance.

Mocking-Bird. "During the space of a minute, I have heard it imitate the woodlark, chaffinch, blackbird, thrush, and sparrow. . . . Their few natural notes resemble those of the nightingale, but their song is of greater compass and more varied."—Ashe, *Travels in America*, ii. 78.

Moolas, a famous Arabian robber, whose name is synonymous with "thief." (See *ALMANZOR*, the caliph, p. 24.)

Mode (*Sir William*), in Mrs. Centlivre's drama *The Beau's Duel* (1703).

Mode'love (*Sir Philip*), one of the four guardians of Anne Lovely the heiress. Sir Philip is an "old beau, that has May in his fancy and dress, but December in his face and his heels. He admires all new fashions . . . loves operas, balls, and masquerades" (act i. 1). Colonel Freeman personates a French fop, and obtains his consent to marry his ward, the heiress.—Mrs. Centlivre, *A Bold Stroke for a Wife* (1717).

Modely, a man of the world, gay, fashionable, and a libertine. He had "cores of 'lovers,'" but never loved till he saw the little rustic lass named Aura Freehold, a farmer's daughter, to whom he proposed matrimony.—John Philip Kemble, *The Furn-house*.

Modish (*Lady Betty*), really in love with lord Morelove, but treats him with assumed scorn or indifference, because her pride prefers "power to ease." Hence she coquets with lord Foppington (a married man), to mortify Morelove and arouse his jealousy. By the advice of sir Charles Easy, lord Morelove pays her out in her own coin, by flirting with lady Gravesairs, and assuming an air of indifference. Ultimately, lady Betty is reduced to common sense, and gives her heart and hand to lord Morelove.—Colley Cibber, *The Careless Husband* (1704).

Mrs. Oldfield excellently acted "lady Betty Modish" (says Walpole); and T. Davies says of Mrs. Pritchard (1711-1768): "She conceived accurately and acted pleasantly 'lady Townly,' 'lady Betty Modish,' and 'Maria' in *The Non-*

juror." Mrs. Blofield is called "lady Betty Modish" in *The Tatler*, No. x.

Modo, the fiend that urges to murder, and one of the five that possessed "poor Tom."—Shakespeare, *King Lear*, act iv. sc. 1 (1605).

Modred, son of Lot king of Norway and Anne own sister of king Arthur (pt. viii. 21; ix. 9). He is always called "the traitor." While king Arthur was absent, warring with the Romans, Modred was left regent, but usurped the crown, and married his aunt the queen (pt. x. 13). When Arthur heard thereof, he returned, and attacked the usurper, who fled to Winchester (pt. xi. 1). The king followed him, and Modred drew up his army at Cambula, in Cornwall, where another battle was fought. In this engagement Modred was slain, and Arthur also received his death-wound (pt. xi. 2). The queen, called Guanhuma'ra (but better known as Guen'ever), retired to a convent in the City of Legions, and entered the order of Julius the Martyr (pt. xi. 1).—Geoffrey, *British History* (1142).

* * This is so very different to the accounts given in Arthurian romance of Mordred, that it is better to give the two names as if they were different individuals.

Modred (*Sir*), nephew of king Arthur. He hated sir Lancelot, and sowed discord among the knights of the Round Table. Tennyson says that Modred "tampered with the lords of the White Horse," the brood that Hengist left. Geoffrey of Monmouth says, he made a league with Cheldric the Saxon leader in Germany, and promised to give him all that part of England which lies between the Humber and Scotland, together with all that Hengist and Horsa held in Kent, if he would aid him against king Arthur. Accordingly, Cheldric came over with 800 ships, filled "with pagan soldiers" (*British History*, xi. 1).

When the king was in Brittany, whither he had gone to chastise sir Lancelot for adultery with the queen, he left sir Modred regent, and sir Modred raised a revolt. The king returned, drew up his army against the traitor, and in this "great battle of the West" Modred was slain, and Arthur received his death-wound.—Tennyson, *Idylls of the King* ("Guinevere," 1858).

* * This version is in accordance neither with Geoffrey of Monmouth (see

previous art.), nor with Arthurian romance (see MORDRED), and is, therefore, given separately.

Modu, the prince of all devils that take possession of a human being

Moko was the chief devil that had possession of Sarah Williams, but . . . Richard Maury was molested by a still more considerable fiend called Modu. . . . the prince of all other devils.—Harnett, *Declaration of Popish Impostures*, 208

Modus, cousin of Helen; a "musty library, who loved Greek and Latin;" but cousin Helen loved the bookworm, and taught him how to love far better than Ovid could with his *Art of Love*. Having so good a teacher, Modus became an apt scholar, and eloped with cousin Helen.—S. Knowles, *The Hunchback* (1831).

Mœchus, Adultery personified; one of the four sons of Caro (*fleshly lust*). His brothers were Pornei'us (fornication), Acath'arus, and Asel'gès (*lasciviousness*). In the battle of Mansoul, Mœchus is slain by Agnei'a (*wisely chastity*), the spouse of Encra'tès (*temperance*) and sister of Parthen'ia (*maidenly chastity*). (Greek, *moichos*, "an adulterer.")—Phineas Fletcher, *The Purple Island*, xi. (1633).

Mœli'ades (4 syl.). Under this name William Drummond signalized Henry prince of Wales, eldest son of James I., in the monody entitled *Tears on the Death of Mœliades*. The word is an anagram of *Mis a Deo*. The prince, in his masquerades and martial sports, used to call himself "Mœliades of the Isles."

Mœliades, bright day-star of the West.
W. Drummond, *Tears on the Death of Mœliades* (1612).

The burden of the monody is:

Mœliades sweet courtly nymphs deplore,
From Thulé to Hydaspe's pearly shore.

Moffat (*Mabel*), domestic of Edward Redgauntlet.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Moha'di (*Mahammed*), the twelfth imam, whom the Orientals believe is not dead, but is destined to return and combat Antichrist before the consummation of all things.

* * Prince Arthur, Merlin, Charlemagne, Barbarossa, dom Sebastian, Charles V., Elijah Mansur, Desmond of Kilmallock, etc., are traditionally not dead, but only sleeping till the fulness of time, when each will awake and effect most wondrous restorations.

Mohair (*The Mon of*), the citizens of France.

The name of mohair, as the citizens were called.—*Scott's Tales*, viii.

Moha'reb, one of the evil spirits of Dom-Daniel, a cave "under the roots of the ocean." It was given out that these spirits would be extirpated by one of the family of Hodei'rah (8 syl.), so they leagued against the whole race. First, Okba was sent against the obnoxious race, and succeeded in killing eight of them, Thal'aba alone having escaped alive. Next, Abdaldar was sent against Thalaba, but was killed by a simoom. Then Loba'ba was sent to cut him off, but perished in a whirlwind. Lastly, Mohareb undertook to destroy him. He assumed the guise of a warrior, and succeeded in alluring the youth to the very "mouth of hell;" but Thalaba, being alive to the deceit, flung Mohareb into the abyss.—Southey, *Thalaba the Destroyer*, v. (1797).

Mohicans, Uncas the Indian chief, son of Chingachook, and called "Deer-foot."—F. Cooper, *The Last of the Mohicans* (a novel, 1826).

The word ought to be pronounced *Mo-heh'-kanz*, but is usually called *Mo'-he'-kanz*.

Mohocks, a class of ruffians who at one time infested the streets of London. So called from the Indian Mohocks. At the Restoration, the street bullies were called Muns and Tityre Tus; they were next called Hectors and Scourers; later still, Nickers and Hawcubites; and lastly, Mohocks or Mohawks.

Now is the time that rakes their revels keep,
Kindlers of riot, enemies of sleep.
His scattered pence the dying Nicker flings,
And with the copper shower the casket rings;
Who has not heard the Scourer's midnight fame?
Who has not trampled at the Mohock's name?
Gay, *Trivia*, iii. 321, etc. (1715).

Mohun (*Lord*), the person who joined captain Hill in a dastardly attack on the actor Mountford on his way to Mrs. Bracegirdle's house, in Howard Street. Captain Hill was jealous of Mountford, and induced lord Mohun to join him in this "valiant exploit." Mountford died next day, captain Hill fled from the country, and Mohun was tried but acquitted.

The general features of this cowardly attack are very like that of the count Koningsmark on Thomas Thynne of Lingleate Hill. Count Koningsmark was in love with Elizabeth Percy (widow of the earl of Ogle), who was contracted to Mr. Thynne; but before the wedding day arrived, the count, with some hired ruffians, assassinated his rival in his

carriage as it was passing down Pall Mall.

* * Elizabeth Percy, within three months of the murder, married the duke of Somerset.

Moidart (*John of*), captain of the clan Ronald, and a chief in the army of Montrose.—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.).

Moi'na (2 syl.), daughter of Reutha'mir the principal man of Balclu'tha, a town on the Clyde, belonging to the Britons. Moira married Clessamor (the maternal uncle of Fingal), and died in childbirth of her son Carthon, during the absence of her husband.—Ossian, *Carthon*.

Mokanna, the name given to Hakem ben Haschem, from a silver gauze veil worn by him "to dim the lustre of his face," or rather to hide its extreme ugliness. The history of this impostor is given by D'Herbelot, *Bibliothèque Orientale* (1697).

* * Mokanna forms the first story of *Laila Rookh* ("The Veiled Prophet of Khorassan"), by Thomas Moore (1817).

Mokattam (*Mount*), near Cairo (Egypt), noted for the massacre of the caliph Hakem Hamr-illah, who was given out to be incarnate deity and the last prophet who communicated between God and man (eleventh century). Here, also, fell in the same massacre his chief prophet, and many of his followers. In consequence of this persecution, Durzi, one of the "prophet's" chief apostles, led the survivors into Syria, where they settled between the Libanus and Anti-Libanus, and took the name of Durzis corrupted into Druses.

As the Khalif vanished erst,
In what seemed death to un instructed eyes,
On red Mokattam's verge.

Robert Browning, *The Return of the Druses*, l.

Molay (*Jacques*), grand-master of the Knights Templars, as he was led to the stake, summoned the pope (Clement V.) within forty days, and the king (Philippe IV.) within forty weeks, to appear before the throne of God to answer for his death. They both died within the stated periods. (See SUMMONS to DEATH.)

Molière (*The Italian*), Charlo Goldoni (1707-1798).

Molière (*The Spanish*), Leandro Fernandez Moratin (1760-1828).

Moll Outpurse, Mary Frith, who

once attacked general Fairfax on Hounslow Heath.

Moll Flanders, a woman of great beauty, born in the Old Bailey. She was twelve years a courtesan, five years a wife, twelve years a thief, eight years a convict in Virginia; but ultimately grew rich, and died a penitent in the reign of Charles II.

* * Daniel Defoe wrote her life and adventures, which he called *The Fortunes of Moll Flanders* (1722).

Molly, Jagger's housekeeper. A mysterious, scared-looking woman, with a deep scar across one of her wrists. Her antecedents were full of mystery, and Pip suspected her of being Estella's mother.—C. Dickens, *Great Expectations* (1860).

Molly Maggs, a pert young housemaid, in love with Robin. She hates Polyglot the tutor of "Master Charles," but is very fond of Charles. Molly tries to get "the tuterer Polypot" into a scrape, but finds, to her consternation, that Master Charles is in reality the party to be blamed.—J. Poole, *The Scapgoat*.

Molly Maguires, stout, active young men dressed up in women's clothes, with faces blackened, or otherwise disguised. This secret society was organized in 1843, to terrify the officials employed by Irish landlords to distress for rent, either by grippers (*bunbailiffs*), process-servers, keepers, or drivers (*persons who impound cattle till the rent is paid*).—W. S. Trench, *Realities of Irish Life*, 82.

Molly Mog, an innkeeper's daughter at Oakingham, Berks. Molly Mog was the toast of all the gay sparks in the former half of the eighteenth century; but died a spinster at the age of 67 (1699-1766).

* * Gay has a ballad on this *Fair Maid of the Inn*. Mr. Standen of Arborfield, the "enamoured swain," died in 1730. Molly's sister was quite as beautiful as "the fair maid" herself. A portrait of Gay still hangs in Oakingham inn.

Molmutius. (See MULMUTUS.)

Mo'loch (*ch = k*), the third in rank of the Satanic hierarchy, Satan being first, and Beelzebub second. The word means "king." The rabbins say the idol was of brass, with the head of a calf.

He loved Clara Douglas, a poor dependent of lady Franklin, proposed to her, but was not accepted, "because both were too poor to keep house." A large fortune being left to the poor scholar, he proposed to Georgina, the daughter of sir John Vesey; but Georgina loved sir Frederick Blount, and married him. Evelyn, who loved Clara, pretended to have lost his fortune, and, being satisfied that she really loved him, proposed a second time, and was accepted.

Moneytrap, husband of Araminta, but with a *tendre* for Clarissa the wife of his friend Gripe.—Sir John Vanbrugh, *The Confederacy* (1695).

None who ever saw Parsons (1736-1795) . . . can forget his effective mode of exclaiming, while representing the character of the amorous old "Moneytrap," "Oh! how long will it be, Flippanta?"—C. Dibdin.

Moniflathers (Jfiss), mistress of a boarding and day establishment, to whom Mrs. Jarley sent little Nell, to ask her to patronize the wax-work collection. Miss Moniflathers received the child with frigid virtue, and said to her, "Don't you think you must be very wicked to be a wax-work child? Don't you know it is very naughty to be a wax child when you might have the proud consciousness of assisting, to the extent of your infant powers, the noble manufactures of your country?" One of the teachers here chimed in with "How doth the little—;" but Miss Moniflathers remarked, with an indignant frown, that "the little busy bee" applied only to genteel children, and the "works of labour and of skill" to painting and embroidery, not to vulgar children and wax-work shows.—Charles Dickens, *The Old Curiosity Shop*, xxxi. (1840).

Monford, the lover of Charlotte Whimsey. He plans various devices to hoodwink her old father, in order to elope with the daughter.—James Cobb, *The First Floor* (1756-1818).

Monime (2 syl.), in Racine's tragedy of *Mithridate*. This was one of Mdle. Rachel's great characters, first performed by her in 1886.

Monim'ia, "the orphan," sister of Chamont and ward of lord Acasto. Monimia was in love with Acasto's son Castalio, and privately married him. Polydore (the brother of Castalio) also loved her, but his love was dishonourable love. By treachery, Polydore obtained admission to Monimia's chamber, and passed the bridal night with her, Monimia

supposing him to be her husband; but when next day she discovered the deceit, she poisoned herself; and Polydore, being apprised that Monimia was his brother's wife, provoked a quarrel with him, ran on his brother's sword, and died.—Otway, *The Orphan* (1680).

More tears have been shed for the sorrows of "Belvidera" and "Monimia," than for those of "Juliet" and "Desdemona."—Sir W. Scott, *The Drama*.

Monim'ia, in Smollett's novel of *Count Fathom* (1754).

Moniplies (*Richie*), the honest, self-willed Scotch servant of lord Nigel Olifaunt of Glenvarloch.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Monk (*General*), introduced by sir Walter Scott in *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Monk (*The Bird Singing to a*). The monk is Felix, who listened to a bird for a hundred years, and thought the time only an hour.—Longfellow, *The Golden Legend*, ii. (1851).

Monk (*The*), a novel, by Matthew G. Lewis (1791).

Monk Lewis, Matthew Gregory Lewis; so called from his novel (1773-1818).

Monk of Bury, John Lydgate, poet, who wrote the *Suger of Troy*, the *Story of Thebes*, and the *Fall of Princes* (1375-1160).

Nothynge I am experte in poetry.
As the monke of Bury, flour of eloquence.
Stephen Hawes, *The Pastime of Pleasure* (1515).

Monk of Westminster, Richard of Cirencester, the chronicler (fourteenth century).

This chronicle, *On the Ancient State of Britain*, was first brought to light in 1747, by Dr. Charles Julius Bertram, professor of English at Copenhagen; but the original being no better known than that of Thomas Rowley's poems, published by Chatterton, grave suspicions exist that Dr. Bertram was himself the author of the chronicle.

Monks (*The Father of*), Ethelwold of Winchester (*-984).

Monks, alias Edward Leeford, a violent man, subject to fits. Edward Leeford, though half-brother to Oliver Twist, was in collusion with Bill Sikes to ruin him. Failing in this, he retired to America, and died in jail.—C. Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837).

Monkbarnes (*Laird of*), Mr. Jonathan

Oldbuck, the antiquary.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Mon'ker and Nakir [*Na.keer'*], the two examiners of the dead, who put questions to departed spirits respecting their belief in God and Mahomet, and award their state in after-life according to their answers.—*Al Korân*.

"Do you not see those specters that are stirring the burning coals? Are they Monkir and Nakir come to throw us into them?"—W. Beckford, *Vathek* (1786).

Monmouth, the surname of Henry V. of England, who was born in that town (1388, 1413–1422).

* * Mon-mouth is the *mouth of the Monnow*.

Monmouth (*The duke of*), commander-in-chief of the royal army.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

* * The duke of Monmouth was nicknamed "The Little Duke," because he was diminutive in size. Having no name of his own, he took that of his wife, "Scott," countess of Buccleuch. Pepys says: "It is reported that the king will be tempted to set the crown on the Little Duke" (*Daily*, seventeenth century).

Monmouth Caps. "The best caps" (says Fuller, in his *Worthies of Wales*, 50) "were formerly made at Monmouth, where the *Cappen's Chapel* doth still remain."

The soldiers that the Monmouth wear,
On castle top their ensigns rear
Heed, *The Caps* (1661).

Monmouth Street (London), called after the duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II., executed for rebellion in 1685. It is now called Dudley Street.

Mon'nema, wife of Quia'ra, the only persons of the whole of the Guirani race who escaped the small-pox plague which ravaged that part of Paraguay. They left the fatal spot, and settled in the Mondai woods. Here they had one son Yerüti, and one daughter Mooma, but Quia'ra was killed by a jaguar before the latter was born. Mon'nema left the Mondai woods, and went to live at St. Joachin, in Paraguay, but soon died from the effects of a house and city life.—Southey, *A Tale of Paraguay* (1814).

Monomot'apa, an empire of South Africa, joining Mozambique.

Ah, sir, you never saw the Gang's;
There dwell the nation of Quidnunkis
(So Monomotapa calls monkeys).
Gay, *The Quiddnunkis*.

Mononia, Munster, in Ireland.

Mononia, when nature embellished the tint
Of thy fields and thy mountains so fair,
Did she ever intend that a tyrant should print
The footprint of slavery there?
T. Moore, *Irish Melodies*, l. ("War Song," 1824).

Monsieur, Philippe duc d'Orléans, brother of Louis XIV. (1674–1723).

* * Other gentlemen were Mons. A or Mons. B, but the regent was Mons. without any adjunct.

Similarly, the daughter of the duc de Chartres (the regent's grandson) was Mademoiselle.

Monsieur le Coadjuteur, Paul de Condi, afterwards cardinal de Retz (1614–1679).

Monsieur le duc, Louis Henri de Bourbon, eldest son of the princes de Condé (1692–1740).

Monsieur Thomas, a drama by Beaumont and Fletcher (1619).

Monsieur Tonson, a farce by Moncrieff. Jack Ardourly falls in love with Adolphine de Courcy in the street, and gets Tom King to assist in ferreting her out. Tom King discovers that his sweetening lives in the house of a French refugee, a barber, named Mon. Morbleu; but not knowing the name of the young lady, he inquires for Mr. Thompson, hoping to pick up information. Mon. Morbleu says no Mon. Tonson lives in the house, but only Mde. Bellegarde and Mlle. Adolphine de Courcy. The old Frenchman is driven almost crazy by different persons inquiring for Mon. Tonson; but ultimately Jack Ardourly marries Adolphine, whose mother is Mrs. Thompson after all.

Taylor wrote a drama of the same title in 1767.

Monster (*The*), Renwick Williams, a wretch who used to prowl about London by night, armed with a double-edged knife, with which he mutilated women. He was condemned July 8, 1790.

Mont Dieu, a solitary mound close to Dumfermline, owes its origin, according to story, to some unfortunate monks who, by way of penance, carried the sand in baskets from the sea-shore at Inverness.

At Linton is a fine conical hill attributed to two sisters, nuns, who were compelled to pass the whole of the sand through a sieve, by way of penance, to obtain pardon for some crime committed by their brother.

Mont Rognon (*Baron of*), a giant

of enormous strength and insatiable appetite. He was bandy-legged, had an elastic stomach, and four rows of teeth. He was a paladin of Charlemagne, and one of the four sent in search of Croquemitaine and Fear Fortress.—*Croquemitaine*.

Mont St. Jean, or **WATERLOO**. So-and-so was my *Mont St. Jean*, means it was my *coup de grace*, my final blow, the end of the end.

Juan was my Moscow [turning-point], and Fallero [his father]
My *Leipale* [downfall], and my *Mont St. Jean* seems Cain.

Byron, *Don Juan*, xl. 56 (1824).

Mont St. Michel, in Normandy. Here nine druidesses used to sell arrows to sailors to charm away storms. The arrows had to be discharged by a young man 25 years of age.

The Laplanders drove a profitable trade by selling winds to sailors. Even so late as 1814, Bessie Millie, of Pomöna (Orkney Islands), helped to eke out a livelihood by selling winds for sixpence.

Eric king of Sweden could make the winds blow from any quarter he liked by a turn of his cap. Hence he was nicknamed "Windy Cap."

Mont Trésor, in France; so called by Gontran "the Good," king of Burgundy (sixteenth century). One day, weary with the chase, Gontran laid himself down near a small river, and fell asleep. The squire who watched his master, saw a little animal come from the king's mouth, and walk to the stream, over which the squire laid his sword, and the animal, running across, entered a hole in the mountain. When Gontran was told of this incident, he said he had dreamt that he crossed a bridge of steel, and, having entered a cave at the foot of a mountain, entered a palace of gold. Gontran employed men to undermine the hill, and found there vast treasures, which he employed in works of charity and religion. In order to commemorate this event, he called the hill *Mont Trésor*.—Claud Paradin, *Symbola Heroica*.

* * This story has been ascribed to numerous persons.

Mon'tague (3 syl.), head of a noble house in Verona, at feudal enmity with the house of Capulet. Romeo belonged to the former, and Juliet to the latter house.

Lady Montague, wife of lord Montague, and mother of Romeo.—Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet* (1598).

Montalban.

Don Kyrie Elyson de Montalban, a hero of romance, in the *History of Triste the White*.

Thomas de Montalban, brother of don Kyrie Elyson, in the same romance of chivalry.

Rinaldo de Montalban, a hero of romance, in the *Mirror of Knighthood*, from which work both Bojardo and Ariosto have largely borrowed.

Mont'alban, now called Montauban (a contraction of *Mons Alba'nus*), in France, in the department of Tarn-et-Garonne.

Jousted in Apramont or Mon'talban.

Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 833 (1605).

Mont'alban (*The count*), in love with Volantè (3 syl.) daughter of Balthazar. In order to sound her, the count disguised himself as a father confessor; but Volantè detected the trick instantly, and said to him, "Come, come, count, pull off your lion's hide, and confess yourself an ass." However, as Volantè really loved him, all came right at last.—J. Tobin, *The Honeymoon* (1804).

Montanto (*Signor*), a master of fence and a great braggart.—Ben Jonson, *Every Man in His Humour* (1598).

Montargis (*The Dog of*), named Dragon. It belonged to captain Aubri de Montdidier, and is especially noted for his fight with the chevalier Richard Macaire. The dog was called Montargis, because the encounter was depicted over the chimney of the great hall in the castle of Montargis. It was in the forest of Bondi, close by this castle, that Aubri was assassinated.

Montenay (*Sir Philip de*), an old English knight.—Sir W. Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I.).

Montenegro. The natives say: "When God was distributing stones over the earth, the bag that held them burst over Montenegro," which accounts for the stoniness of the land.

Montesinos, a legendary hero, who received some affront at the French court, and retired to La Mancha, in Spain. Here he lived in a cavern, some sixty feet deep, called "The Cavern of Montesinos." Don Quixote descended part of the way down this cavern, and fell into a trance, in which he saw Montesinos himself, Durandarte and Belerma under the spell of Merlin, Dulcin'ea del Toboso enchanted into a country wench,

and other visions, which he more than half believed to be realities.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. ii. 5, 6 (1615).

* * This Durandarté was the cousin of Montesinos, and Belerma the lady he served for seven years. When he fell at Roncesvall's, he prayed his cousin to carry his heart to Belerma.

Montespan (*The marquis de*), a conceited court fop, silly and heartless. When Louis XIV. took Mde. de Montespan for his concubine, he banished the marquis, saying:

Your strange and countrivous follies—
The scenes you make—your loud domestic broils—
Bring scandal on our court. Decorum needs
Your banishment. . . . Go!
And for your wretched household, which entails
A double cost our treasure shall accord you
A hundred thousand crowns.

Act iv. 1

The foolish old marquis says, in his self-conceit:

A hundred thousand crowns for being civil
To one another? Well now, that's a thing
That happens but to marquises. It is
My value in the state. The king esteems
My comfort of such consequence to France
He pays me down a hundred thousand crowns,
Rather than let my wife disturb my tranquillity.

Act v. 2.

Madame de Montespan, wife of the marquis. She supplanted La Vallière in the base love of Louis XIV. La Vallière loved the man, Montespan the king. She had wit to warm but not to burn, energy which passed for feeling, a head to check her heart, and not too much principle for a French court. Mde. de Montespan was the protégée of the duke de Lauzun, who used her as a stepping-stone to wealth; but when in favour, she kicked down the ladder by which she had climbed to power. However, Lauzun had his revenge; and when La Vallière took the veil, Mde. de Montespan was banished from the court.—Lord E. L. B. Lytton, *The Duchess de la Vallière* (1836).

Montfaucon (*The lady Calista of*), attendant of queen Berengaria.—Sir W. Scott, *The Tulinian* (time, Richard I.).

Mont-Fitchet (*Sir Conrad*), a preceptor of the Knights Templars.—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Montfort (*De*), the hero and title of a tragedy, intended to depict the passion of hate, by Joanna Bailie (1798). The object of De Montfort's hatred is Rezenvelt, and his passion drives him on to murder.

* * De Montfort was probably the

suggestive inspiration of Byron's *Manfred* (1817).

Montgomery (*Mr.*), lord Godolphin, lord high treasurer of England in the reign of queen Anne. The queen called herself "Mrs. Morley," and Sarah Jennings duchess of Marlborough was "Mrs. Freeman."

Monthermer (*Guy*), a nobleman, and the pursuivant of king Henry II.—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

Months (*Symbols of the*), frequently carried on church portals, misericords (as at Worcester), ceilings (as at Salisbury), etc.

1. *Pocula Janus amat.*
 2. *Et felix alio clamat.*
 3. *Martius in fodit.*
 4. *Aprilis florida nitit.*
 5. *Ros et flos nemorum Maio sunt fomes amorum.*
 6. *Pat Junius, frena.*
 7. *Julio resecatur arena.*
 8. *Augusti et apicis.*
 9. *September conterit usus.*
 10. *Scimusque October.*
 11. *Spoli et virginitas November.*
 12. *Quent habet cibum porcum maculando December.*
- Utrecht Miscel* (1516), and the
Inventory of St. Albans

Montjoie, chief herald of France.—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

Montorio, the hero of a novel, who persuades his "brother's sons" to murder their father by working on their fears, and urging on them the doctrines of fatalism. When the deed was committed, Montorio discovered that the young murderers were not his nephews, but his own sons.—Rev. C. R. Maturin, *Fatal Revenge* (1807).

Montreal d'Albano, called "Fra Moriale," knight of St. John of Jerusalem, and captain of the Grand Company in the fourteenth century, when sentenced to death by Rienzi, summoned his judge to follow him within the month. Rienzi was killed by the fickle mob within the stated period. (See SUMMONS TO DEATH.)

Montreville (*Mde. Adela*), or the Begum Mootee Mahul, called "the queen of Sheba."—Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II.).

Montrose (*The duke of*), commander-in-chief of the king's army.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy*, xxxii. (time, George I.).

Montrose (*The marquis of*).—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Montrose (*James Graham, earl of*), the king's lieutenant in Scotland. His ap-

appears first disguised as Anderson, servant of the earl of Menteith.—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.).

Montserrat (*Conrade marquis of*), a crusader.—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.).

Moody (*John*), the guardian of Peggy Thrift an heiress, whom he brings up in the country, wholly without society. John Moody is morose, suspicious, and unsocial. When 50 years of age, and Peggy 19, he wants to marry her, but is outwitted by "the country girl," who prefers Belville, a young man of more suitable age.

Althea Moody, sister of John. She jilts Sparkish a conceited fop, and marries Harcourt.—*The Country Girl* (Garwick, altered from Wycherly).

Mooma, younger sister of Yeruti. Their father and mother were the only persons of the whole Guarani race who escaped a small-pox plague which ravished that part of Paraguay. They left the fatal spot and lived in the Mondai woods, where both their children were born. Before the birth of Mooma, her father was eaten by a jaguar, and the three survivors lived in the woods alone. When grown to a youthful age, a Jesuit priest persuaded them to come and live at St. Joachin (3 syl.); so they left the wild woods for a city life. Here the mother soon flagged and died. Mooma lost her spirits, was haunted with thick-coming fancies of good and bad angels, and died. Yeruti begged to be baptized, received the rite, cried, "Ye are come for me! I am ready;" and died also.—Southey, *A Tale of Paraguay* (1814).

Moon (*The*) increases with horns towards the east, but wanes with horns towards the west.

The Moon. Danté makes the moon the first planetary heaven, "the tardiest sphere of all the ten," and assigned to those whose vows "were in some part neglected and made void" (canto iii.).

It seemed to me as if a cloud had covered us,
Translucent, solid, firm, and polished bright
Like adamant which the sun's beam had anit.
Within itself the ever-during pearl [the moon]
Received us, as the wave a ray of light
Receives, and rests unbroken

—Danté, *Paradise*, II. (1311).

Moon (*Blue*) "Once in a blue moon," very occasionally, once in a while. Similar to "Greek kalends."

"Does he often come of an evening?" asks Jennie.
"Oh, not once in a blue moon, and then always with a friend."—B. H. Burton, *Jennie of the Prince's*, II. 140.

Moon (*Man in the*), said to be Cain, with a bundle of thorns.

Now doth Cain with fork of thorns confine
On either hemisphere, touching the wave
Beneath the towers of Seville. Yesternight
The moon was round.

Danté, *Hell*, xx. (1300).

Moon (*Spots in the*). Danté makes Beatrice say that these spots are not due to diversity of density or rarity, for, if so, in eclipses of the sun, the sun would be seen through the rare portions of the moon more or less distinctly. She says the spots are wholly due to the different essences of the "planet," which reflect in different ways the effluence of the heaven, "which peace divine inhabits."

From hence proceeds that which from light to light
Seems different, and not from dense to rare.

Danté, *Paradise*, II. (1311).

Milton makes Raphael tell Adam that the spots on the moon are due to clouds and vapours "not yet into the moon's substance turned," that is, undigested aliment.

For know whatever was created, needs
To be sustained and fed. Of elements,
The grosser feeds the purer,—earth the sea—
Earth and the sea feed air—the air those fires
Ethereal—and as lowest, first the moon;
Whence, in her visage round, those spots,—unpurged
Vapours not yet into her substance turned.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, v. 415, etc.; see also
viii. 145, etc. (1665).

Moon (*Minions of the*), thieves or highwaymen. (See **MOON'S MEN**.)

Moon and Mahomet. Mahomet made the moon perform seven circuits round Caaba or the holy shrine of Mecca, then enter the right sleeve of his mantle and go out at the left. At its exit, it split into two pieces, which re-united in the centre of the firmament. This miracle was performed for the conversion of Hahab the Wise.

Moon-Calf, an inanimate, shapeless human mass, said by Pliny to be engendered of woman only.—*Nat. Hist.*, x. 64.

Moon Depository. Astolpho found the moon to be the great depository of misspent time, wasted wealth, broken vows, unanswered prayers, fruitless tears, abortive attempts, unfulfilled desires and intentions, etc. Bribes, he tells us, were hung on gold and silver hooks; princes' favours were kept in bellows; wasted talent was stored away in urns; but every article was duly labelled.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso*, xviii. (1516).

Moon-Drop (in Latin *virus lunare*), a vaporous drop supposed to be shed by

the moon on certain herbs and other objects, when powerfully influenced by incantations. Lucan says, Erichth used it: *Virus large lunare ministrat.*

Receats Upon the corner of the moon
There hangs a vaporous drop profound;
I'll catch it ere it come to ground.
Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, act iii. sc. 5 (1606).

Moon of Bright Nights, a synonym for *April*; the moon of leaves, a synonym for *May*; the moon of strawberries is *June*; the moon of falling leaves is *September*; and the moon of snow-shoes is the synonym for *November*.—Longfellow, *Hawatha* (1855).

Moon's Men, thieves or highway-men, who ply their vocation by night.

The fortune of us that are but moon-men doth ebb and flow like the sea.—Shakespeare, *1 Henry IV.* act i. sc. 2 (1597).

Moonshine (*Saunders*), a smuggler.—Sir W. Scott, *Brides of Lanmermoor* (time, William III.).

Moore (*Mr. John*), of the Pestle and Mortar, Abchurch Lane, immortalized by his "worm-powder," and called the "Worm Doctor."

O learned friend of Abchurch Lane,
Who set at our entrails free!
Vain is thy art, thy powder vain,
Since worm shall eat e'en thee.
Pope, *To Mr. John Moore* (1738).

Moorfields. Here stood Bethlehem Hospital or Bedlam at one time.

Subtle, Remember the signed madness I have taught thee. . . .

Trickery. Fear not, he shall think me fresh shipped from the regions of Moorfields.—Ben Jonson, *The Alchemist*, i. 1 (1610).

Moors. The Moors of Aragon are called Tangarins; those of Granada are Mudajares; and those of Fez are called Elches. They are the best soldiers of the Spanish dominions. In the Middle Ages all Mohammedans were called *Moors*; and hence Camoens, in the *Lusiad*, viii., calls the Indians so.

Mopes (*Mr.*), the hermit who lived on Tom Tiddler's Ground. He was dirty, vain, and nasty, "like all hermits," but had landed property, and was said to be rich and learned. He dressed in a blanket and skewer, and, by steeping himself in soot and grease, soon acquired immense fatness. Rumour said he murdered his beautiful young wife, and abandoned his beautiful young wife, and abandoned the world. Be this as it may, he certainly lived a nasty life. Mr. Traveller tried to bring him back into society, but a tinker said to him, "Take my word for it, when iron is thoroughly rotten, you can't ever botch it." "Do what you may."

—C. Dickens, *A Christmas Number* (1861).

Mopsus, a shepherd, who, with Menalcas, celebrates the funeral eulogy of Daphnis.—Virgil, *Eclogues*, v.

Mora, a hill in Ulster, on the borders of a heath called Mori-lena.—Ossian, *Temora*.

* * * Near Upas'la is what is called "The Mora Stone," where the Swedes used of old to elect their kings.

Mora, the betrothed of Oscar who mysteriously disappears on his bridal eve, and is mourned for as dead. His younger brother Allan, hoping to secure the lands and fortune of Mora, proposes marriage, and is accepted. At the wedding banquet, a stranger demands "a pledge to the lost Oscar," and all accept it except Allan, who is there and then denounced as the murderer of his brother. Oscar then vanishes, and Allan dies.—Byron, *Oscar of Atra*.

Moradbak, daughter of Fitead a widower. Hudjadge king of Persia could not sleep, and commanded Fitead, his porter and jailer, under pain of death, to find some one to tell him tales. Fitead's daughter, who was only 14, undertook to amuse the king with tales, and was assisted in private by the sage Abou'melek. After a perfect success, Hudjadge married Moradbak, and at her recommendation, Abou'melek was appointed overseer of the whole empire.—Comte de Caylus, *Oriental Tales* (1748).

Morakan'abad, grand vizier of the caliph Vathek.—Backford, *Vathek* (1784).

Moral Philosophy (*The Father of*), Thomas Aquinas (1227-1274).

Moran Son of Fithil, one of the scouts in the army of Swaran king of Lochlin (*Denmark*).—Ossian, *Fingal*.

Moran's Collar, a collar for magistrates, which had the supernatural power of pressing the neck of the wearer if his judgments deviated from strict justice, and even of causing strangulation if he persevered in wrong doing. Moran, surnamed "the Just," was the wise counsellor of Feredach an early king of Ireland.

Morat, in *Aurungzebe*, a drama by Dryden (1676).

Edward Kynaston (1612-1687) shared with numerous others in "Mora" and "Misty Mists." In both cases

parts he had a stern, Reg-like majesty in his port and mien, that gave the spectators a kind of trembling admiration.—Colley Cibber.

Morat, in Switzerland, famous for the battle fought there in 1478, in which the Swiss defeated Charles *le Téméraire*, of Burgundy.

Morat and Marathon twin names shall stand.
Byron, *Childs Harold*, iii. 64 (1816).

Morbleu! This French oath is a corrupt contraction of *Mau'graby*; thus, *maugra bleu, mau'bleu*. Maugraby was the great Arabian enchanter, and the word means "barbarous," hence a barbarous man or a barbarian. The oath is common in Provence, Languedoc, and Gascoigne. I have often heard it used by the medical students at Paris.

Probably it is a punning corruption of *Mort de Dieu*.

Mordaunt, the secretary at Aix of queen Margaret the widow of Henry VI. of England.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Mord'cai (*Beau*), a rich Italian Jew, one of the suitors of Charlotte Goodchild, but, supposing the report to be true that she has lost her fortune, he calls off and retires.—C. Macklin, *Leve à-la-mode* (1779).

The part that first brought John Quick (1748-1831) into notice was "Beau Mordcaul," in which he appeared as Sir back in 1770.—*Records of a Stage Veteran*.

Mordent, father of Joanna by a former wife. In order to marry lady Anne, he "deserts" Joanna and leaves her to be brought up by strangers. Joanna is placed under Mrs. Enfield, a crimp, and Mordent consents to a proposal of Lennox to run off with her. Mordent is a spirit embittered with the world—a bad man, with a goading conscience. He sins and suffers the anguish of remorse; does wrong, and blames Providence because when he "sows the storm he reaps the whirlwind."

Lady Anne, the wife of Mordent, daughter of the earl of Oldcrest, sister of a viscount, niece of lady Mary, and one of her uncles is a bishop. She is wholly neglected by her husband, but, like Grisilda (*q.v.*), bears it without complaint.—Holcroft, *The Deserted Daughter* (1784, altered into *The Steward*).

Mordred (*Sir*), son of Margawse (sister of king Arthur) and Arthur her brother, while she was the wife of Lot king of Orkney (pt. i. 2, 86, 86). The sons of Lot himself and his wife were Gawain, Agravain, Gaheris, and Gareth,

all knights of the Round Table. Out of hatred to sir Launcelot, Mordred and Agravain accuse him to the king of too great familiarity with queen Guenever, and induce the king to spend a day in hunting. During his absence, the queen sends for sir Launcelot to her private chamber, and Mordred and Agravain, with twelve other knights, putting the worst construction on the interview, clamorously assail the chamber, and call on sir Launcelot to come out. This he does, and kills Agravain with the twelve knights, but Mordred makes his escape and tells the king, who orders the queen to be burnt alive. She is brought to the stake, but is rescued by sir Launcelot, who carries her off to Joyous Guard, near Carlisle, which the king besieges. While lying before the castle, king Arthur receives a bull from the pope, commanding him to take back his queen. This he does, but as he refuses to be reconciled to sir Launcelot, the knight betakes himself to Benwick, in Brittany. The king lays siege to Benwick, and during his absence leaves Mordred regent. Mordred usurps the crown, and tries, but in vain, to induce the queen to marry him. When the king hears thereof, he raises the siege of Benwick, and returns to England. He defeats Mordred at Dover, and at Baron-down, but at Salisbury (*Cunliffe*) Mordred is slain fighting with the king, and Arthur receives his death-wound. The queen then retires to a convent at Almesbury, is visited by sir Launcelot, declines to marry him, and dies.—Sir P. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, iii. 143-174 (1470).

* * The wife of Lot is called "Anne" by Geoffrey of Monmouth (*British History*, viii. 20, 21); and "Bellicent" by Tennyson, in *Gareth and Lynette*.

This tale is so very different to those of Geoffrey of Monmouth and Tennyson, that all three are given (see *MORDRED*).

Mordure (2 *syl.*), son of the emperor of Germany. He was guilty of illicit love with the mother of sir Bevis of Southampton, who murdered her husband and then married sir Mordure. Sir Bevis, when a mere lad, reproved his mother for the murder of his father, and she employed Saber to kill him; but the murder was not committed, and young Bevis was brought up as a shepherd. One day, entering the hall where Mordure sat with his bride, Bevis struck at him with his axe. Mordure slipped

aside, and the chair was "split to hivers." Bevis was then sold to an Armenian, and was presented to the king, who knighted him and gave him his daughter Josian in marriage.—M. Drayton, *Polyolbion*, ii. (1612).

Mor'dure (2 syl.), Arthur's sword, made by Merlin. No enchantment had power over it, no stone or steel was proof against it, and it would neither break nor bend. (The word means "hard sister.")—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, ii. 8 (1590).

More (*Margaret*), Miss Anne Manning, authoress of *Household of Sir Thomas More* (1851).

More of More Hall, a legendary hero, who armed himself with armour full of spikes, and, concealing himself in the cave where the dragon of Wantley dwelt, slew the monster by kicking it in the mouth, where alone it was mortal.

* * In the burlesque of H. Carey, entitled *The Dragon of Wantley*, the hero is called "Moore of Moore Hall," and he is made to be in love with Gubbins's daughter, Margery of Rothram Green (1696-1743).

Morecraft, at first a miser, but after losing most of his money he became a spendthrift.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Scornful Lady* (1616).

* * "Luke," in Massinger's *City Madam*, is the exact opposite. He was at first a poor spendthrift, but coming into a fortune he turned miser.

Morell (*Sir Charles*), the pseudonym of the Rev. James Ridley, affixed to some of the early editions of *The Tales of the Genii*, from 1764.

Morelove (*Lord*), in love with lady Betty Modish, who torments him almost to madness by an assumed indifference, and rouses his jealousy by coquetting with lord Foppington. By the advice of sir Charles Easy, lord Morelove pays the lady in her own coin, assumes an indifference to her, and flirts with lady Graveairs. This brings lady Betty to her senses, and all ends happily.—Colley Cibber, *The Careless Husband* (1704).

More'no (*Don Antonio*), a gentleman of Barcelona, who entertained don Quixote with mock-heroic hospitality.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. iv. 10 (1615).

Mor'ran (*Mr.*), a cheerful bachelor in the office of Mr. Dombey, merchant.

He calls himself "a creature of habit," has a great respect for the head of the house, and befriends John Carker when he falls into disgrace by robbing his employer. Mr. Morfin is a musical amateur, and finds in his violoncello a solace for all cares and worries. He marries Harriet Carker, the sister of John and James.—C. Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846).

Morgan le Fay, one of the sisters of king Arthur (pt. i. 18); the others were Margawse, Elaine, and Anne (Bellisent was his half-sister). Morgan calls herself "queen of the land of Gore" (pt. i. 103). She was the wife of king Vrience (pt. i. 63), the mother of sir Ew'ain (pt. i. 73), and lived in the castle of La Belle Regard (pt. ii. 122).

On one occasion, Morgan le Fay stole her brother's sword "Excalibur," with its scabbard, and sent them to sir Accolon of Gaul, her paramour, that he might kill her brother Arthur in mortal combat. If this villainy had succeeded, Morgan intended to murder her husband, marry sir Accolon, and "devise to make him king of Britain;" but sir Accolon, during the combat, dropped the sword, and Arthur, snatching it up, would have slain him had he not craved mercy and confessed the treasonable design (pt. i. 70). After this, Morgan stole the scabbard, and threw it into the lake (pt. i. 73). Lastly, she tried to murder her brother by means of a poisoned robe; but Arthur told the messenger to try it on, that he might see it, and when he did so he dropped down dead, "being burnt to a coal" (pt. i. 75).—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur* (1470).

W. Morris, in his *Earthly Paradise* ("August"), makes Morgan la Fée the bride of Ogier the Dane, after his earthly career was ended.

Moryan, a feigned name adopted by Belarius a banished lord.—Shakespeare, *Cymbeline* (1605).

Morgan, one of the soldiers of prince Gwenwyn of Powys-land.—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

Morgane (2 syl.), a fay, to whose charge Zephyr committed young Passelion and his cousin Bennucq. Passelion fell in love with the fay's daughter, and the adventures of these young lovers are related in the romance of *Perceforest*, iii.

Morgante (3 syl.), a ferocious giant.

converted to Christianity by Orlando. After performing the most wonderful feats, he died at last from the bite of a crab.—Pulci, *Morgante Maggiore* (1488).

He [Don Quixote] spoke favourably of Morgante, who, though of gigantic race, was most gentle in his manners.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. i. 1 (1605).

Morgany, Glamorgan.

Not a brook of Morgany.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, iv. (1612).

Morgause or **MARGAWSE**, wife of king Lot. Their four sons were Gaw'ain, Agravain, Ga'heris, and Gareth (ch. 36); but Morgause had another son by prince Arthur, named Mordred. Her son Ga'heris, having caught his mother in adultery with sir Lamorake, cut off her head.

King Lot had wedded king Arthur's sister, but king Arthur had . . . by her Mordred, therefore king Lot held against king Arthur (ch. 35).—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, I. 36, 36 (1470).

Morgia'na, the female slave, first of Cassim, and then of Ali Baba, "crafty, cunning, and fruitful in inventions." When the thief marked the door of her master's house with white chalk in order to recognize it, Morgiana marked several other doors in the same manner; next day, she observed a red mark on the door, and made a similar one on others, as before. A few nights afterwards, a merchant with thirty-eight oil-jars begged a night's lodging; and as Morgiana wanted oil for a lamp, she went to get some from one of the leather jars. "Is it time?" asked a voice. "Not yet," replied Morgiana, and going to the others, she discovered that a man was concealed in thirty-seven of the jars. From the last jar she took oil, which she made boiling hot, and with it killed the thirty-seven thieves. When the captain discovered that all his men were dead, he decamped without a moment's delay. Soon afterwards, he settled in the city as a merchant, and got invited by Ali Baba to supper, but refused to eat salt. This excited the suspicion of Morgiana, who detected in the pretended merchant the captain of the forty thieves. She danced awhile for his amusement, playfully sported with his dagger, and suddenly plunged it into his heart. When Ali Baba knew who it was that she had slain, he not only gave the damsel her liberty, but also married her to his own son.—*Arabian Nights* ("Ali Baba or the Forty Thieves").

"Morgiana," said Ali Baba, "these two packets contain the body of your master [Ossolin], and we must endeavour to bury him so if he died a natural death. Let me speak to your mistress."—*Ali Baba or the Forty Thieves*.

Morglay, the sword of sir Bevis o Hampton, i.e. Southampton, given to him by his wife Josian, daughter of the king of Armenia.—Drayton, *Polyolbion* ii. (1612).

You talk of Morglay, Excalbur [*Arthur's sword*], and Durindana [*Orlando's sword*], or so. Tut! I lend no credit to that is fabled of em.—Ben Jonson, *Every Man in His Humour*, iii. 1 (1598).

Morgue la Faye, a *fée* who watched over the birth of Ogier the Dane, and after he had finished his earthly career restored him to perpetual youth, and took him to live with her in everlasting love in the isle and castle of Av'alon.—*Ogier le Danois* (a romance).

Mor'ice (*Gil or Child*), the natural son of lady Barnard, "brought forth in her father's house 'wi' mickle sin and shame." One day, Gil Morice sent Will to the baron's hall, with a request that lady Barnard would go at once to Greenwood to see the child. Lord Barnard fancying the "child" to be some par amour, forbade his wife to leave the hall and went himself to Greenwood, where he slew Gil Morice, and sent his head to lady Barnard. On his return, the lady told her lord he had slain her son, and added "Wi' that same spear, oh, pierce my heart, and put me out o' pain!" But the baron repented of his hasty deed, and cried, "I'll ay lament for Gil Morice, as gin he were mine ain."—Percy, *Reliques*, etc., III. i.

* * This tale suggested to Home the plot of his tragedy called *Douglas*.

Morisco, a Moorish dance, a kind of hornpipe.

Faciens plerumque inficent fuligine, ac peregrinum vestium cultum assumunt, qui ludicris talibus indulgent aut Mauri esse videntur, aut e longius remotis patri credantur advenisse.—Julius.

Mor'land, in *Lend Me Five Shillings*. by J. M. Morton (1838).

Morland (*Henry*), "the heir-at-law" of baron Duberly. It was generally supposed that he had perished at sea, but he was cast on cape Breton, and afterwards returned to England, and married Caroline Dormer an orphan.—G Colman, *The Heir-at-Law* (1797).

Mr. Boverley behaved like a father to me [A. Webster], and engaged me as a walking gentleman for his London theatre, where I made my first appearance as "Henry Morland," in *The Heir-at-Law*, which, to avoid legal proceedings, he called *The Lord's II. arming-paw*.—Peter Paterson.

Morley (*Mrs.*), the name under which queen Anne corresponded with Mrs. Freeman (*the duchess of Marlborough*).

Morna, daughter of Cormac king of

Ireland. She was in love with Cúthba, youngest son of Torman. Dúchómar, out of jealousy, slew his rival, and then asked Morna to be his bride. She replied, "Thou art dark to me, O Dúchómar, and cruel is thine arm to Morna." She then begged him for his sword, and when "he gave it to her she thrust it into his heart." Dúchómar fell, and begged the maid to pull out the sword that he might die, but when she did so he seized it from her and plunged it into her side. Whereupon Cúthulinn said:

"Peace to the soul of the hero: Their deeds were great in fight. Let them ride around me in clouds. Let them show their features in war. My soul shall then be firm in danger, nuaire irris like the thunder of heaven. But be thou on a moonbeam, O Morna, near the window of my rest, when my thoughts are at peace, when the din of war is past."—*Ossian, Fingal*.

Morna, wife of Comhal and mother of Fingal. Her father was Thaiddu, and her brother Clessanmur.—(*Ossian*).

Mornay, the old seneschal at earl Herbert's tower at Peronne.—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

Morning Star of the Reformation, John Wycliffe (1324-1381).

Wycliffe will ever be remembered as a good and great man. "Wiv he not be j stiv stid" "The Morning Star of the Reformation"—*Ludic*.

Morocco or Maroccus, the performing horse, generally called "Bankes's Horse." Among other exploits, we are told that "it went up to the top of St. Paul's." Both horse and man were burnt alive at Rome, by order of the pope, as magicians.—Don Zara del Pogo, 114 (1660).

* * Among the entries at Stationers' Hall is the following:—Nov. 14, 1595: *A Ballad shewing the Strange Qualities of a Young Nagg called Morocco*.

In 1695 was published the pamphlet *Maroccus Latitatus or Bankes's Horse in a Trance*.

Morocco Men, agents of lottery assurances. In 1796, the great State lottery employed 7500 morocco men. Their business was to go from house to house among the customers of the assurances, or to attend in the back parlours of public-houses, where the customers came to meet them.

Morolt (*Dennis*), the old squire of sir Raymond Berenger.—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry I.).

Morose (2 syl.), a miserly old hunk, who hates to hear any voice but his own. His nephew, sir Dauphine, wants to wring

out of him a third of his property, and proceeds thus: He gets a lad to personate "a silent woman," and the phenomenon so delights the old man, that he consents to a marriage. No sooner is the ceremony over, than the boy-wife assumes the character of a virago of loud and ceaseless tongue. Morose is half mad, and promises to give his nephew a third of his income if he will take this intolerable plague off his hands. The trick being revealed, Morose retires into private life, and leaves his nephew master of the situation.—Ben Jonson, *The Silent Woman* (1609).

Benjamin Johnson (1663-1743) seemed to be proud to wear the poet's double name and was particularly great in all that author's plays that were usually performed, viz. "Wasp," "Corbaccio," "Morose," and "Ananias."—*Chetwood*.

("Wasp" in *Bartholomew Fair*, "Corbaccio" in *The Fox*, and "Ananias" in *The Alchemist*.)

Moroug, the monkey mistaken for the devil. A woman of Cambalu died, and Moroug, wishing to imitate her, slipped into her bed, and dressed himself in her night-clothes, while the body was carried to the cemetery. When the funeral party returned, and began the usual lamentations for the dead, pug stretched his night-capped head out of the bed and began moaning and grimacing most hideously. All the mourners thought it was the devil, and scampered out as fast as they could run. The priests assembled, and resolved to exorcise Satan; but pug, noting their terror, flew on the chief of the bonzes, and bit his nose and ears most viciously. All the others fled in disorder; and when pug had satisfied his humour, he escaped out of the window. After a while, the bonzes returned, with a goodly company well armed, when the chief bonze told them how he had fought with Satan, and prevailed against him. So he was canonized, and made a saint in the calendar for ever.—T. S. Gueulette, *Chinese Tales* ("The Ape Moroug," 1728).

Morrel or Morell, a goat-herd who invites Thomalin, a shepherd, to come to the higher grounds, and leave the low-lying lands. He tells Thomalin that many hills have been canonized, as St. Michael's Mount, St. Bridget's Bower in Kent, and so on; then there was mount Sinai and mount Parnass, where the Muses dwell. Thomalin replies, "The lowlands are safer, and hills are not for shepherds." He then illustrates his remark by the tale of shepherd Algrind, who sat like Morrel on a

till, when an eagle, taking his white head for a stone, let on it a shell-fish in order to break it, and all-to cracked his skull. [Æschylus was killed by a tortoise tropped on his head by an eagle.]—Spenser, *Shepherd's Calendar*, vii.

(This is an allegory of the high and low church parties. Morel is an anagram of Elmer or Aymer bishop of London, who "sat on a hill," and was the leader of the high-church party. Algrind is a scandalous archbishop of Canterbury, head of the low-church party, who in 1578 was sequestered for writing a letter to the queen on the subject of puritanism. Thomalin represents the puritans. This could not have been written before 1578, unless the reference to Algrind was added in some later edition.)

Morris, a domestic of the earl of Derby.—Sir W. Scott, *Peccol of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Morris (Mr.), the timid fellow-traveller of Frank Osbaldistone, who carried the portmanteau. Osbaldistone says, concerning him, "Of all the propensities which teach mankind to torment themselves, that of causeless fear is the most irritating, busy, painful, and pitiable."—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

Morris (Peter), the pseudonym of John G. Lockhart, in *Peter's Letters to His Kinsfolk* (1819).

Morris-Dance, a comic representation of every grade of society. The characters were dressed partly in Spanish and partly in English costume. Thus, the huge sleeves were Spanish, but the laced stomacher English. Hobby-horse represented the king and all the knightly order; Maid Marian, the queen; the friar, the clergy generally; the fool, the court jester. The other characters represented a franklin or private gentleman, a churl or farmer, and the lower grades were represented by a clown. The Spanish costume is to show the origin of the dance.

A representation of a morris-dance may still be seen at Betley, in Staffordshire, in a window placed in the house of George Tollet, Esq., in about 1620.

Morrison (Hugh), a Lowland drover, the friend of Robin Oig.—Sir W. Scott, *The Two Drovers* (time, George III.).

Mortality (Old), a religious itinerant, who frequented country churchyards and the graves of the covenanters.

He was first discovered in the burial-ground at Gandercleugh, clearing the moss from the grey tombstones, renewing with his chisel the half-defaced inscriptions, and repairing the decorations of the tombs.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

* * "Old Mortality" is said to be meant for Robert Patterson.

Morta'ra, the boy who died from being covered all over with gold-leaf by Leo XII., to adorn a pageant.

Mortcloke (Mr.), the undertaker at the funeral of Mrs. Margaret Bertram of Singleside.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Morte d'Arthur, a compilation of Arthurian tales, called on the title-page *The History of Prince Arthur*, compiled from the French by sir Thomas Malory, and printed by William Caxton in 1476. It is divided into three parts. The first part contains the birth of king Arthur, the establishment of the Round Table, the romance of Balin and Balan, and the beautiful allegory of Gareth and Lynet. The second part is mainly the romance of sir Tristram. The third part is the romance of sir Launcelot, the quest of the holy graal, and the death of Arthur, Guenever, Tristram, Lamorake, and Launcelot.

* * The difference of style in the third part is very striking. The end of ch. 44, pt. i. is manifestly the close of a romance. It is a pity that each romance is not marked by some formal indication, thus, pt. i. bk. 1, etc.; and each book might be subdivided into chapters.

This book was finished the ninth year of the reign of King Edward IV. by sir Thomas Malory, knight. Thus endeth this noble and joyous book, entitled *La Morte d'Arthur*, notwithstanding it treateth of the birth, life, and acts of the said king Arthur, and of his noble knights of the Round Table . . . and the achieving of the holy Sangreval, and in the end the dolorous death and departing out of the world of them all.—Concluding paragraph.

Morte d'Arthur, by Tennyson. The poet supposes Arthur (wounded in the great battle of the West) to be borne off the field by sir Bedivere. The wounded monarch directed sir Bedivere to cast Excalibur into the mere. Twice the knight disobeyed the command, intending to save the sword; but the dying king detected the fraud, and insisted on being obeyed. So sir Bedivere cast the sword into the mere, and "an arm, clothed in white samite, caught it by the hilt, brandished it three times, and drew it into the mere."

Sir Bedivere then carried the dying king to a barge, in which were three queens, who conveyed him to the island-valley of Avilion, "where falls not hail, or rain, or any snow, nor ever wind blows loudly." Here was he taken to be healed of his grievous wound; but whether he lived or died we are not told.

The idyll called *The Passing of Arthur* is verbatim, like the *Morte d'Arthur*, with an introduction tacked on; but from "So all day long . . ." (twelfth paragraph) to the line, "So on the mere the wailing died away" (about 270 lines), the two are identical.

* * This idyll is merely chs. 167, 168 (pt. iii.) of the *History of Prince Arthur*, compiled by sir T. Malory, put into metre, much being a verbatim rendering.

See *Notes and Queries*, July 13, 1878, where the parallels are shown paragraph by paragraph.

Mortemar (*Alberich of*), an exiled nobleman, *alias* Theodorick the hermit of Engaddi, the enthusiast.—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.).

Mortimer (*Mr.*), executor of lord Abberville, and uncle of Frances Tyrrell. "He sheathed a soft heart in a rough case." Externally, Mr. Mortimer seemed unsympathetic, brusque, and rugged; but in reality he was most benevolent, delicate, and tender-hearted. "He did a thousand noble acts without the credit of a single one." In fact, his tongue belied his heart, and his heart his tongue.—Cumberland, *The Fashionable Lover* (1780).

Mortimer (*Sir Edward*), a most benevolent man, oppressed with some secret sorrow. In fact, he knew himself to be a murderer. The case was this: Being in a county assembly, the uncle of lady Helen insulted him, struck him down, and kicked him. Sir Edward rode home to send a challenge to the ruffian; but meeting him on the road drunk, he murdered him, was tried for the crime, but was honourably acquitted. He wrote a statement of the case, and kept the papers connected with it in an iron chest. One day, Wilford, his secretary, whose curiosity had been aroused, saw the chest unlocked, and was just about to take out the documents when sir Edward entered, and threatened to shoot him; but he relented, made Wilford swear secrecy, and then told him the whole story. The young man, unable to live under the jealous eye of sir Edward, ran away;

but sir Edward dogged him, and at length arrested him on the charge of robbery. The charge broke down, Wilford was acquitted, sir Edward confessed himself a murderer, and died.—G. Colman, *The Iron Chest* (1796).

Mortimer Lightwood, solicitor, employed in the "Harmon murder" case. He was the great friend of Eugene Wrayburn, barrister-at-law, and it was the ambition of his life to imitate the nonchalance and other eccentricities of his friend. At one time he was a great admirer of Bella Wilfer. Mr. Veneering called him "one of his oldest friends;" but Mortimer was never in the merchant's house but once in his life, and resolved never to enter it again.—C. Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend* (1864).

Mortimer Street (London); so called from Harley, earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and baron of Wigmore, in Herefordshire.

Morton, a retainer of the earl of Northumberland.—Shakespeare, 2 *Henry IV.* (1598).

Morton (*Henry*), a leader in the covenanters' army with Balfour. While abroad, he is major-general Melville. Henry Morton marries Miss Eden Belenden.

Old Ralph Morton of Milnwood, uncle of Henry Morton.

Colonel Silas Morton of Milnwood, father of Henry Morton.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

Morton (*The earl of*), in the service of Mary queen of Scots, and a member of the privy council of Scotland.—Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery* and *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth).

Morton (*The Rev. Mr.*), the presbyterian pastor of Cairnreckan village.—Sir W. Scott, *Waterley* (time, George II.).

Mortsheugh (*Johnie*), the old sexton of Wolf's Hope village.—Sir W. Scott, *The Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III.).

Morven ("a ridge of high hills"), all the north-west of Scotland; called in Ossian "windy Morven," "resounding Morven," "echoing Morven," "rocky Morven." Fingal is called indifferently "king of Selma" and "king of Morven." Selma was the capital of Morven. Probably it was Argyllshire extended north and east.

Morvidus, son of Danius by his concubine Tangustela. In his reign, there "came from the Irish coasts a most cruel monster, which devoured the people continually, but as soon as Morvidus heard thereof, he ventured to encounter it alone. When all his darts were spent, the monster rushed upon him, and swallowed him up like a small fish."—Geoffrey of Monmouth, *British History*, iii. 15 (1142).

Morvidus (Danus' son), who with that monster fought, His subjects that devoured.

Drayton, *Polyglotton*, viii. (1612).

(Morvidus is erroneously printed "Morindus" in Drayton, but has been corrected in the quotation given above.)

Mosby, an unmitigated villain. He seduced Alicia, the wife of Arden of Feversham. Thrice he tried to murder Arden, but was baffled, and then frightened Alicia into conniving at a most villainous scheme of murder. Pretending friendship, Mosby hired two ruffians to murder Arden while he was playing a game of draughts. The villains, who were concealed in an adjacent room, were to rush on their victim when Mosby said, "Now I take you." The whole gang was apprehended and executed.—Arden of Feversham (1592), altered by George Lillo (1739).

Mosca, the knavish confederate of Volpone (2 syl.) the rich Venetian "fox."—Ben Jonson, *Volpone* or *The Fox* (1605).

If your mother, in hopes to ruin me, should consent to marry my pretended uncle, he might, like "Mosca" in *The Fox*, stand upon terms.—W. Congreve, *The Way of the World*, II. 1 (1700).

Mosco'ra, a most stately convent built by the abbot Rodulfo, on the ruins of a dilapidated fabric. On the day of opening, an immense crowd assembled, and the abbot felt proud of his noble edifice. Amongst others came St. Gualberto (3 syl.), who, when the abbot showed him the pile and the beauty thereof, said in prayer, "If this convent is built for God's glory, may it abide to the end of time; but if it is a monument of man's pride, may that little brook which flows hard by overwhelm it with its waters." At the word, the brook ceased to flow, the waters piled up mountain high, then dashing on the convent overthrew it, nor left one stone upon another, so complete was the ruin.—Southey, *St. Gualberto*.

Moscow. So-and-so was my Moscow,

that 'is, the turning-point of my good fortune, leading to future "shoals and misery." The reference is to Napoleon Bonaparte's disastrous Russian expedition, when his star hastened to its "set."

Juan was my Moscow [the ruin of my reputation and fame].

Byron, *Don Juan*, xl. 56 (1834).

Mo'ses, the Jew money-lender in Sheridan's comedy *The School for Scandal* (1777).

Moses' Clothes. The *Korán* says: "God cleared Moses from the scandal which was rumoured against him" (ch. xxxiii.). The scandal was that his body was not properly formed, and therefore he would never bathe in the presence of others. One day, he went to bathe, and laid his clothes on a stone, but the stone ran away with them into the camp. Moses went after it as fast as he could run, but the Israelites saw his naked body, and perceived the untruthfulness of the common scandal.—Sale, *Al Korán*, xxxiii. notes.

Moses' Horns. The Vulgate gives *quod cornuta esset facies sua*, for what our version has translated "he wist not that the skin of his face shone." The Hebrew word used means both a "horn" and an "irradiation." Michael Angelo followed the Vulgate.

Moses' Rod.

While Moses was living with Re'uél (*Jithro*) the Midianite, he noticed a staff in the garden, and he took it to be his walking stick. This staff was Joseph's, and Re'uél carried it away when he fled from Egypt. This same staff Adam carried with him out of Eden. Noah inherited it, and gave it to Shem. It passed into the hands of Abraham, and Abraham left it to Isaac; and when Jacob fled from his brother's anger into Mesopotamia, he carried it in his hand, and gave it at death to his son Joseph.—*The Talmud*, vi.

Moses Slow of Speech. The tradition is this: One day, Pharaoh was carrying Moses in his arms, when the child plucked the royal beard so roughly that the king, in a passion, ordered him to be put to death. Queen Asia said to her husband, the child was only a babe, and was so young he could not discern between a ruby and a live coal. Pharaoh put it to the test, and the child clapped into his mouth the burning coal, thinking it something good to eat. Pharaoh's anger was appeased, but the child burnt its tongue so severely that ever after it was "slow of speech."—Shalshel, *Hakhalala*, 11.

Moses Slow of Speech. The account given in the *Talmud* is somewhat different.

It is therein stated that Pharaoh was sitting one day with Moses on his lap, when the child took the crown from the king's head and placed it on his own. The "wise men" of Egypt persuaded Pharaoh that this act was treasonable, and that the child should be put to death. Jithro [sic] the priest of Midian said it was the act of a child who knew no better. "Let two plates," said he, "be set before the child, one containing gold and the other live coals, and you will presently see that he will choose the coals in preference to the gold." The advice of Jithro being followed, the boy Moses snatched at the coals, and putting one of them into his mouth, burnt his tongue so severely that ever after he was "heavy of speech."—*The Talmud*, vi.

Most Christian King (*Le Roy Tres-Christien*). The king of France is so called by others, either with or without his proper name; but he never styles himself so in any letter, grant, or rescript.

In St. Remigius or Remy's Testament, king Clovis is called *Christianissimus Ludovicus*.—Flodoard, *Historia Remensis*, i. 18 (A.D. 940).

Motallab (*Abdal*), one of the four husbands of Zesbet the mother of Mahomet. He was not to know her as a wife till he had seen Mahomet in his pre-existing state. Mahomet appeared to him as an old man, and told him he had chosen Zesbet for her virtue and beauty to be his mother.—Comte de Caylus, *Oriental Tales* ("History of Abdal Motallab," 1743).

Mot'ar ("one doomed or devoted to sacrifice"). So prince Assad was called, when he fell into the hands of the old fire-worshipper, and was destined by him to be sacrificed on the fiery mountain—*Arabian Nights* ("Amgiad and Assad").

Moth, page to don Adriano de Arma'do the fantastical Spaniard. He is cunning and versatile, facetious and playful.—Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost* (1594).

Moth, one of the fairies.—Shakespeare, *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (1592).

Moths and Candles. The moths fell in love with the night-fly; and the night-fly, to get rid of their importunity, maliciously bade them to go and fetch fire for her adornment. The blind lovers flew to the first flame to obtain the love-

token, and few escaped injury or death.—Kämpfer, *Account of Japan*, vii. (1727).

Mother Ann, Ann Lee, the "spiritual mother" of the shakers (1784-1784).

* * Mother Ann is regarded as the female form, and Jesus as the male form, of the Messiah.

Mother Bunch, a celebrated alewife in Dekker's *Satromaster* (1602).

* * In 1604 was published *Pasquil's Jest, mixed with Mother Bunch's Merriments*. In 1760 was published, in two parts, *Mother Bunch's Closet newly Broke Open, etc.*, by a "Lover of Mirth and Hater of Treason."

Mother Bunch's *Fairy Tales* are known in every nursery.

Mother Carey's Chickens. The fish-fags of Paris in the first Great Revolution were so called, because, like the "stormy petrel," whenever they appeared in force in the streets of Paris, they always foreboded a tumult or political storm.

Mother Carey's Goose, the great black petrel or gigantic fulmar of the Pacific Ocean.

Mother Douglas, a noted crimp, who lived at the north-east corner of Covent Garden. Her house was superbly furnished. She died 1761.

* * Foote introduces her in *The Minor*, as "Mrs. Cole" (1760); and Hogarth in his picture called "The March to Finchley."

Mother Goose, in French *Contes de M^{re} Mere l'Oye*, by Charles Perrault (1697).

* * There are ten stories in this book, seven of which are from the *Pentamerone*.

Mother Goose, a native of Boston, in Massachusetts, authoress of nursery rhymes. Mother Goose used to sing her rhymes to her grandson, and Thomas Fleet, her brother-in-law, printed and published the first edition of her nursery rhymes, entitled *Songs for the Nursery* or *Mother Goose's Melodies*, in 1719.

* * Dibdin wrote a pantomime entitled *Mother Goose*.

Mother Hubbard, an old lady whose whole time and attention were taken up by her dog, who was most wilful; but the dame never lost her temper, nor forgot her politeness. After

running about all day to supply Master Doggie,

The dame made a curtsy, the dog made a bow;
The dame said, "Your servant!" the dog said, "Bow,
"Bow!"

A Nursery Tale in Rhyme.

"Mother Hubbard, the supposed narrator of a tale called *The Fox and the Ape*, related to the poet Spenser to beguile the weary hours of sickness. Several persons told him tales, but

Amidst the rest a good old woman was
Right Mother Hubbard, who did far surpass
The rest in honest mirth that seemed her well;
She, when her turn was come her tale to tell,
Told of a strange adventure that betided
Betwixt a fox and ape by him beguiled;
The which, for that my reason greatly pleased, . . .
I'll write it as she the same did say.

Spenser.

Mother Hubbard's Tale. A fox and an ape determined to travel about the world as *chevaliers de l'industrie*. First, Ape dressed as a broken-down soldier, and Fox as his servant. A farmer agreed to take them for his shepherds; but they devoured all his lambs and then decamped. They next "went in for holy orders." Reynard contrived to get a living given him, and appointed the ape as his clerk; but they soon made the parish too hot to hold them, and again sheered off. They next tried their fortune at court; the ape set himself up as a foreigner of distinction, with Fox for his groom. They played the part of rakes, but being found to be desperate rogues, had to flee with all despatch, and seek another field of action. As they journeyed on, they saw a lion sleeping, and Master Fox persuaded his companion to steal the crown, sceptre, and royal robes. The ape, arrayed in these, assumed to be king, and Fox was his prime minister; but so ill did they govern that Jupiter interfered, the lion was restored, and the ape was docked of his tail and had his ears cropt.

Since which, all apes but half their ears have left,
And of their tails are utterly bereft.

So Mother Hubbard her discourse did end.

Spenser, *Mother Hubbard's Tale*.

Mother Shipton, T. Evan Preece, of South Wales, a prophetess, whose predictions (generally in rhymes) were at one time in everybody's mouth in South Wales, especially in Glamorganshire.

* * She predicted the death of Wolsey, lord Percy, and others. Her prophecies are still extant. That of "the end of the world in eighteen hundred and eighty-one" is a forgery.

Mother of the People (The), Marguerite of France, *la Mère des Peuples*, daughter of François I. (1523-1574).

Mother's Three Joys (A). "The three holydays allowed to the fond mother's heart," passing by the ecstacy of the birth of her child, are:

1. When first the white blossoms of his teeth appear, breaking the crimson buds that did encase them; that is a day of joy.

2. Next, when from his father's arms he came without support, and clings, laughing and delighted, to his mother's knee; that is the mother's heart's next holiday.

3. And sweeter still the third, whenever his little stammering tongue shall utter the grateful sound of "father," "mother;" oh, that is the dearest joy of all! — Sheridan, *Pizarro* (altered from Kotzebue, 1799).

Mould (Mr.), undertaker. His face had a queer attempt at melancholy, sadly at variance with a smirk of satisfaction which might be read between the lines. Though his calling was not a lively one, it did not depress his spirits, as in the bosom of his family he was the most cheery of men, and to him the "tap, tap" of coffin-making was as sweet and exhilarating as the tapping of a woodpecker. — C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1844).

Mouldy (Ralph), "a good-limbed fellow, young, strong, and of good friends." Ralph was picked for a recruit in sir John Falstaff's regiment. He promised Bardolph forty shillings "to stand his friend." Sir John, being told this, sent Mouldy home, and when justice Shallow remonstrated, saying that Ralph "was the likeliest man of the lot," Falstaff replied, "Will you tell me, Master Shallow, how to choose a man? Care I for the limb, the thews, the stature, bulk, and big assemblance of a man? Give me the spirit, Master Shallow." — Shakespeare, *2 Henry IV.* act iii. sc. 2 (1598).

Moullahs, Mohammedan lawyers, from which are selected the judges.

Mountain (The), a name given in the French Revolution to a faction which sat on the benches most elevated in the Hall of Assembly. The Girondins sat in the centre or lowest part of the hall, and were nicknamed the "plain." The "mountain" for a long time was the dominant part; it utterly overthrew the "plain" on August 31, 1793, but was in turn overthrown at the fall of Robespierre (9 Thermidor ii. or July 27, 1794).

Mountain (The Old Man of the), the imâm Hassan ben Sabbah el Homairi. The sheik Al Jehal was so called. He was the prince of the Assassins.

* * In Rymer's *Fœdera* (vol. i.), Dr. Clarke, the editor, has added two letters of this sheik; but the doctor must be responsible for their genuineness.

Mountain Brutus (*The*), William Tell (1282-1285).

Mountain-Monarch of Europe, mont Blanc.

Mountain of Flowers, the site of the palace of Violenta, the mother fairy who brought up the young princess afterwards metamorphosed into "The White Cat."—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("The White Cat," 1682).

Mountain of Miseries. Jupiter gave permission for all men to bring their grievances to a certain plain, and to exchange them with any others that had been cast off. Fancy helped them; but though the heap was so enormous, not one single vice was to be found amongst the rubbish. Old women threw away their wrinkles, and young ones their mole-spots; some cast on the heap poverty; many their red noses and bad teeth; but no one his crimes. Now came the choice. A galley-slave picked up gout, poverty picked up sickness, care picked up pain, snub noses picked up long ones, and so on. Soon all were bewailing the change they had made; and Jupiter sent Patience to tell them they might, if they liked, resume their own grievances again. Every one gladly accepted the permission, and Patience helped them to take up their own bundle, and bear it without murmuring.—Addison, *The Spectator* (1711, 1712, 1714).

Mountains (*Prince of German*), Schneekoppe (5235 feet), in Eastern Prussia.

Mourning. In Colman's *Hair-at-Law* (1797), every character is in mourning: the Dowlasses as relatives of the deceased lord Duberly; Henry Morland as heir of lord Duberly; Steadfast as the chief friend of the family; Dr. Pangloss as a clergyman; Caroline Dormer for her father recently buried; Zekiel and Cicely Homespun for the same reason; Kenrick for his deceased master.—James Smith, *Memoirs* (1840).

Mourning Bride (*The*), a drama by W. Congreve (1697). "The mourning bride" is Almeria daughter of Manuel king of Granada, and her husband was Alphonso prince of Valentia. On the day of their espousals they were shipwrecked, and each thought the other had perished; but they met together in the court of Granada, where Alphonso was taken captive under the assumed name of Osmyn. Osmyn, having effected his escape,

marched to Granada at the head of an army, found the king dead, and "the mourning bride" became his joyful wife.

Mouse-Tower (*The*), on the Rhine. It was here that bishop Hatto was devoured by mice. (See HATTO, p. 429.)

* * * *Mauth* is a toll or custom house, and the mauth or toll-house for collecting duty on corn being very unpopular, gave rise to the tradition.

Moussa, Moses.

Mowbray (*Mr. John*), lord of the manor of St. Ronan's.

Clara Mowbray, sister of John Mowbray. She was betrothed to Frank Tyrrel, but married Valentine Bulmer.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.).

Mowbray (*Sir Miles*), a dogmatical, self-opinionated old man, who fancied he could read character, and had a natural instinct for doing the right thing; but he would have been much wiser if he had paid more heed to the proverb, "Mind your own business and not another's."

Frederick Mowbray, his eldest son, a young man of fine principle, and greatly liked. His "first love" was Clara Middleton, who, being poor, married the rich lord Ruby. His lordship soon died, leaving all his substance to his widow, who bestowed it with herself on Frederick Mowbray, her first and only love.

David Mowbray, younger brother of Frederick. He was in the navy, and was a fine open-hearted, frank, and honest British tar.

Lydia Mowbray, sister of Frederick and David, and the wife of Mr. Wrangle.—R. Cumberland, *First Love* (1796).

Mow'cher (*Miss*), a benevolent little dwarf, patronized by Steerforth. She is full of humour and comic vulgarity. Her chief occupation is that of hair-dressing.—C. Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849).

Mowis, the bridegroom of snow, who wooed and won a beautiful bride, but at dawn melted in the sun. The bride hunted for him night and day, but never saw him more.—*American-Indian Legend*.
Mowis, the bridegroom of snow, who won and wooed a maiden.
But when the morning came, arose and passed from the wigwam.
Fading and melting away, and dissolving into the sunshine.
Till she beheld him no more, tho' she followed him into the forest.

Longfellow, *Excelsior*, N. 4 (1835).

Mozaid (2 syl.), the Moor who befriended Vasco da Gama when he first landed on the Indian continent.

The Moor attend, Mozaid, whose zealous care
To Gama's eyes revealed each treacherous snare
Camoens, *Lusad, ix.* (1603).

Mozart (*The English*), sir Henry Bishop (1780-1855).

Mozart (*The Italian*), Cherubini of Florence (1760-1842).

Much, the miller's son, the bailiff or "scater" of Robin Hood. (See MIDGE.)

Robyn stode in Bernysdale,
And lened hym to a tree;
And by hym stode Lytell Johan,
A good yeman was he;
And also dyde good Scathelock,
And Much the miller's sone.
Elton, *Robin Hood Ballads*, l. 1 (1894).

Much, the miller's son, in the morris-dance. His feat was to bang, with an inflated bladder, the heads of gaping spectators. He represented the fool or jester.

Much Ado about Nothing, a comedy by Shakespeare (1600). Hero, the daughter of Leonato, is engaged to be married to Claudio of Aragon; but don John, out of hatred to his brother Leonato, determines to mar the happiness of the lovers. Accordingly, he bribes the waiting-maid of Hero to dress in her mistress's clothes, and to talk with him by moonlight from the chamber balcony. The villain tells Claudio that Hero has made an assignation with him, and invites him to witness it. Claudio is fully persuaded that the woman he sees is Hero, and when next day she presents herself at the altar, he rejects her with scorn. The priest feels assured there is some mistake, so he takes Hero apart, and gives out that she is dead. Then don John takes to flight, the waiting-woman confesses, Claudio repents, and by way of amendment (as Hero is dead) promises to marry her cousin, but this cousin turns out to be Hero herself.

* * A similar tale is told by Ariosto in his *Orlando Furioso*, v. (1516).

Another occurs in the *Fairy Queen*, by Spenser, bk. ii. 4, 88, etc. (1590).

George Turberville's *Geneura* (1576) is still more like Shakespeare's tales. Belleforest and Bandello have also similar tales (see *Hist.*, xviii.).

Mucklebacket (*Saunders*), the old shepherd at Musselcrag.

Old Elspeth Mucklebacket, mother of Saunders, and formerly servant to lady Glenallan.

Maggie Mucklebacket, wife of Saunders. **Steenie Mucklebacket**, eldest son of Saunders. He is drowned.

Little Jennie Mucklebacket, Saunders's child.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Mucklethrift (*Bailie*), ironmonger and brazier of Kippiepringan, in Scotland.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Mucklewrath (*Iabukluk*), a fanatic preacher.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

Mucklewrath (*John*), smith at Cairn-vreckan village.

Dame Mucklewrath, wife of John. A terrible virago.—Sir W. Scott, *Waterley* (time, George II.).

Muckworm (*Sir Pcnurious*), the miserly old uncle and guardian of Arbella. He wants her to marry squire Sapskull, a raw Yorkshire tike; but she loves Gaylove, a young barrister, and, of course, Muckworm is outwitted.—Carey, *The Honest Yorkshireman* (1736).

Mudarra, son of Gonçalo Bustos de Salas de Lara, who murdered his uncle Rodrigo while hunting, to avenge the death of his seven half-brothers. The tale is, that Rodrigo Velasquez invited his seven nephews to a feast, when a fray took place in which a Moor was slain; the aunt, who was a Moorish lady, demanded vengeance, whereupon the seven boys were allured into a ravine and cruelly murdered. Mudarra was the son of the same father as "the seven sons of Lara," but not of the same mother.—*Romance of the Eleventh Century*.

Muddle, the carpenter under captain Savage and lieutenant O'Brien.—Captain Marryat, *Peter Simple* (1833).

Muddlewick (*Triptolemus*), in *Charles XII.*, an historical drama by J. R. Planché (1826).

Mudjeekeewis, the father of Hiawatha, and subsequently potentate of the winds. He gave all the winds but one to his children to rule; the one he reserved was the west wind, which he himself ruled over. The dominion of the winds was given to Mudjeekeewis because he slew the great bear called the Mishé-Mokwa.

Thus was slain the Mishé-Mokwa . . .
"Honour be to Mudjeekeewis!
Henceforth he shall be the west wind,

*Munchausen this land in such estate maintained
At his great boldness Bruce,
Dryden, Polydoron, viii (1618).*

Multon (*Sir Thomas de*), of Gilsland. He is lord de Vaux, a crusader, and master of the horse to king Richard I.—Sir W. Scott, *The Talsman* (time, Richard I.).

Mumblazen (*Master Michael*), the old herald, a dependent of sir Hugh Robsart.—Sir W. Scott, *Kennelworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Mumbo Jumbo, an African bogie, hideous and malignant, the terror of women and children.

Mumps (*Tö*), keeper of the "Mumps' Ha' ale-hous," on the road to Charlie's Hope farm.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Munnering* (time, George II.).

Munchau'sen (*The baron*), a hero of most marvellous adventures.—Rudolf Erich Raspe (a German, but storekeeper of the Dolcoath mines, in Cornwall, 1792).

* * The name is said to refer to Hieronymus Karl Friedrich von Munchausen, a German officer in the Russian army, noted for his marvellous stories (1720-1797). It is also supposed to be an implied satire on the travellers' tales of baron de Tott in his *Mémoires sur les Turcs et Tartares* (1781), and those of James Bruce "The African Traveller" in his *Travels to Discover the Sources of the Nile* (1790).

Munchausen (*The baron*). The French baron Munchausen is represented by M. de Crac, the hero of a French operetta.

Mu'nera, daughter of Pollenté the Saracen, to whom he gave all the spoils he could lay his hands on. Munera was beautiful and rich exceedingly; but Talus, having chopped off her golden hands and silver feet, tossed her into the moat.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v. 2 (1596).

Mungo, a black slave of don Diego.

Dear heart, what a terrible life am I led!
A dog has a better day's shelter and fed . . .

Mungo here, Mungo here,
Mungo every where . . .

Me wish to do Lord me was dead.
I. Bickerstaff, *The Padlock* (1768).

Murat (*The Russian*), Michael Miloradovich (1770-1820).

Murdstone (*Edward*), the second husband of Mrs. Copperfield. His character was "firmness," that is, an unbending self-will, which rendered the young life of David intolerably wretched.

Anne Murdstone, sister of Edward, as hard and heartless as her brother. Jane

Murdstone became the companion of Dora Spenlow, and told Mr. Spenlow of David's love for Dora, hoping to annoy David. At the death of Mr. Spenlow, Jane returned to live with her brother.—Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849).

Murray or Moray (*The bonnie earl of*), was son-in-law of James Stuart, the "Good Regent," and called Moray by special creation, in right of his wife. The Regent, born 1531, was a natural son of James V. of Scotland by Margaret daughter of John lord Erskine. He joined the reform party in 1556, was an accomplice in the murder of Rizzio, and was himself assassinated, in 1570, at Linlithgow, by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh. His son-in-law, the *bonnie earl*, was, according to an ancient ballad, "the queen's love," i.e. queen Anne of Denmark, daughter of Frederick II., and wife of James I. of England. It is said that James, being jealous of the handsome earl, instigated the earl of Huntly to murder him (1592).

Introduced by sir W. Scott in *The Monastery* and *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth).

Murray (*John*), of Broughton, secretary to Charles Edward, the Young Pretender. He turned king's evidence, and revealed to Government all the circumstances which gave rise to the rebellion, and the persons most active in its organization.

If crimes like those hereafter are forgiven,
Judah and Murray both may go to heaven.
Jacobites Relics, ii. 374.

Musæus, the poet (B.C. 1410), author of the elegant tale of *Leander and Hero*. Virgil places him in the Elysian fields, attended by a vast multitude of ghosts, Musæus being taller by a head than any of them (*Æneid*, vi. 677).

Swarm . . . as the infernal spirits
On sweet Musæus when he came to hell.
C. Marlowe, *Dr. Faustus* (1590).

Muscadins of Paris, Paris exquisites, who aped the London cockneys in the first French Revolution. Their dress was top-boots with thick soles, knee-breeches, a dress-coat with long tails and high stiff collar, and a thick cudgel called a *constitution*. It was thought John Bull-like to assume a huskiness of voice, a discourtesy of manners, and a swaggering vulgarity of speech and behaviour.

Cockneys of London! Muscadins of Paris!
Byron, *Don Juan*, viii. 124 (1824).

Mus'carol, king of flies, and father of Clarion the most beautiful of the race.—Spenser, *Mucipotmos or The Butterfly's Fate* (1590).

Muse (*The Tenth*), Marie Lejars de Gournay, a French writer (1566-1645).

Antoinette Deshoulières; also called "The French Calliope." Her best work is an allegory called *Les Moutons* (1633-1694).

Mdlle. Scudéri was preposterously so called (1607-1701).

Also Delphine Gay, afterwards Mde. Emile de Girardin. Her *nom de plume* was "viconte de Launay." Béranger sang of "the beauty of her shoulders," and Châteaubriand of "the charms of her smile" (1804-1855).

Muse-Mother, Mnemos'ynê, goddess of memory and mother of the Muses.

Memory,
That sweet Muse mother
E. B. Browning, *Prometheus Bound* (1850).

Muses (*Symbols of the*).

CAL'LIOPE [*Kâl'ly.ô.pî*], the epic Muse: a tablet and stylus, sometimes a scroll.

Clio, Muse of history: a scroll, or open chest of books.

ER'ATO, Muse of love ditties: a lyre.

EUTEN'rê, Muse of lyric poetry: a flute.

MELPO'mênê, Muse of tragedy: a tragic mask, the club of Hercules, or a sword. She wears the cothurnus, and her head is wreathed with vine leaves.

POL'yhym'nia, Muse of sacred poetry: sits pensive, but has no attribute, because deity is not to be represented by any visible symbol.

TERP'êc HORê [*Terp.sich'.ô.ry*], Muse of choral song and dance: a lyre and the plectrum.

THALI'A, Muse of comedy and idyllic poetry: a comic mask, a shepherd's staff, or a wreath of ivy.

URAN'ia, Muse of astronomy: carries a staff pointing to a globe.

Museum (*A Walking*), Longinus, author of a work on *The Sublime* (218-273).

Musgrave (*Sir Richard*), the English champion who fought with sir William Deloraine the Scotch champion, to decide by combat whether young Scott, the heir of Branksome Hall, should become the page of king Edward or be delivered up to his mother. In the combat, sir Richard was slain, and the boy was delivered over to his mother.—Sir W. Scott, *Lays of the Last Minstrel* (1805).

Musgrave (*Sir Miles*), an officer in the king's service under the earl of Mont-

rose.—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of "Montrose"* (time, Charles I.).

Music. Amphion is said to have built the walls of Thebes by the music of his lyre. Ilium and the capital of Arthur's kingdom were also built to divine music. The city of Jericho was destroyed by music (*Joshua* vi. 20).

They were building still, seeing the city was built
To music.

Tennyson.

Music and Men of Genius. Hume, Dr. Johnson, sir W. Scott, Robert Peel, and lord Byron had no ear for music, and neither vocal nor instrumental music gave them the slightest pleasure. To the poet Rogers it gave actual discomfort. Even the harmonious Pope preferred the harsh dissonance of a street organ to Handel's oratorios.

Music (*Father of*), Giovanni Battista Pietro Aloisio da Palestrina (1529-1594).

Music (*Father of Greek*), Terpander (fl. b.c. 676).

Music and Madness. Persons bitten by the tarantula are said to be cured by music.—See Burton, *Anatomy of Melancholy*, ii. 2 (1624).

Music's First Martyr. Menaphon says that when he was in Thessaly he saw a youth challenge the birds in music; and a nightingale took up the challenge. For a time the contest was uncertain; but then the youth, "in a rapture," played so cunningly, that the bird, despairing, "down dropped upon his lute, and brake her heart."

* * This beautiful tale by Strada (in Latin) has been translated in rhyme by R. Crashaw. Versions have been given by Ambrose Philips, and others; but none can compare with the exquisite relation of John Ford, in his drama entitled *The Lover's Melancholy* (1628).

Music hath Charms to soothe the stubborn breast.—Congreve, *The Mourning Bride*, i. 1 (1697).

If Music be the Food of Love, play on;

Give me excess of it.

Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night*, act I. sc. 1 (1614).

Musical Small-Coal Man, Thos. Britton, who used to sell small coals, and keep a musical club (1654-1714).

Musicians (*Prince of*), Giovanni Battista Pietro Aloisio da Palestrina (1529-1594).

Musidora, the *dame du cœur* of Damon. Damon thought her coyness was scorn; but one day he caught her

bathing, and his delicacy on the occasion so enchanted her that she at once accepted his proffered love.—Thomson, *Seasons* ("Summer," 1727).

Musido'rus, a hero whose exploits are told by sir Philip Sidney, in his *Arcadia* (1581).

Musketeer, a soldier armed with a musket, but specially applied to a company of gentlemen who were a mounted guard in the service of the king of France from 1661.

They formed two companies, the *gray* and the *black*; so called from the colour of their hair. Both were clad in scarlet, and hence their quarters were called the *Maison rouge*. In peace they followed the king in the chase to protect him; in war they fought either on foot or horseback. They were suppressed in 1791; restored in 1814, but only for a few months; and after the restoration of Louis XVIII., we hear no more of them. Many Scotch gentlemen enrolled themselves among these dandy soldiers, who went to war with curled hair, white gloves, and perfumed like milliners.

* * A. Dumas has a novel called *The Three Musketeers* (1844), the first of a series; the second is *Twenty Years Afterwards*; and the third, *Vicomte de Bragelonne*.

Muslin, the talkative, impertinent, intriguing *souvante* of Mrs. Lovemore. Mistress Muslin is sweet upon William the footman; and loves cards.—A. Murphy, *The Way to keep Him* (1760).

Mussel, a fountain near the waterless sea, which purges from transgression. So called because it is contained in a hollow stone like a mussel-shell. It is mentioned by Prester John, in his letter to Manuel Comnenus emperor of Constantinople. Those who test it enter the water, and, if they are true men, it rises till it covers their heads three times.

Mus'tafa, a poor tailor of China, father of Aladdin, killed by illness brought on by the idle vagabondism of his son.—*Arabian Nights* ("Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp").

Mutton, a courtesan, sometimes called a "laced mutton." "Mutton Lane," in Clerkenwell, was so called because it was a suburra or quarter for harlots. The courtesan was called a "Mutton" even in the reign of Henry III., for Bracton speaks of them as *oves*.—*De Legibus*, etc., ii. (1569).

Mutton (Who Stole the)? This was a common street jeer flung on policemen when the force was first organized, and rose thus: The first case the force had to deal with was the thief of a leg of mutton; but they wholly failed to detect the thief, and the laugh turned against them.

Mutton - Eating King (The), Charles II. of England (1630, 1659-1685).

Here lies our mutton-eating king,
Whose word no man relies on;
He never said a foolish thing,
And never did a wise one.

Earl of Rochester.

Mutual Friend (Our), a novel by Charles Dickens (1864). The "mutual friend" is Mr. Boffin "the golden dustman," who was the mutual friend of John Harmon and of Bella Wilfer. The tale is this: John Harmon was supposed to have been murdered by Julius Handford; but it was Ratford, who was murdered by Rogue Riderhood, and the mistake arose from a resemblance between the two persons. By his father's will, John Harmon was to marry Bella Wilfer; but John Harmon knew not the person destined by his father for his wife, and made up his mind to dislike her. After his supposed murder, he assumed the name of John Rokesmith, and became the secretary of Mr. Boffin "the golden dustman," residuary legatee of old John Harmon, by which he became possessor of £100,000. Boffin knew Rokesmith, but concealed his knowledge for a time. At Boffin's house, John Harmon (as Rokesmith) met Bella Wilfer, and fell in love with her. Mr. Boffin, in order to test Bella's love, pretended to be angry with Rokesmith for presuming to love Bella; and as Bella married him, he cast them both off "for a time," to live on John's earnings. A babe was born, and then the husband took the young mother to a beautiful house, and told her he was John Harmon, that the house was their house, that he was the possessor of £100,000 through the disinterested conduct of their "mutual friend" Mr. Boffin; and the young couple live happily with Mr. and Mrs. Boffin, in wealth and luxury.

My-Book (Dr.). Dr. John Abernethy (1765-1830) was so called, because he used to say to his patients, "Read my book" (*On Surgical Observations*).

My Little All.

I was twice burnt out, and lost my little all both times.
—Sheridan. *The Critic*. l. 1 (1779).

Myrebeau (*Le sieur de*), one of the committees of the states of Burgundy.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Myro, a statuery of Eleuthère, who carved a cow so true to nature that even bulls mistook it for a living animal. (See **HORSE PAINTED**.)

Even Myro's statues, which for art surpass
All others, once wore but a shapeless mass
Ovid *Art of Love*, iii.

Myrob'alan Comfits (Greek, *myron balanon*, "myrrh fruit"), dried fruits of various kinds, sometimes used as purgatives. The *citrus* resemble the French "prunes de Mirabelle," the *betel* nuts have a *noyau* flavour, the *indus* are acidulated. There are several other varieties.

She is sweeter to me than the myrrhobalan [sic] comfit
W. B. Mordant *Adelphi* (1786)

Myrra, an Ionian slave, and the beloved concubine of Sardanapalus the Assyrian king. She roused him from his indolence to resist Arbaces the Mede, who aspired to his throne, and when she found his cause hopeless, induced him to mount a funeral pile, which she fired with her own hand, and then springing into the flames she perished with the tyrant.—Byron, *Sardanapalus* (1819).

At once brave and tender, enamoured of her lord yet yearning to be free, worshipping as once her distant land and the soft barbarian. The heroism of this fair Ionian is never above a statue, yet always on the highest verge. The proud melancholy that mingles with her character, recalling her fatherland, her warm and generous love without one tinge of self, her passionate desire to elevate the nature of Sardanapalus,—are the result of the purest sentiment and the noblest art.—Edward Lytton Bulwer (Lord Lytton)

Mysie, the female attendant of lady Margaret Bellenden of the Power of Lillibetudlem.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

Mysie, the old housekeeper at Wolf's Gray Tower.—Sir W. Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III.).

Mysis, the scolding wife of Sile no, and mother of Daphnō and Nysa. It is to Mysis that Apollo sings that popular song, "Pray, Goody, please to moderate the rancour of your tongue" (act 1. 3).—Kane O'Hara, *Midas* (1764).

Mysterious Husband (*The*), a tragedy by Cumberland (1783). Lord Davenant was a bigamist. His first wife was Marianne Dormer, whom he forsook in three months to marry Louisa Travers. Marianne, supposing her husband to be dead, married lord Davenant's son; and Miss Dormer's brother was the betrothed of the second lady Davenant before her mar-

riage with his lordship, but was told that he had proved faithless and had married another. The report of lord Davenant's death and the marriage of captain Dormer were both false. When the villainy of lord Davenant could be concealed no longer, he destroyed himself.

N.

Nab, the fairy that addressed Orpheus in the infernal regions, and offered him for food a roasted ant, a flea's thigh, butterflies' brains, some sucking mites, a rainbow tart, etc., to be washed down with dew-drops and beer made from seven barleycorns—a very heady liquor.—King, *Orpheus and Eurydice* (1730-1806).

Nab-man (*The*), a sheriff's officer.

Old Dornton has sent the nab man after him at last.
—Guy Rannering, ii. 3

* * This is the dramatized version of Sir W. Scott's novel, by Terry (1816).

Nacien, the holy hermit who introduced Galahad to the "Siege Perilous," the only vacant seat in the Round Table. This seat was reserved for the knight who was destined to achieve the quest of the holy grail. Nacien told the king and his knights that no one but a virgin knight could achieve that quest.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, iii. (1470).

Nadab, in Dryden's satire of *Abelom and Achitophel*, is meant for lord Howard, a profligate, who laid claim to great piety. As Nadab offered incense with strange fire and was slain, so lord Howard, it is said, mixed the consecrated wafer with some roast apples and sugar.—Pt. 1. (1681).

Na'dalet, a peculiar peal rung at Christmas-time by the church bells of Languedoc.

Christmas is come, a coming which is announced on all sides of us by our charming *nadalet*.—Cornhill Magazine (Eugène de Guérin, 1864)

Nadgett, a man employed by Montague Tigg (manager of the "Anglo-Bengalee Company") to make private inquiries. He was a dried-up, shrivelled old man. Where he lived and how he lived, nobody knew; but he was always

to be seen waiting for some one who never appeared; and he would glide along apparently taking no notice of any one.—C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1844).

Nag's Head Consecration, a scandal perpetuated by Pennant on the dogma of "apostolic succession." The "high-church clergy" assert that the ceremony called holy orders has been transmitted without interruption from the apostles. Thus, the apostles laid hands on certain persons, who (say they) became ministers of the gospel; these persons "ordained" others in the same manner; and the succession has never been broken. Pennant says, at the Reformation the bishops came to a fix. There was only one bishop, viz., Anthony Kitchen of Llandaff, and Bonner would not allow him to perform the ceremony. In this predicament, the fourteen candidates for episcopal ordination rummaged up Story, a deposed bishop, and got him to "lay hands" on Parker, as archbishop of Canterbury. As it would have been profanation for Story to do this in a cathedral or church, the ceremony was performed in a tavern called the Nag's Head, corner of Friday Street, Cheapside. Strype refutes this scandalous tale in his *Life of Archbishop Parker*, and so does Dr. Hook; but it will never be stamped out.

Naggleton (*Mr. and Mrs.*), types of a nagging husband and wife. They are for ever jangling at trifles and wilful misunderstandings.—*Punch* (1864-5).

Naked Bear (*The*). *Hush! the naked bear will hear you!* a threat and reproof to unruly children in North America. The naked bear, says the legend, was larger and more ferocious than any of the species. It was quite naked, save and except one spot on its back, where was a tuft of white hair.—Heckewelder, *Transactions of the American Phil. Soc.*, iv. 260.

Thus the wrinkled old Nokomis
Nursed the little Hiawatha,
Rocked him in his linden cradle,
Scolded his fretful wail by saying,
"Hush! the naked bear will get thee!"
Longfellow, *Hiawatha*, ii. (1855).

* * Even to the present hour the threat, "I'll see your naked nose!" is used occasionally in England to quiet fretful and unruly children. I have myself heard it scores of times.

Nakir', Nekir, or Nakeer. (See MONKER AND NAKIR.)

Nala, a legendary king of India,

noted for his love of Damayanti, and his subsequent misfortunes. This legendary king has been the subject of numerous poems.

* * Dean Milman has translated into English the episode from the *Mahābhārata*, and W. Yates has translated the *Nalodaya* of the great Sanskrit poem.

Nama, a daughter of man, beloved by the angel Zaraph. Her wish was to love intensely and to love holily, but as she fixed her love on a seraph, and not on God, she was doomed to abide on earth, "unchanged in heart and frame," so long as the earth endureth; but at the great consummation both Nama and her seraph will be received into those courts of love, where "love never dieth."—Moore, *Loves of the Angels*, ii. (1822).

Namancos, Numantia, a town of Old Castile, in Spain. Milton says the "guarded mount looks towards Namancos," that is, the fortified mount called St. Michael, at the Land's End, faces Old Castile.—Milton, *Lycidas*, 161 (1688).

Namby (*Major*), a retired officer, living in the suburbs of London. He had been twice married; his first wife had four children, and his second wife three. Major Namby, though he lived in a row, always transacted his domestic affairs by bawling out his orders from the front garden, to the annoyance of his neighbours. He used to stalk half-way down the garden path, with his head high in the air, his chest stuck out, and flourishing his military cane. Suddenly he would stop, stamp with one foot, knock up the huder brim of his hat, begin to scratch the nape of his neck, wait a moment, then wheel round, look at the first-floor window, and roar out, "Matilda!" (the name of his wife) "don't do so-and-so;" or "Matilda do so-and-so." Then would he bellow to the servants to buy this, or not to let the children eat that, and so on.—Wilkie Collins, *Pray Employ Major Namby* (a sketch).

Name. To tell one's name to an enemy about to challenge you to combat was deemed by the ancient Scotch heroes a mark of cowardice; because, if the predecessors of the combatants had shown hospitality, no combat could ensue. Hence "to tell one's name to an enemy" was an ignominious synonym of craven or coward.

"I have been renowned in battle," said *Clawhammer*, "but I never told my name to a foe."—*Ossian*, *Cuthbert*.

Names of Terror. The following,

amongst others, have been employed as bogie-names to frighten children with:—

ATTILA was a bogie-name to the latter Romans.

BO or **BOH**, son of Odin, was a fierce Gothic captain. His name was used by his soldiers when they would fight or surprise the enemy.—Sir William Temple.

* * Warton tells us that the Dutch scared their children with the name of Boh.

BONAPARTE, at the close of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries, was a name of terror in Europe.

CORV'NUS (*Mathus*), the Hungarian, was a scare-name to the Turks.

LILITH or **ELILITH** was a bogie-name used by the ancient Jews to unruly children. The rabbinical writers tell us that Lilith was Adam's wife before the creation of Eve. She refused to submit to him, and became a horrible night-spectre, especially hostile to young children.

LUNSFORD, a name employed to frighten children in England. Sir Thomas Lunsford, governor of the Tower, was a man of most vindictive temper, and the dread of every one.

Make children with your tones to run for't,
As bad as Bloody bones or Lunsford.
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, iii. 2, line 1112 (1678).

NARSES (2 *syll.*) was the name used by Assyrian mothers to scare their children with.

The name of Narses was the formidable sound with which the Assyrian mothers were accustomed to terrify their infants.—Gibbon *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, viii. 259 (1776-88).

RAWHEAD and **BLOODY-BONES** were at one time bogie-names to children.

Servants awe children and keep them in subjection by telling them of Rawhead and Bloody bones.—Locke

RICHARD I., "*Cœur de Lion*." This name, says Camden (*Remains*), was employed by the Saracens as a "name of dread and terror."

His tremendous name was employed by the Syrian mothers to silence their infants, and if a horse suddenly started from the way, his rider was wont to exclaim, "Dost thou think King Richard is in the bush?"—Gibbon, *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, xi. 146 (1778-88).

SEBASTIAN (*Don*), a name of terror once used by the Moors.

Nor shall Sebastian's formidable name
Be longer used to still the crying babe
Dryden, *Don Sebastian* (1680).

TALBOT (*John*), a name used in France as *terrorem* to unruly children.

They in France to scare their young children crye, "The Talbot cometh!"—Hall, *Chronicles* (1545).

Here (said they) is the terror of the French,
The scarecrow that affrights our children so.
Shakespeare, *1 Henry VI.* act i. sc. 4 (1599).

Is this the Talbot so much feared abroad,
That with his name the mothers still their Babes?
Shakespeare, *1 Henry VI.* act iv. sc. 5 (1599).

TAMERLANE, a name used by the Persians in *terrorem*.

TARQUIN, a name of terror in Roman nurseries.

The nurse, to still her child, will tell my story.
And fright her crying babe with Tarquin's name
Shakespeare, *Rape of Lucrece* (1594).

(See also **NAKED BEAR**.)

Namo, duke of Bavaria, and one of Charlemagne's twelve paladins.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Namou'na, an enchantress. Though first of created beings, she is still as young and beautiful as ever.—*Persian Mythology*.

Namous, the envoy of Mahomet in paradise.

Nancy, servant to Mrs. Pattypan. A pretty little flirt, who coquets with Tim Tartlet and young Whimsey, and helps Charlotte Whimsey in her "love affairs."—James Cobb, *The First Floor* (1756-1818).

Nancy, a poor misguided girl, who really loved the villain Bill Sikes (1 *syll.*). In spite of her surroundings, she had still some good feelings, and tried to prevent a burglary planned by Fagin and his associates. Bill Sikes, in a fit of passion, struck her twice upon the face with the butt-end of a pistol, and she fell dead at his feet.—C. Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837).

Nancy, the sailor's fancy. At half-past four he parted from her; at eight next morn he bade her adieu. Next day a storm arose, and when it lulled the enemy appeared; but when the fight was hottest, the jolly tar "put up a prayer for Nancy."—Dibdin, *Sea Songs* ("Twas post meridian half-past four," 1790).

Nancy (*Miss*), Mrs. Anna Oldfield, a celebrated actress, buried in Westminster Abbey. She died in 1730, and lay in state, attended by two noblemen. Mrs. Oldfield was buried in a "very fine Brussels lace head-dress, a new pair of kid gloves, and a robe with lace ruffles and a lace collar." (See **NARCISSA**.)

Nancy Dawson, a famous actress, who took London by storm. Her father was a poster in Clare Market (1728-1767).

Her easy mien, her shape so neat,
She foits, she trips, she looks so sweet;
I die for Nancy Dawson.

Nancy of the Vale, a village

maiden, who preferred Strephon to the gay lordlings who sought her hand in marriage.—Shenstone, *A Ballad* (1554).

Nannie, Miss Fleming, daughter of a farmer in the parish of Tarbolton, in Ayrshire. Immortalized by R. Burns.

Nan'tolet, father of Rosalura and Lillia-Bianca.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Wild-goose Chase* (1652).

Napoleon I., called by the Germans "kaiser Kläs" (q.v.).

"M" is curiously coupled with the history of Napoleon I. and III. (See M., p. 583.)

The following is a curious play on the word Napoleon:—

Napoleon Apollon poleon oleon leon eon
Napoleon Apollon cities destroying a-leon going-about
 on.
being. That is:
 Napoleon-Apollon [*being*] is a lion going about destroy-
 ing cities.

Chauvinism, Napoleon idolatry. Chauvin is a blind idolator of Napoleon I., in Charlet's *Conscrit Chauvin*.

The picture of Napoleon galloping up the Alps on a rampant war-charger, is by David. The war-horse is a poetical representation of a patient mule trudging wearily up the steep ascent. The cocked hat and cut-away coat, which the emperor wore on gala days, are poetical representations of the fur cap pulled over his ears, and the thick great coat, "close-buttoned to the chin," during his passage over the mountains.

Napoleon III. His Nicknames.

ARENEBERG (*Comte d'*). So he called him alt after his escape from the fortress of Ham.

BADENGUST, the name of the man he shot in his Boulogne escapade.

BOUSTAPPA, a compound of Boulogne, Strasbourg, and Pafria, the places of his noted escapades.

GROESBO. So called from the rather unusual size of his nose.

MAN OF DECEMBER. So called because December was his month of glory. Thus, he was elected president December 11, 1848; made his *coup d'état* December 2, 1851; and was created emperor December 2, 1852.

MAN OF SEDAN so called because at Sedan he surrendered his sword to the king of Prussia (September, 1870). Also *L'homme de Sedan*.

RATIPOLK, same as the West of England RANTIPOLK, a harrun-scarrun, half idiot, half madcap. I myself in 1876 saw a man forbidden to remain a single night in Paris, because he addressed his dog as "Ratipole." We were dining at the same table.

THE LITTLE Victor Hugo gave him this title; but the hatred of Hugo to Napoleon was a monomania.

VASBUKL, the name of his supposed father.

Number 2. The second of the month was Louis Napoleon's day. It was also one of the days of his uncle, the other being the fifteenth.

The *coup d'état* was December 2; he was made emperor December 2, 1852;

the Franco-Prussian war opened at Saarbrück, August 2, 1870; he surrendered his sword to William of Prussia, September 2, 1870.

Napoleon I. was crowned December 2, 1804; and the victory of Austerlitz was December 2, 1805.

Numerical Curiosities. 1. 1869, the last year of Napoleon's glory; the next year was that of his downfall. As a matter of curiosity, it may be observed that if the day of his birth, or the day of the empress's birth, or the date of the capitulation of Paris, be added to that of the coronation of Napoleon III., the result always points to 1869. Thus, he was crowned 1852; he was born 1808; the empress Eugénie was born 1826; the capitulation of Paris was 1871. Whence:

1852	1852	1869	coronation.
1 8 0 8	1 8 2 6	1 8 7 1	8 3 7
birth of Napoleon.	birth of Eugénie.		capitulation of Paris.
1869	1869	1869	

2. 1870, the year of his downfall. By adding the numerical values of the birth-date either of Napoleon or Eugénie to the date of the marriage, we get their fatal year of 1870. Thus, Napoleon was born 1808; Eugénie, 1826; married, 1853.

1851	1853	year of marriage.
1 8 0 8	1 8 2 6	8 3 7
birth of Napoleon.	birth of Eugénie.	
1870	1870	

3. *Empereur*. The votes for the president to be emperor were 7,119,791; those against him were 1,119,000. If, now, the numbers 7119791/1119 be written on a piece of paper, and held up to the light, the reverse side will show the word *empereur*. (The dash is the dividing mark, and forms the long stroke of the "p.")

Napoleon and Talleyrand. Napoleon I. one day entered a roadside inn, and called for breakfast. There was nothing in the house but eggs and cider (which Napoleon detested). "What shall we do?" said the emperor to Talleyrand. In answer to this, the *grand chambellan* improvised the rhymes following:—

Le bon roi Dagobert
 Aimait le bon vin au dessert.
 Le grand St. Eloi
 Lui dit, "O mon roi,
 Le drolit roudi!
 L'a bien renchérit."
 "Eh bien!" lui dit le roi...

But he could get no further. Whereupon

Napoleon himself instantly capped the line thus :

"Je boirai du cidre avec toi."
Chapuis, *Diappe*, etc. (1853)

Our royal master Dagobert
Good wine loved at his dessert.

But St. Mal
Once said, "Mou roi,
We here prepare
No dainty fare."

"Well," cried the king, "so let it be,
Older to-day I'll drink with thee" F. C. B.

Napoleon of the Drama. Alfred Bunn, lessee of Drury Lane Theatre (1819-1826) was so called; and so was Robert William Elliston, his predecessor (1774-1826, died 1831).

Napoleon of Mexico, the emperor Augusto Iturbidé (1784-1824).

Napoleon of Oratory, W. E. Gladstone (1809-).

Napoleon of Peace, Louis Philippe of France (1773, reigned 1830-1848, died 1850).

Narcissa, meant for Elizabeth Lee, the step-daughter of Dr. Young. In *Night ii.* the poet says she was clandestinely buried at Montpellier, because she was a protestant.—Dr. Young, *Night Thoughts* (1742-6).

Narcissa, Mrs. Oldfield, the actress, who insisted on being rouged and dressed in Brussels lace when she was "laid out." (See NANCY.)

"Odious! In woollen? 'Twould a saint provoke!"
Were the last words that poor Narcissa spoke
"No, let a charming chintz and Brussels lace
Wrap my cold limbs and shawl my lifeless face;
One would not, sure, be frightful when one's dead!
And, Betty, give this clerk a little aid!"
Pope, *Moral Essays*, I (1731).

Narcissus, a flower. According to Grecian fable, Narcissus fell in love with his own reflection in a fountain, and, having pined away because he could not kiss it, was changed into the flower which bears his name.—Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, iii. 346, etc.

Echo was in love with Narcissus, and died of grief because he would not return her love.

Narcissus fair,
As o'er the fabled fountain hanging still
(Thomson, *Seasons* ("Spring," 1798))

** Glück, in 1779, produced an opera called *Echo et Narcisse*.

Narren-Schiff ("the ship of fools"), a satirical poem in German, by Brandt (1491), lashing the follies and vices of the period. Brandt makes knowledge of one's self the beginning of wisdom; maintains the equality of man; and speaks of life as a brief passage only. The

book at one time enjoyed unbounded popularity.

Narses (3 syl.), a Roman general against the Goths; the terror of children.

The name of Narses was the formidable sound with which the Assyrian mothers were accustomed to terrify their infants.—Gibbon, *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, viii. 218 (1776-88).

Narses, a domestic slave of Alexius Comnenus emperor of Greece.—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Naso, Ovid, the Roman poet, whose full name was Publius Ovidius Naso. (*Naso* means "nose.") Hence the pun of Holofernes :

And why Naso, but for smelling out the odoriferous flowers of fancy?—Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost*, act iv. sc. 2 (1594)

Nathaniel (*Sir*), the grotesque curate of Holofernes. — Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost* (1594).

Nathos, one of the three sons of Usnoth lord of Etha (in Argyllshire), made commander of the Irish army at the death of Cuthullin. For a time he propped up the fortune of the youthful Cormac, but the rebel Cairbar increased in strength and found means to murder the young king. The army under Nathos then deserted to the usurper, and Nathos with his two brothers was obliged to quit Ireland. Dar-Thula, the daughter of Colla, went with them to avoid Cairbar, who persisted in offering her his love. The wind drove the vessel back to Ulster, where Cairbar lay encamped, and the three young men, being overpowered, were slain. As for Dar-Thula, she was pierced with an arrow, and died also.—Ossian, *Dar-Thula*.

Nation of Gentlemen. The Scotch were so called by George IV., when he visited Scotland in 1822.

Nation of Shopkeepers. The English were so called by Napoleon I.

National Assembly. (1) The French deputies which met in the year 1789. The states-general was convened, but the clergy and nobles refused to sit in the same chamber with the commons, so the commons or deputies of the *tiers état* withdrew, constituted themselves into a deliberative body, and assumed the name of the *Assemblée Nationale*. (2) The democratic French parliament of 1848, consisting of 900 members elected by manhood suffrage, was so called also.

National Convention, the French

parliament of 1792. It consisted of 721 members, but was reduced first to 500, then to 300. It succeeded the National Assembly.

Natty Bumpo, called "Leather-stocking." He appears in five of F. Cooper's novels: (1) *The Deerslayer*; (2) *The Pathfinder*; (3) "The Hawk-eye," in *The Last of the Mohicans*; (4) "Leather-stocking" in *The Pioneers*; and (5) "The Trapper," in *The Prairie*, in which he dies.

Nature Abhors a Vacuum. This was an axiom of the peripatetic philosophy, and was repeated by Galileo, as an explanation of the rise of water for about thirty-two feet in wells, etc.

Nausica'a (4 syl.), daughter of Alcinous king of the Phæacians, who conducted Ulysses to the court of her father when he was shipwrecked on the coast.

Nausica'a, as she had gone down through the orchards and the olive gardens to the sea, holding the golden cruse of oil in one hand, with her feet bare so that she might wade in the waves, and in her eyes the great soft wonder that must have come there when Odysseus awoke—*Ovid, Ariadne*, l. 10.

Navigation (*The Father of*), don Henrique duke of Viseo, the greatest man that Portugal has produced (1391-1460).

Navigation (*The Father of British Inland*), Francis Egerton, duke of Bridgewater (1736-1803).

Naviget Anticyram (Horace, *Sat.* ii. 3, 166), Anticyra, in Thessaly, famous for hellebore, a remedy for madness; hence, when a person acted foolishly, he was told to go to Anticyra, as we should say, "to get his simples cut."

Naxian Groves. Naxos (now *Naxia*), an island of the Ægean Sea or the Archipelago, was noted for its wines.

... fair Baccantes,
Wild from Naxian groves
Longfellow, *Drinking Song*

Negara, a fancy name used by Horace, Virgil, and Tibullus, as a synonym of sweetheart.

To sport with Amaryllis in the shade,
Or with the tangles of Næars a hair.
Milton, *Lycidas* (1638).

Nealtiny (4 syl.), a suttee, the young widow of Arvalan son of Keha'ma.—*Southey, Curse of Kehama*, l. 11 (1809).

Nebuchadnezzar [*Ne-boch-ad-ne-Twar*], in Russian, means "there is no God but the czar."—M. D., *Notes and Queries* (21st July, 1877).

Necessity. Longfellow, in *The Wayside Inn* (1868), says the student:

Quoted Horace, where he sings
The dire Necessity of things,
That drives into the roof sublime
Of new-built houses of the great,
The adamantine nails of Fate.

He refers to:

Si figit adamantinos
Summus verticibus dira Necessitas
Clavos.

Odes, iii. 34.

Neck. Calig'ula the Roman emperor used to say, "Oh that the Roman people had but one neck, that I might cut it off at a blow!"

I love the sex, and sometimes would reverse
The tyrant's wish, that "mankind only had
One neck, which he with one fell stroke might pierce."
Byron, *Don Juan*, vl. 27 (1834).

Neck or Nothing, a farce by Garrick (1766). Mr. Stockwell promises to give his daughter in marriage to the son of sir Harry Harlowe of Dorsetshire, with a dot of £10,000; but it so happens that the young man is privately married. The two servants of Mr. Belford and sir Harry Harlowe try to get possession of the money, by passing off Martin (Belford's servant) as sir Harry's son; but it so happens that Belford is in love with Miss Stockwell, and hearing of the plot through Jenny, the young lady's-maid, arrests the two servants as vagabonds, and old Stockwell gladly consents to his marriage with Nancy, and thinks himself well out of a terrible scrape.

Nectaba'nus, the dwarf at the cell of the hermit of Engaddi.—Sir W. Scott, *The Talsman* (time, Richard I.).

Nectar, the beverage of the gods. It was white as cream, for when Hebe spilt some of it, the white arch of heaven, called the Milky Way, was made. The food of the gods was *ambrosia*.

Ned (*Lying*), "the chimney-sweeper of Savoy," that is, the duke of Savoy, who joined the allied army against France in the war of the Spanish Succession.—Dr. Arbuthnot, *History of John Bull* (1712).

Negro'ni, a princess, the friend of Lucrezia di Borgia. She invited the notables who had insulted the Borgia to a banquet, and killed them with poisoned wine.—Donizetti, *Lucrezia di Borgia* (an opera, 1834).

Ne'gus, sovereign of Abyssinia. Erco'co or Erquico on the Red Sea marks the north-east boundary of this empire.

The empire of Negro to his utmost port,
Erecoo.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, xl. 397 (1685).

Nehemiah Holdenough, a presbyterian preacher.—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Neilson (*Mr. Christopher*), a surgeon at Glasgow.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

Neimheid (2 syl.) employed four architects to build him a palace in Ireland; and, that they might not build another like it or superior to it for some other monarch, had them all secretly murdered.—O'Halloran, *History of Ireland*.

* * A similar story is told of Nômanal-Aôuar king of Hirah, who employed Senna'mar to build him a palace. When finished, he cast the architect headlong from the highest tower, to prevent his building another to rival it.—D'Herbelot, *Bibliothèque Orientale* (1697).

Nekayah, sister of Rasselas prince of Abyssinia. She escapes with her brother from the "happy valley," and wanders about with him to find what condition or rank of life is the most happy. After roaming for a time, and finding no condition of life free from its drawbacks, the brother and sister resolve to return to the "happy valley."—Dr. Johnson, *Rasselas* (1759).

Nell, the meek and obedient wife of Jobson; taught by the strap to know who was lord and master. Lady Loverule was the imperious, headstrong bride of sir John Loverule. The two women, by a magical hocus-pocus, were changed for a time, without any of the four knowing it. Lady Loverule was placed with Jobson, who soon brought down her turbulent temper with the strap, and when she was reduced to submission, the two women were restored again to their respective husbands.—C. Coffey, *The Devil to Pay* (1731).

The merit of Mrs. Olive (1711-1785) as an actress first showed itself in "Nell," the cooper's wife.—T. Davies.

Nell (*Little*) or **NELLY TRENT**, a sweet, innocent, loving child of 14 summers, brought up by her old miserly grandfather, who gambled away all his money. Her days were monotonous and without youthful companionship, her evenings gloomy and solitary; there were no child-sympathies in her dreary home, but dejection, despondence akin to madness, watchfulness, suspicion, and imbecility. The grandfather being wholly

ruined by gaming, the two went forth as beggars, and ultimately settled down in a cottage adjoining a country churchyard. Here Nelly died, and the old grandfather soon afterwards was found dead upon her grave.—C. Dickens, *The Old Curiosity Shop* (1840).

* * The solution of the grandfather's story is given in ch. lxix.

Nelly, the servant-girl of Mrs. Dinmont.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Nelson's Ship, the *Victory*.

Now from the fleet of the foemen past
Ahead of the *Victory*.
A four-decked ship, with a flagless mast,
An Anak of the sea.
His gaze on the ship lord Nelson cast;
"Oh, oh! my old friend!" quoth he,
"Since again we have met, we must all be glad
To pay our respects to the *Trinidad*."
So, full on the bow of the giant foe,
Our gallant *Victory* runs;
Thro' the dark'ning smoke the thunder broke
O'er her deck from a hundred guns.
Lord Lytton, *ODE*, xl. 9 (1830)

Nem'ean Lion, a lion of Argôlis, slain by Herculês.

In this word Shakespeare has preserved the correct accent: "As hardy as the Nem'can lion's nerve" (*Hamlet*, act i. sc. 5); but Sponser incorrectly throws the accent on the second syllable, which is *e* short: "Into the great Neme'an lion's grove" (*Faery Queen*, v. 1).

Ere Nem'ea's boast resigned his shaggy spoils,
biatus, *The Thebaid*, l.

Nem'esis, the Greek personification of retribution, or that punishment for sin which sooner or later overtakes the offender.

... and some great Nemesis
Break from a darkened future.
Tennyson, *The Princess*, vi. (1847).

Ne'mo, the name by which captain Hawdon was known at Krook's. He had once won the love of the future lady Dedlock, by whom he had a child called Esther Summerson; but he was compelled to copy law-writings for daily bread, and died a miserable death from an overdose of opium.—C. Dickens, *Bleak House* (1852).

Nepen'the (3 syl.) or **NEPENTHES**, a care-dispelling drug, which Polydamna, wife of Tho'nis king of Egypt gave to Helen (daughter of Jove and Leda). A drink containing this drug "changed grief to mirth, melancholy to joyfulness, and hatred to love." The water of Ardenne had the opposite effects. Homer mentions the drug nepentês in his *Odyssey*, iv. 228.

"That nepenthe which the wife of Thone
In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena.
Milton, *Comus*, 675 (1634).

Nepenthe is a drink of sovereign grace,
Derided by the gods for to assuage
Hearts' grief, and bitter gall away to chase
Which stirs up anger and contentious rage;
Instead thereof sweet peace and quietage
It doth establish in the troubled mind. . . .
And such as drink, eternal happiness do find.
Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, lv. 2 (1596).

Neph'elo-Coccyg'ia, the cloud-land of air castles. The word means "cuckoo cloudland." The city of Nephelo-Coccygia was built by cuckoos and gulls, and was so fortified by clouds that the gods could not meddle with the affairs of its inhabitants.—Aristophanes, *The Birds*.

* * The name occurs also in Lucian's *Verba Historica*.

Without flying to Nephelo-Coccygia, or to the court of queen Mab, we can meet with sharper, bittes, impudent debauchees, and women worthy of such par-amours.—Macaulay.

Nep'omuk or **Nep'omuck** (*St. John*), canon of Prague. He was thrown from a bridge in 1381, and drowned by order of king Wenceslaus, because he refused to betray the secrets confided to him by the queen in the holy rite of confession. The spot whence he was cast into the Moldau is still marked by a cross with five stars on the parapet, indicative of the miraculous flames seen flickering over the dead body for three days. Nepomuk was canonized in 1729, and became the patron saint of bridges. His statue in stone usually occupies a similar position on bridges as it does at Prague.

Like St. John Nep'omuk in stone,
Looking down into the stream
Longfellow, *The Golden Legend* (1851)

* * The word is often accented on the second syllable.

Neptune (*Old Father*), the ocean or sea-god.

Nerestan, son of Gui Lusignan D'Outremer king of Jerusalem, and brother of Zara. Nerestan was sent on his parole to France, to obtain ransom for certain Christians who had fallen into the hands of the Saracens. When Osman, the sultan, was informed of his relationship to Zara, he ordered all Christian captives to be at once liberated "without money and without price."—A. Hill, *Zara* (adapted from Voltaire's tragedy).

Ne'reus (2 *syl.*), father of the water-nymphs. A very old prophetic god of great kindness. The scalp, chin, and breast of Nereus were covered with seaweed instead of hair.

By hoary Nereus' wrinkled look.
Milton, *Comus*, 671 (1634).

Neri'nê, Doto, and Nysê, the three nereids who guarded the fleet of Vasco da Gama. When the treacherous pilot had run Vasco's ship upon a sunken rock, these three sea-nymphs lifted up the prow and turned it round.

The lovely Nysê and Nerinê spring
With all the vehemence and speed of wing.
Camões, *Lusiads*, II. (1569)

Nerissa, the clever confidential waiting-woman of Portia the Venetian heiress. Nerissa is the counterfeit of her mistress, with a fair share of the lady's elegance and wit. She marries Gratiano a friend of the merchant Anthonio.—Shakespeare, *The Merchant of Venice* (1698).

Nero of the North, Christian II. of Denmark (1480, reigned 1584-1588, died 1559).

Nesle (*Blondel de*), the favourite minstrel of Richard Cœur de Lion [Nesle = *Nestl*].—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.).

Nessus's Shirt. Nessos (in Latin *Nessus*), the centaur, carried the wife of Hercules over a river, and, attempting to run away with her, was shot by Hercules. As the centaur was dying, he told Deianira (5 *syl.*) that if she steeped in his blood her husband's shirt, she would secure his love for ever. Thus she did, but when Hercules put the shirt on, his body suffered such agony, that he rushed to mount Cithæra, collected together a pile of wood, set it on fire, and, rushing into the midst of the flames, was burnt to death.

When Creusa (3 *syl.*), the daughter of king Creon, was about to be married to Jason, Medea sent her a splendid wedding robe; but when Creusa put it on, she was burnt to death by it in excruciating pain.

Morgan le Fay, hoping to kill King Arthur, sent him a superb royal robe. Arthur told the messenger to try it on, that he might see its effect; but no sooner had the messenger done so, than he dropped down dead, "burnt to mere coal."—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 75 (1470).

Eros, hold the shirt of Nessus is upon me (i.e. I am in agony).
Shakespeare, *Antony and Cleopatra*, act iv. sc. 10 (1606).

Nestor (A), a wise old man. Nestor of Pylos was the oldest and most experienced of all the Greek chieftains who went to the siege of Troy.—Homer, *Iliad*.

Nestor of the Chemical Revo-

lution. Dr. Black is so called by Lavoisier (1728-1799).

Nestor of Europe, Leopold king of Belgium (1790, 1831-1865).

Neu'ha, a native of Toobouai, one of the Society Islands. It was at Toobouai that the mutineers of the *Bounty* landed, and Torquil married Neuha. When a vessel was sent to capture the mutineers, Neuha conducted Torquil to a secret cave, where they lay *perdu* till all danger was over, when they returned to their island home.—Byron, *The Island*. (The character of Neuha is given in canto ii. 7.)

Never.

On the Gree't Kalends. (There are no Greek *Kalends*.) When the Spanish ambassador announced in Latin the terms on which queen Elizabeth might hope to avert the threatened invasion, her majesty replied :

Ad Græcos, bone rex, sent in undatæ calendæ.

On St. Tib's's Eve. (There is no such saint as *Tibs*.)

On the 31st of June, 1679 (or any other impossible date).

At latter Lammass. (There is no such time.) Fuller thus renders the speech of the Spanish ambassador :

These to you are our commands
Send no help to th' Netherlands,
Of the treasure ta'en by Drake
Restitution you must make,
And those abbeyes build anew
Which your father overthrew

The queen's reply :

Worthy king, know this Your will
At latter Lammass we'll fulfil.

On the year of the coronation of Napoleon III.

In the reign of queen Dick.

Once in a blue moon.

When two Sundays meet.

When the Yellow River runs clear (Chinese).

In that memorable week which had three Thursdays.—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, ii. 1.

The year when the middle of August was in May.—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, ii. 1.

The year of the great medlars, three of which would fill a bushel.—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, ii. 1.

At the coming of the Cocklicranes (8 syl).—Rabelais, *Gargantua*, 49.

Nevers (*Comte de*), to whom Valentina (daughter of the governor of the Louvre) was affianced, and whom she

married in a fit of jealousy. The count having been shot in the Bartholomew slaughter, Valentina married Raoul (*Raoul*), her first love, but both were killed by a party of musketeers commanded by the governor of the Louvre.—Meyerbeer, *Les Huguenots* (opera, 1836).

* * The duke [not count] de Nevers, being asked by the governor of the Louvre to join in the Bartholomew Massacre, replied that his family contained a long list of warriors, but not one assassin.

Neville (*Major*), an assumed name of lord Geraldin, son of the earl of Geraldin. He first appears as Mr. William Lovell.

Mr. Geraldin Neville, uncle to lord Geraldin.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Neville (*Miss*), the friend and confidante of Miss Hardcastle. A handsome coquetish girl, destined by Mrs. Hardcastle for her son Tony Lumpkin, but Tony did not care for her, and she dearly loved Mr. Hastings; so Hastings and Tony plotted together to outwit madam, and of course won the day.—O. Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer* (1773).

Neville (*Sir Henry*), chamberlain of Richard Cœur de Lion.—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.).

New Atlantis (*The*), an imaginary island in the middle of the Atlantic. Bacon, in his allegorical fiction so called, supposes himself wrecked on this island, where he finds an association for the cultivation of natural science and the promotion of arts.—Lord Bacon, *The New Atlantis* (1626).

* * Called the *New Atlantis* to distinguish it from Plato's Atlantis, an imaginary island of fabulous charms.

New Inn (*The*) or **THE LIGHT HEART**, a comedy by Ben Jonson (1628).

New Way to Pay Old Debts, a drama by Philip Massinger (1626). Wellborn, the nephew of sir Giles Overreach, having run through his fortune and got into debt, induces lady Allworth, out of respect and gratitude to his father, to give him countenance. This induces sir Giles to suppose that his nephew was about to marry the wealthy dowager. Feeling convinced that he will then be able to swindle him of all the dowager's property, as he had ousted him out of

his paternal estates, sir Giles pays his nephew's debts, and supplies him liberally with ready money, to bring about the marriage as soon as possible. Having paid Wellborn's debts, the overreaching old man is compelled, through the treachery of his clerk, to restore the estates also, for the deeds of conveyance are found to be only blank sheets of parchment, the writing having been erased by some chemical acids.

New Zealander. It was Macaulay who said the time might come when some "New Zealand artist shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's."

* * Shelley was before Macaulay in the same conceit.—See *Dedication of Peter Bell the Third*.

Newcastle (*The duchess of*), in the court of Charles II.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Newcastle (*The marquis of*), a royalist in the service of Charles I.—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.).

Newcastle Apothecary (*The*), Mr. Bolus of Newcastle used to write his prescriptions in rhyme. A bottle bearing the couplet, "When taken to be well shaken," was sent to a patient, and when Bolus called next day to inquire about its effect, John told the apothecary his master was dead. The fact is, John had shaken the *sick man* instead of the bottle, and had shaken the life out of him.—G. Colman, junior.

Newcome (*Clemency*), about 30 years old, with a plump and cheerful face, but twisted into a tightness that made it comical. Her gait was very homely, her limbs seemed all odd ones; her shoes were so self-willed that they never wanted to go where her feet went. She wore blue stockings, a printed gown of hideous pattern and many colours, and a white apron. Her sleeves were short, her elbows always grazed, her cap anywhere but in the right place; but she was scrupulously clean, and "maintained a kind of dislocated tidiness." She carried in her pocket "a handkerchief, a piece of wax-candle, an apple, an orange, a lucky penny, a cramp-bone, a padlock, a pair of scissors, a handful of loose beads, several balls of worsted and cotton, a needle-case, a collection of curl-papers, a biscuit, a thimble, a nutmeg-grater, and a few miscellaneous

articles." Clemency Newcome married Benjamin Britain, her fellow-servant at Dr. Jeddler's, and opened a country inn called the Nutmeg-Grater, a cozy, well-to-do place as any one could wish to see, and there were few married people so well assorted as Clemency and Ben Britain.—C. Dickens, *The Battle of Life* (1846).

Newcome (*Colonel*), a widower, distinguished for the moral beauty of his life. He loses his money and enters the Charter House.

Clive Newcome, his son. He is in love with Ethel Newcome, his cousin, whom he marries as his second wife.—Thackeray, *The Newcomes* (1855).

Newcome (*Johnny*), any raw youth when he first enters the army or navy.

Newgate Fashion (*To March*), two and two, as the prisoners were at one time conveyed to Newgate two and two together.

Falstaff Must we all march?
Bardolph. Yea, two and two Newgate fashion. *
Shakespeare, 1 *Henry IV* act iii. sc. 2 (1597).

Newgate Fringe, a beard worn only under the chin, as the hangman's rope is fastened round the neck of those about to be hanged. Sometimes called the *Newgate Frill*, and sometimes the *Tyburn Collar*.

The Newgate Knocker, a lock of hair worn especially by costermongers, twisted towards the ear. It is supposed to remind one of the knocker on the prison door of Newgate. The *cow-lick* is a curl worn on the temples.

Newland (*Abraham*), one of the governors of the Bank of England, to whom, in the early part of the nineteenth century, all Bank of England notes were made payable. A bank-note was called an "Abraham Newland;" and hence the popular song, "I've often heard say, sham Abram you may, but must not sham Abraham Newland."

These are notes issued from the bank of nature, and as current as those payable to Abraham Newland.—G. Colman, *The Poor Gentleman*, l. 2 (1802).

Newspapers (*The Oldest*).

Stamford Mercury, 1695. The editor says that No. 6833, July 7, 1826, means that the paper had arrived at the 6833rd week of issue, or the 181st year of its existence.

Nottingham Journal, 1710.

Northampton Mercury, 1720.

Gloucester Journal, 1722.

* * Chalmers says that the first

English newspaper was called the *English Mercury*, 1588; but Mr. Watts has proved that the papers so called, now in the British Museum, are forgeries, because they bear the paper-mark of George I. The *English Mercuries* consist of seven distinct articles, three printed, and four in MS.

Newton.

Newton . . . declared, with all his grand discoveries recent, That he himself felt only "like a youth
Picking up shells by the great ocean, truth."
Byron, *Don Juan*, vii. 5 (1824)

Newton discovered the prismatic colours of light, and explained the phenomenon by the emission theory.

Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in night
God said, "Let Newton be;" and all was light
Pope, *Epietaph, intended for Newton's Monument in Westminster Abbey* (1727)

Newton is called by Campbell "The Priest of Nature."—*Pleasures of Hope*, i. (1799).

Newton and the Apple. It is said that Newton was standing in the garden of Mrs. Conduitt of Woolsthorpe, in the year 1665, when an apple fell from a tree and set him thinking. From this incident he ultimately developed his theory of gravitation.

When Newton saw an apple fall, he found
In that slight startle from his contemplation, . . .
A mode of proving that the earth tunned round,
In a most natural whirl called gravitation.
Byron, *Don Juan*, x. 1 (1824).

Nibelung, a mythical king of Nibelungenland (Norway). He had twelve paladins, all giants. Siegfried [*Sage-freed*], prince of the Netherlands, slew the giants, and made Nibelungenland tributary.—*Nibelungen Lied*, iii. (1210).

Nibelungen Hoard, a mythical mass of gold and precious stones, which Siegfried [*Sage-freed*], prince of the Netherlands, took from Nibelungenland and gave to his wife as a dowry. The hoard filled thirty-six waggons. After the murder of Siegfried, Hagan seized the hoard, and, for concealment, sank it in the "Ibline at Lockham," intending to recover it at a future period, but Hagan was assassinated, and the hoard was lost for ever.—*Nibelungen Lied*, xix.

Nibelungen Lied [*Ne-by-lung, 'n leed*], the German *Iliad* (1210). It is divided into two parts, and thirty-two lieds or cantos. The first part ends with the death of Siegfried, and the second part with the death of Kriemhild.

Siegfried, the youngest of the kings of the Netherlands, went to Worms, to crave the hand of Kriemhild in

marriage. While he was staying with Günther king of Burgundy (the lady's brother), he assisted him to obtain in marriage Brunhild queen of Iesland, who announced publicly that he only should be her husband who could beat her in hurling a spear, throwing a huge stone, and in leaping. Siegfried, who possessed a cloak of invisibility, aided Günther in these three contests, and Brunhild became his wife. In return for these services, Günther gave Siegfried his sister Kriemhild in marriage. After a time, the bride and bridegroom went to visit Günther, when the two ladies disputed about the relative merits of their respective husbands, and Kriemhild, to exalt Siegfried, boasted that Günther owed to him his victories and his wife. Brunhild, in great anger, now employed Hagan to murder Siegfried, and this he did by stabbing him in the back while he was drinking from a brook.

Thirteen years elapsed, and the widow married Etzel king of the Huns. After a time, she invited Brunhild and Hagan to a visit. Hagan, in this visit, killed Etzel's young son, and Kriemhild was like a fury. A battle ensued, in which Günther and Hagan were made prisoners, and Kriemhild cut off both their heads with her own hand. Hildebrand, horrified at this act of blood, slew Kriemhild; and so the poem ends.—Authors unknown (but the story was pieced together by the minnesingers).

* * The *Völsunga Saga* is the Icelandic version of the *Nibelungen Lied*. This saga has been translated into English by William Morris.

The *Nibelungen Lied* has been ascribed to Heinrich von Otfendingen, a minnesinger; but it certainly existed before that epoch, if not as a complete whole, in separate lays, and all that Heinrich von Otfendingen could have done was to collect the floating lays, connect them, and form them into a complete story.

F. A. Wolf, in 1795, wrote a learned book to prove that Homer did for the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* what Otfendingen did for the *Nibelungenlied*.

Richard Wagner composed, in 1850, an opera called *Die Nibelungen*.

Nibelungen Nôt, the second part of the *Nibelungen Lied*, containing the marriage of Kriemhild with Etzel, the visit of the Burgundians to the court of the Hun, and the death of Günther, Hagan, Kriemhild, and others. This part contains eighty-three four-line stanzas.

more than the first part. The number of lines in the two parts is 9886; so that the poem is almost as long as Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

Nibelungers, whoever possessed the Nibelungen hoard. When it was in Norway, the Norwegians were so called: when Siegfried [*Sege, freed*] got the possession of it, the Netherlands were so called; and when the hoard was removed to Burgundy, the Burgundians were the Nibelungers.

Nic. Frog, the Dutch, as a nation; as the English are called John Bull.—Dr. Arbuthnot, *History of John Bull* (1712).

Nica'nor, "the Protospathaire," a Greek general.—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Nice (*Sir Courtly*), the chief character and title of a drama by Croune (1655).

Nicholas, a poor scholar, who boarded with John, a rich old miserly carpenter. The poor scholar fell in love with Alison, his landlord's young wife, who joined him in duping the foolish old carpenter. Nicholas told John that such a rain would fall on the ensuing Monday as would drown every one in "less than an hour;" and he persuaded the old fool to provide three large tubs, one for himself, one for his wife, and the other for his lodger. In these tubs, said Nicholas, they would be saved; and when the flood abated, they would then be lords and masters of the whole earth. A few hours before the time of the "flood," the old carpenter went to the top chamber of his house to repeat his *pater noster*. He fell asleep over his prayers, and was roused by the cry of "Water! water! Help! help!" Supposing the rain had come, he jumped into his tub, and was let down by Nicholas and Alison into the street. A crowd soon assembled, were delighted at the joke, and pronounced the old man an idiot and fool.—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Miller's Tale," 1388).

Nicholas, the barber of the village in which don Quixote lived.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. (1605).

Nicholas (Brother), a monk at St. Mary's Convent.—Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth).

Nicholas (St.), patron saint of boys, parish clerks, sailors, thieves, and of Aberdeen, Russia, etc.

Nicholas (St.). The legend is, that an

angel told him a father was so poor he was about to raise money by the prostitution of his three daughters. On hearing this, St. Nicholas threw in at the cottage window three bags of money, sufficient to portion each of the three damsels.

The gift
Of Nicholas, which on the maidens he
Bounteous bestowed, to save their youthful prime
Unblemished.

Dante, *Purgatory*, xx. (1306).

Nicholas of the Tower (*The*), the duke of Exeter, constable of the Tower.

He was encountered with a shippe of warre appertaining to the duke of Exeter, the constable of the Towre of London, called *The Nicholas of the Towre*.—Hall, *Chronicle* (1542).

Nicholas's Clerks, highwaymen; so called by a pun on the phrase *Old Nick* and *St. Nicholas* who presided over scholars.

I think yonder come, prancing down the hill from Kingston, a couple of St. Nicholas's clerks.—Rowley, *Match at Midnight* (1633).

St. Nicholas's Clerks, scholars; so called because St. Nicholas was the patron of scholars. The statutes of Paul's School require the scholars to attend divine service on St. Nicholas's Day.—Knight, *Life of Dean Colet*, 362 (1726).

Nickleby (*Nicholas*), the chief character and title of a novel by C. Dickens (1834). He is the son of a poor country gentleman, and has to make his own way in the world. He first goes as usher to Mr. Squeers, schoolmaster at Dotheboys Hall, in Yorkshire; but leaves in disgust with the tyranny of Squeers and his wife, especially to a poor boy named Smike. Smike runs away from the school to follow Nicholas, and remains his humble follower till death. At Portsmouth, Nicholas joins the theatrical company of Mr. Crummles, but leaves the profession for other adventures. He falls in with the brothers Cherrybly, who make him their clerk; and in this post he rises to become a merchant, and ultimately marries Madeline Bray.

Mrs. Nickleby, mother of Nicholas, and a widow. She is an enormous talker, fond of telling long stories with no connection. Mrs. Nickleby is a weak, vain woman, who imagines an idiot neighbour is in love with her because he tosses cabbages and other articles over the garden wall. In conversation, Mrs. Nickleby rides off from the main point at every word suggestive of some new idea. As a specimen of her sequence of ideas, take the following example:—"The name began with 'B' and ended with 'g,' I

am sure. Perhaps it was Waters" (p. 198).

* * "The original of 'Mrs. Nickleby,'" says John Foster, "was the mother of Charles Dickens."—*Life of Dickens*, iii. 8.

Kate Nickleby, sister of Nicholas; beautiful, pure-minded, and loving. Kate works hard to assist in the expenses of housekeeping, but shuns every attempt of Ralph and others to allure her from the path of virgin innocence. She ultimately marries Frank, the nephew of the Cheeryble brothers.

Ralph Nickleby, of Golden Square (London), uncle to Nicholas and Kate. A hard, grasping money-broker, with no ambition but the love of saving, no spirit beyond the thirst of gold, and no principle except that of fleecing every one who comes into his power. This villain is the father of Smike, and ultimately hangs himself, because he loses money, and sees his schemes one after another burst into thin air.—C. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838).

Niceven, a gigantic malignant hag of Scotch superstition.

* * Dunbar, the Scotch poet, describes her in his *Flyting of Dunbar and Kennedy* (1508).

Nicodemus, one of the servants of general Harrison.—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Nicole (2 syl.), a female servant of M. Jourdain, who sees the folly of her master, and exposes it in a natural and amusing manner.—Molière, *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme* (1670).

Night or Nox. So Tennyson calls sir Percival, the Black Knight of the Black Land, one of the four brothers who kept the passages to Castle Perilous.—Tennyson, *Idylls of the King* ("Garth and Lynette"); sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 126 (1170).

Nightingale (*The*), unknown in Wales, Ireland, and Scotland. It does not visit Cornwall, nor even the west of Devon, nor does it cross the Trent.

Nightingale (*The Arcadian*), an ass.

Nightingale (*The Cambridgeshire*), the edible frog, once common in the fen district; also called the "Whaddon organ."

Nightingale (*The Fen*), the edible frog.

Nightingale (*The Italian*), Angelica Catalani; also called "The Queen of Song" (1752-1849).

Nightingale (*The Liege*), the edible frog.

Nightingale (*The Swedish*), Jenny Lind, afterwards Mde. Goldschmidt. She appeared in London 1847, and retired 1851 (born 1821-).

Nightingale and the Lutist. The tale is, that a lute-master challenged a nightingale in song. The bird, after sustaining the contest for some time, feeling itself outdone, fell on the lute, and died broken-hearted.

* * This tale is from the Latin of Strada, translated by Richard Crashaw, and called *Musica's Duel* (1650). It is most beautifully told by John Ford, in his drama entitled *The Lover's Melancholy*, where Menaphon is supposed to tell it to Ametruus (1628).

Nightingale and the Thorn.

As it fell upon a day
In the merry month of May,
Sitting in a pleasant shade
Which a grove of myrtles made—
Reas'd did leap, and birds did sing,
Trees did grow, and plants did spring,
Everything did banish moan,
Save the nightingale alone.
She, poor bird, as all forlorn,
Lean'd her breast up till a thorn.

Richard Barnfield, *A discourse to the Nightingale* (1594)

So Pylamel, perched on an aspen sprig,
Weeps all the night her lost virginity,
And sings her sad tale to the merry twig,
That dances at such joyful merrymery.
No ever lots sweet rest invade her eye
But leaning on a thorn her dainty chest,
For fear soft sleep should steal into her breast,
Expresses in her song grief not to be expressed.
Giles Fletcher, *Christ's Triumph over Death* (1610).

The nightingale that sings with the deep thorn,
Which fable places in [sic] her breast.
Byron, *Don Juan*, vi. 87 (1824).

Nightmare of Europe (*The*), Napoleon Bonaparte (1769, reigned 1804-1814, died 1821).

Nightshade (*Deadly*). We are told that the berries of this plant so intoxicated the soldiers of Sweno the Danish king, that they became an easy prey to the Scotch, who cut them to pieces.

* * Called "deadly" not from its poisonous qualities, but because it was used at one time for blackening the eyes in mourning.

Nimrod, pseudonym of Charles James Apperley, author of *The Chase*, *The Road*, *The Turf* (1777-1848).

Nimue, a "damsel of the lake," who cajoled Merlin in his dotage to tell her the secret "whereby he could be rendered powerless;" and then, like Delilah, she overpowered him, by "confining him under a stone."

Then after these quests, Merlin fell in a dotage on . . . one of the damsels of the lake, right Nimue, and Merth

would let her have no rest, but always he would be with her in every place. And she made him good cheer till she had learned of him what she desired. . . . And Merlin showed to her in a rock, whereas was a great wonder . . . which went under a stone. So by her subtle craft, she made Merlin go under that stone . . . and he never came out, for all the craft that he could do.—*Sir T. Malory, History of Prince Arthur*, i. 60 (1470).

Without doubt the name Nimue is a clerical error for Nineve or Ninive. It occurs only once in the three volumes. (See NINEVE.)

* * Tennyson makes Vivien the seductive betrayer of Merlin, and says she enclosed him "in the four walls of a hollow tower;" but the *History* says "Nimue put him under the stone" (pt. i. 60).

Nina-Thoma, daughter of Tor-Thoma (chief of one of the Scandinavian islands). She eloped with Uthal (son of Lathmor a petty king of Berrathon, a neighbouring island); but Uthal soon tired of her, and, having fixed his affections on another, confined her in a desert island. Uthal, who had also dethroned his father, was slain in single combat by Ossian, who had come to restore the deposed monarch to his throne. When Nina-Thoma heard of her husband's death, she languished and died, "for though most cruelly entreated, her love for Uthal was not abated."—Ossian, *Berrathon*.

Nine. "It is by nines that Eastern presents are given, when they would extend their magnificence to the highest degree." Thus, when Dakianos wished to ingratiate himself with the shah,

He caused himself to be preceded by nine superb camels. The first was loaded with nine mits of gold adorned with jewels; the second bore nine sabres, the hilts and scabbards of which were adorned with diamonds; upon the third camel were nine suits of armour; the fourth had nine mits of horse furniture; the fifth had nine cases full of sapphires; the sixth had nine cases full of rubies; the seventh nine cases full of emeralds; the eighth had nine cases full of amethysts; and the ninth had nine cases full of diamonds.—*Comte de Caylus, Oriental Tales* ("Dakianos and the Seven Sleepers," 1743).

Nine Gods (*The*) of the Etruscans: Juno, Minerva, and Tin'ia (the three chief). The other six were Vulcan, Mars, Saturn, Hercules, Summa'nus, and Vediovis. (See NOVENSILES.)

Lars For'cina of Clustum.
By the nine gods he swore
That the great house of Tarquin
Should suffer wrong no more.
By the nine gods he swore it,
And named a trying day . . .
To summon his army.

Lord Macaulay, *Lays of a Noted Rome*
("Horatius," i. 1843).

Nine Orders of Angels (*The*): (1) Seraphim, (2) Cherubim (in the first circle); (3) Thrones, (4) Dominions (in

the second circle); (5) Virtues, (6) Powers, (7) Principalities, (8) Archangels, (9) Angels (in the third circle).

In heaven above
The effulgent bands in triple circles move
Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered*, xi. 13 (1575).

Novem vero angelorum ordines dicimus: . . . scimus: (1) Angelos, (2) Archangelos, (3) Virtutes, (4) Potestates, (5) Principatus, (6) Dominationes, (7) Thronos, (8) Cherubim, (9) Seraphim—Gregory, *Homily*, 34 (A. D. 381).

Nine Planets (*The*): Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, the Planetoids, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.

* * According to the Ptolemaic system, there are only seven planets, or more strictly speaking, "planetary heavens," viz., the Moon, Mercury, Venus, the Sun, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. Beyond these were three other spheres, that of the fixed stars, the primum mobile, and the empyrean. This is the system Dantè follows in his *Paradise*.

Nine Worthies (*The*). Three were pagans: Hector, Alexander, and Julius Cæsar. Three were Jews: Joshua, David, and Judas Maccabæus. Three were Christians: Arthur, Charlemagne, and Godfrey of Bouillon.

Nine Worthies (privy councillors to William III.). Four were *Whigs*: Devonshire, Dorset, Monmouth, and Edward Russell. Five were *Tories*: Caermarthen, Pembroke, Nottingham, Marlborough, and Lowther.

Nine Worthies of London (*The*): sir William Walworth, sir Henry Pritchard, sir William Sevenoke, sir Thomas White, sir John Bonham, Christopher Croker, sir John Hawkwood, sir Hugh Caverley, and sir Henry Maleverer.

* * The chronicles of these nine worthies are written in prose and verse by Richard Johnson (1592), author of *The Seven Champions of Christendom*.

Nineve (2 syl.), the Lady of the Lake, in Arthurian romance.

Then the Lady of the Lake, that was always friendly unto King Arthur, understood by her subtle crafts that he was like to have been destroyed; and so the Lady of the Lake, that hight Nineve, came into the forest to seek sir Launcelot du Lake.—*Sir T. Malory, History of Prince Arthur*, ii. 67 (1470).

* * This name occurs three times in the *Morte d'Arthur*—once as "Nimue," once as "Nineve," and once as "Niniwe." Probably "Nimue" (q.v.) is a clerical error, as we also find Nynnyue.

Ninon de Lenclos, a beautiful Parisian, rich, *spirituelle*, and an atheist, who abandoned herself to epicurean indulgence, and preserved her charms to a

very advanced age. Ninon de Lenclos renounced marriage, and had numberless lovers. Her house was the rendezvous of all the most illustrious persons of the period, as Molière, St. Evremont, Fontenelle, Voltaire, and so on (1613-1705).

Some never grow
Ugly; for instance, Ninou de Lenclos
Byron *Don Juan*, v. 98 (1820).

Niobe [*Né.o.by*], the beau-ideal of grief. After losing her twelve children, she was changed into a stone, from which ran water.

* * The group of "Niobe and her Children in Florence," discovered at Rome in 1583, was the work either of Praxitélès or Scopas.

She followed my poor father's body,
Like Niobe, all tears
Shakespeare, *Hamlet*, act i. sc 2 (1596)

Niobe of Nations (*The*). Rome is so called by Byron.—*Childe Harold*, iv. 79 (1817).

Nipha'tes (3 syl.), a mountain on the borders of Mesopotamia. It was on this mountain that Satan lighted, when he came from the sun to visit our earth.

toward the coast of earth beneath
Down from the eldritch, sped with hoped success . . .
Nor stayed till on Niphates' top he lighted.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iii. 739, etc (1665).

* **Nipper** (*Susan*), generally called "Spitzire," from her snappish disposition. She was the nurse of Florence Dombey, to whom she was much attached. Susan Nipper married Mr. Toots (after he had got over his infatuation for Florence).

Susan Nipper says, "I may wish to take a voyage to Chaney, but I mayn't know how to leave the London Docks"—C. Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846)

Nippotate (4 syl.), "a live lion-stuffed with straw," exhibited in a raree-show. So called from the body of a tame hedgehog exhibited by Old Harry, a notorious character in London at the beginning of the eighteenth century (died 1710).

Of monsters stranger than can be expressed,
There's Nippotate lies among the rest
Sutton Nicholls.

Niquee [*Né.hay*], the sister of Anasterax, with whom she lived in incest. The fairy Zorphae was her godmother, and enchanted her, in order to break off this connection.—Vasco de Lobeira, *Amadis de Gaul* (thirteenth century).

Nisroch [*Nis.rok*], "of principalities the prince." A god of the Assyrians. In the book of *Kings* the "Seventy" call him "Meserach," and in *Isaiah* "Nas-rach." Josephus calls him "Araskès." One of the rebel angels in Milton's *Paradise Lost*. He says:

Sense of pleasure we may well
Spare out of life, perhaps, and not repine;
But live content, which is the calmest life;
But pain is perfect misery, the worst
Of evils, and, exceeding, overturns
All patience.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, vi. 459, etc. (1665).

Nit, one of the attendants of queen Mab.

Hop, and Mop, and Drap so clear,
Pip, and Trip, and Skip, that were
To Mab their sovereign dear—
Her special inside of honour.
Fib, and Tib, and Pinck, and Pin,
Tock, and Quick, and Jill, and Jin,
Tit and Nit, and Wap, and Win—
The train that wait upon her
Drayton, *Nymphidia* (1663-1681).

Nixon (*Christal*), agent to Mr. Edward Redgauntlet the Jacobite.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Nixon (*Martha*), the old nurse of the earl of Oxford.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

No One (*Cæsar or*). Julius Cæsar said, "Aut Cæsar aut nullus." And again, "I would sooner be first in a village than second at Rome."

Milton makes Satan say, "Better to reign in hell than serve in heaven."

Jonathan Wild used to say, "I'd rather stand on the top of a dunghill than at the bottom of a hill in paradise."

Tennyson says, "All in all or not at all."—*Idylls* ("Vivien").

"Six thrice or three dice" (aces were called *dice*, and did not count).

No Song no Supper, a musical drama by Prince Hoare, F.S.A. (1790). Crop the farmer has married a second wife called Dorothy, who has an amiable weakness for a rascally lawyer named Endless. During the absence of her husband, Dorothy provides a supper for Endless, consisting of roast lamb and a cake; but just as the lawyer sits down to it, Crop, with Margaretta, knocks at the door. Endless is concealed in a sack, and the supper is carried away. Presently, Robin the sweetheart of Margaretta arrives, and Crop regrets there is nothing but bread and cheese to offer him. Margaretta now volunteers a song, the first verse of which tells Crop there is roast lamb in the house, which is accordingly produced; the second verse tells him there is a cake, which is produced also; and the third verse tells him that Endless is concealed in a sack. Had there been no song there would have been no supper, but the song produced the roast lamb and new cake.

Noah's Wife, Walla (8 syl.), who endeavoured to persuade the people that her husband was distraught.

The wife of Noah (*Walla*) and the wife of Lot (*Waalak*) were both unbelievers . . . and decaved their husbands . . . and it shall be said to them at the last day, "Enter ye into hell fire."—Sale, *Al Koran*, lvi.

Nobbs, the horse of "Dr. Dove of Doncaster."—Southey, *The Doctor* (1834).

Noble (*The*), Charles III. of Navarre (1361, 1387–1425).

Soliman, *Tchekibi*, the Turk (died 1410).

* * **Khosrou** or **Chosroës I.** was called "The Noble Soul" (*, 531–579).

Nodel, the lion, in the beast-epic called *Keynard the Fox*. Nodel, the lion, represents the regal element of Germany; Isengrin, the wolf, represents the baronial element; and Keynard, the fox, the Church element (1498).

Noel (*Eusebe*), schoolmaster of Bout du Monde. "His clothes are old and worn, and his manner vacant" (act i. 2).—E. Stirling, *The Gold-Mine or Miller of Grenoble* (1854).

Noggs (*Newman*), Ralph Nickleby's clerk. A tall man, of middle age, with two goggle eyes (one of which was fixed), a rubicund nose, a cadaverous face, and a suit of clothes decidedly the worse for wear. He had the gift of distorting and cracking his finger-joints. This kind-hearted, dilapidated fellow "kept his hunter and hounds once," but ran through his fortune. He discovered a plot of old Ralph, which he confided to the Cheeryble brothers, who frustrated it and then provided for Newman.—C. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838).

Noko'mis, mother of Weno'nah, and grandmother of Hiawatha. Nikomis was the daughter of the Moon. While she was swinging one day, some of her companions, out of jealousy, cut the ropes, and she fell to earth in a meadow. The same night her first child, a daughter, was born, and was named Wenonah.

There among the ferns and mosses . . .
Till Nikomis bore a daughter,
And she called her name Wenonah.
Longfellow, *Hiawatha*, li. (1855).

Non Mi Ricordo, the usual answer of the Italian courier and other Italian witnesses when on examination at the trial of queen Charlotte (the wife of George IV.), in 1820.

The Italian witnesses often created amusement, when under examination, by the frequent answer, "Non mi ricordo."—Cassell's *History of England*, VII. iv. 16 (1883).

"Lord Flint," in *Such Things Are*, by Mrs. Inchbald (1786), when asked a question he wished to evade, used to reply, "My people know, no doubt, but I cannot recollect."

"Pierre Choppard," in *The Courier of Lyons*, by Edward Stirling (1852), when asked an ugly question, always answered, "I'll ask my wife, my memory's so slippery."

The North American society called the "Know Nothings," founded in 1858, used to reply to every question about themselves, "I know nothing about it."

Nona'cris' Stream, the river Styx, in Arcadia. Cassander says he has in a phial some of this "horrid spring," one drop of which, mixed with wine, would act as a deadly poison. To this Polyperchon replies:

I know its power, for I have seen it tried.
Pains of all sorts thro' every nerve and artery
At once it scatters,—burns at once and freezes,—
Till, by extremity of torture forced,
The soul consents to leave her joyless home.

N. Lee, *Alexander the Great*, iv. 1 (1678).

Nonentity (*Dr.*), a metaphysician, and thought by most people to be a profound scholar. He generally spreads himself before the fire, sucks his pipe, talks little, drinks much, and is reckoned very good company. You may know him by his long grey wig, and the blue handkerchief round his neck.

Dr. Nonentity, I am told, writes indexes to perfection, makes essays, and reviews any work with a single day's warning.—Goldsmith, *A Citizen of the World*, xlix. (1759).

Nones and **Ides** (each 1 syl.).

On March the 7th, June, July,
October, too the Nones you spy;
Except in those, those Nones appear
On the 5th day of all the year
If to the Nones you add an 8,
Of all the Ides you'll find the date. E. C. B.

Hence we have the 15th for the Ides of March, June, July, and October; and the 13th for every other month.

Norbert (*Father*), Pierre Parisot Norbert, the French missionary (1697–1769).

Norfolk Street (Strand), with Arundel, Surrey, and Howard Streets, occupy the site of the house and grounds of the Howards (earls of Arundel and Surrey).

Norland (*Lord*), father of lady Eleanor Irwin, and guardian of lady Ramble (Miss Maria Wooburn). He disinherited his daughter for marrying against his will, and left her to starve, but subsequently relented, and relieved her wants and those of her young hus-

band.—Inchbald, *Every One has His Fault* (1794).

Norma, a vestal who had been seduced, and discovers her paramour trying to seduce a sister vestal. In despair, she contemplates the murder of her base-born children.—Bellini, *Norma* (1831); libretto by Romani.

Norman, forester of sir William Ashton lord-keeper of Scotland.—Sir W. Scott, *Brude of Lammermoor* (tune, William III.).

Norman, a "sea-captain," in love with Violet the ward of lady Arundel. It turns out that this Norman is her ladyship's son by her first husband, and heir to the title and estates, but lady Arundel, having married a second husband, had a son named Percy, whom she wished to make her heir. Norman's father was murdered, and Norman, who was born three days afterwards, was brought up by Ouslow, a village priest. At the age of 11 he went to sea, and became captain of a man-of-war ten years later, he returned to Arundel, and though at first his mother ignored him, and Percy flouted him, his noble and generous conduct disarmed hostility, and he not only reconciled his half-brother, but won his mother's affection, and married Violet, his heart's "sweet-sweeting."—Lord Lytton, *The Sea-Captain* (1839).

Norman-nan-Ord or **Norman** of the Hammer, one of the eight sons of Torquil of the Oak.—Sir W. Scott, *Four Miles of Peith* (tune, Henry IV.).

Normandy (*The Gem of*), Emma, daughter of Richard I. (died 1032).

Norna of the Fitful Head, "The Keanekannar." Her real name was Ulla Troil, but after her seduction by Basil Merton (Vaughan), and the birth of a son named Clement Cleveland (the future pirate), she changed her name. Towards the end of the novel, Norna gradually recovered her senses. She was the aunt of Minna and Brenda Troil.—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (tune, William III.).

[One] cannot fail to trace in Norna—the victim of remorse and insanity, and the dupe of her own imposture, her mind too flooded with all the wild literature and extravagant superstitions of the north—something distinct from the Dumfriesshire gipsy, whose pretensions to supernatural powers are not beyond those of a Norwood gipsy.—*The Pirate* (introduction, 1821).

Norris, a family to whom Martin

Chuzzlewit was introduced while he was in America. They were friends of Mr. Bevan, rabid abolitionists, and yet hankering after titles as the gift of the gingerbread of life.—C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1844).

Norris (*Black*), a dark, surly man and a wrecker. He wanted to marry Marian, "the daughter" of Robert (also a wrecker); but Marian was betrothed to Edward, a young sailor. Robert, being taken up for murder, was condemned to death; but Norris told Marian he would save his life if she would promise to marry him. Marian consented, but was saved by the arrest of Black Norris for murder.—S. Knowles, *The Daughter* (1836).

North (*Christopher*), pseudonym of John Wilson, professor of moral philosophy, Edinburgh. He contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine*, thirty-nine of the "Notes Ambrosianæ." (1785-1814.)

North (*Tim*), one of the judges in the State trial of Geoffrey Peveril, Julian, and the dwarf, for being concerned in the popish plot.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (tune, Charles II.).

North Britain, Scotland.

North Briton (*The*), a radical periodical, conducted by John Wilkes. The celebrated number of this serial was No. 15, in which the ministers are charged "with putting a lie in the king's mouth."

Northampton, a contraction of *North-Avon-town* (Northavonton), the town on the north of the Avon (Nen). As Drayton says, "Nen was Avon called."—*Polyolbion*, xxiii. (1622).

Northamptonshire Poet (*The*), John Clare (1793-1864).

Northern Harlot (*The*), Elizabeth Petrovna, empress of Russia; also called "The Infamous" (1709-1761).

Northern Waggoner, Ursula Major or Charles's waggon, a corruption of the *churl's* waggon. It contains seven large stars, designated by the Greek letters, α, β, γ, δ, ε, ζ, η. The first four form the waggon and the rest the pole or shaft. The driver of the team is *Bootes*.

By this the northern waggoner has set His sevenfold team behind the steadfast star (the pole-star) That was in ocean waves yet never wet, But firm is fixed, and sendeth light from far To all that on the wide deep wandering are.
Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, l. ii. 1. 1289.

Norumbega, a province of North America.

Now from the north
Of Norumbega and the Sauwage . . .
Borcas and Cæcias, and Argætès loud,
And Thrascias rend the woods, and seas upturn
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, x. 698 (1685).

* * "Samoed shore," the shore contiguous to the frozen ocean; "Borcas," north wind; "Cæcias," north-west wind; "Argætès," north-east wind; "Thrascias," wind from Thrace.

Norval (*Old*), a shepherd, who brings up lady Randolph's son (Douglas) as his own. He was hidden at birth in a basket, because sir Malcolm (her father) hated Douglas, whom she had privately married. The child being found by old Norval, was brought up as his own, but the old man discovered that the foundling was "sir Malcolm's heir and Douglas's son." When 18 years old, the foster-son saved the life of lord Randolph. Lady Randolph took great interest in the young man, and when old Norval told her his tale, she instantly perceived that the young hero was in fact her own son.

Pathos rendered the voice of William Benbow (1738-1817) in "Old Norval" as well as repulsive, as I be never, as to his act either stood or walked with the character of age. His helpless staid had character of restrained vigour, he implored pity in the noisy shout of defiance.—Boswell.

Young Norval, the infant exposed, and brought up by the old shepherd as his own son. He turned out to be sir Malcolm's heir. His mother was lady Randolph, and his father lord Douglas, her first husband. Young Norval, having saved the life of lord Randolph, was given by him a commission in the army. Glenalvon, the heir-presumptive of lord Randolph, hated the new favourite, and persuaded his lordship that the young man was too familiar with lady Randolph. Being waylaid, Norval was attacked, slew Glenalvon, but was in turn slain by lord Randolph. After the death of Norval, lord Randolph discovered that he had killed the son of his wife by a former marriage. The mother, in her distraction, threw herself headlong from a lofty precipice, and lord Randolph went to the war then raging between Denmark and Scotland.—J. Home, *Douglas* (1757).

(This was a favourite character with John Kemble, 1757-1823.)

Henry Johnston selected "Young Norval" for his maiden part. His youthful form and handsome expressive countenance won for him universal approbation. Previously the young shepherd had been dressed in the brown and Scotch jacket; but when Johnston appeared in full Highland costume, kilt, breastplate, shield, claymore, and bonnet, the whole house rose on its feet, and such a reception was never witnessed within the walls of a provincial theatre before.—W. Donaldson, *Recollections*.

Norway (*The Fair Maid of*), Margaret, granddaughter of Alexander III. of Scotland. She died (1290) of sea-sickness on her passage from Norway to Scotland. Her father was Eric II. king of Norway, and her mother was Margaret only daughter of Alexander III.

Nose (*Golden*), Tycho Brahe, the Danish astronomer. Having lost his nose in a duel with one Passberg, he adopted a golden one, and attached it to his face by a cement which he carried about with him.

That eminent man who had a golden nose, Tycho Brahe lost his nose in a duel, and a golden one was supplied, which gave him the appearance of a wizard.—Merry U, *Justland and the Danish Isles*, 305.

Nosebag (*Mrs.*), wife of a lieutenant in the dragons. She is the inquisitive travelling companion of Waverley when he travels by stage to London.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Nosey (*Play up*)! This exclamation was common in our theatres in the days of Macklin, etc. M. Nozay was the leader of the orchestra in Covent Garden Theatre.

* * Some persons affirm that "Old Nozey" was Cervetto, the violoncello player at Drury Lane (1758), and say that he was so called from his long nose.

Napoleon III. was nicknamed *Grosbec* ("Nozey").

Nosnot-Bocai [*Bo'ky*], prince of purgatory.

Sir, I last night received command
To see you out of Fairy-land *
Into the realm of Nosnot-Bocai.

King, *Orpheus and Eurydice*.

Nostradamus (*Michael*), an astrologer of the sixteenth century, who published an annual *Almanac* and a *Revel of Prophecies*, in verse (1508-1566).

Nostradamus of Portugal, Gonçalo Annés Bandarra, a poet-cobbler, whose career was stopped, in 1556, by the Inquisition.

Nottingham (*The countess of*), a quondam sweetheart of the earl of Essex, and his worst enemy when she heard that he had married the countess of Rutland. The queen sent her to the Tower to ask Essex if he had no petition to make, and the earl requested her to take back a ring, which the queen had given him as a pledge of mercy in time of need. As the countess out of jealousy forbore to deliver it, the earl was executed.—Henry Jones, *The Earl of Essex* (1745).

Nottingham Lambs (*The*), the Nottingham roughs.

Nottingham Post (*The*), Philip James Bailey, the author of *Festus*, etc. (1816-).

No'tus, the south wind; **Afer** is the south-west wind.

Notus and Afer, black with thunderous clouds
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, x. 708 (1608).

Noukhail, the angel of day and night.

The day and night are trusted to my care. I hold the day in my right hand, and the night in my left, and I maintain the just equilibrium between them, for if either were to overbalance the other, the universe would either be consumed by the heat of the sun, or would perish with the cold of darkness.—Comte de Caylus, *Orient et Occident* ("History of Abdul Metallab," 1743).

Nouman (*Sidi*), an Arab who married Aminé, a very beautiful woman, who ate her rice with a bodkin. Sidi, wishing to know how his wife could support life and health without more food than she partook of in his presence, watched her narrowly, and discovered that she was a ghoul, who went by stealth every night and feasted on the fresh-buried dead. When Sidi made this discovery, Aminé changed him into a dog. After he was restored to his normal shape, he changed Aminé into a mare, which every day he rode almost to death.—*Arabian Nights* ("History of Sidi Nouman").

Your majesty knows that ghouls of either sex are demons which wander about the fields. They commonly inhabit ruinous buildings, whence they issue suddenly on unwary travellers, whom they kill and devour. If they fail to meet with travellers, they go by night into burying-grounds, and dig up dead bodies, on which they feed.—"History of Sidi Nouman."

Noureddin, son of Khacn (vizier of Zinebi king of Balhora). He got possession of the "beautiful Persian" purchased for the king. At his father's death he soon squandered away his patrimony in the wildest extravagance, and fled with his beautiful slave to Bagdad. Here he encountered Haroun Alraschid in disguise, and so pleased the caliph, that he was placed in the number of those courtiers most intimate with his majesty, who also bestowed on him so plentiful a fortune, that he lived with the "beautiful Persian" in affluence all the rest of his life.—*Arabian Nights* ("Noureddin and the Beautiful Persian").

Nour'eddin' Ali, younger son of the vizier of Egypt. "He was possessed of as much merit as can fall to the lot of man." Having quarrelled with his elder brother, he travelled to Basora, where he married the vizier's daughter, and succeeded his father-in-law in office. A son

was born to him in due time, and on the very same day the wife of his elder brother had a daughter. Nouredin died when his son was barely twenty and unmarried.—*Arabian Nights* ("Nouredin Ali," etc.).

Nourgehan's Bracelet. Nourgehan emperor of the Moguls had a bracelet which had the property of discovering poison, even at a considerable distance. When poison was anywhere near the wearer, the stones of the bracelet seemed agitated, and the agitation increased as the poison approached them.—Comte de Caylus, *Oriental Tales* ("The Four Talismans," 1743).

Nour'jahad, a sleeper, like Rip van Winkle, Epimenides, etc. (See SLEEPERS.) A romance by Mrs. Sheridan (1767).

Nourjeham ("light of the world"). So the sultana Nourmahal was subsequently called.—T. Moore, *Lalla Rookh* ("The Light of the Haram," 1817).

Nourmahal' (*The sultana*), i.e. "Light of the Haram," afterwards called *Nourjehan* ("light of the world"). She was for a season estranged from the sultan, till he gave a grand banquet, at which she appeared in disguise as a lute-player and singer. The sultan was so enchanted with her performance, that he exclaimed, "If Nourmahal had so played and sung, I could forgive her all;" whereupon the sultana threw off her mask, and Selim "caught her to his heart."—T. Moore, *Lalla Rookh* ("The Light of the Haram," 1817).

Nouron'ihar, daughter of the emir Fakreddin; a laughing, beautiful girl, full of fun and pretty mischief, dotingly fond of Gulchenrouz, her cousin, a boy of 13. She married the caliph Vathek, with whom she descended into the abyss of Eblis, whence she never after returned to the light of day.

The trick she played Bababalouk was this: Vathek the caliph was on a visit to Fakreddin the emir, and Bababalouk his chief eunuch intruded into the bath-room, where Nouronihar and her damsels were bathing. Nouronihar induced the old eunuch to rest himself awhile on the swing, when the girls set it going with all their might. The cords broke, the eunuch fell into the bath, the girls made off with their lamps, and left the meddlesome old fool to flounder about till morning, when assistance came, but not

before he was half dead.—W. Beckford, *Vathek* (1784).

Nouroun'nihar, niece of a sultan of India, who had three sons all in love with her. The sultan said he would give her to him who, in twelve months, gave him the most valuable present. The three princes met in a certain inn at the expiration of the time, when one prince looked through a tube, which showed Nourounnihar at the point of death; another of the brothers transported all three instantaneously on a magic carpet to the princess's chamber; and the third brother gave her an apple to smell of, which effected an instant cure. It was impossible to decide which of these presents was the most valuable; so the sultan said he should have her who shot an arrow to the greatest distance. The eldest (Houssain) shot first; Ali overshot the arrow of his elder brother; but that of the youngest brother (Ahmed) could nowhere be found. So the award was given to Ali.—*Arabian Nights* ("Ahmed and Pari-Banou").

Novel (*Father of the English*). Henry Fielding is so called by sir W. Scott (1707–1754).

November or *Blot-monath*, i.e. "blood month," meaning the month in which oxen, sheep, and swine were slaughtered, and afterwards salted down for winter use. Some idea may be formed of the enormous stores provided, from the fact that the elder Spencer, in 1327, when the season was over, had a surplus, in May, of "80 salted beeves, 500 bacons, and 600 muttons." In Chichester the October fair is called "Slo-fair," i.e. the fair when beasts were sold for the slaughter of Blot-month (Old English, *slæan slôh*, "to slaughter").

Noven'dial Ashes, the ashes of the dead just consigned, or about to be consigned, to the grave. The Romans kept the body seven days, burnt it on the eighth, and buried the ashes on the ninth.

A *Noven'dial holiday*, nine days set apart by the Romans, in expiation of a shower of stones.

Noven'siles (4 *syll.*), the nine Sabine gods: viz., Hercules, Romulus, Esculapius, Bacchus, Anæas, Vesta, Santa, Fortuna, and Fidès or Faith. (See **NINE Gods of the Etruscans**.)

Novit (*Mr. Nichil*), the lawyer of the

old laird of Dumbiedikes.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Novius, the usurer, famous for the loudness of his voice.

... at his æd plausta ducenta
Concurrantque foro tras funera magna sonabit
Cornua quod vincatque tubas
Horace, *Satires*. l. 6.

These people seem to be of the race of Novius, that Roman banker, whose voice exceeded the noise of carmen. —Lodge, *Gull Bias*, vii. 13 (1735).

Now-now (*Old Anthony*), an itinerant fiddler. The character is a skit on Anthony Munday, the dramatist.—Chettle, *Kindheart's Dream* (1592).

Nuath (2 *syll.*), father of Lathmon and Oith'ona (*q.v.*).—Ossian, *Oithona*.

Nubbles (*Mrs.*), a poor widow woman, who was much given to going to Little Bethel.

Christopher or *Kit Nubbles*, her son, the servant in attendance on little Nell, whom he adored. After the death of little Nell, Kit married Barbara, a fellow-servant.—C. Dickens, *The Old Curiosity Shop* (1810).

Nudio'si, small stones, which prevent the sight of those who carry them about their person from waxing dim. They will even restore the sight after it is lost or impaired. The more these stones are gazed on, the keener will be the gazer's vision. Prester John, in his letter to Manuel Comnenus emperor of Constantinople, says they are found in his country.

Nugget. The largest ever found:

1. *The Sarah Sands nugget*, found at Ballarat. It weighed 180 lbs. troy or 1360 oz. This, at £4 per ounce, would be worth £6240.

2. *The Blanche Barkly nugget*, dug up at Kingower. It weighed 145 lbs., and was worth £6960.

3. *The Welcome nugget*, found at Ballarat. It weighed 184 lbs., and was sold for £10,000. This was the largest ever found.

* * The first nugget was discovered in New South Wales, in 1851; the next in Victoria, in 1852. The former of these two weighed a hundredweight, and was purchased of a shepherd for £10.

Nulla Fides Fronti.

There is no art
To find the mine's construction in the face.
Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, act i. sc. 4 (1606).

Number Nip, the name of the gnome king of the Giant Mountains.—Mæus, *Popular Tales* (1782).

* * Musæus was a German, uncle of Kotzebue (died 1788).

Numbers. The symbolism of the first thirteen numbers :

- 1 symbolizes the unity of the Godhead.
- 2 symbolizes the dyastic union of Christ.
- 3 symbolizes the Trinity.
- 4 symbolizes the Evangelists.
- 5 symbolizes the five wounds (two in the hands, two in the feet, and one in the side).
- 6 is the number of sin.
- 7 is that of the gifts of the Spirit (*Rev.* i. 12) Seven times Christ spoke on the cross.
- 8 is the number of the basileus (*Matt.* v. 3 11).
- 9 is the number of the orders of angels (*q. v.*)
- 10 is the number of the commandments.
- 11 apostles after the loss of Judas.
- 12 the original apostolic college.
- 13 the complete apostolic college, after the call of St. Paul.

Nûn, the fish on which the faithful feed in paradise. The lobes of its liver will suffice for 70,000 men. The ox provided for them is Balâm.

Nun's Tale (*The*), the tale of the cock and the fox. One day, dan Russell, the fox, came into the poultry-yard, and told Master Chanteclere he could not resist the pleasure of hearing him sing, for his voice was so divinely ravishing. The cock, pleased with this flattery, shut his eyes, and began to crow most lustily; whereupon dan Russell seized him by the throat, and ran off with him. When they got to the wood, the cock said to the fox, "I would recommend you to eat me at once, for I think I can hear your pursuers." "I am going to do so," said the fox; but when he opened his mouth to reply, off flew the cock into a tree, and while the fox was deliberating how he might regain his prey, up came the farmer and his men with scythes, flails, and pitchforks, with which they despatched the fox without mercy.—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* (1388).

* * This fable is one of those by Marie of France, called *Don Coc and Don Werpil*.

Nun's Tale (*The Second*). This is the tale about Maxime and the martyrs Valirian and Tiburce. The prefect ordered Maxime (2 *syl.*) to put Valirian and Tiburcê to death, because they refused to worship the image of Jupiter; but Maxime showed kindness to the two Christians, took them home, became converted, and was baptized. When Valirian and Tiburcê were put to death, Maxime declared that he saw angels come and carry them up to heaven, whereupon the prefect caused him to be beaten to death with whips of lead.—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* (1388).

* * This tale is very similar to that

of St. Cecilia in the *Legenda Aurea*. See also *Acts* xvi. 25-84.

Nupkins, mayor of Ipswich, a man who has a most excellent opinion of himself, but who, in all magisterial matters, really depends almost entirely on Jinks, his half-starved clerk.—C. Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836).

Nush'ka (i.e. "look!"), the cry of young men and maidens of North American Indian tribes when they find a red ear of maize, the symbol of wedlock.

And when'er some lucky maiden
Found a red ear in the husking, . . .
"Nushka!" cried they altogether;
"Nushka! you shall have a sweetheart,
You shall have a handsome husband!"
Longfellow, *Hiawatha*, xlii. (1855).

Nut-Brown Maid (*The*), the maid wooed by the "banished man." The "banished man" describes to her the hardships she would have to undergo if she married him; but finding that she accounted these hardships as nothing compared with his love, he revealed himself to be an earl's son, with large hereditary estates in Westmoreland, and married her.—Percy, *Reliques*, II.

This ballad is based on the legendary history of lord Henry Clifford, called "The Shepherd Lord." It was modernized by Prior, who called his version of the story *Henry and Emma*. The oldest form of the ballad extant is contained in *Arnolde's Chronicle* (1502).

Nutshell (*The Iliad in a*). George P. Marsh tells us he had seen the whole *Korân* in Arabic inscribed on a piece of parchment four inches wide and half an inch in diameter. In any photographer's shop may be seen a page of the *Times* newspaper reduced to about an inch long, and three-quarters of an inch in breadth, or even to smaller dimensions. Charles Toppan, of New York, engraved on a plate one-eighth of an inch square 12,000 letters. The *Iliad* contains 501,980 letters, and would, therefore, require forty-two such plates, both sides being used. Huet, bishop of Avranches, wrote eighty verses of the *Iliad* on a space equal to that occupied by a single line of this dictionary. Thus written, 2000 lines more than the entire *Iliad* might be contained in one page. The Toppan engraving would require only one of these columns for the entire *Iliad*.

So that when Pliny (*Natural History*, vii, 21) says the whole *Iliad* was written on a parchment which might be put into a nutshell, we can credit the possibility,

as, by the Toppan process, the entire *Iliad* might be engraved on less than half a column of this dictionary, provided both sides were used. (See *ILLAD*, p. 468.)

Nym, corporal in the army under captain sir John Falstaff, introduced in *The Merry Wives of Windsor* and in *Henry V.*, but not in *Henry IV.* It seems that lieutenant Peto had died, and given a step to the officers under him. Thus ensign Pistol becomes lieutenant, corporal Bardolph becomes ensign, and Nym takes the place of Bardolph. He is an arrant rogue, and both he and Bardolph are hanged (*Henry V.*). The word means to "pifer."

It would be difficult to give any other reply save that of corporal Nym—it was the author's humour of caprice.—Sir W. Scott.

Nymphidia, a mock-heroic by Drayton. The fairy Pigwiggen is so gallant to queen Mab as to arouse the jealousy of king Oberon. One day, coming home and finding his queen absent, Oberon vows vengeance on the gallant, and sends Puck to ascertain the whereabouts of Mab and Pigwiggen. In the mean time, Nymphidia gives the queen warning, and the queen, with all her maids of honour, creep into a hollow nut for concealment. Puck, coming up, sets foot in the enchanted circle which Nymphidia had charmed, and, after stumbling about for a time, tumbles into a ditch. Pigwiggen seconded by Tomalin, encounters Oberon seconded by Tom Thum, and the fight is "both fast and furious." Queen Mab, in alarm, craves the interference of Proserpine, who first envelopes the combatants in a thick smoke, which compels them to desist; and then gives them a draught "to assuage their thirst." The draught was from the river Lethæ; and immediately the combatants had tasted it, they forgot not only the cause of the quarrel, but even that they had quarrelled at all.—M. Drayton, *Nymphidia* (1593).

Nysa, daughter of Sileno and Mys'is, and sister of Daphnê. Justice Mi'das is in love with her; but she loves Apollo, her father's guest.—Kane O'Hara, *Midas* (1764).

Nyss, Doto, and Neri'nê, the three nereids who went before the fleet of Vasco da Gama. When the treacherous pilot steered the ship of Vasco towards a sunken rock, these three sea-nymphs lifted up the prow and turned it round.—Campeas, *Lusiad*, ii. (1509).

O.

O (*Our Lady of*). The Virgin Mary is so called in some old Roman rituals, from the ejaculation at the beginning of the seven anthems preceding the *Magnificat*, as: "O when will the day arrive . . . ?" "O when shall I see . . . ?" "O when . . . ?" and so on.

Oak. The Romans gave a crown of oak leaves to him who saved the life of a citizen.

To a cruel war I sent him; from whence he returned, his brows bound with oak.—Shakespeare, *Coriolanus*, act i. sc. 3 (1609)

Oakly (Major), brother to Mr. Oakly, and uncle to Charles. He assists his brother in curing his "jealous wife."

Mr. Oakly, husband of the "jealous wife." A very amiable man, but deficient in that strength of mind which is needed to cure the idiosyncrasy of his wife; so he obtains the assistance of his brother, the major.

Mrs. Oakly, "the jealous wife" of Mr. Oakly. A woman of such suspicious temper, that every remark of her husband is distorted into a proof of his infidelity. She watches him like a tiger, and makes both her own and her husband's life utterly wretched.

Charles Oakly, nephew of the major. A fine, noble-spirited young fellow, who would never stand by and see a woman insulted; but a desperate debauchee and drunkard. He aspires to the love of Harriot Russet, whose influence over him is sufficiently powerful to reclaim him.—George Colman, *The Jealous Wife* (1761).

Oates (Dr. Titus), the champion of the popish plot.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Forth came the notorious Dr Oates, rustling in the full riken canonicals of priesthood, for . . . he affected no small dignity of exterior decoration and deportment. . . . His exterior was portentous. A fleece of white perwig showed a most uncouth visage, of great length, having the mouth . . . placed in the very centre of the countenance, and exhibiting to the astonished spectator as much chin below as there was nose and brow above it. His pronunciation was after a concealed fashion of his own, in which he accented the vowels in a manner altogether peculiar to himself.—Ch. xli.

Oaths.

JOHN PERROT, a natural son of Henry VIII., was the first to employ the profane oath of *God's Wounds*, which queen ELIZABETH adopted, but the ladies of her court minced and softened it into *swounds* and *souterkins*.

WILLIAM the CONQUEROR swore by the *Splendour of God*.

WILLIAM RUFUS, by *St. Luke's face*.

KING JOHN, by *God's Tooth*.

HENRY VIII., by *God's Wounds*.

CHARLES II., by *Ods fish [God's Flesh]*.

LOUIS XI. of France, by *God's Easter*.

CHARLES VIII. of France, by *God's Light*.

LOUIS XII., by *The Devil take me (Diable m'emporte)*.

The chevalier **BAYARD**, by *God's Holy-day*.

FRANÇOIS I. used for asseveration, *On the word of a gentleman*.

HENRY III. of England, when he confirmed "Magna Charta," used the expression, *On the word of a gentleman, a king, and a knight*.

EARL of ANGUS (reign of queen Mary), when incensed, used to say, *By the might of God*, but at other times his oath was *By St. Bride of Douglas*.—Godscroft, 275.

ST. WINFRED or **BONTFACE** used to swear by *St. Peter's tomb*.

HENRI IV., *Ventre St. Gris!*

OTTO I., *By my beard!*

PHILIP II. of Spain, *By the soul of my father!*

JOSEPH, *By the life of Pharaoh!*

Romani per *Herculem*, mulieres per *Castorem*, utriusque per *Obadum* jurare soliti.—Gellius, *Noctis Atticæ*, ii. 8.

Obad'don, the angel of death. This is not the same angel as **Abbad'ona**, one of the fallen angels and once the friend of **Ab'diel** (bk. vi.).

My name is **Ephod Obaddon** or **Sevenfold Revenge**. I am an angel of destruction. It was I who destroyed the first-born of Egypt. It was I who slew the army of Sennacherib.—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, xxi. (1771).

Obadi'ah, a household servant in Sterne's novel of *Tristram Shandy* (1759).

Obadi'ah, clerk to justice Day. A nincompoop, fond of drinking, but with just a shade more brains than **Abel Day**, who is "a thorough ass" (act i. 1).—T. Knight, *The Honest Thieves* (died 1820).

This farce is a mere *réchauffé* of *The Committee* (1670), a comedy by the Hon. sir R. Howard, the names and much of the conversation being identical. Colonel Blunt is called in the farce "captain Manly."

Every play-goer must have seen **Munden** (1758-1832) in *England*, in *The Committee or Honest Thieves*; it not, certainly, to be pitted—Mrs. G. Matilda, *See-Table Talk*, perfect. One one night playing "Obadi'ah," and Jack with "Wob's" "Fagot." was plying him with liquor from *every Table* (The grumblers of **Munden** were so irreverent that not only did the house shriek with

laughter, but **Johnstone** himself was too convulsed to proceed. When "Obadi'ah" was borne off, he shouted, "Where's the villain that filled that bottle? Lamp oil! lamp oil! every drop of it!" The fact is, the property-man had given the bottle of lamp oil instead of the bottle filled with sherry and water. **Johnstone** asked **Munden** why he had not given him a hint of the mistake, and **Munden** replied, "There was such a glorious roar at the faces I made, that I had not the heart to spoil it."—*Theatrical Anecdotes*.

Obadi'ah Prim, a canting, knavish hypocrite; one of the four guardians of **Anne Lovely** the heiress. Colonel Feignwell personates **Simon Pure**, and obtains the quaker's consent to his marriage with **Anne Lovely**.—Mrs. Centlivre, *A Bold Stroke for a Wife* (1717).

Obermann, the impersonation of high moral worth without talent, and the tortures endured by the consciousness of this defect.—Etienne Pivert de Sen'ancour, *Obermann* (1804).

Oberon, king of the fairies, quarrelled with his wife **Titania** about a "changing" which **Oberon** wanted for a page, but **Titania** refused to give up. **Oberon**, in revenge, anointed her eyes in sleep with the extract of "Love in Idleness," the effect of which was to make the sleeper in love with the first object beheld on waking. **Titania** happened to see a country bumpkin, whom **Puck** had dressed up with an ass's head. **Oberon** came upon her while she was fondling the clown, sprinkled on her an antidote, and she was so ashamed of her folly that she readily consented to give up the boy to her spouse for his page.—Shakespeare, *Midsummer Night's Dream* (1592).

Oberon the Fay, king of **Mommur**, a humpy dwarf, three feet high, of angelic face. He told sir **Huon** that the Lady of the Hidden Isle (*Cephalonia*) married **Neptanebus** king of Egypt, by whom she had a son named **Alexander "the Great."** Seven hundred years later she had another son, **Oberon**, by **Julius Cæsar**, who stopped in *Cephalonia* on his way to *Thessaly*. At the birth of **Oberon**, the fairies bestowed their gifts on him. One was insight into men's thoughts, and another was the power of transporting himself instantaneously to any place. At death, he made **Huon** his successor, and was borne to paradise.—*Huon de Bordeaux* (a romance).

Oberthal (Count), lord of **Dordrecht**, near the Meuse. When **Bertha**, one of his vassals, asked permission to marry **John of Leyden**, the count withheld his consent, as he designed to make **Bertha**

his mistress. This drove John into rebellion, and he joined the anabaptists. The count was taken prisoner by Gio'na, a discarded servant, but was liberated by John. When John was crowned prophesying, the count entered the banquet-hall to arrest him, and perished with him in the flames of the burning palace.—Meyerbeer, *Le Prophète* (opera, 1849).

Obi. Among the negroes of the West Indies, "Obi" is the name of a magical power, supposed to affect men with all the curses of an "evil eye."

Obi-Woman (*An*), an African sorceress, a worshipper of Mumbo Jumbo.

Obi'dah, a young man who meets with various adventures and misfortunes allegorical of human life.—Dr. Johnson, *The Rambler* (1750-2).

Obidicut, the fiend of lust, and one of the five which possessed "poor Tom."—Shakespeare, *King Lear*, act iv. sc. 1 (1605).

O'Brallaghan (*Sir Callaghan*), "a wild Irish soldier in the Prussian army. His military humour makes one fancy he was not only born in a siege, but that Bellona had been his nurse, Mars his schoolmaster, and the Furies his play-fellows" (act i. 1). He is the successful suitor of Charlotte Goodchild.—Macklin, *Love à-la-mode* (1759).

O'Brien, the Irish lieutenant under captain Savage.—Captain Marryat, *Peter Simple* (1883).

Observant Friars, those friars who observe the rule of St. Francis: to abjure books, land, house, and chapel, to live on alms, dress in rags, feed on scraps, and sleep anywhere.

Obsidian Stone, the *lapis Obsidianus* of Pliny (*Nat. Hist.*, xxxvii. 67 and xxxvii. 76). A black diaphanous stone, discovered by Obsidius in Ethiopia.

For with Obsidian stone 'twas chiefly liued
Sir W. Davenant, *Gondibert*, l. 6 (died 1668).

Obstinate, an inhabitant of the City of Destruction, who advised Christian to return to his family, and not run on a wild-goose chase.—Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, i. (1678).

Obstinate as a Breton, a French proverbial phrase.

Occasion, the mother of Furor; an ugly, wrinkled old hag, lame of one foot. Her head was bald behind, but in front she had a few hoary locks. Sir Guyon

seized her, gagged her, and bound her.—Spenser, *Faery Queen*, ii. 4 (1590).

Oce'ana, an ideal republic, on the plan of Plato's *Atlantis*. It represents the author's notion of a model commonwealth.—James Harrington, *Oceana* (1656).

Ochiltree (*Old Edie*), a king's bedesman or blue-gown. Edie is a garrulous, kind-hearted, wandering beggar, who assures Mr. Lovel that the supposed ruins of a Roman camp is no such thing. The old bedesman delighted "to daunder down the burnsidies and green shaws." He is a well-drawn character.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Ocnus (*The Rope of*), profitless labour. Ocnus is represented as twisting with unwearying diligence a rope, which an ass eats as fast as it is made. The allegory signifies that Ocnus worked hard to earn money, which his wife spent by her extravagance.

Octa, a mountain from which the Latin poets say the sun rises.

Octave (2 *syl.*), the son of Argante (2 *syl.*). During the absence of his father, Octave fell in love with Hyacinthe daughter of Geronte, and married her, supposing her to be the daughter of signior Pandolphe of Tarentum. His father wanted him to marry the daughter of his friend Geronte, but Octave would not listen to it. It turned out, however, that the daughter of Pandolphe and the daughter of Geronte were one and the same person, for Geronte had assumed the name of Pandolphe while he lived in Tarentum, and his wife and daughter stayed behind after the father went to live at Naples.—Molière, *Les Fourberies de Scapin* (1671).

* * In the English version, called *The Cheats of Scapin*, by Thomas Otway, Octave is called "Octavian," Argante is called "Thrifty," Hyacinthe is called "Clara," and Geronte is "Gripe."

Octavian, the lover of Floranthé. He goes mad because he fancies that Floranthé loves another; but Roque, a blunt, kind-hearted old man, assures him that doña Floranthé is true to him, and induces him to return home.—Colman the younger, *The Mountaineers* (1798).

Octavian, the English form of "Octave" (2 *syl.*), in Otway's *Cheats of Scapin*. (See OCTAVE.)

Octa'vio, the supposed husband of *Jacintha*. This *Jaciutha* was at one time contracted to don Henrique, but *Violante* (4 syl.) passed for don Henrique's wife.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, The Spanish Curate* (1622).

Octavio, the betrothed of *donna Clara*.—*Jephson, Two Strings to your Bow* (1792).

Octer, a sea-captain in the reign of king Alfred, who traversed the Norwegian mountains, and sailed to the Dwina in the north of Russia.

The Saxon awaying all, in Alfred's powerful reign,
Our English Octer put a fleet to sea again.
Dryden, *Po'ys'hus* i, lxx (1672)

O'Cutter (*Captain*), a ridiculous Irish captain, befriended by lady Ire-love and lord Trinket. He speaks with a great brogue, and interlards his speech with sea terms.—*George Colman, The Jealous Wife* (1761).

Oc'ypus, son of *Podalirius* and *Astasia*, noted for his strength, agility, and beauty. *Ocypus* used to joust at the gout, and the goddess of that disease caused him to suffer from it for ever.—*Lucian*.

Oda, the dormitory of the sultan's seraglio.

It was a spacious chamber (*Oda* is
The Turkish title), and ranged round the wall
Were couches.

Byron, *Don Juan*, vi 51 (1824).

Odalisque, in Turkey, one of the female slaves in the sultan's harem (*odalik*, Arabic, "a chamber companion," *oda*, "a chamber").

He went forth with the lovely *odaliques*
Byron, *Don Juan*, vi 23 (1824)

Odd Numbers. Among the Chinese, heaven is *odd*, earth is *even*; heaven is round, earth is square. The numbers 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, belong to *yang* ("heaven"); but 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, belong to *yin* ("earth").—*Rev. Mr. Edkins*.

Ode (*Prince of the*), *Pierre de Ronsard* (1524-1585).

Odoar, the venerable abbot of St. Felix, who sheltered king *Roderick* after his dethronement.—*Southey, Roderick, Last of the Goths*, iv. (1814).

*** *Southey* sometimes makes the word *Odoar* [*O'dor*], and sometimes *O'doar* (8 syl.), e.g.:

Odoar, the venerable abbot, at (8 syl.) . . .
Odoar and Urban eyed him while he spoke. . . .
The dear Adesinda, Odoar cried (8 syl.) . . .
So soon in Odoar's name the hour is come!

O'Doh'erty (*Sir Morgan*), a pseudonym of W. Maginn, LL.D., in *Blackwood's Magazine* (1819-1842).

O'Donohue's White Horses. The boatmen of Killarney so call those waves which, on a windy day, come crested with foam. The spirit of O'Donohue is supposed to glide over the lake of Killarney every May-day on his favourite white horse, to the sound of unearthly music.

Odori'co, a Biscayan, to whom *Zerbino* commits *Isabella*. He proves a traitor, and tries to defile her, but is interrupted in his base endeavour. *Almonio* defies him to single combat, and he is delivered bound to *Zerbino*, who condemns him, in punishment, to attend on *Gabrina* for twelve months, as her squire. He accepts the charge, but hangs *Gabrina* on an elm, and is himself hung by *Almonio* to the same tree.—*Ariosto, Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Odour of Sanctity. To die "in the odour of sanctity" did not mean simply in "good repute." It was a prevalent notion that the dead body of a saint positively emitted a sweet-smelling savour, and the dead body of the unbaptized an offensive smell.

Then he smote off his head, and therewithal came a stench out of the body when the soul departed, so that there might nobody abide the savour. So was the corpse hid away and buried in a wood, because he was a pagan. . . . Then the beautiful paviour said unto sir Palmedes, "Hitherto have ye seen this day a great miracle by sir Coradrian, what savour there was when the soul departed from the body: therefore we require you for to take the holy baptism upon you [that when you die, you may die in the odour of sanctity, and not, like sir Coradrian, in the dis-odour of the unbaptized]."—*Sir I. Malory, History of Prince Arthur*, ii 144 (1470).

When sir Bors and his fellows came to sir Lancelot's bed, they found him stark dead, . . . and the sweetest savour about him that ever they smelled. (This was the odour of sanctity.)—*History of Prince Arthur*, iii 176.

Odours for Food. *Plutarch*, *Pliny*, and divers other ancients tell us of a nation in India that lived only upon pleasing odours. *Democritus* lived for several days together on the mere effluvia of hot bread.—*Dr. John Wilkins* (1614-1672).

O'Dowd (*Cornelius*), the pseudonym of Charles James Lever, in *Blackwood's Magazine* (1809-1872).

Odyssey. Homer's epic, recording the adventures of *Odysseus* (*Ulysses*) in his voyage home from *Troy*.

Book I. The poem opens in the island of *Calypso*, with a complaint against *Neptune* and *Calypso* for preventing the return of *Odysseus* (8 syl.) to *Ithaca*.

II. Telemachos, the son of Odysseus, starts in search of his father, accompanied by Pallas in the guise of Mentor.

III. Goes to Pylos, to consult old Nestor, and

IV. Is sent by him to Sparta; where he is told by Menelaos that Odysseus is detained in the island of Calypso.

V. In the mean time, Odysseus leaves the island, and, being shipwrecked, is cast on the shore of Phæacia,

VI. Where Nausicaä, the king's daughter, finds him asleep, and

VII. Takes him to the court of her father Alcinoös, who

VIII. Entertains him hospitably.

IX. At a banquet, Odysseus relates his adventures since he started from Troy. Tells about the Lotus-eaters and the Cyclops, with his adventures in the cave of Polyphemos. He tells how

X. The wind-god gave him the winds in a bag. In the island of Circë, he says, his crew were changed to swine, but Mercury gave him a herb called Moly, which disenchanted them.

XI. He tells the king how he descended into hadës;

XII. Gives an account of the syrens; of Scylla and Charybdis; and of his being cast on the island of Calypso.

XIII. Alcinoös gives Odysseus a ship which conveys him to Ithaca, where he assumes the disguise of a beggar,

XIV. And is lodged in the house of Eumæos, a faithful old domestic.

XV. Telemachos, having returned to Ithaca, is lodged in the same house,

XVI. And becomes known to his father.

XVII. Odysseus goes to his palace, is recognized by his dog Argos; but

XVIII. The beggar Iros insults him, and Odysseus breaks his jaw-bone.

XIX. While bathing, the returned monarch is recognized by a scar on his leg;

XX. And when he enters his palace, becomes an eye-witness to the disorders of the court, and to the way in which

XXI. Penelopë is pestered by suitors. To excuse herself, Penelopë tells her suitors he only shall be her husband who can bend Odysseus's bow. None can do so but the stranger, who bends it with ease. Concealment is no longer possible or desirable;

XXII. He falls on the suitors hip and thigh;

XXIII. Is recognized by his wife;

XXIV. Visits his old father Lærtës; and the poem ends.

Ægrian Harpist (*The*). Orpheus son of Æagros and Cal'liopë.

Tame the fierce walkers of the wilderness,
Than that Ægrian harpist, for whose lay
Tigers with hunger pined and left their prey.
Wm. Brown, *Britannia's Pastorals*, v. 1 (1818).

Ædipos (in Latin *Edipus*), son of Laius and Jocasta. The most mournful tale of classic story.

* * This tale has furnished the subject matter of several tragedies. In Greek we have *Edipus Tyrannus* and *Edipus at Colonus*, by Sophocles. In French, *Edipe*, by Corneille (1659); *Edipe*, by Voltaire (1718); *Udipe chez Admète*, by J. F. Ducis (1778); *Edipe Roi* and *Edipe à Colone*, by Chénier; etc. In English, *Edipus*, by Dryden and Lee.

Æno'ne (3 syl.), a nymph of mount Ida, who had the gift of prophecy, and told her husband, Paris, that his voyage to Greece would involve him and his country (Troy) in ruin. When the dead body of old Priam's son was laid at her feet, she stabbed herself.

Hither came at noon
Mournful Ænoë, wandering forlorn
Of Paris, once her playmate on the hills [*Ida*].
Tennyson, *Ænoë*.

* * Kalkbrenner, in 1804, made this the subject of an opera.

Æno'pian, father of Mer'opë, to whom the giant Orion made advances. Æno'pian, unwilling to give his daughter to him, put out the giant's eyes in a drunken fit.

Orion . . .
Reeled as of yore beside the sea,
When blinded by Æno'pion
Longfellow, *The Occultation of Orion*.

Æte'an Knight (*The*). Her'culës is so called, because he burnt himself to death on mount Æta or Æteæ, in Thessaly.

So also did that great Ætean knight
For his love's sake his lion's skin undight.
Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v. 8 (1586).

Offa, king of Mercia, was the son of Thingferth, and the eleventh in descent from Woden. Thus: Woden, (1) his son Wihthæg, (2) his son Wærmund, (3) Offa I., (4) Angeltheow, (5) Eomer, (6) Icel, (7) Pybba, (8) Osmod, (9) Enwulf, (10) Thingferth, (11) Offa, whose son was Egferth who died within a year of his father. His daughter, Eadburga, married Bertric king of the West Saxons; and after the death of her husband, she went to the court of king Charlemagne. Offa reigned thirty-nine years (755-794).

Offa's Dyke, a dyke from Beachley to Flintshire, repaired by Offa king of

Mercia, and used as a rough boundary of his territory. Asser, however, says:

There was in Mercia (A.D. 885) a certain valiant king who was feared by all the kings and neighbouring states around. His name was Offa. He it was who had the great rampart made from sea to sea between Britain and Mercia. — *Life of Alfred* (ninth century)

Offa . . . to keep the Britons back.
— Cast up that mighty mound of eighty miles in length, Athwart from sea to sea.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, ix (1612).

O'Flaherty (*Dennis*), called "major O'Flaherty." A soldier, says he, is "no livery for a knave," and Ireland is "not the country of dishonour." The major pays court to old lady Ruspoet, but when he detects her dishonest purposes in bribing her lawyer to make away with sir Oliver's will, and cheating Charles Dudley of his fortune, he not only abandons his suit, but exposes her dishonesty. — *Cumberland, The West Indian* (1771).

Og, king of Basan. Thus saith the rabbis:

The height of his stature was 23,033 cubits (nearly six miles). He used to drink water from the clouds, and toast fish by holding them before the orb of the sun. He asked Noah to take him into the ark, but Noah would not. When the flood was at its deepest, it did not reach to the knees of this giant. Og lived 3000 years, and then was he slain by the hand of Moses.

Moses was himself ten cubits in stature [fifteen feet], and he took a spear ten cubits long, and threw it ten cubits high, and yet it only reached the heel of Og. . . . When dead, his body reached as far as the river Nile, in Egypt.

Og's mother was Lame, a daughter of Adam. Her fingers were two cubits long [one yard], and on each finger she had two sharp nails. She was devoured by wild beasts — *Marginal*.

In the satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, by Dryden and Tate, Thomas Shadwell, who was a very large man, is called "Og."

Ogier the Dane, one of the paladins of the Charlemagne epoch. When 100 years old, Morgue the fay took him to the island of Av'alon, "hard by the terrestrial paradise;" gave him a ring which restored him to ripe manhood, a crown which made him forget his past life, and introduced him to king Arthur. Two hundred years afterwards, she sent him to defend France from the paynims, who had invaded it; and having routed the invaders, he returned to Avalon again. — *Ogier le Danois* (a romance).

In a pack of French cards, Ogier the Dane is knave of spades. His exploits are related in the *Chansons de Geste*; he is introduced by Ariosto in *Orlando Furioso*, and by Morris in his *Earthly Paradise* ("August").

Ogier's *Swords*, Curtana ("the cutter") and Sauvagnon.

Ogier's *Horse*, Papillon.

Ogle (*Miss*), friend of Mrs. Racket; she is very jealous of young girls, and even of Mrs. Racket, because she was some six years her junior. — *Mrs. Cowley, The Belle's Stratagem* (1780).

Ogleby (*Lord*), an old fop, vain to excess, but good-natured withal, and quite the slave of the fair sex, were they but young and fair. At the age of 70, his lordship fancied himself an Adonis, notwithstanding his qualms and his rheumatism. He required a great deal of "brushing, oiling, screwing, and winding up before he appeared in public," but, when fully made up, was game for the part of "lover, rake, or fine gentleman." Lord Ogleby made his bow to Fanny Sterling, and promised to make her a countess; but the young lady had been privately married to Lovewell for four months. — *Colman and Garrick, The Clarendon Marriage* (1766).

No one could deliver such a dialogue as is found in "Lord Ogleby" and in "Sir Peter Teazle" [School for Scandal, Sheridan] with such point as Thomas King [1730-1806] — *Life of Sheridan*

O'gri, giants who fed on human flesh.

O'Groat (*John*), with his two brothers, Malcolm and Gavin, settled in Cathness in the reign of James IV. The families lived together in harmony for a time, and met once a year at John's house. On one occasion a dispute arose about precedence — who was to take the head of the table, and who was to go out first. The old man said he would settle the question at the next annual muster; accordingly he made as many doors to his house as there were families, and placed his guests at a round table.

* * The legend is sometimes told somewhat differently (see p. 498).

Oig M'Combich (*Robin*) or M'Grogar, a Highland drover, who quarrels with Harry Wakefield an English drover, about a pasture-field, and stabs him. Being tried at Carlisle for murder, Robin is condemned to death. — *Sir W. Scott, The Two Drovers* (time, George III.).

Oina-Morul, daughter of Mal-Orchol king of Fúkréd (a Scandinavian island). Ton-Thormod asked her in marriage, and being refused by the father, made war upon him. Fingal sent his son Ossian to the aid of Mal-Orchol, and he took Ton-Thormod prisoner. The king now offered Ossian his daughter to wife, but the warrior-bard discovered that the lady had given her heart to Ton-Thormod; whereupon he resigned his claim, and

brought about a happy reconciliation.—*Ossian, Oina-Morul.*

Oith'ona, daughter of Nuath, betrothed to Gaul son of Morni, and the day of their marriage was fixed; but before the time arrived, Fingal sent for Gaul to aid him in an expedition against the Britons. Gaul promised Oithona, if he survived, to return by a certain day. Lathmon, the brother of Oithona, was called away from home at the same time, to attend his father on an expedition; so the damsel was left alone in Dunlathmon. It was now that Dunrommath lord of Uthal (one of the Orkneys) came and carried her off by force to Trom'athon, a desert island, where he concealed her in a cave. Gaul returned on the day appointed, heard of the rape, sailed for Trom'athon, and found the lady, who told him her tale of woe; but scarcely had she ended when Dunrommath entered the cave with his followers. Gaul instantly fell on him, and slew him. While the battle was raging, Oithona, arrayed as a warrior, rushed into the thickest of the fight, and was slain. When Gaul had cut off the head of Dunrommath, he saw what he thought a youth dying of a wound, and taking off the helmet, perceived it was Oithona. She died, and Gaul returned disconsolate to Dunlathmon.—*Ossian, Oithona.*

O. K., all correct.

"You are quite safe now, and we shall be off in a minute," says Harry. "The door is locked, and the guard O. K."—*B. H. Buxton, Jennie of the Prince, v. 302.*

Okba, one of the sorcerers in the caves of Dom-Daniel "under the roots of the ocean." It was decreed by fate that one of the race of Hodei'rah (3 syl.) would be fatal to the sorcerers; so Okba was sent forth to kill the whole race both root and branch. He succeeded in cutting off eight of them, but Thal'aba contrived to escape. Abdaldar was sent to hunt down the survivor, but was himself killed by a simoom.

"Curse on thee, Okba!" Khawia cried. . . .

"Okba, wert thou weak of heart?

Okba, wert thou blind of eye?

Thy fate and ours were on the lot . . .

Thou hast let slip the reins of Destiny.

Curse thee, curse thee, Okba!"

Southey, Thalaba the Destroyer, ll. 7 (1797).

O'Kean (*Lieutenant*), a quondam admiral of Mrs. Margaret Bertram of Singleside.—*Sir W. Scott, Guy Mannerling* (time, George II.).

Olave, brother of Norna, and grandfather of Minna and Brenda Troil.—*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate* (time, William III.).

Old Age restored to Youth. The following means are efficacious:—

The fontaine de jouvence, "cui sit rajovenir la gent;" the fountain of Bi'mini; the river of juvenescence at the foot of Olympus; the dancing water, presented by prince Chery to Fairstar; the broth of Medea, etc.

We are also told of grinding old men into young. Ogier, at 100 years old, was restored to the vigour of manhood by a ring given him by Morgue the fay. And Hebé had the power of restoring youth and beauty to whom she chose.

Old Bags. John Scott, lord Eldon, so called because he carried home with him in sundry bags the cases pending his judgment (1751-1838).

Old Bona Fide (2 syl.), Louis XIV. (1638, 1643-1715).

Old Curiosity Shop (*The*), a tale by C. Dickens (1840). An old man, having run through his fortune, opened a curiosity shop in order to earn a living, and brought up a granddaughter, named Nell (Trent), 14 years of age. The child was the darling of the old man, but deluding himself with the hope of making a fortune by gaming, he lost everything, and went forth, with the child, a beggar. Their wanderings and adventures are recounted till they reach a quiet country village, where the old clergyman gives them a cottage to live in. Here Nell soon dies, and the grandfather is found dead upon her grave. The main character next to Nell is that of a lad named Kit [Nubbles], employed in the curiosity shop, who adored Nell as "an angel." This boy gets in the service of Mr. Garland, a genial, benevolent, well-to-do man, in the suburbs of London; but Quilp hates the lad, and induces Brass, a solicitor of Bevis Marks, to put a £5 bank-note in the boy's hat, and then accuse him of theft. Kit is tried, and condemned to transportation, but the villainy being exposed by a girl-of-all-work nicknamed "The Marchioness," Kit is liberated and restored to his place, and Quilp drowns himself.

Old Cutty Soames (1 syl.), the fairy of the mine.

Old Fox (*The*), marshal Soult; so called from his strategic abilities and never-failing resources (1769-1851).

Old Gib., Gibraltar Rock.

Old Glory, sir Francis Burdett; so

called by the radicals, because at one time he was their leader. In his latter years sir Francis joined the tories (1770-1844).

Old Grog, admiral Edward Vernon; so called from his wearing a grogram coat in foul weather (1681-1757).

Old Harry, the devil. The Hebrew *seirim* ("hairy ones") is translated "devils" in *Lev. xvii. 7*, probably meaning "he-goats."

Old Hickory. General Andrew Johnson was so called in 1813. He was first called "Tough," then "Tough as Hickory," then "Hickory," and lastly "Old Hickory."

Old Humphrey, the pseudonym of George Mogridge of London (died 1851).

Old Maid (The), a farce by Murphy (1761). Mrs Harlow is the "old maid," aged 45, living with her brother and his bride a beautiful young woman of 23. A young man of fortune, having seen them at Ranelagh, falls in love with the younger lady; and, inquiring their names, is told they are "Mrs. and Miss Harlow." He takes it for granted that the elder lady is the mother, and the younger the daughter; so asks permission to pay his addresses to "Miss Harlow." The request is granted, but it turns out that the young man meant Mrs. Harlow, and the worst of the matter is, that the elder spinster was engaged to be married to captain Cape, but turned him off for the younger man; and, when the mistake was discovered, was left like the last rose of summer to "pine on the stem," for neither felt inclined to pluck and wear the flower.

Old Maids, a comedy by S. Knowles (1841). The "old maids" are lady Blanche and lady Anne, two young ladies who resolve to die old maids. Their resolutions, however, are but ropes of sand, for lady Blanche falls in love with colonel Blount, and lady Anne with sir Philip Brilliant.

Old Man (An), sir Francis Bond Head, bart., who published his *Bubbles from the Brunnen of Nassau* under this signature (1798).

Old Man Eloquent (The), Isoc'rates the orator. The defeat of the Athenians at Cheronea had such an effect on his spirits, that he languished and died within four days, in the 99th year of his age.

... that dishonest victory
At Cheronea, fatal to liberty,
Killed with report that Old Man Eloquent
Milton, Sonnet, iv.

Old Man of Hoy (The), a tall pillar of old red conglomerate in the island of Hoy. The softer parts have been washed away by the action of the waves.

Old Man of the Mountain, Hassan-ben-Sabah, sheik al Jebel; also called subah of Nishapour, the founder of the band (1090). Two letters are inserted in Rymer's *Fædera* by Dr. Adam Clarke, the editor, said to be written by this sheik.

Aladdin, "prince of the Assassins" (thirteenth century).

Old Man of the Sea (The), a monster which contrived to get on the back of Sindbad the sailor, and refused to dismount. Sindbad at length made him drunk, and then shook him off.—*Arabian Nights* ("Sindbad the Sailor," fifth voyage).

Old Man of the Sea (The), Phorcus. He had three daughters, with only one eye and one tooth between 'em.—*Greek Mythology*.

Old Manor-House (The), a novel by Charlotte Smith. Mrs. Rayland is the lady of the manor (1793).

Old Moll, the beautiful daughter of John Overie or Audery (contracted into Overs) a miserly ferryman. "Old Moll" is a standing toast with the parish officers of St. Mary Overs'.

Old Mortality, the best of Scott's historical novels (1816). Morton is the best of his young heroes, and serves as an excellent foil to the fanatical and gloomy Burley. The two classes of actors, viz., the brave and dissolute cavaliers, and the resolute oppressed covenanters, are drawn in bold relief. The most striking incidents are the terrible encounter with Burley in his rocky fastness; the dejection and anxiety of Morton on his return from Holland; and the rural comfort of Cuddie Headrigg's cottage on the banks of the Clyde, with its thin blue smoke among the trees, "showing that the evening meal was being made ready."

Old Mortality always appeared to me the "Mansion" of Scott's novels.—Chambers, *English Literature*, ii. 337.

Old Mortality, an itinerant antiquary, whose craze is to clean the moss from gravestones, and keep their letters and effigies in good condition.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

* * The prototype of "Old Mortality" was Robert Patterson.

Old Noll, Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658).

Old Noll's Fiddler, sir Roger Lestrangle, who played the bass-viol at the musical parties held at John Illegston's house, where Oliver Cromwell was a constant guest.

Old Rowley, Charles II.; so called from his favourite race-horse (1630, 1660-1683).

* * A portion of Newmarket race-course is still called "Rowley mile."

Old Stone, Henry Stone, statuary and painter (died 1653).

Old Tom, cordial gin. So called from Tom Chamberlain (one of the firm of Messrs. Hodges' gin distillery), who first concocted it.

Oldboy (*Colonel*), a manly retired officer, fond of his glass, and not averse to a little spice of the Lohiano spirit.

Lady Mary Oldboy, daughter of lord Jessamy and wife of the colonel. A sickly nonentity, "ever complaining, ever having something the matter with her head, back, or legs." Afraid of the slightest breath of wind, jarred by a loud voice, and incapable of the least exertion.

Diana Oldboy, daughter of the colonel. She marries Harman.

Jessamy, son of the colonel and lady Mary. An insufferable prig.—Bickinstaff, *Lionel* and *Clarissa*.

Oldbuck (*Jonathan*), the antiquary, devoted to the study and accumulation of old coins and medals, etc. He is sarcastic, irritable, and a woman-hater; but kind-hearted, faithful to his friends, and a humorist.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time George III.).

An excellent temper, with a slight degree of subacid humour, learning, wit, and drollery, the more poignant that they were a little marked by the peculiarities of an old bachelor; a soundness of thought, rendered more forcible by an occasional quaintness of expression—these were the qualities in which the creature of my imagination resembled my benevolent and excellent old friend.—Sir W. Scott.

The merit of *The Antiquary* as a novel rests on the intimate delineation of Oldbuck, that model of black-letter and Bond-street antiquaries, whose oddities and conversation are rich and racy as any of the old crusted port that John of the Gherkin might have held in his domestic cellars.—Chambers, *English Literature*, ii 303

Oldcastle (*Sir John*), a drama by Anthony Munday, (1600). This play appeared with the name of Shakespeare on the title-page.

Oldworth, of Oldworth Oaks, a

wealthy squire, liberally educated, very hospitable, benevolent, humorous, and whimsical. He brings up Maria "the maid of the Oaks" as his ward, but she is his daughter and heiress.—J. Burgeyne, *The Maid of the Oaks* (1779).

Olifant, the horn of Roland or Orlando. This horn and the sword "Durinda'na" were buried with the hero. Turpin tells us in his *Chronicle* that Charlemagne heard the blare of this horn at the distance of eight miles.

Olifant (*Basyl*), a kinsman of lady Margaret Bellenden, of the Tower of Tillietudlem.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

Olifaunt (*Lord Nigel*), of Glenvarloch. On going to court to present a petition to James I., he aroused the dislike of the duke of Buckingham. Lord Dalgarno gave him the cut direct, and Nigel struck him, but was obliged to seek refuge in Alcatraz. After various adventures, he married Margaret Ramsay, the watchmaker's daughter, and obtained the title-deeds of his estates.—Sir W. Scott, *The Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Olim'pin, the wife of Bireno, uncompromising in love, and relentless in hate.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Olum'put, a proud Roman lady of high rank. When Rome was sacked by Bourbon, she flew for refuge to the high altar of St. Peter's, where she clung to a golden cross. On the advance of certain soldiers in the army of Bourbon to seize her, she cast the huge cross from its stand, and as it fell it crushed to death the foremost soldier. Others then attempted to seize her, when Arnold dispersed them and rescued the lady; but the proud beauty would not allow the foe of her country to touch her, and flung herself from the high altar on the pavement. Apparently lifeless, she was borne off; but whether she recovered or not we are not informed, as the drama was never finished.—Byron, *The Deformed Transformed* (1821).

Olindo, the lover of Sophronia. Aladine king of Jerusalem, at the advice of his magicians, stole an image of the Virgin, and set it up as a palladium in the chief mosque. During the night it was carried off, and the king, unable to discover the thief, ordered all his Christian subjects to be put to death. To prevent this massacre, Sophronia delivered up her-

self as the perpetrator of the deed, and Olindo, hearing thereof, went to the king and declared Sophronia innocent, as he himself had stolen the image. The king commanded both to be put to death, but by the intercession of Clorinda they were both set free.—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered*, ii. (1675).

Oliphant or **Ollyphant**, the twin-brother of Argan'tè the giantess. Their father was Typhæus, and their mother Earth.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iii. 7, 11 (1590).

Olive, emblem of peace. In Greece and Rome, those who desired peace used to carry an olive branch in their hand (see *Gen.* viii. 11).

Peace sitting under her olive, and slurring the days gone by.

Tennyson, *Maud*, l. i. 9 (1855).

Olive Tree (*The*), emblem of Athens, in memory of the famous dispute between Minerva (the patron goddess of Athens) and Neptune. Both deities wished to found a city on the same spot; and referring the matter to Jove, the king of gods and men decreed that the privilege should be granted to whichever would bestow the most useful gift on the future inhabitants. Neptune struck the earth with his trident, and forth came a war-horse; Minerva produced an olive tree, emblem of peace; and Jove gave the verdict in favour of Minerva.

Oliver, the elder son of sir Rowland de Boys* [*Ivor*], left in charge of his younger brother Orlando, whom he hated and tried indirectly to murder. Orlando, finding it impossible to live in his brother's house, fled to the forest of Arden, where he joined the society of the banished duke. One morning, he saw a man sleeping, and a serpent and lioness bent on making him their prey. He slew both the serpent and the lioness, and then found that the sleeper was his brother Oliver. Oliver's disposition from this moment underwent a complete change, and he loved his brother as much as he had before hated him. In the forest, the two brothers met Rosalind and Celia. The former, who was the daughter of the banished duke, married Orlando; and the latter, who was the daughter of the usurping duke, married Oliver.—Shakespeare, *As You Like It* (1598).

Oliver and Rowland, the two

chief paladins of Charlemagne. Shakespeare makes the duke of Alençon say:

Froissart, a countryman of ours, records,
England all Others and Rowlands bred
During the time Edward the Third did reign,
1 Henry VI act i. sc. 2 (1585).

Oliver's Horse, Ferrant d'Espagne.

Oliver's Sword, Haute-claire.

Oliver le Dain or *Oliver le Diable*, court barber, and favourite minister of Louis XI. Introduced by sir W. Scott in *Quentin Durward* and *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Oliv'ia, a rich countess, whose love was sought by Orsino duke of Illyria; but having lost her brother, Olivia lived for a time in entire seclusion, and in no wise reciprocated the duke's love; in consequence of which Viola nicknamed her "Fair Cruelty." Strange as it may seem, Olivia fell desperately in love with Viola, who was dressed as the duke's page, and sent her a ring. Mistaking Sebastian (Viola's brother) for Viola, she married him out of hand.—Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night* (1614).

Never were Shakespeare's words more finely given than by Miss M. Tree (1892-1893) in the speech to "Olivia," beginning, "Make me a willow cabin at thy gate."—Talfourd (1821).

Olivia, a female Tartuffe (2 syl.), and consummate hypocrite of most unblushing effrontery.—Wycherly, *The Plain Dealer* (1677).

The duc de Montausier was the prototype of Wycherly's "Mr. Manly" the "plain dealer," and of Molière's "Misanthrope."

Olivia, daughter of sir James Woodville, left in charge of a mercenary wretch, who, to secure to himself her fortune, shut her up in a convent in Paris. She was rescued by Leontine Croaker, brought to England, and became his bride.—Goldsmith, *The Good-natured Man* (1768).

Olivia, the tool of Ludovico. She loved Vicentio, but Vicentio was plighted to Evadne sister of Colonna. Ludovico induced Evadne to substitute the king's miniature for that of Vicentio, which she was accustomed to wear. When Vicentio returned, and found Evadne with the king's miniature, he believed what Ludovico had told him, that she was the king's wanton, and he cast her off. Olivia repented of her duplicity, and explained it all to Vicentio, whereby a reconciliation took place, and Vicentio married his truth-plighted lady "more sinned

against than sinning."—Shiel, *Evadne* or *The Statue* (1820).

Olivia, "the rose of Aragon," was the daughter of Ruphi'no, a peasant, and bride of prince Alonzo of Aragon. The king refused to recognize the marriage, and, sending his son to the army, compelled the cortez to pass an act of divorce. This brought to a head a general revolt. The king was dethroned, and Almagro made regent. Almagro tried to make Olivia marry him; ordered her father to the rack, and her brother to death. Meanwhile the prince returned at the head of his army, made himself master of the city, put down the revolt, and had his marriage duly recognized. Almagro took poison and died.—S. Knowles, *The Rose of Aragon* (1842).

Olivia [PRIMROSE], the elder daughter of the vicar of Wakefield. She was a sort of Ilebê in beauty, open, sprightly, and commanding. Olivia Primrose "wished for many lovers," and eloped with squire Thornhill. Her father went in search of her, and, on his return homeward, stopped at a roadside inn, called the Harrow, and there found her turned out of the house by the landlady. It was ultimately discovered that she was legally married to the squire.—Goldsmit, *Vicar of Wakefield* (1765).

Olivia de Zuniga, daughter of don Cæsar. She fixed her heart on having Julio de Melessina for her husband, and so behaved to all other suitors as to drive them away. Thus to don Garcia, she pretended to be a termagant; to don Vincentio, who was music mad, she professed to love a Jew's-harp above every other instrument. At last Julio appeared, and her "bold stroke" obtained as its reward "the husband of her choice."—Mrs. Cowley, *A Bold Stroke for a Husband* (1782).

Olla, bard of Cairbar. These bards acted as heralds.—Ossian.

Ollapod (Cornet), at the Galen's Head. An eccentric country apothecary, "a jumble of physic and shooting." Dr. Ollapod is very fond of "wit," and when he has said what he thinks a smart thing, he calls attention to it, with "He! he! he!" and some such expression as, "Do you take, good sir? do you take?" But when another says a smart thing, he titters, and cries, "That's well! that's very well! Thank you, good sir, I owe you one!" He is a regular rattle; de-

tails all the scandal of the village; boasts of his achievements or misadventures: is very mercenary, and wholly without principle.—G. Colman, *The Poor Gentleman* (1802).

* * This character is evidently a copy of Dibdin's "doctor Pother" in *The Farmer's Wife* (1780).

Ollomand, an enchanter, who persuaded Ahu'bal, the rebellious brother of Misnar sultan of Delhi, to try by bribery to corrupt the troops of the sultan. By an unlimited supply of gold, he soon made himself master of the southern provinces, and Misnar marched to give him battle. Ollomand, with 5000 men, went in advance and concealed his company in a forest; but Misnar, apprized thereof by spies, set fire to the forest, and Ollomand was shot by the discharge of his own cannons, fired spontaneously by the flames: "For enchantment has no power except over those who are first deceived by the enchanter."—Sir C. Morell [J. Ridley], *Tales of the Genii* ("The Enchanter's Tale," vi., 1751).

Olof (*Sir*), a bridegroom who rode late to collect guests to his wedding. On his ride, the daughter of the earl king met him, and invited him to dance measure, but sir Olof declined. She then offered him a pair of gold spurs, a silk doublet, and a heap of gold, if he would dance with her; and when he refused to do so, she struck him "with an elf stroke." On the morrow, when all the bridal party was assembled, sir Olof was found dead in a wood.—*A Danish Legend* (Herder).

Olympia, countess of Holland and wife of Bire'no. Being deserted by Bireno, she was bound naked to a rock by pirates, but was delivered by Orlando who took her to Ireland, where she married king Oberto (bks. iv., v.).—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Olympia, sister to the great-duke of Muscovia.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Loyal Subject* (1618).

Olympus, of Greece, was on the confines of Macedonia and Thessaly. Here the court of Jupiter was held.

Olympus, in the dominions of Preste John, was "three days' journey from paradise." This Olympus is a corrupt form of Alumbo, the same as Columbo in Ceylon.

Omawhaws [*Om' a. waws*] or **Om'**

ahas, an Indian tribe of Dacota (United States).

O chief of the mighty Omawhaws!
Longfellow, *In the Driving Clouds*.

Ombrelia, the rival of Smilinda for the love of Sharper; "strong as the footman, as the master sweet."—Pope, *Elogues* ("The Basset Table," 1715).

One Side. *All on one side, like the Bridgenorth election*. Bridgenorth was a pocket borough in the hands of the Apley family.

One Thing at a Time. This was De Witt's great maxim.

The famous De Witt, being asked how he was able to despatch that multitude of affairs in which he was engaged, replied, that his whole art consisted in doing one thing at a time.—*Spectator* ("Art of Growing Rich").

O'Neal (*Shan*), leader of the Irish insurgents in 1567. Shan O'Neal was notorious for profligacy.

Onei'za (3 syl.), daughter of Month a well-to-do Bedouin, in love with Thal'aba "the destroyer" of sorcerers. Thalaba, being raised to the office of vizier, married Onei'za, but she died on the bridal night.—Southey, *Thalaba the Destroyer*, ii., vii. (1797).

Oneyda Warrior (*The*), Outalissi (q.v.).—Campbell, *Gertrude of Wyoming* (1809).

Only (*The*), Johann Paul Friedrich Richter, called by the Germans *Der Einzige*, from the unique character of his writings.

Not without reason have his panegyrists named him Jean Paul der Einzige, "Jean Paul the Only." . . . for surely, in the whole circle of literature, we look in vain for his parallel.—Carlyle

* * The Italians call Bernardo Accolti, an Italian poet of the sixteenth century, "Aretino the Only" or *l'Unico Aretino*.

Open, Ses'ame (3 syl.)! the magic words which caused the cave door of the "forty thieves" to open of itself. "Shut, Sesamé!" were the words which caused it to shut. Sesamé is a grain, and hence Cassim, when he forgot the word, cried, "Open, Wheat!" "Open, Rye!" "Open, Barley!" but the door obeyed no sound but "Open, Sesamé!"—*Arabian Nights* ("Ali Baba or the Forty Thieves").

Opening a handkerchief, in which he had a sample of sesamé, he showed it me, and inquired how much a large measure of the grain was worth. . . . I told him that, according to the present price, it would be worth one hundred drachms of silver.—*Arabian Nights* ("The Christian Merchant's Story").

Ophelia, the young, beautiful, and pious daughter of Polonius lord chamberlain to the king of Denmark. Hamlet

fell in love with her, but, finding marriage inconsistent with his views of vengeance against "his murderous, adulterous, and usurping uncle," he affected madness; and Ophelia was so wrought upon by his strange behaviour to her, that her intellect gave way. In an attempt to gather flowers from a brook, the branch of a tree she was holding snapped, and, falling into the water, she was drowned.—Shakespeare, *Hamlet* (1596).

Tate Wilkinson, speaking of Mrs. Cibber (Dr. Arne's daughter, 1710-1766), says: "Her features, figure, and singing, made her the best 'Ophelia' that ever appeared either before or since."

Ophiuchus [*Of.i.ū.kus*], the constellation *Serpentarius*. Ophiuchus is a man who holds a serpent (Greek, *ophis*) in his hands. The constellation is situated to the south of *Ursulæ*; and the principal star, called "Ras Alhague," is in the man's head. (*Ras Alhague* is from the Arabic, *ra's-al-hawwad*, "the serpent-charmer's head.")

Satan stood
Unterrified, and like a comet burned,
That fires the length of Ophiuchus huge
In the Arctic sky
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, l. 708, etc. (1665).

Ophiu'sa, island of serpents near Crete; called by the Romans *Colubra'ra*. The inhabitants were obliged to quit it, because the snakes were so abundant. Milton refers to it in *Paradise Lost*, x. 528 (1665).

Opium-Eater (*The English*), Thomas de Quincey, who published *Confessions of an English Opium-Eater* (1785-1850).

O. P. Q., Robert Merry (1755-1798); object of Gifford's satire in the *Reviad* and *Maviad*, and of Byron's in his *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*. He married Miss Brunton, the actress.

And Merry's metaphors appear anew,
Chained to the signature of O. P. Q.
Byron, *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (1800).

Oracle (*To Work who*), to raise money by some dodge. The "Oracle" was a factory established at Reading, by John Kendrick, in 1624. It was designed for returned convicts, and any one out of employment. So when a workman "had no work to do," he would say, "I must go and work the Oracle," i.e. I must go to the Oracle for work. (See *Equivoxes*.)

Oracle of the Church (*The*), St. Bernard (1021-1153).

Oracle of the Holy Bottle (*The*), an oracle sought for by Rabelais, to solve

the knotty point "whether Panurge (2 *syl.*) should marry or not." The question had been put to sibyl and poet, monk and fool, philosopher and witch, but none could answer it. The oracle was ultimately found in Lantern-land.

This, of course, is a satire on the celibacy of the clergy and the withholding of the cup from the laity. Shall the clergy marry or not?—that was the moot point; and the "Bottle of Tent Wine," or the clergy, who kept the bottle to themselves, alone could solve it. The oracle and priestess of the bottle were both called *Bacbus* (Hebrew for "bottle").—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, iv., v. (1545).

Oracle of the Sieve and Shears (*The*), a method of divination known to the Greeks. The *modus operandi* in the Middle Ages was as follows:—The points of a pair of shears were stuck in the rim of a sieve, and two persons supported the shears with their finger-tips. A verse of the Bible was then read aloud, and while the names of persons suspected were called over, the sieve was supposed to turn when the right name was suggested. (See *KEY AND BIBLE*, p. 509.)

Searching for things lost with a sieve and shears.—Ben Jonson, *Alchemist*, I. 1 (1610).

Oracle of Truth, the magnet.

And by the oracles of truth below,
The wondrous magnet, guides the wayward prow
Balconer, *The Shipwreck*, II. 2 (1756).

Orange (*Prince of*), a title given to the heir-apparent of the king of Holland. "Orange" is a petty principality in the territory of Arignon, in the possession of the Nassau family.

Orania, the lady-love of Am'adis of Gaul.—Lobeira, *Amadis of Gaul* (fourteenth century).

Orator Henley, the Rev. John Henley, who for about thirty years delivered lectures on theological, political, and literary subjects (1692-1756).

* * * Hogarth* has introduced him into several of his pictures; and Pope says of him:

Hebroun'd with native bronze, lo! Henley stands,
Tuning his voice, and balancing his hands.
How sweet nonsense trickles from his tongue!
How sweet the periods, neither said nor sung! . . .
Oh, great restorer of the good old age,
Francher at once and many of thy age,
Oh, worthy thou of Egypt's wise abbes;
A dozent priors where monks were the gods!
The Dunciad, III. 139, etc. (1742).

Orator Hunt, the great demagogue in the time of the Wellington and Peel administration. Henry Hunt, M.P., used to wear a grey hat, and these hats were

for the time a badge of democratic principles, and called "radical hats" (1778-1835).

Orbaneja, the painter of Ube'da, who painted so preposterously that he inscribed under his objects what he meant them for.

Orbaneja would paint a cock so wretchedly designed, that he was obliged to inscribe under it, "This is a cock."
—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. I. 3 (1618).

Orbilus, the schoolmaster who taught Horace. The poet calls him "the flogger" (*plagūsus*).—*Ep.*, ii. 71.

* * * *The Orbilian Stick* is a birch rod or cane.

Ordeal (*A Fiery*), a sharp trial or test. In England there were anciently two ordeals—one of water and the other of fire. The water ordeal was for the laity, and the fire ordeal for the nobility. If a noble was accused of a crime, he or his deputy was tried by ordeal thus: He had either to hold in his hand a piece of red-hot iron, or had to walk blindfold and barefoot over nine red-hot ploughshares laid lengthwise at unequal distances. If he passed the ordeal unhurt, he was declared innocent; if not, he was accounted guilty. This method of punishment arose from the notion that "God would defend the right," even by miracle, if needs be.

Ordigale, the otter, in the beast-epic of *Reynard the Fox*, i. (1498).

Ordovices (4 *syl.*), people of Ordovicia, that is, Flintshire, Denbighshire, Merionethshire, Montgomeryshire, Carnarvonshire, and Anglesey. (In Latin the *i* is short: *Ordovicēs*.)

The Ordovices now which North Wales people be.
Dryton, *Poligonon*, xvi. (1612).

Ordovies (3 *syl.*), the inhabitants of North Wales. (In Latin North Wales is called *Ordovicia*.)

Beneath his [A gricola's] fatal sword the Ordovies to fall
(Inhabiting the west), those people last of all
... withstood.

Dryton, *Poligonon*, viii. (1612).

Or'ead (3 *syl.*), a mountain-nymph. Tennyson calls "Maud" an *oread*, because her hall and garden were on a hill.

I see my Oread coming down.
Maud, I. xvi. 1 (1886).

Oreūd. Echo is so called.

Ore'ades (4 *syl.*) or **O'reads** (3 *syl.*), mountain-nymphs.

Ye Cambrian (Welsh) shepherds then, whom these our mountain-pleas,
And ye our fellow-nymphs, ye light Oreādes,
Dryton, *Poligonon*, ix. (1612).

Orellio, the favourite horse of king Roderick the last of the Goths.

Twice Orellio

On which he rode, Roderick's own battle horse,
Who from his master's hand had wont to feel,
And with a glad docility obey
His voice familiar.

Bouthey, *Roderick, etc.*, xxv. (1814).

* **Orestes** (8 syl.), son of Agamemnon, betrothed to Hermione (4 syl.) daughter of Menelaos (4 syl.) king of Sparta. At the downfall of Troy, Menelaos promised Hermione in marriage to Pyrrhos king of Epiros, but Pyrrhos fell in love with Andromachê the widow of Hector, and his captive. An embassy, led by Orestes, was sent to Epiros, to demand that the son of Andromachê should be put to death, lest as he grew up he might seek to avenge his father's death. Pyrrhos refused to comply. In this embassy, Orestes met Hermione again, and found her pride and jealousy aroused to fury by the slight offered her. She goaded Orestes to avenge her insults, and the ambassadors fell on Pyrrhos and murdered him. Hermione when she saw the dead body of the king borne along, stabbed herself, and Orestes went raving mad.—Ambrose Philips, *The Distressed Mother* (1712).

All the parts in which I ever saw [W. C. Macready], such as "Orestes," "Mirandol," William Tell, "Rob Roy," and "Claude Melnotte" he certainly had made his own.—Rev. F. Young, *Life of W. C. Macready*.

Orfeo and Heurodis, the tale of Orpheus and Eurydice, with the Gothic machinery of elves and fairies.

* * Glück has an opera called *Orfeo*; the libretto, by Calzabigi, based on a dramatic piece by Poliziano (1764).

Orgari'ta, "the orphan of the Frozen Sea," heroine of a drama. (See MARTHA.)—Stirling, *The Orphan of the Frozen Sea* (1856).

Orgilus, the betrothed lover of Penthea, by the consent of her father; but at the death of her father, her brother Ithocles compelled her to marry Bassanês, whom she hated. Ithocles was about to marry the princess of Sparta, but a little before the event was to take place, Penthea starved herself to death, and Orgilus was condemned to death for murdering Ithocles.—John Ford, *The Broken Heart* (1688).

Orgoglio [*Or.gold'yo*], a hideous giant, as tall as three men, son of Earth and Wind. Finding the Red Cross Knight at the fountain of Idleness, he beats him with a club, and makes him his slave. Una informs Arthur of it, and Arthur liberates the knight and slays the

giant (*Rev.* xiii. 5, 7, with *Dan.* vii. 21, 22).—Spenser, *Fuëry Queen*, i. (1590).

* * Arthur first cut off *Orgoglio's left arm*, i.e. Bohemia was cut off first from the Church of Rome; then he cut off the giant's right leg, i.e. England.

Orgon, brother-in-law of Tartuffe (2 syl.). His credulity and faith in Tartuffe, like that of his mother, can scarcely be shaken even by the evidence of his senses. He hopes against hope, and fights every inch of ground in defence of the religious hypocrite.—Molière, *Tartuffe* (1664).

Oriana, daughter of Lisuarte king of England, and spouse of Amadis of Gaul (bk. ii. 6). The general plot of this series of romance bears on this marriage, and tells of the thousand and one obstacles from rivals, giants, sorcerers, and so on, which had to be overcome before the consummation could be effected. It is in this unity of plot that the Amadis series differs from its predecessors—the Arthurian romances, and those of the paladins of Charlemagne, which are detached adventures, each complete in itself, and not bearing to any common focus.—*Amadis de Gaul* (fourteenth century).

* * Queen Elizabeth is called "the peerless Oriana," especially in the madrigals entitled *The Triumphs of Oriana* (1601). Ben Jonson applies the name to the queen of James I. (*Oriens Anna*).

Oriana, the nursling of a lioness, with whom Euplandian fell in love, and for whom he underwent all his perils and exploits. She was the gentlest, fairest, and most faithful of her sex.—Lobeira, *Amadis of Gaul* (fourteenth century).

Oriana, the fair, brilliant, and witty "chaser" of the "wild goose" Mirabel, to whom she is betrothed, and whose wife she ultimately becomes.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Wild-goose Chase* (1652).

Oriana, the ward of old Mirabel, and bound by contract to her guardian's son, whom she loves; but young Mirabel shilly-shallies, till he gets into trouble with Lamorce (2 syl.), and is in danger of being murdered, when Oriana, dressed as a page, rescues him. He then declares that his "inconstancy has had a lesson," and he marries the lady.—G. Farquhar, *The Inconstant* (1702).

Oriana, in Tennyson's ballad so called, "stood on the castle wall," to see her spouse, a Norland chief, fight. A foe

man went between "the chief and the wall," and discharged an arrow, which, glancing aside, pierced the lady's heart and killed her. The ballad is the lamentation of the spouse on the death of his bride (1830).

O'riande (3 syl.), a fay who lived at Rosefeur, and brought up Margis d'Aygrement. When her *protégé* grew up, she loved him, "d'un si grand amour, qu'elle doute fort qu'il ne se departe d'avecques elle."—*Roman de Margis d'Aygrement et de Vivian son Frère*.

O'riel, a fairy, whose empire lay along the banks of the Thames, when king Oberon held his court in Kensington Gardens.—Tickell, *Kensington Gardens* (1686-1740).

Oriiflamme, the banner of St. Denis. When the counts of Vexin became possessed of the abbey, the banner passed into their hands, and when, in 1082, Philippe I. united Vexin to the crown, the oriiflamme or sacred banner belonged to the king. In 1119 it was first used as a national banner. It consists of a crimson silk flag, mounted on a gilt staff (*un glaive tout doré où est attaché une bannière vermeille*). The loose end is cut into three wavy vandykes, to represent tongues of flame, and a silk tassell is hung at each cleft. In war, the display of this standard indicates that no quarter will be given. The English standard of no quarter was the "burning dragon."

Raoul de Presle says it was used in the time of Charlemagne, being the gift of the patriarch of Jerusalem. We are told that all infidels were blinded who looked on it. Froissart says it was displayed at the battle of Rosbecq, in the reign of Charles VI., and "no sooner was it unfurled, than the fog cleared away, and the sun shone on the French alone."

I have not reared the Oriiflamme of death.
... me it behoves
To spare the fallen foe.
Bonhey, Joan of Arc, viii. 631, etc (1837).

Origilla, the lady-love of Gryphon brother of Aquilant; but the faithless fair one took up with Martano, a most impudent boaster and a coward. Being at Damascus during a tournament in which Gryphon was the victor, Martano stole the armour of Gryphon, arrayed himself in it, took the prizes, and then decamped with the lady. Aquilant happened to see them, bound them, and took them back to Damascus, where Martano was hanged, and the lady kept in bondage for the

judgment of Lucina.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Orillo, a magician and robber, who lived at the mouth of the Nile. He was the son of an imp and fairy. When any one of his limbs was lopped off, he had the power of restoring it; and when his head was cut off, he could take it up and replace it. When Astolpho encountered this magician, he was informed that his life lay in one particular hair; so instead of seeking to maim his adversary, Astolpho cut off the magic hair, and the magician fell lifeless at his feet.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Orinda "the incomparable," Mrs. Katherine Philipps, who lived in the reign of Charles II. and died of small-pox.

* * Her praises were sung by Cowley, Dryden, and others.

We allowed you beauty, and we did submit : :
Ah, cruel sex, will you depose us too in wit?
Orinda does in that too reign
Cowley, On Orinda's Poems (1647).

O'riole (3 syl.). The "Baltimore bird" is often so called in America; but the *oriole* is of the thrush family, and the *Baltimore bird* is a starling. Its nest is a pendulous cylindrical pouch, some six inches long, usually suspended from two twigs at the extremity of a branch, and therefore liable to swing backwards and forwards by the force of the wind. Hence Longfellow compares a child's swing to an oriole's nest.

... like an oriole's nest,
From which the laughing birds have taken wing;
By thee abandoned hangs thy vacant swing.
Longfellow, To a Child.

Ori'on, a giant of great beauty, and a famous hunter, who cleared the island of Chios of wild beasts. While in the island, Orion fell in love with Meropé, daughter of king Enop'ion; but one day, in a drunken fit, having offered her violence, the king put out the giant's eyes and drove him from the island. Orion was told if he would travel eastwards, and expose his sockets to the rising sun, he would recover his sight. Guided by the sound of a Cyclops' hammer, he reached Lemnos, where Vulcan gave him a guide to the abode of the sun. In due time, his sight returned to him, and at death he was made a constellation. The lion's skin was an emblem of the wild beasts which he slew in Chios, and the club was the instrument he employed for the purpose.

He [Orion]
 Sealed as of yore beside the sea,
 When, blinded by Eosiphon,
 He sought the blacksmith at his forge,
 And, alighting up the mountain gorge
 Fixed his blank eyes upon the sun
 Longfellow, *The Occultation of Orion*.

Orion and the Blacksmith. The reference is to the blacksmith mentioned in the preceding article, whom Orion took on his back to act as guide to the place where the rising sun might be best seen.

Orion's Dogs were Arctophónus ("the bear-killer") and Ptoophāgos ("the glutton of Ptoom," in Bæotia).

Orion's Wife, Sidsē.

Orion. After Orion has set in the west, *Auriga* (the Charioteer) and *Orion* (Castor and Pollux) are still visible. Hence Tennyson says

the charioteer
 And starry Gemini hang like lion crouches
 Over Orion's grave low down in the west
Mind III. vi. 1 (1857)

Orion, a seraph, the guardian angel of Simon Peter.—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, iii. (1748).

Orith'ya or Orith'ya, daughter of Erechtheus, carried off by Boreas to Thrace.

Such dalliance as alone the North wind hath with her
 Orithya not enjoyeth in his thrice when he took,
 And in his sally plumes the trembling virgin shook.
Byron's Ptolemaion I (1612)

Phineas Fletcher calls the word "Orith'ya's."

None knew mild zephyrs from cold Eurus' mouth
 Nor Orithya's lover's violence (North wind).
Pure Island I (1633)

Orlando, the younger son of sir Rowland de Boys [Boon]. At the death of his father, he was left under the care of his elder brother Oliver, who was charged to treat him well, but Oliver hated him, wholly neglected his education, and even tried by many indirect means to kill him. At length, Orlando fled to the forest of Aiden', where he met Rosalind and Celia in disguise. They had met before at a wrestling match, when Orlando and Rosalind fell in love with each other. The acquaintance was renewed in the forest, and ere many days had passed the two ladies resumed their proper characters, and both were married, Rosalind to Orlando, and Celia to Oliver the elder brother.—Shakespeare, *As You Like It* (1598).

Orlando (in French *ROI AND*, *q.v.*), one of the paladins of Charlemagne, whose nephew he was. Orlando was confiding and loyal, of great stature, and possessed unusual strength. He accompanied his

uncle into Spain, but on his return was waylaid in the valley of Roncesvallés (in the Pyrenees) by the traitor Ganelon, and perished with all his army, *A.D.* 778. His adventures are related in Turpin's *Chronique*; in the *Chanson de Roland*, attributed to Théroutle. He is the hero of Bojardo's epic, *Orlando Innamorato*; and of Ariosto's continuation, called *Orlando Furioso* ("Orlando mad"). Robert Greene, in 1594, produced a drama which he called *The History of Orlando Rhodé's farce of Bombastis Furioso* (1790) is a burlesque of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*.

Orlando's Ivory Horn, Olifant, once the property of Alexander the Great. Its bray could be heard for twenty miles.

Orlando's Horse, Brighadoro ("golden bridle").

Orlando's Sword, Durinda'na or Durandana, which once belonged to Hector, is "preserved at Rocamadour, in France; and his spear is still shown in the cathedral of Pa'via, in Italy."

Orlando was of middling stature, broad shouldered, crooked legged, brown visaged, red bearded, and had much hair on his body. He talked but little and had a very surly aspect, although he was perfectly good-humoured.—Cervantes *Don Quixote*, II. 1 (1615).

Orlando's Vulnerable Part. Orlando was invulnerable except in the sole of his foot, and even there nothing could wound him but the point of a large pin; so that when Bernardo del Carpio assailed him at Roncesvallés, he took him in his arms and squeezed him to death, in imitation of Hercules, who squeezed to death the giant Antæus (3 *syl.*).—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. ii. 13 (1615).

Orlando Furioso, a continuation of Bojardo's story, with the same hero. Bojardo leaves Orlando in love with Angelica, whom he fetched from Cathay and brought to Paris. Here, says Ariosto, Rinaldo fell in love with her, and, to prevent mischief, the king placed the coquette under the charge of Namus; but she contrived to escape her keeper, and fled to the island of Ebüda, where Rogero found her exposed to a sea-monster, and liberated her. In the mean time, Orlando went in search of his lady, was decoyed into the enchanted castle of Atlantée, but was liberated by Angelica, who again succeeded in effecting her escape to Paris. Here she arrived just after a great battle between the Christians and pagans, and, finding Medora a Moor wounded, took care of him, fell in love with him, and eloped with him to Cathay. When Orlando found himself jilted, he was driven mad with jealousy and rage, to

rather his wits were taken from him for three months by way of punishment, and deposited in the moon. Astolpho went to the moon in Elijah's chariot, and St. John gave him "the lost wits" in an urn. On reaching France, Astolpho bound the madman, then, holding the urn to his nose, the wits returned to their nidus, and the hero was himself again. After this, the siege was continued, and the Christians were wholly successful. (See ORLANDO INNAMORATO.)—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

* * This romance in verse extends to forty-six cantos. Hoole, in his translation, has compressed the forty-six cantos into twenty-four books; but Rose has retained the original number. The adventures of Orlando, under the French form "Roland," are related by Turpin in his *Chronicle*, and by Théroutde in his *Chanson de Roland*.

* * The true hero of Ariosto's romance is Rogero, and not Orlando. It is with Rogero's victory over Rodomont that the poem ends. The concluding lines are:

Then at full stretch he [*Rogero*] raised his arm above
The furious Rodomont, and the weapon drove
Thrice in his gaping throat—so ends the strife,
And leaves secure Rogero's fame and life.

Orlando Innamorato, or *Orlando in love*, in three books, by count Bojardo of Scandiano, in Italy (1495). Bojardo supposes Charlemagne to be warring against the Saracens in France, under the walls of Paris. He represents the city to be besieged by two infidel hosts—one under Agramant emperor of Africa, and the other under Gradasso king of Serica'ua. His hero is Orlando, whom he supposes (though married at the time to Aldabella) to be in love with Angelica, a fascinating coquette from Cathay, whom Orlando had brought to France. (See ORLANDO FURIOSO.)

* * Berni of Tuscany, in 1538, published a burlesque in verse on the same subject.

Orleans, a most passionate innamorato, in love with Agripp'na.—Thomas Dekker, *Old Fortunatus* (1600).

Orleans talks "pure Byron and Romeo;" he is almost as poetical as they, quite as philosophical, only a little madder.—C. Lamb.

("Byron," in Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*; "Romeo," in his *Romeo and Juliet*.)

Orleans (*Gaston duke of*), brother of Louis XIII. He heads a conspiracy to assassinate Richelieu and dethrone the king. If the plot had been successful, Gaston was to have been made regent;

but the conspiracy was discovered, and the duke was thwarted in his ambitious plans.—Lord Lytton, *Richelieu* (1839).

Orleans (*Louis duc d'*), to whom the princess Joan (daughter of Louis XI.) is affianced.—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

Orlick (*Dolge*), usually called "Old Orlick," though not above five and twenty, journeyman to Joe Gargery, blacksmith. Obstinate, morose, broad-shouldered, loose-limbed, swarthy, of great strength, never in a hurry, and always slouching. Being jealous of Pip, he allured him to a cave in the marshes, bound him to a ladder, and was about to shoot him, when, being alarmed by approaching steps, he fled. Subsequently, he broke into Mr. Pumblechook's house, was arrested, and confined in the county jail. This surly, ill-conditioned brute was in love with Biddy, but Biddy married Joe Gargery.—C. Dickens, *Great Expectations* (1860).

Orloff Diamond (*The*), the third largest cut diamond in the world, set in the top of the Russian sceptre. The weight of this magnificent diamond is 194 carats, and its size is that of a pigeon's egg. It was once one of the eyes of the idol Sheringham, in the temple of Brahma; came into the hands of the shah Nadir; was stolen by a French grenadier and sold to an English sea-captain for £2000; the captain sold it to a Jew for £12,000; it next passed into the hands of Shafraz; and in 1775, Catherine II. of Russia gave for it £90,000. (See DIAMONDS.)

Or'mandine (3 *syl.*), the necromancer who threw St. David into an enchanted sleep for seven years, from which he was reclaimed by St. George.—R. Johnson, *The Seven Champions of Christendom*, i. 9 (1617).

Orme (*Victor*), a poor gentleman in love with Elsie.—Wybert Reeve, *Parted*.

Ormond (*The duke of*), a privy councillor of Charles II.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Ormston (*Jock*), a sheriff's officer at Fairport.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Ormus (*Wealth of*), diamonds. The island Ormus, in the Persian Gulf, is a mart for these precious stones.

High on a throne of royal state, which far
Outshone the wealth of Ormus.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, li. 1 (1666).

Ornithology (*The Father of*), George Edwards (1698-1773).

Ormazdes (4 *syl.*), the principle of good in Persian mythology. Same as Yazad (q.v.).

Oroonda'stes (5 *syl.*), only son of a Scythian king, whose love for Statira (widow of Alexander the Great) led him into numerous dangers and difficulties, which, however, he surmounted. — La Calprenède, *Cassandra* (a romance).

Oroono'ko (*Prince*), son and heir of the king of Angola, and general of the forces. He was decoyed by captain Driver aboard his ship; his suite of twenty men were made drunk with rum; the ship weighed anchor; and the prince, with all his men, were sold as slaves in one of the West Indian Islands. Here Oroono'ko met Imoin'da (3 *syl.*), his wife, from whom he had been separated, and who he thought was dead. He headed a rising of the slaves, and the lieutenant-governor tried to seduce Imoin'da. The result was that Imoin'da killed herself, and Oroono'ko (3 *syl.*) slew first the lieutenant-governor and then himself. Mrs. Aphra Behn became acquainted with the prince at Surinam, and made the story of his life the basis of a novel, which Thomas Southern dramatized (1696).

Jack Bannister (1780-1836) began his career in tragedy. . . . Garrick . . . asked him what character he wished to play next. "Why," said Bannister, "I was thinking of 'Oroono'ko.'" "Eh, eh!" exclaimed David, staring at Bannister, who was very thin; "you will look as much like 'Oroono'ko' as a chimney-sweeper in consumption." — T. Campbell.

Orozem'bo, a brave and dauntless old Peruvian. When captured and brought before the Spanish invaders, Orozembo openly defied them, and refused to give any answer to their questions (act i. 1). — Sheridan, *Pizarro* (altered from Kotzebue, 1799).

Orpas, once archbishop of Seville. At the overthrow of the Gothic kingdom in Spain, Orpas joined the Moors and turned Moslem. Of all the renegades "the foulest and the falsest wretch was he that e'er renounced his baptism." He wished to marry Florinda, daughter of Count Julian, in order to secure "her wide domains;" but Florinda loathed him. In the Moorish council, Orpas advised Abulcacem to cut off Count Julian, "whose power but served him for fresh treachery, false to Roderick first, and to the caliph now." This advice was acted on; but as the villain left the tent,

Abulcacem muttered to himself, "Look for a like reward thyself; that restless head of wickedness in the grave will brood no treason." — Southey, *Roderick, etc.*, xx., xxii. (1814).

Orphan of China, a drama by Murphy. Zaphimri, the sole survivor of the royal race of China, was committed in infancy to Zamti, the mandarin, that he might escape from the hand of Timurkan', the Tartar conqueror. Zamti brought up Zaphimri as his son, and sent Hamet, his real son, to Corea, where he was placed under the charge of Morat. Twenty years afterwards, Hamet led a band of insurgents against Timurkan, was seized, and ordered to be put to death under the notion that he was "the orphan of China." Zaphimri, hearing thereof, went to the Tartar and declared that he, not Hamet, was the real prince; whereupon Timurkan ordered Zamti and his wife Mandanê, with Hamet and Zaphimri, to be seized. Zamti and Mandanê were ordered to the torture, to wring from them the truth. In the interim, a party of insurgent Chinese rushed into the palace, killed the king, and established "the orphan of China" on the throne of his fathers (1759).

Orphan of the Frozen Sea, Martha, the daughter of Ralph de Lascours (captain of the *Uran'ia*) and his wife Louise. The crew having rebelled, the three, with their servant Barabas, were cast adrift in a boat, which ran on an iceberg in the Frozen Sea. Ralph thought it was a small island, but the iceberg broke up, both Ralph and his wife were drowned, but Barabas and Martha escaped. Martha was taken by an Indian tribe, which brought her up and named her Orgari'ta ("withered wheat"), from her white complexion. In Mexico she met with her sister Diana and her grandmother Mde. de Theringe (2 *syl.*), and probably married Horace de Brienne. — E. Stirling, *Orphan of the Frozen Sea* (1856).

Orphan of the Temple, Marie Thérèse Charlotte duchesse d'Angoulême, daughter of Louis XVI.; so called from the Temple, where she was imprisoned. She was called "The Modern Antigone" by her uncle Louis XVIII.

Orpheus. (For a parallel fable, see *WAINAMÖINEN*.)

Orpheus and Eurydice (4 *syl.*), Glück's best opera (*Orfeo*). Libretto by Calzabigi, who also wrote for Glück the

libretto of *Alceste* (1767). King produced an English version of *Orpheus and Eurydice*.

* * The tale is introduced by Pope in his *St. Cecilia's Ode*.

Of Orpheus now no more let poets tell,
To bright Cecilia greater power is given:
His numbers raised a shade from hell,
Here lift the soul to heaven.

Pope, *St. Cecilia's Day* (1709).

Orpheus of Highwaymen, John Gay, author of *The Beggar's Opera* (1688-1732).

Orpheus of the Green Isle (*The*), Furlough O'Carolan, poet and musician (1670-1738).

Or'raça (*Queen*), wife of Affonso II. The legend says that five friars of Morocco went to her, and said, "Three things we prophesy to you: (1) we five shall all suffer martyrdom; (2) our bodies will be brought to Coimbra; and (3) whichever sees our relics first, you or the king, will die the same day." When their bodies were brought to Coimbra, the king told queen Orraca she must join the procession with him. She pleaded illness, but Affonso replied the relics would cure her; so they started on their journey. As they were going, the queen told the king to speed on before, as she could not travel so fast; so he speeded on with his retinue, and started a boar on the road. "Follow him!" cried the king, and they went after the boar and killed it. In the mean time, the queen reached the procession, fully expecting her husband had joined it long ago; but, lo! she beheld him riding up with great speed. That night the king was aroused at midnight with the intelligence that the queen was dead.—Southey, *Queen Orraca* (1838); Francisco Manoel da Esperança, *Historia Scruifica* (eighteenth century).

Orrock (*Pugie*), a sheriff's officer at Fairport.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Orsin, one of the leaders of the rabble rout that attacked Hudibras at the bear-baiting.—S. Butler, *Hudibras* (1663).

* * The prototype of this rabble leader was Joshua Gosling, who kept the Paris Bear-Garden, in Southwark.

Orsi'ni (*Maffio*), a young Italian nobleman, whose life was saved by Genna'ro at the battle of Rim'ini. Orsini became the fast friend of Gennaro, but both were poisoned by the princess Neg'roni at a banquet.—Donizetti, *Lucrazia di Borgia* (opera, 1834).

Orsi'no, duke of Illyria, who sought the love of Olivia a rich countess; but Olivia gave no encouragement to his suit, and the duke moped and pined, leaving manly sports for music and other effeminate employments. Viola entered the duke's service as a page, and soon became a great favourite. When Olivia married Sebastian (Viola's brother), and the sex of Viola became known, the duke married her and made her duchess of Illyria.—Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night* (1614).

Orson, twin-brother of Valentine, and son of Bellisant. The twin-brothers were born in a wood near Orleans, and Orson was carried off by a bear, which suckled him with its cubs. When he grew up, he became the terror of France, and was called "The Wild Man of the Forest." Ultimately, he was reclaimed by his brother Valentine, overthrew the Green Knight, and married Fezon daughter of the duke of Savary, in Aquitaine.—*Valentine and Orson* (fifteenth century).

Orson and Ellen. Young Orson was a comely young farmer from Tuxton, stout as an oak, and very fond of the lasses, but he hated matrimony, and used to say, "the man who can buy milk is a fool to keep a cow." While still a lad, Orson made love to Ellen, a rustic maiden; but, in the fickleness of youth, forsook her for a richer lass, and Ellen left the village, wandered far away, and became waiting-maid to old Boniface the innkeeper. One day, Orson happened to stop at this very inn, and Ellen waited on him. Five years had passed since they had seen each other, and at first neither knew the other. When, however, the facts were known, Orson made Ellen his wife, and their marriage feast was given by Boniface himself.—Peter Pindar [Dr. Wolcot], *Orson and Ellen* (1809).

Ortel'ius (*Abraham*), a Dutch geographer, who published, in 1570, his *Theatrum Orbis Terræ* or *Universal Geography* (1527-1598).

I more could tell to prove the place our own,
Than by his spacious maps are by Ortelius shown.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, vi. (1613).

Orthodoxy. When lord Sandwich said, "he did not know the difference between orthodoxy and heterodoxy," Warburton bishop of Gloucester replied, "Orthodoxy, my lord, is *my* doxy, and heterodoxy is *another man's* doxy."

Orthodoxy (The Father of), Athanasius (296-378).

Orthrus, the two-headed dog of Eurytion the herdsman of Geryon'eo. It was the progeny of Typha'on and Echidna.

With his two-headed dogge that Orthrus bight,
Orthrus begotten by great Typhaon
And foule Echidna in the house of Night.
Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v. 10, 10 (1596).

Ortwine (2 syl.), knight of Metz, sister's son of sir Hagan of Trony, a Burgundian. — *The Nibelungen Lied* (eleventh century).

Orville (Lord), the amiable and devoted lover of Evelina, whom he ultimately marries. — Miss Burney, *Evelina* (1778).

Osbaldistone (Mr.), a London merchant.

Frank Osbaldistone, his son, in love with Diana Vernon, whom he marries.

Sir Hildebrand Osbaldistone, of Osbaldistone Hall, uncle of Frank, his heir.

His Sons were: Percival, "the sot," Thorncliff, "the bully," John, "the gamekeeper;" Richard, "the horse-jockey;" Wilfred, "the fool;" and Rashleigh, "the scholar," a perfidious villain, killed by Rob Roy. — Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

Rob Roy Macgregor was dramatized by Pocock.

Osborne (Mr.), a hard, money-loving, purse-prond, wealthy London merchant, whose only gospel was that "according to Mammon." He was a widower, and his heart of hearts was to see his son, captain George, marry a rich mulatto. While his neighbour Sedley was prosperous, old Sedley encouraged the love-making of George and Miss Sedley; but when old Sedley failed, and George dared to marry the bankrupt's daughter, to whom he was engaged, the old merchant disinherited him. Captain George fell on the field of Waterloo, but the heart of old Osborne would not relent, and he allowed the widow to starve in abject poverty. He adopted, however, the widow's son, George, and brought him up in absurd luxury and indulgence. A more detestable cad than old Sedley cannot be imagined.

Martha and Jane Osborne, daughters of the merchant, and of the same mould. Martha married Frederick Bullock, a banker's son.

Captain George Osborne, son of the merchant; selfish, vain, extravagant, and self-indulgent. He was engaged to Amelia Sedley while her father was in prosperity, and captain Dobbin induced him to marry her after the father was made a bankrupt. Happily, George fell on the field of Waterloo, or one would never vouch for his conjugal fidelity. — Thackeray, *Vanity Fair* (1848).

Oscar, son of Ossian and grandson of Fingal. He was engaged to Malvina, daughter of Toscar, but before the day of marriage arrived, he was slain in Ulster, fighting against Cairbar, who had treacherously invited him to a banquet and then slew him, A.D. 296. Oscar is represented as most brave, warm-hearted, and impetuous, most submissive to his father, tender to Malvina, and a universal favourite.

"O Oscar," said Fingal, "bend the strong in arm, but spare the feeble hand. Be thou a stream of many times against the foes of thy people, but like the gale that moves the grass to those who ask thine aid. . . . Never search for battle, nor shun it when it comes." — Ossian, *Fingal*, III.

Cairbar shrinks before Oscar's sword. He creeps in darkness behind a stone. He lifts the spear in secret; he pierces Oscar's side. Oscar falls forward on his shield; his knee sustains the chief, but still the spear is in his hand. See! gloomy Cairbar falls. The steel pierced his forehead, and divided his red hair behind. He lay like a shattered rock . . . but never more shall Oscar arise. — Ossian, *Temora*, I.

Oscar Roused from Sleep. "Caolt took up a huge stone and hurled it on the hero's head. The hill for three miles round shook with the reverberation of the blow, and the stone, rebounding, rolled out of sight. Whereon Oscar awoke, and told Caolt to reserve his blows for his enemies."

Gun thog Caoltle a chlach, nach glan,
Agha a n' alghat' chleam gun bhuall;
Tri mill an cuiloch gun chrl.

Gaelic Romance.

Os'ewald (3 syl.), the reeve, of "the carpenter's craft," an old man. — Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* (1388).

Oseway (Dame), the ewe, in the beast-epic of *Reynard the Fox* (1498).

O'Shanter (Tam), a farmer, who, returning home from Ayr very late and well-soaked with liquor, had to pass the kirk of Alloway. Seeing it was illuminated, he peeped in, and saw there the witches and devils dancing, while old Cloutie was blowing the bagpipes. Tam got so excited that he roared out to one of the dancers, "Weel done, Cutty Sark! Weel done!" In a moment all was dark. Tam now spurred his "grey mare Meg."

to the top of her speed, while all the fiends chased after him. The river Doon was near, and Tam just reached the middle of the bridge when one of the witches, whom he called Cutty Sark, touched him; but it was too late—he had passed the middle of the stream, and was out of the power of the crew. Not so his mare's tail—that had not yet passed the magic line, and Cutty Sark, clinging thereto, dragged it off with an infernal wrench.—R. Burns, *Tam O'Shanter*.

Osiris, judge of the dead, brother and husband of Isis. Osiris is identical with Adonis and Thammuz. All three represent the sun, six months above the equator, and six months below it. Adonis passed six months with Aphrodite in heaven, and six months with Persephone in hell. So Osiris in heaven was the beloved of Isis, but in the land of darkness was embraced by Nephthys.

Osiris, the sun; Isis, the moon.

They (*the priests*) wore rich mitres shaped like the moon,
To show that Isis doth the moon portend,
Like as Osiris signifies the sun.

Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v. 7 (1596)

Osman, sultan of the East, the great conqueror of the Christians, a man of most magnanimous mind and of noble generosity. He loved Zara, a young Christian captive, and was by her beloved with equal ardour and sincerity. Zara was the daughter of Lusignan d'Outremer, a Christian king of Jerusalem; she was taken prisoner by Osman's father, with her elder brother Nerestan, then four years old. After twenty years' captivity, Nerestan was sent to France for ransom, and on his return presented himself before the sultan, who fancied he perceived a sort of intimacy between the young man and Zara, which excited his suspicion and jealousy. A letter, begging that Zara would meet him in a "secret passage" of the seraglio, fell into the sultan's hands, and confirmed his suspicions. Zara went to the rendezvous, where Osman met her and stabbed her to the heart. Nerestan was soon brought before him, and told him he had murdered his sister, and all he wanted of her was to tell her of the death of her father, and to bring her his dying benediction. Spung with remorse, Osman liberated all his Christian captives, and then stabbed himself.—Aaron Hill, *Zara* (1785).

*** This tragedy is an English adaptation of Voltaire's *Zaire* (1733).

Osmand, a necromancer who, by

enchantment, raised up an army to resist the Christians. Six of the champions were enchanted by Osmand, but St. George restored them. Osmand tore off his hair in which lay his spirit of enchantment, bit his tongue in two, embowelled himself, cut off his arms, and died.—R. Johnson, *Seven Champions of Christendom*, i. 19 (1617).

Osmond, an old Varangian guard.—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Osmyn, alias ALPHONSO, son of Anselmo king of Valentia, and husband of Almeria daughter of Manuel king of Granada. Supposed to have been lost at sea, but in reality cast on the African coast, and tended by queen Zara, who falls in love with him. Both are taken captive by Manuel, and brought to Granada. Here Manuel falls in love with Zara, but Zara retains her passionate love for Alphonso. Alphonso makes his escape, returns at the head of an army to Granada, finds both the king and Zara dead, but Almeria being still alive becomes his acknowledged bride.—W. Congreve, *The Mourning Bride* (1697).

*** "Osman" was one of John Kemble's characters, Mrs. Siddons taking the rôle of "Zara."

Osnaburghs, the cloths so called; a corruption of Osnabruck, in Hanover, where these coarse linens were first produced.

Osprey. When fish see the osprey, the legend says, they are so fascinated that they "swoon," and, turning on their backs, yield themselves an easy prey to the bird. Rattlesnakes exercise the same fascination over birds.

The osprey . . . the fish no sooner do espy,
But . . . turning their bellies up, as tho' their death
They saw,
They at his pleasure lie, to stuff his gluttonous maw.
Diction, *Polydion*, xiv. (1622).

Osrick, a court fop, contemptible for his affectation and finical dandyism. He is made umpire by king Claudius, when Laertes and Hamlet "play" with rapiers in "friendly" combat.—Shakespeare, *Hamlet* (1596).

Osseo, son of the Evening Star, whose wife was O'weenee. In the Northland there were once ten sisters of surpassing beauty; nine married beautiful young husbands, but the youngest, named O'weenee, fixed her affections on Osseo, who was "old, poor, and ugly," but "most beautiful within." All being

invited to a feast, the nine set upon their youngest sister, taunting her for having married Osseo; but forthwith Osseo leaped into a fallen oak, and was transformed to a most handsome young man, his wife to a very old woman, "wrinkled and ugly," but his love changed not. Soon another change occurred: Oweenee resumed her former beauty, and all the sisters and their husbands were changed to birds, who were kept in cages about Osseo's wigwam. In due time a son was born, and one day he shot an arrow at one of the caged birds, and forthwith the nine, with their husbands, were changed to pygmies.

From the story of Osseo
Let [us] learn the fate of jesters.
Loughellow, *Hiawatha*, xii. (1835).

Ossian, the warrior-bard. He was son of Fingal (king of Morven) and his first wife Ros-crana (daughter of Cormac king of Ireland).

His wife was Evir-Allen, daughter of Branno (a native of Ireland); and his son was Oscar.

Ostrich (*The*) is said, in fable, not to brood over her eggs, but to hatch them by gazing on them intently. Both birds are employed, for if the gaze is suspended for only one moment, the eggs are addled. —Vanslebe.

(This is an emblem of the ever-watchful eye of Providence.)

Such a look . . .
The mother ostrich fixes on her egg.
Till that intense affection
Kindles its light of life.

So they, *Thalaba the Destroyer*, iii. 24 (1797).

Ostrich Egg. Captain F. Burnaby saw an ostrich egg hung by a silver chain from the ceiling of the principal mosque of Sivas, and was told it was a warning to evil-doers.

The ostrich always looks at the eggs she lays, and breaks those that are bad. So God will break evil-doers as the ostrich her worthless eggs.—Burnaby, *On Horseback through Asia Minor*, xlix. (1877).

Oswald, steward to Goneril daughter of king Lear.—Shakespeare, *King Lear* (1605).

Oswald, the cup-bearer to Cedric the Saxon, of Rotherwood.—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Oswald (*Prince*), being jealous of Gondibert, his rival for the love of Rhodaling (the heiress of Aribert king of Lombardy), headed a faction against him. A battle was imminent, but it was determined to decide the quarrel by four combats on each side. In this com-

bat, Oswald was slain by Gondibert.—Sir W. Davenant, *Gondibert*, i. (died 1668).

Othello, the Moor, commander of the Venetian army. Iago was his ensign or ancient. Desdemona, the daughter of Brabantio the senator, fell in love with the Moor, and he married her; but Iago, by his artful villainy, insinuated to him such a tissue of circumstantial evidence of Desdemona's love for Cassio, that, Othello's jealousy being aroused, he smothered her with a pillow, and then killed himself. —Shakespeare, *Othello* (1611).

The fiery openness of Othello, magnanimous, gullible, and credulous, boundless in his confidence, ardent in his affection, inflexible in his resolution, and obdurate in his revenge. . . . The gradual progress which Iago makes in the Moor's conviction, and the circumstances which he employs to inflame him, are so artfully natural . . . that we cannot but pity him.—Dr. Johnson.

* * The story of this tragedy is taken from the novelletti of Giovanni Giraldo Cinthio (died 1573).

Addison says of Thomas Betterton (1635-1710): "The wonderful agony which he appeared in when he examined the circumstance of the handkerchief in the part of 'Othello,' and the mixture of love that intruded on his mind at the innocent answers of 'Desdemona,' . . . were the perfection of acting." Donaldson, in his *Recollections*, says that Spranger Barry (1719-1777) was the beau-ideal of an "Othello;" and C. Leslie, in his *Autobiography*, says the same of Edmund Kean (1787-1833).

Otho, the lord at whose board count Lara was recognized by sir Ezzelin. A duel was arranged for the next day, and the contending parties were to meet in lord Otho's hall. When the time of meeting arrived, Lara presented himself, but no sir Ezzelin put in his appearance; whereupon Otho, vouching for the knight's honour, fought with the count, and was wounded. On recovering from his wound, lord Otho became the inveterate enemy of Lara, and accused him openly of having made away with sir Ezzelin. Lara made himself very popular, and headed a rebellion; but lord Otho opposed the rebels, and shot him.—Byron, *Lara* (1814).

Otnit, a legendary emperor of Lombardy, who gains the daughter of the sultan for wife, by the help of Elberich the dwarf. — *The Heldenbuch* (twelfth century).

Otranto (*Tancred prince of*), a crusader.

Ernest of Otranto, page of the prince of Otranto.—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Otranto (The Castle of), a romance by Horace Walpole (1769).

O'Trigger (*Sir Lucius*), a fortune-hunting Irishman, ready to fight every one, on any matter, at any time.—Sheridan, *The Rivals* (1775).

"Sir Lucius O'Trigger," "Callaghan O'Brallaghan," "major O'Flaherty," "Teague," and "Dennis Brulgruddery" were portrayed by Jack Johnstone (1750-1828) in most exquisite colours.—*The New Monthly Magazine* (1929).

* * "Callaghan O'Brallaghan," in *Love à-la-mode* (Macklin); "major O'Flaherty," in *The West Indian* (Cumberland); "Teague," in *The Committee* (Hon. sir R. Howard); "Dennis Brulgruddery," in *John Bull* (Colman).

Ottavio (*Don*), the lover of donna Anna, whom he was about to make his wife, when don Giovanni seduced her and killed her father (the commandant of the city) in a duel.—Mozart, *Don Giovanni* (opera, 1787).

Otto, duke of Normandy, the victim of Rollo called "The Bloody Brother."—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Bloody Brother* (1639).

Otuel (*Sir*), a haughty and presumptuous Saracen, miraculously converted. He was a nephew of Ferragus or Ferracute, and married a daughter of Charlemagne.

Ouida, an infantine corruption of Louisa. The full name is Louise de la Ramée, authoress of *Under Two Flags* (1867), and many other novels.

Ouran'abad, a monster represented as a fierce flying hydra. It belongs to the same class as (1) the *Rakshs*, whose ordinary food was serpents and dragons; (2) the *Soham*, which had the head of a horse, four eyes, and the body of a fiery dragon; (3) the *Syl*, a basilisk, with human face, but so terrible that no eye could look on it and live; (4) the *Ejder*.—Richardson's *Dictionary* ("Persian and Arabic").

In his hand, which thunder had blasted, he [Emma] swayed the iron sceptre that causes the monster ouran'abad, the afrits, and all the powers of the abyss to tremble.—W. Beckford, *Vathek* (1786).

Otalissi, eagle of the Indian tribe of Oneyda, the death-enemies of the Hurons. When the Hurons attacked the fort under the command of Waldegrave (2 *syl*), a general massacre was made, in which Waldegrave and his wife were slain. But Mrs. Waldegrave, before she

died, committed her boy Henry to the charge of Otalissi, and told him to place the child in the hands of Albert of Wy'oming, her friend. This Otalissi did. After a lapse of fifteen years, one Brandt, at the head of a mixed army of British and Indians, attacked Oneyda, and a general massacre was made; but Otalissi, wounded, escaped to Wyoming, just in time to give warning of the approach of Brandt. Scarcely was this done, when Brandt arrived. Albert and his daughter Gertrude were both shot, and the whole settlement was extirpated.—Campbell, *Gertrude of Wyoming* (1809).

Outis (Greek for "nobody"), a name assumed by Odysseus (*Ulysses*) in the cave of Polypheme (3 *syl*). When the monster roared with pain from the loss of his eye, his brother giants demanded who was hurting him. "Outis" (*Nobody*), thundered out Polypheme, and his companions left him.—Homer, *Odyssey*.

Outram (*Lance*), park-keeper to sir Geoffrey Peveril.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Over the Hills and Far Away.—Farquhar, *The Recruiting Officer* (1705).

Overdees (*Rowley*), a highwayman.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

O'verdo (*Justice*), in Ben Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair* (1614).

Overdone (*Mistress*), a bawd.—Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure* (1603).

Overroach (*Sir Giles*), Wellborn's uncle. An unscrupulous, hard-hearted rascal, grasping and proud. He ruined the estates both of Wellborn and Allworth, and by overreaching grew enormously rich. His ambition was to see his daughter Margaret marry a peer; but the overreacher was overreached. Thinking Wellborn was about to marry the rich dowager Allworth, he not only paid all his debts, but supplied his present wants most liberally, under the delusion "if she prove his, all that is hers is mine." Having thus done, he finds that lady Allworth does not marry Wellborn but lord Lovell. In regard to Margaret, fancying she was sure to marry lord Lovell, he gives his full consent to her marriage; but finds she returns from church not lady Lovell but Mrs. Allworth.—Massinger, *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* (1623).

* * The prototype of "sir Giles Overreach" was sir Giles Mompesson, a usurer outlawed for his misdeeds.

When Kemble played "sir Giles Overreach," he was anxious to represent the part as Henderson (1747-1788) had done it, and wrote to Mrs. Inchbald to know "what kind of a hat Mr. Henderson wore, what kind of wig, cravat, ruffles, clothes, stockings with or without clocks, square or round-toed shoes." I shall be uneasy if I have not an idea of his dress, even to the shape of his buckles and what rings he wore on his hands. Moroseness and cruelty seem the groundwork of this monstrous figure; but I am at a loss to know whether, in copying it, I should draw the lines that express his courtesy to lord Lovel [sic] with an exaggerated strength or not.—W. C. Russell, *Representative Actors*.

I saw Kemble play "sir Giles Overreach" last night; but he came not within a hundred miles of G. F. Cooke (1786-1818), whose terrible voice, and short, abrupt utterance, gave a reality to that atrocious character. Kemble was too handsome, too plausible, and too smooth.—Sir W. Scott.

Overie (*John*), a ferryman, who used to ferry passengers from Southwark to the City, and accumulated a considerable hoard of money by his savings. On one occasion, to save the expense of board, he simulated death, expecting his servants would fast till he was buried; but they broke into his larder and collar, and held riot. When the old miser could bear it no longer, he started up, and belaboured his servants right and left; but one of them struck the old man with an oar, and killed him.

Mary Overie, the beautiful daughter of the ferryman. Her lover, hastening to town, was thrown from his horse, and died. She then became a nun, and founded the church of St. Mary Overy on the site of her father's house.

Overton (*Colonel*), one of Cromwell's officers.—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Ovid (*The French*), Du Bellay; also called "The Father of Grace and Elegance" (1524-1560).

Ovid and Corinna. Ovid disguises, under the name of Corinna, the daughter of Augustus, named Julia, noted for her beauty, talent, and licentiousness. Some say that Corinna was Livia the wife of Augustus.—*Amor.*, i. 5.

So was her heavenly body comely raised
On two false columns; those that Ovid praised
In Julia's borrowed name.

Ovo. *Ab ovo usque ad mala* ("from the egg to the apple"), from the beginning to the end of a feast or meal. The Romans began their entertainments with eggs, and ended with fruits.—Horace, *Sat.*, i. 3, 6; Cicero, *Fam.*, ix. 20.

Owain (*Sir*), the Irish knight of king Stephen's court, who passed through St. Patrick's purgatory by way of penance.

—Henry of Saltrey, *The Descent of Owain* (1158).

O'weenee, the youngest of ten sisters, all of surpassing beauty. She married Osseo, who was "old, poor, and ugly," but "most beautiful within." (See *Osseo*.)—Longfellow, *Hiawatha*, xii. (1855).

Owen (*Sam*), groom of Darsie Latimer, i.e. sir Arthur Darsie Redgauntlet.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Owen, confidential clerk of Mr. Osbaldistone, senior.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

Owen (*Sir*) passed in dream through St. Patrick's purgatory. He passed the convent gate, and the warden placed him in a coffin. When the priests had sung over him the service of the dead, they placed the coffin in a cave, and sir Owen made his descent. He came first to an ice desert, and received three warnings to retreat, but the warnings were not heeded, and a mountain of ice fell on him. "Lord, Thou canst save!" he cried as the ice fell, and the solid mountain became like dust, and did sir Owen no harm. He next came to a lake of fire, and a demon pushed him in. "Lord, Thou canst save!" he cried, and angels carried him to paradise. He woke with ecstasy, and found himself lying before the cavern's mouth.—R. Southey, *St. Patrick's Purgatory* (from the *Fabliaux* of Mon. le Grand).

Owen Meredith, Robert Bulwer Lytton, afterwards lord Lytton, son of the poet and novelist (1831—).

Owl (*The*), sacred to Minerva, was the emblem of Athens.

Owls hoot in B β and G β , or in F \sharp and A \flat .—Rev. G. White, *Natural History of Solihull*, xlv. (1788).

Owl a Baker's Daughter (*The*). Our Lord once went into a baker's shop to ask for bread. The mistress instantly put a cake in the oven for Him, but the daughter, thinking it to be too large, reduced it to half the size. The dough, however, swelled to an enormous bulk, and the daughter cried out, "Heugh! heugh! heugh!" and was transformed into an owl.

Well, God 'old you! They say the owl was a baker's daughter.—Shakespeare, *Hamlet* (1599).

Ox (*The Dumb*), St. Thomas Aquinas; so named by his fellow-students on account of his taciturnity (1224-1274).

An ox once spoke as learned men deliver.—Bosworth and Fletcher, *Rule a Wife and Have a Wife*, iii. 1 (1600).

Ox. The black ox hath trod on his foot,

he has married and is hen-pecked; calamity has befallen him. The black ox was sacrificed to the infernals, and was consequently held accursed. When Tusser says the best way to thrive is to get married, the objector says:

Why, then, do folk this proverb put,
"The black ox near trod on thy foot,"
If that way were to thrive?

Writing and Thriving, lvi. (1537).

The black ox had not trode on his or her foot,
But ere his branch of bleese could reach any route,
The flowers so faded, that in fifteen weekes
A man might copy the change in the cheekes
Both of the poore wretch and his wife

Haywood (1640)

Oxford (*John earl of*), an exiled Lancastrian. He appears with his son Arthur as a travelling merchant, under the name of Philipson.

* * * *The son of the merchant Philipson is sir Arthur de Vere.*

The countess of Orford, wife of the earl.

—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Orford (*The young earl of*), in the court of queen Elizabeth.—Sir W. Scott, *Kinlochworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Oxford Boat Crew, dark blue. Cambridge boat crew, light blue.

* * *Oxford Blues*, the Royal Horse Guards.

Oxford University, said to have been founded by king Alfred, in 886.

... religious Alfred ...

Renowned Oxford built to Apollo's learned brood;
And on the hallowed bank of Isis' godly flood,
Worthy the glorious arts, did gorgeous bowers provide.
Dryden, *Polyolbon*, xi. (1613).

Oyster. Pistol says, "The world's mine oyster, which I with sword will open." He alludes to the proverb, "The mayor of Northampton opens oysters with his dagger," for, Northampton being some eighty miles from the sea, oysters were so stale before they reached the town (before railroads or even coaches were known), that the "mayor" would be loth to bring them near his nose.

Oysters. Those most esteemed by the Romans were the oysters of Cyzicum, in Bithynia, and of Lucrinum, in Apulia, upon the Adriatic Sea. The best in Britain used to be the oysters of Walfleet, near Colchester.

Think you our oysters here unworthy of your praise!
Pure Walfleet ... as excellent as those ...
The Cyzic shells, or those on the Lucrinian coast.
Dryden, *Polyolbon*, xix. (1623).

* * The oysters most esteemed by Englishmen are the Whitstable, which fetch a fabulous price. Colchester oysters (*native*) in 1878 were sold at 4s. a dozen.

Ozair (2 syl.), a prophet. One day, riding on an ass by the ruins of Jerusalem, after its destruction by the Chaldeans, he doubted in his mind whether God could raise the city up again. Whereupon God caused him to die, and he remained dead a hundred years, but was then restored to life. He found the basket of figs and cruse of wine as fresh as when he died, but his ass was a mass of bones. While he still looked, the dry bones came together, received life, and the resuscitated ass began to bray. The prophet no longer doubted the power of God to raise up Jerusalem from its ruins.—*At Korán*, ii. (Sale's notes).

* * This legend is based on *Neh. ii. 12-20*.

P.

P. Placentius the dominican wrote a poem of 253 Latin hexameters, called *Pugna Porcorum*, every word of which begins with the letter p (died 1548). It begins thus:

Plaudite, Porcelli, porcorum pigra propago
Progredditur . . . etc.

There was one composed in honour of Charles le Chauve, every word of which began with c.

The best-known alliterative poem in English is the following:—

An Austrian army, awfully arrayed,
Boldly by battery besieged Belgrade.
Cosack comrade, cannonading, come,
Dealing destruction's devastating doom,
Dixy endeavours engineers essay
For fame, for fortune, forming furious fray.
Gaunt gunners grapple, giving gabes good;
Heaves high his head heroic hardihood.
Durham I-Ismi, I-smel, imps in ill,
Jestle John Jarovitz, Jen, Joe, Jack, Jill;
Kick kndling Kurtz-off, king's kinsmen kill;
Labour low levels loftest, longest lines;
Men march 'mid moles, 'mid mounds, 'mid murderous mires.

Now nightfall's nigh, now needful nature nods,
Opposed, opposing, overcoming odds.
Poor peasants, partly purchased, partly pressed,
Quite quaking, "Quarter! Quarter!" quickly quest.
Heaven returns, recalls redundant rage,
Braves bulking soldiers, softens signers' rage.
Truce, Turkey, truce! truce, treacherous Tartar train!
Unwise, unjust, unmerciful Ukraine!
Vainish, vile vengeance! vanish, victory vain!
Wisdom walls war—walls warring words. What was
Xerxes, Xantippe, Ximenes, Xavier?
Yet Yamy's youth, ye yield your youthful rest.
Zealously, sadly, zealously, soul's nest.
From H. Stoughton, *Many Thoughts on Many Things*.

Tusser has a poem of twelve lines, in rhyme, every word of which begins with t. The subject is on *Thriftiness* (died 1580).

P's (*The Five*), William Oxberry, printer, poet, publisher, publican, and player (1784-1824).

Pache (*J. Nicolas*), a Swiss by birth. He was minister of war in 1792, and maire de Paris 1793. Pache hated the Girondists, and at the fall of Danton was imprisoned. After his liberation, he retired to Thym-le-Montiers (in the Ardennes), and died in obscurity (1740-1828).

Swiss Pache sits sleek-headed, frugal, the wonder of his own ally for humility of mind. . . . Sit there, Tartuffe, till wanted.—*Carlyle*.

Pacific (*The*), Amadeus VIII. count of Savoy (1383, 1391-1439, abdicated and died 1451).

Frederick III. emperor of Germany (1415, 1440-1493).

Olaus III. of Norway (*, 1030-1093).

Pac'olet, a dwarf, "full of great sense and subtle ingenuity." He had an enchanted horse, made of wood, with which he carried off Valentine, Orson, and Clerimond from the dungeon of Ferragus. This horse is often alluded to. "To ride Pacolet's horse" is a phrase for going very fast.—*Valentine and Orson* (fifteenth century).

Pacolet, a familiar spirit.—*Steele, The Tatler* (1709).

Pacolet or NICK STRUMPFER, the dwarf servant of *Notra* "of the Fitful Head."—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III.).

Pacofmo (*St.*), an Egyptian, who lived in the fourth century. It is said that he could walk among serpents unhurt; and when he had occasion to cross the Nile, he was carried on the back of a crocodile.

The hermit fell on his knees before an image of St. Pacomo, which was glued to the wall.—*Lesage, Gil Blas*, iv. 9 (1721).

Pactolus (now called *Bayouly*), a river of Lydia, in Asia Minor, which was said to flow over golden sand.

Pad'alon, the Hindû hell, under the earth. It has eight gates, each of which is guarded by a gigantic deity. Described by Southey, in cantos xxii., xxiii. of *The Curse of Kehama* (1809).

Paddington (*Harry*), one of Mac-heath's gang of thieves. Peachum describes him as a "poor, petty-larceny rascal, without the least genius. That fellow," he says, "though he were to live for six months, would never come to the gallows with credit" (act i. 1).—*Gay, The Beggar's Opera* (1727).

Paddington Fair, a public execution. Tyburn is in the parish of Paddington. Public executions were abolished in 1868.

Paddy, an Irishman. A corruption of *Padhry*, Irish for Patrick.

Padlock (*The*), a comic opera by Bickerstaff. Don Diego (2 syl.), a wealthy lord of 60, saw a country maiden named Leonora, to whom he took a fancy, and arranged with the parents to take her home with him and place her under the charge of a duenna for three months, to see if her temper was as sweet as her face was pretty; and then either "to return her to them spotless, or make her his lawful wife." At the expiration of the time, the don went to arrange with the parents for the wedding, and locked up his house, giving the keys to Ursula the duenna. To make surance doubly sure, he put a padlock on the outer door, and took the key with him. Leander, a young student smitten with the damsel, laughed at locksmiths and duennas, and, having gained admission into the house, was detected by don Diego, who returned unexpectedly. The old don, being a man of sense, at once perceived that Leander was a more suitable bridegroom than himself, so he not only sanctioned the alliance, but gave Leonora a handsome wedding dowry (1768).

Pæan, the physician of the immortals.

Pæa'na, daughter of Corfiambo, "fair as ever yet saw living eye" but "too loose of life and eke too light." Pæana fell in love with Amias, a captive in her father's dungeon; but Amias had no heart to give away. When Placidas was brought captive before Pæana, she mistook him for Amias, and married him. The poet adds, that she thenceforth so reformed her ways "that all men much admired the change, and spake her praise."—*Spenser, Faëry Queen*, iv. 9 (1596).

Pagan, a fay who loved the princess Imis; but Imis rejected his suit, as she loved her cousin Philax. Pagan, out of revenge, shut them up in a superb crystal palace, which contained every delight except that of leaving it. In the course of a few years, Imis and Philax longed as much for a separation as, at one time, they wished to be united.—*Comtease D'Aunoy, Fairy Tales* ("Palace of Revenge," 1682).

Page (*Mr.*), a gentleman living at

Windsor. When sir John Falstaff made love to Mrs. Page, Page himself assumed the name of Brook, to outwit the knight. Sir John told the supposed Brook his whole "course of wooing," and how nicely he was bamboozling the husband. On one occasion, he says, "I was carried out in a buck-basket of dirty linen before the very eyes of Page, and the deluded husband did not know it." Of course, sir John is thoroughly outwitted and played upon, being made the butt of the whole village.

Mrs. Page, wife of Mr. Page, of Windsor. When sir John Falstaff made love to her, she joined with Mrs. Ford to dupe him and punish him.

Anne Page, daughter of the above, in love with Fenton. Slender calls her "the sweet Anne Page."

William Page, Anne's brother, a school-boy. — Shakespeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor* (1596).

Page (Sir Francis), called "The Hanging Judge" (1661-1741).

Slander and poison died from Della's rage;
Hard words or hanging if your Judge be Page

Pope

Paget (The lady), one of the ladies of the bedchamber in queen Elizabeth's court.—Sir W. Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Painted Chamber (The), an apartment in the old Royal Palace of Westminster, the walls of which were painted chiefly with battle-scenes, in six bands, somewhat similar to the Bayeux tapestry.

Painted Mischief, playing cards.

There are plenty of ways of gambling . . . without recourse to the "painted mischief," which was not invented for the benefit of king Charles VI. of France — *Daily News*, March 8, 1878.

Painter of Nature. Remi Belleau, one of the Pleiad poets, is so called (1528-1577).

The Shepherdes Calendar, by Spenser, is largely borrowed from Belleau's *Song of April*.

Painter of the Graces, Andrea Appiani (1754-1817).

Painters.

A Bee. Quintin Matsys, the Dutch painter, painted a bee so well that the artist Mandyn thought it a real bee, and proceeded to brush it away with his handkerchief (1450-1529).

A Cow. Myro carved a cow so true to nature that bulls mistook it for a living animal (A.C. 431).

A Curtain. Parrhasios painted a curtain so admirably that even Zeuxis, the artist, mistook it for real drapery (B.C. 400).

A Fly. George Alexander Stevens says, in his *Lectures on Heads*:

I have heard of a connoisseur who was one day in an auction-room where there was an infinitely piece of painting of fruits and flowers. The connoisseur would not give his opinion of the picture till he had first examined the catalogue, and finding it was done by an Englishman, he pulled out his eye-glass. "Oh, sir," says he, "those English fellows have no more idea of genius than a Dutch skipper has of dancing a cotillon. The dog has spotted a fine piece of canvas, he is worse than a Harp Alley sign post dauber. There's no keeping, no perspective, no foreground. Why, there now, the fellow has actually attempted to paint a fly upon that rosebud. Why, it is no more like a fly than I am like —;" but, as he approached his finger to the picture, the fly flew away (1773).

Grapes. Zeuxis (2 syl.), a Grecian painter, painted some grapes so well that birds came and pecked at them, thinking them real grapes (B.C. 400).

A Horse. Apellôs painted Alexander's horse Bucephalos so true to life that when some mares came up to the canvas neighing, under the supposition that it was a real animal (about B.C. 334).

A Man. Velasquez painted a Spanish admiral so true to life that when king Felipe IV. entered the studio, he mistook the painting for the man, and began reproving the supposed officer for neglecting his duty, in wasting his time in the studio, when he ought to have been with his fleet (1590-1660).

Accidental effects in painting.

Apellôs, being at a loss to paint the foam of Alexander's horse, dashed his brush at the picture in a fit of annoyance, and did by accident what his skill had failed to do (about B.C. 334).

The same tale is told of Protagênês, who dashed his brush at a picture, and thus produced "the foam of a dog's mouth," which he had long been trying in vain to represent (about B.C. 332).

Painters (Prince of). Parrhasios and Apellôs are both so called (fourth century B.C.).

Painters' Characteristics.

ANGELO (Michael): an iron frame, strongly developed muscles, and an anatomical display of the human figure. The *Æschylos* of painters (1474-1561).

CARRACCI: eclectic artists, who picked out and pieced together parts taken from Correggio, Raphael, Titian, and other great artists. If Michael Angelo is the *Æschylos* of artists, and Raphael the *Sophocles*, the Carracci may be called the *Euripides* of painters. I know not

S A

why in England the name is spelt with only one *r*.

CORREGGIO: known by his wonderful foreshortenings, his magnificent light and shade. He is, however, very monotonous (1494-1534).

CHROME (John): an old woman in a red cloak walking up an avenue of trees (1769-1821).

DAVID: noted for his stiff, dry, pedantic, "highly classic" style, according to the interpretation of the phrase by the French in the first Revolution (1748-1825).

DOLCE (Carlo): famous for his *Madonnas*, which are all finished with most extraordinary delicacy (1616-1686).

DOMENICHINO: famed for his frescoes, correct in design, and fresh in colouring (1581-1641).

GUIDO: his speciality is a pallid or bluish-complexioned saint, with saucer or uplifted eyes (1574-1642).

HOLBEIN: characterized by bold relief, exquisite finish, force of conception, delicacy of tone, and dark background (1498-1554).

LORRAINE (Claude): a Greek temple on a hill, with sunny and highly finished classical scenery. Aerial perspective (1600-1682).

MURILLO: a brown-faced Madonna (1618-1682).

OMMEGANCK: sheep (1775-1826).

PERUGINO (Pietro): known by his narrow, contracted figures and scrumpy drapery (1446-1524).

POUSSIN: famous for his classic style. Reynolds says: "No works of any modern have so much the air of antique painting as those of Poussin" (1593-1665).

POUSSIN (Gaspar): a landscape painter, the very opposite of Claude Lorraine. He seems to have drawn his inspiration from Hervey's *Meditations Among the Tombs*, Blair's *Grave*, Young's *Night Thoughts*, and Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy* (1618-1675).

RAPHAEL: the Sophocles of painters. Angelo's figures are all gigantesque and ideal, like those of Æschylus. Raphael's are perfect human beings (1483-1520).

REYNOLDS: a portrait-painter. He presents his portraits in *bel masque*, not always suggestive either of the rank or character of the person represented. There is about the same analogy between Watteau and Reynolds, as between Claude Lorraine and Gaspar Poussin (1728-1792).

ROSA (Salvator): dark, inscrutable

pictures, relieved by dabs of palette-knife. He is fond of savage scenery, broken rocks, wild caverns, blasted heaths, and so on (1615-1673).

RUBENS: patches of vermillon dabbed about the human figure, wholly out of harmony with the rest of the colouring (1577-1640).

STEEN (Jan): an old woman peeling vegetables, with another old woman looking at her (1638-1679).

TINTORETTI: full of wild fantastical inventions. He is called "The Lightning of the Pencil" (1512-1594).

TITIAN: noted for his broad shades of divers gradations (1477-1576).

VERONESE (Paul): noted for his great want of historical correctness and elegance of design; but he abounds in spirited banquets, sumptuous edifices, brilliant aerial spectres, magnificent robes, gaud, and jewellery (1530-1588).

WATTEAU: noted for his *fêtes galantes*, fancy-ball costumes, and generally gala-day figures (1684-1721).

The colouring of Titian, the expression of Rubens, the grace of Raphael, the purity of Domenichino, the correctness of Correggio, the learning of Poussin, the airs of Guido, the taste or the Carracci [sic], the grand contour of Angelo, . . . the brilliant truth of a Watteau, the touching grace of a Reynolds.—Stearns.

Paix des Dames (La), the treaty of peace concluded at Cambray in 1529, between François I. of France and Karl V. emperor of Germany. So called because it was mainly negotiated by Louise of Savoy (mother of the French king) and Margaret the emperor's aunt.

Paladore, a Briton in the service of the king of Lombardy. One day, in a boar-hunt, the boar turned on the princess Sophia, and, having gored her horse to death, was about to attack the lady, but was slain by the young Briton. Between these two young people a strong attachment sprang up; but the duke Bireno, by an artifice of false impersonation, induced Paladore to believe that the princess was a wanton, and had the audacity to accuse her as such to the senate. In Lombardy, the punishment for this offence was death, and the princess was ordered to execution. Paladore, having learned the truth, accused the duke of villainy. They fought, and Bireno fell. The princess, being cleared of the charge, married Paladore.—Robert Jephson, *The Law of Lombardy* (1779).

Palamedes (4 syl.), son of Nausiplos, was, according to Suidas, the inventor of dice. (See *ALPHA*.)

Tabula nomen indit; hanc Palamedes ad Græcos abduxit.

delectationem magna eruditione atque ingenio invenit. Tabula enim est numerus terrestris, ducentarius numerus est Zodiacus, ipse vero area et septem in ea grana sunt septem stellæ planetarum. Turris est altitudo oculi, ex qua omnibus bona et mala rependuntur.—Suidas (Wolf's trans.).

Palamedes (Sir), a Saracen, who adored Isolde the wife of king Mark of Cornwall. Sir Tristrem also loved the same lady, who was his aunt. The two "lovers" fought, and sir Palamedès, being overcome, was compelled to turn Christian. He was baptized, and sir Tristrem stood his sponsor at the font.—Thomas of Erceeldoune, called "The Ithymer," *Sir Tristrem* (thirteenth century).

Palamedes of Lombardy, one of the allies of the Christian army in the first crusade. He was shot by Corinda with an arrow (bk. xi.).—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575).

Pal'amon and Arcito (2 syl.), two young Theban knights, who fell into the hands of duke Theseus (2 syl.), and were by him confined in a dungeon at Athens. Here they saw the duke's sister-in-law Emily, with whom both fell in love. When released from captivity, the two knights told to the duke their tale of love; and the duke promised that whichever proved the victor in single combat, should have Emily for his prize. Arcite prayed to Mars "for victory," and Palamon to Venus that he might "obtain the lady," and both their prayers were granted. Arcite won the victory, according to his prayer, but, being thrown from his horse, died; so Palamon, after all, "won the lady," though he did not win the battle.—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Knight's Tale," 1388).

This tale is taken from the *Le Teseide* of Boccaccio.

The Black Horse, a drama by John Fletcher, is the same tale. Richard Edwards has a comedy called *Palamon and Arcyte* (1566).

Pale (*The*) or *THE ENGLISH PALE*, a part of Ireland, including Dublin, Meath, Carlow, Kilkenny, and Louth.

Pale Faces. So the American Indians call the European settlers.

Pale'mon, son of a rich merchant. He fell in love with Anna, daughter of Albert master of one of his father's ships. The purse-proud merchant, indignant at this, tried every means to induce his son to abandon such a "mean connection," but without avail; so at last he sent him in the *Britannia* (Albert's

ship) "in charge of the merchandise." The ship was wrecked near cape Colonna, in Attica; and although Palæmon escaped, his ribs were so broken that he died almost as soon as he reached the shore.

A gallant youth, Palemon was his name,
Charged with the commerce hither also came;
A father's stern resentment doomed to prove,
He came, the victim of unhappy love
Falconer, *The Shipwreck*, l. 2 (1786).

Pale'mon and Lavinia, a poetic version of Boaz and Ruth. "The lovely young Lavinia" went to glean in the fields of young Palemon "the pride of swains;" and Palemon, falling in love with the beautiful gleaner, both wooed and won her.—Thomson, *The Seasons* ("Autumn," 1730).

Pales (2 syl.), god of shepherds and their flocks.—*Roman Mythology*.

Pomona loves the orchard;
And Liber loves the vine;
And Pales loves the straw-built shed,
Warm with the breath of June
Lord Macaulay, *Lays of Ancient Rome* ("Prophecy of Cato," 1848).

Pal'inode (3 syl.), a shepherd in Spenser's *Ecloques*. In ecl. v. Palinode represents the catholic priest. He invites Piers (who represents the protestant clergy) to join in the fun and pleasures of May. Piers then warns the young man of the vanities of the world, and tells him of the great degeneracy of pastoral life, at one time simple and frugal, but now discontented and licentious. He concludes with the fable of the kid and her dam. The fable is this: A mother-goat, going abroad for the day, told her kid to keep at home, and not to open the door to strangers. She had not been gone long, when up came a fox, with head bound from "headache," and foot bound from "gout," and carrying a ped of trinkets. The fox told the kid a most piteous tale, and showed her a little mirror. The kid, out of pity and vanity, opened the door; but while stooping over the ped to pick up a little bell, the fox clapped down the lid, and carried her off.

In ecl. vii. Palinode is referred to by the shepherd Thomalin as "lording it over God's heritage," feeding the sheep with chaff, and keeping for himself the grains.—Spenser, *Shepherd's Calendar* (1572).

Pal'inode (3 syl.), a poem in recantation of a calumny. Stesich'oros wrote a bitter satire against Helen, for which her brothers, Castor and Pollux, plucked out his eyes. When, however, the poet re-

canted, his sight was restored to him again.

The bard who libelled Helen in his song,
Recanted after, and redressed the wrong
Ovid, *Art of Love*, iii.

Horace's *Ode*, xvi. i. is a palinode. Samuel Butler has a palinode, in which he recanted what he said in a previous poem of the Hon. Edward Howard. Dr. Watts recanted in a poem the praise he had previously bestowed on queen Anne.

Palinu'rus, the pilot of Æneas. Palinurus, sleeping at the helm, fell into the sea, and was drowned. The name is employed as a generic word for a steersman or pilot, and sometimes for a chief minister. Thus, prince Bismarck may be called the palinurus of William emperor of Germany and king of Prussia.

None had she spoke but I owned All nature nods . . .
Then Palinurus nodded at the helm
Poet, *The Dunce*, iv. 614 (1712)

Palisse (*La*), a sort of M. Prudhomme; a pompous utterer of truisms and moral platitudes.

Palla'dio (*Antica*), the Italian classical architect (1518-1580).

The English Palladio, Inigo Jones (1573-1653).

Palla'dium.

Of Ceylon, the deláda or tooth of Buddha, preserved in the Malegawa temple at Kandy. Natives guard it with great jealousy, from a belief that whoever possesses it, acquires the right to govern Ceylon. When, in 1815, the English obtained possession of the tooth, the Ceylonese submitted to them without resistance.

Of Eden Hall, a drinking-glass, in the possession of sir Christopher Musgrave, bart., of Edenhall, Cumberland.

Of Jerusalem, Aladine king of Jerusalem stole an image of the Virgin, and set it up in a mosque, that she might no longer protect the Christians, but become the palladium of Jerusalem. The image was rescued by Sophronia, and the city taken by the crusaders.

Of Mafura, a golden hair of king Nisus. Scylla promised to deliver the city into the hands of Minos, and cut off the talismanic lock of her father's head while he was asleep.

Of Rome, the ancilâ or sacred buckler which Numa said fell from heaven, and was guarded by priests called Salii.

Of Scotland, the great stone of Scone, near Perth, which was removed by

Edward I. to Westminster, and is still there, preserved in the coronation chair.

Of Troy, a colossal wooden statue of Pallas Minerva, which "fell from heaven." It was carried off by the Greeks, by whom the city was taken and burned to the ground.

Pallet, a painter, in Smollett's novel of *Percegrine Puckle* (1751).

The absurdities of Pallet are painted an inch thick, and by no human possibility could such an accumulation of comic disasters have befallen the characters of the tale.

Palm Sunday (*Sud*), March 29, 1461, the day of the battle of Towton, the most fatal of any domestic war ever fought. It is said that 37,000 Englishmen fell on this day.

Whose banks received the blood of many thousand men,
On "good Palm Sunday" slain, that Towton field we call
The blood and field betwixt the White Rose and the Red.
Dryton, *Polyolbion*, xxviii (1822).

Pal'merin of England, the hero and title of a romance in chivalry. There is also an inferior one entitled *Palmeria de Oliva*.

The next two books were *Palmerin de Oliva* and *Palmerin of England*. The former, said the critic, "shall be torn in pieces and burnt to the last ember; but *Palmerin of England* shall be preserved as a relic of antiquity, and placed in such a chest as Alexander found amongst the spoils of Darius, and in which he kept the writings of Homer. This same book is valuable for two things: first, for its own essential excellency, and next, because it is the production of a Portuguese monarch, famous for his literary talents. The adventures of the castle of Miragorda therein are finely imagined, the style of composition is natural and elegant and the utmost decorum is preserved throughout."—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, i. 18 (1605).

Pal'mi'ra, daughter of Alcánor chief of Mecca. She and her brother Zaphna were taken captives in infancy, and brought up by Mahomet. As they grew in years, they fell in love with each other, not knowing their relationship; but when Mahomet laid siege to Mecca, Zaphna was appointed to assassinate Alcánor, and was himself afterwards killed by poison. Mahomet then proposed marriage to Palmira, but to prevent such an alliance, she killed herself.—James Miller, *Mahomet the Impostor* (1740).

Palmyra of the Deccan, Bijapur, in the Poonah district.

Palmyra of the North, St. Petersburg.

Pal'myrene (*The*), Zenobia queen of Palmyra, who claimed the title of "Queen of the East." She was defeated by Aurelian, and taken prisoner (A.D. 278). Longinus lived at her court, and

was put to death on the capture of Zenobia.

The Palmyrene that fought Aurelian.
Tennyson, *The Princess*, li. (1847).

Pal'moides (*Sir*), son and heir of sir Astlabor. His brothers were sir Saffire and sir Segwar'idés. He is always called the Saracen, meaning "unchristened." Next to the three great knights (sir Launcelot, sir Tristram, and sir Lamorake), he was the strongest and bravest of the fellowship of the Round Table. Like sir Tristram, he was in love with La Belle Isoud wife of king Mark of Cornwall; but the lady favoured the love of sir Tristram, and only despised that of the Saracen knight. After his combat with sir Tristram, sir Palomides consented to be baptized by the bishop of Carlisle (pt. iii. 28).

He was well made, cleanly, and bigly, and neither too young nor too old. And though he was not christened, yet he behaved in the best manners, and was faithful and true of his promise, and also well conditioned. He made a vow that he would never be christened unto the time that he achieved the beast Gylfahut. . . . And also he avowed never to take full christendom unto the time that he had done seven battles within the isles.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, li. 140 (1470).

Pam, Henry John Temple, viscount Palmerston (1784–1865). Knave of clubs.

Pam'ela, Lady Edward Fitzgerald is so called (*–1831).

Pam'ela [ANDREWS], a simple, unsophistical country girl, the daughter of two aged parents, and maidservant of a rich young squire, called B, who tries to seduce her. She resists every temptation, and at length marries the young squire and reforms him. Pamela is very pure and modest, bears her afflictions with much meekness, and is a model of maidenly prudence and rectitude. The story is told in a series of letters which Pamela sends to her parents.—S. Richardson, *Pamela or Virtue Rewarded* (1740).

The pure and modest character of the English maiden (*Pamela*) is so well maintained, . . . her sorrows and afflictions are borne with so much meekness; her little intervals of hope . . . break in on her troubles so much like the specks of blue sky through a cloudy atmosphere, —that the whole recollection is soothing, tranquillizing, and doubtless edifying.—Sir W. Scott.

Pamela is a work of much humbler pretensions than *Clarissa Harlowe*. . . . A simple country girl, whom her master attempts to seduce, and afterwards marries . . . The wardrobe of poor Pamela, her gown of sad-coloured stuff, and her round-eared caps; her various attempts at escape, and the conveyance of her letters, the hateful character of Mrs. Jewkes, and the fluctuating passions of her master before the better part of his nature obtains ascendancy,—these are all touched with the hand of a master.—Chambers, *English Literature*, li. 161.

Pope calls the word "Pam'la: "

The gods, to curse Pamela with her prayers,
Gave the gilt coach and dappled Flanders mare,
The shining robes, rich jewels, beds of state,
And, to complete her dillu, a fool for mate.
She glares in balls, front boxes, and the ring,
A vain, unquiet, glittering, wretched thing;

Pride, pomp, and state, but reach her outward part,—
She sighs, and is no duchess at her heart.
Epistles ("To Mrs. Blount, with the work of Voltaire," 1709).

Pami'na and **Tami'no**, the two lovers who were guided by "the magic flute" through all worldly dangers to the knowledge of divine truth (or the mysteries of Isis).—Mozart, *Die Zauberflöte* (1790).

Pamphlot (*Mr.*), a penny-a-liner. His great wish was "to be taken up for sedition." He writes on both sides, for, as he says, he has "two hands, *ambo dexter*."

"Time has been," he says, "when I could turn a penny by an earthquake, or live upon a fall distemper, or dine upon a bloody murder; but now that's all over—nothing will do now but running a minister, or telling the people they are ruined. The people of England are never so happy as when you tell them they are ruined."—Murphy, *The Utopolator*, li. 1 (1753).

Pan, Nature personified, especially the vital crescent power of nature.

Universal Pan,
Knit with the Graces and the Hours in dance,
Led on the eternal spring.
Milton *Paradise Lost*, iv. 236, etc. (1688).

Pan, in Spenser's ecl. iv., is Henry VIII., and "Syrinx" is Anne Boleyn. In ecl. v. "Pan" stands for Jesus Christ in one passage, and for God the Father in another.—Spenser, *Shepherd's Calendar* (1572).

Pan (*The Great*), François M. A. de Voltaire; also called "The Dictator of Letters" (1694–1778).

Panacea. Prince Ahmed's apple or apple of Samarcand (see p. 45). The balsam of Fierabras (see p. 75). The Promethean unguent rendered the body invulnerable. Aladdin's ring was a preservative against all ills that flesh is heir to (see p. 15). Then there were the Youth Restorers. And the healers of wounds, such as Achilles's spear, also called "The Spear of Telephus" (see p. 4); Gilbert's sword (see p. 382); and so on.

Pancaste (3 syl.) or **CAMPASPE**, one of the concubines of Alexander the Great. Apellés fell in love with her while he was employed in painting the king of Macedon, and Alexander, out of regard to the artist, gave her to him for a wife. Apellés selected for his "Venus Rising from the Sea" (usually called "Venus Anadyomenê") this beautiful Athenian woman, together with Phrynê another courtesan.

* * * Phrynê was also the academy figure for the "Cnidian Venus" of Praxitéles.

Pancks, a quick, short, eager, dark man, with too much "way." He dressed in black and rusty iron grey; had jet-black beads for eyes, a scrubby little black chin, wiry black hair striking out from his head in prongs like hair-pins, and a complexion that was very dingy by nature, or very dirty by art, or a compound of both. He had dirty hands, and dirty, broken nails, and looked as if he had been in the coals. He snorted and sniffed, and puffed and blew, and was generally in a perspiration. It was Mr. Pancks who "moleed out" the secret that Mr. Dorrit, imprisoned for debt in the Marshalsea prison, was heir-at-law to a great estate, which had long lain unclaimed, and was extremely rich (ch. xxxv.). Mr. Pancks also induced Clennam to invest in Merdle's bank shares, and demonstrated by figures the profit he would realize; but the bank being a bubble, the shares were worthless.—C. Dickens, *Little Dorrit* (1857).

Pancrace, a doctor of the Aristotelian school. He maintained that it was improper to sprak of the "form of a hat," because form "est la disposition extérieure des corps qui sont animés," and therefore we should say the "figure of a hat," because figure "est la disposition extérieure des corps qui sont inanimés;" and because his adversary could not agree, he called him "un ignorant, un ignorantissime, ignorantifiant, et ignorantific" (sc. viii.).—Molière, *Le Mariage Forcé* (1664).

Pancras (*The earl of*), one of the skilful companions of Barlow the famous archer; another was called the "Marquis of Islington;" while Barlow himself was mirthfully created by Henry VIII. "Duke of Shoreditch."

Pancras (*St.*), petron saint of children, martyred by Diocletian at the age of 14 (A.D. 304).

Pandarus, the Lycian, one of the allies of Priam in the Trojan war. He is drawn under two widely different characters: In classic story he is depicted as an admirable archer, slain by Diomed, and honoured as a hero-god in his own country; but in mediæval romance he is represented as a despicable pimp, inasmuch that the word *pander* is derived from his name. Chaucer in his *Troilus and Cressida*, and Shakespeare in his drama of *Troilus and Cressida*, represent him as procuring for Troilus the good graces of Cressid, and in *Much Ado*

about *Nothing*, it is said that Troilus "was the first employer of pandars."

Let all pitiful goons-between be called to the world's end after my name; call them all "Pandara." Let all constant men be "Troilus," all false women "Cressids."—Shakespeare, *Troilus and Cressida*, act iii. sc. 2 (1602).

Pandemonium, "the high capital of Satan and his peers." Here the infernal parliament was held, and to this council Satan convened the fallen angels to consult with him upon the best method of encompassing the "fall of man." Satan ultimately undertook to visit the new world; and, in the disguise of a serpent, he tempted Eve to eat of the forbidden fruit.—Milton, *Paradise Lost*, ii. (1665).

Pandi'on, king of Athens, father of Procné and Philomela.

None take pity on thy pain;
Senseless trees, they cannot hear thee;
Ruthless bears, they will not cheer thee;
King Pandion he is dead;
All thy friends are lapped in lead.

Richard Barnfield, *Address to the Nightingale* (1594)

Pandolf (*Sir Harry*), the teller of whole strings of stories, which he repeats at every gathering. He has also a stock of *bon-mots*. "Madam," said he, "I have lost by you to-day." "How so, sir Harry?" replies the lady. "Why, madam," rejoins the baronet, "I have lost an excellent appetite." "This is the thirty-third time that sir Harry hath been thus arch."

We are constantly, after supper, entertained with the Glastonbury Thorn. When we have wondered at that a little, "Fidoor," saith the son, "let us have the spirit in the Father." After that, "Now tell us how you saved the robber." "Alack!" saith sir Harry, with a smile, "I have almost forgotten that; but it is a pleasant conceit, to be sure;" and accordingly he tells that and twenty more in the same order over and over again.—Richard Steele.

Pandolfo (2 syl.), father of Lelie.—Molière, *L'Étourdi* (1653).

Pando'ra, the "all-gifted woman." So called because all the gods bestowed some gift on her to enhance her charms. Jove sent her to Prometheus for a wife, but Hermès gave her in marriage to his brother Epimetheus (4 syl.). It is said that Pandora enticed the curiosity of Epimetheus to open a box in her possession, from which flew out all the ills that flesh is heir to. Luckily the lid was closed in time to prevent the escape of Hope.

More lovely than Pandora, whom the gods
Endowed with all their gifts, . . . to the unwiser son
Of Japhet brought by Hermès, she insured
Mankind with her fair looks, to be avenged
On him [Prometheus] who had stole Jove's . . . fire.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iv. 714, etc. (1666).

* * "Unwiser son" is a Latinism, and means "not so wise as he should

have been;" so *audacious, timidior, vehemencior, tracundior, etc.*

Pandosto or *The Triumph of Time*, a tale by Robert Greene (1588), the quarry of the plot of *The Winter's Tale* by Shakespeare.

Panel (*The*), by J. Kemble, is a modified version of Bickerstaff's comedy *'Tis Well 'tis no Worse*. It contains the popular quotation:

Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love;
But why do you kick me downstairs?

Pangloss (*Dr. Peter*), an LL.D. and A.S.S. He began life as a muffin-maker in Milk Alley. Daniel Dowlas, when he was raised from the chandler's shop in Gosport to the peerage, employed the doctor "to larn him to talk English;" and subsequently made him tutor to his son Dick, with a salary of £300 a year. Dr. Pangloss was a literary prig of ponderous pomposity. He talked of a "locomotive morning," of one's "sponsorial and patronymic appellations," and so on; was especially fond of quotations, to all of which he assigned the author, as "Lend me your ears. Shakespeare. Hem!" or "*Verbum sat*. Horace. Hem!" He also indulged in an affected "He! he!"—G. Colman, *The Heu-at-Law* (1707).

A.S.S. stands for *Artium Societatis Socius* ("Fellow of the Society of Arts").

Pangloss, an optimist philosopher. (The word means "All Tongue.")—Voltaire, *Candide*.

Panjam, a male idol of the Oroungou tribes of Africa; his wife is Aleka, and his priests are called *panjuns*. Panjam is the special protector of kings and governments.

Panjudrum (*The Grand*), any village potentate or Brunimagem magnate. The word occurs in S. Foote's farrago of nonsense, which he wrote to test the memory of old Macklin, who said in a lecture "he had brought his own memory to such perfection that he could learn anything by rote on once hearing it."

He was the Great Panjudrum of the place.—Percy Fitzgerald.

* * The squire of a village is the Grand Panjudrum, and the small gentry the Picninnies, Jobillies, and Garyulies.

Foote's nonsense lines are these:

So she went into the garden to cut a cabbage leaf to make an apple pie; and at the same time a great shoeborn, coming up the street, poked its head into the shop. "What! no soap!" So he died, and she very imprudently married the barber; and there were present the

Picninnies, and the Jobillies, and the Garyulies, and the Grand Panjudrum himself, with the little round button at top, and they all fell to playing the game of catch as catch can, till the gunpowder ran out at the heel of their boots.—S. Foote, *The Quarterly Review*, xiv. 515, 517 (1834).

Pan'ope (3 syl.), one of the nersids. Her "sisters" are the sea-nymphs. Panope was invoked by sailors in storms.

Sleek Panope with all her sisters played.
Milton, *Lycidas*, 95 (1638).

Pantag'rue'l, king of the Dipsodes (2 syl.), son of Gargantua, and last of the race of giants. His mother Badebec died in giving him birth. His paternal grandfather was named Grangousier. Pantagruel was a lineal descendant of Pierabras, the Titans, Goliath, Polypheme (3 syl.), and all the other giants traceable to Chalbrook, who lived in that extraordinary period noted for its "week of three Thursdays." The word is a hybrid, compounded of the Greek *panta* ("all") and the Hagarene word *gruel* ("thirsty"). His immortal achievement was his "quest of the oracle of the Holy Bottle."—Rabelais, *Gargantua and Pantagruel*, ii. (1533).

Pantag'rue'l's Course of Study. Pantagruel's father, Gargantua, said in a letter to his son.

"I intend and insist that you learn all languages perfectly. First of all Greek, in Quintilian's method; then Latin, then Hebrew, then Arabic and Chaldee. I wish you to form your style of Greek on the model of Plato, and of Latin on that of Cicero. Let there be no history you have not at your fingers' ends, and study thoroughly cosmography and geography. Of liberal arts, such as geometry, mathematics, and music, I gave you a taste when not above five years old, and I would have you now master them fully. Study astronomy, but not divination and judicial astrology, which I consider mere vanities. As for civil law, I would have thee know the *dipsos* by heart. You should also have a perfect knowledge of the works of Nature, so that there is no sea, river, or smallest stream, which you do not know for what fish it is noted, whence it proceeds, and whither it directs its course; all fowls of the air, all shrubs and trees whether forest or orchard, all herbs and flowers, all metals and stones, should be mastered by you. Fail not at the same time most carefully to peruse the Tail-mudists and Caballists, and be ware by frequent anatomies to gain a perfect knowledge of that other world called the microcosm, which is man. Master all these in your young days, and let nothing be superficial, as you grow into manhood you must learn chivalry, warfare, and field manoeuvre."—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, ii. 8 (1533).

Pantag'rue'l's Tongue. It formed shelter for a whole army. His throat and mouth contained whole cities.

Then did they [the army] put themselves in close order, and stood as near to each other as they could, and Pantagruel put out his tongue half-way, and covered them all, as a hen doth her chickens.—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, ii. 32 (1533).

Pantagruelian Lawsuit (*The*). This was between lord Busqueue and lord Sucklist, who pleaded their own cases. The writs, etc., were as much as four asses could carry. After the plaintiff had stated his case, and the de-

fendant had made his reply, Pantagruel gave judgment, and the two suitors were both satisfied, for no one understood a word of the pleadings, or the tenor of the verdict.—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, ii. (1583).

Pantagruelion, a herb (hemp), symbolical of persecution. Rabelais says Pantagruel was the inventor of a certain use for which this herb served. It was, he says, exceedingly hateful to felons, who detested it as much as strangle-weed.

The figure and shape of the leaves of pantagruelion are not much unlike those of the ash tree or the yew-tree. Indeed, the herb is so like the eupatorio that many herbaries have called it the *domestic eupatorio*, and sometimes the eupatorio is called the *wild pantagruelion*.—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, etc., lib. 49 (1545).

Pantaloon. In the Italian comedy, *Il Pantalone* is a thin, emaciated old man, and the only character that acts in slippers.

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slippered Pantaloon
Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, act ii sc 7 (1600).

Panther (*The*), symbol of pleasure. When Danté began the ascent of fame, this beast met him, and tried to stop his further progress.

Scarce the ascent
Began, when lo! a panther, nimbly, light
And covered with a speckled skin, appeared,
... and strove to check my onward going
Danté, *Hell*, I. (1300)

Panther (*The Spotted*), the Church of England. The "milk-white doe" is the Church of Rome.

The panther, sure the noblest next the hind,
The fairest creature of the spotted kind,
Oh, could her inborn stains be washed away,
She were too good to be a beast of prey
Dryden, *The Hind and the Panther*, i. (1687)

Panthino, servant of Anthonio (the father of Protheus, one of the two heroes of the play).—Shakespeare, *Two Gentlemen of Verona* (1591).

Panton, a celebrated punster in the reign of Charles II.

And Panton waging harmless war with words
Dryden, *Miscellanies* (1682)

Pantschatantra, a collection of Sanskrit fables.

Panurge, a young man, handsome and of good stature, but in very ragged apparel when Pantagruel first met him on the road leading from Charenton Bridge. Pantagruel, pleased with his person and moved with pity at his distress, accosted him, when Panurge replied, first in German, then in Arabic, then in Italian, then in Biscayan, then in Bas-Breton, then in Low Dutch, then in Spanish. Finding that Pantagruel knew

none of these languages, Panurge tried Danish, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, with no better success. "Friend," said the prince, "can you speak French?" "Right well," answered Panurge, "for I was born in Touraine, the garden of France." Pantagruel then asked him if he would join his suite, which Panurge most gladly consented to do, and became the fast friend of Pantagruel. His great forte was practical jokes. Rabelais describes him as of middle stature, with an aquiline nose, very handsome, and always moneyless. Pantagruel made him governor of Salmgondin.—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, iii. 2 (1545).

Panurge throughout is the *travopysia* ("the wisdom")—the cunning of the human animal—the understanding as the faculty of means to purposes without ultimate ends, in the most comprehensive sense, and including art, various fancy, and all the passions of the understanding.—Coleridge

Panyer's Alley (London). So called from a stone built into the wall of one of the houses. The stone, on which is rudely chiselled a pannier surmounted by a boy, contains this distich:

When you have sought the city round,
Yet still this is the highest ground.

Panza (*Sancho*), of Adzpetia, the squire of don Quixote de la Mancha; "a little squat fellow, with a tun belly and spindle shanks" (pt. I. ii. 1). He rides an ass named Dapple. His sound common sense is an excellent foil to the knight's craze. Sancho is very fond of eating and drinking, is always asking the knight when he is to be put in possession of the island he promised. He salts his speech with most pertinent proverbs, and even with wit of a racy, though sometimes of rather a vulgar savour.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote* (1605).

* * * The wife of Sancho is called "Joan Panza" in pt. I., and "Teresa Panza" in pt. II. "My father's name," she says to Sancho, "was Cascajo, and I, by being your wife, am now called Teresa Panza, though by right I should be called Teresa Cascajo" (pt. II. i. 5).

Pao'lo (2 syl.), the cardinal brother of count Guido Franceschini, who advised his bankrupt brother to marry an heiress, in order to repair his fortune.

When brother Paolo's energetic shake

Should do the relics justice

R. Browning, *The Ring and the Book*, ii. 409.

Paper King (*The*), John Law, projector of the South Sea Bubble (1671-1729).

The basis of Law's project was the idea that paper money may be multiplied to any extent, provided there be security in fixed stock.—Rich.

Paphian Mimp, a certain plie of the lips, considered needful for "the highly genteel." Lady Emily told Miss Alscrip "the heiress" that it was acquired by placing one's self before a looking-glass, and repeating continually the words "nimini pinini"; "when the lips cannot fail to take the right plie."—General Burgoyne, *The Heiress*, iii. 2 (1781).

(C. Dickens has made Mrs. General tell Amy Dorrit that the pretty plie is given to the lips by pronouncing the words, "papa, potatoes, poultry, prunes, and prism.")

Papillon, a broken-down critic, who earned four shillings a week for reviews of translations "without knowing one syllable of the original," and of "books which he had never read." He then turned French valet, and got well paid. He then fell into the service of Jack Wilding, and was valet, French marquis, or anything else to suit the whims of that young scapegrace.—S. Foote, *The Liar* (1761).

Papimany, the kingdom of the Papimans. Any priest-ridden country, as Spain. Papiman is compounded of two Greek words, *papa manus* ("popemadness").—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, iv. 45 (1545).

Papy'ra, goddess of printing and literature; so called from papyrus, a substance once used for books, before the invention of paper.

Till to astonished realms Papyrus taught
To print in mystic colour sound and thought.
With Wisdom's voice to print the page sublime,
And mark in adamant the steps of Time.
Daiwin, *Loos of the Plants*, ii. (1781).

Pa'quin, Pekin, a royal city of China. Milton says: "Paquin [*the throne*] of Sinaean kings."—*Paradise Lost*, xi. 390 (1665).

Paracelsus is said to have kept a small devil prisoner in the pommel of his sword. He favoured metallic substances for medicines, while Galen preferred herbs. His full name was Philippus Aureolus Theophrastus Paracelsus, but his family name was Bombastus (1493-1541).

Paracelsus, at the age of 20, thinks knowledge the *summum bonum*, and at the advice of his two friends, Festus and Michal, retires to a seat of learning in quest thereof. Eight years later, being dissatisfied, he falls in with Aprile, an

Italian poet, and resolves to seek the *summum bonum* in love. Again he fails, and finally determines "to know and to enjoy."—R. Browning, *Paracelsus*.

Par'adine (3 syl.), son of Astolpho, and brother of Dargonet, both rivals for the love of Laura. In the combat provoked by prince Oswald against Gondibert, which was decided by four combatants on each side, Hugo "the Little" slew both the brothers.—Sir Wm. Davenant, *Gondibert*, i. (died 1668).

Paradisa'ica ("the fruit of paradise"). So the banana is called. The Mohammedans aver that the "forbidden fruit" was the banana or Indian fig, and cite in confirmation of this opinion that our first parents used fig leaves for their covering after their fall.

Paradiso, in thirty-three cantos, by Dantè (1311). Paradise is separated from Purgatory by the river Lethè; and Dantè was conducted through nine of the spheres by Beatrice, who left him in the sphere of "unbodied light," under the charge of St. Bernard (canto xxxi.). The entire region is divided into ten spheres, each of which is appropriated to its proper order. The first seven spheres are the seven planets, viz. (1) the Moon for angels, (2) Mercury for archangels, (3) Venus for virtues, (4) the Sun for powers, (5) Mars for principalities, (6) Jupiter for dominions, (7) Saturn for thrones. The eighth sphere is that of the fixed stars for the cherubim; the ninth is the *primum mobile* for the seraphim; and the tenth is the empyrean for the Virgin Mary and the triune deity. Beatrice, with Rachel, Sarah, Judith, Rebecca, and Ruth, St. Augustin, St. Francis, St. Benedict, and others, were enthroned in Venus the sphere of the virtues. The empyrean, he says, is a sphere of "unbodied light," "bright effluence of bright essence, uncreate." This is what the Jews called "the heaven of the heavens."

Paradise was placed, in the legendary maps of the Middle Ages, in Ceylon; but Mahomet placed it "in the seventh heaven." The Arabs have a tradition that when our first parents were cast out of the garden, Adam fell in the isle of Ceylon, and Eve in Joddah (the port of Mecca).—*Al Korân*, ii.

Paradise of Central Africa, Fatiko.—Sir S. Baker, *Exploration of the Nile Sources* (1866).

Paradise of Bohemia, the district round Leitmeritz.

The Dutch Paradise, the province of Gelderland, in South Holland.

The Portuguese Paradise, Cintra, north-west of Lisbon.

Paradise of Fools (*Limbus Fatuorum*), the limbo of all vanities, idiots, madmen, and those not accountable for their ill deeds.

Then might ye see
Cows, hoods, and habits, with their wearers, tost
And fluttered into rage; then relicts, beads,
Indulgences, dispenses, pardons, bills,
The sport of winds: all these, uphauled aloft,
Flv... into a tumblo large and broud, since called
"The Paradise of Fools."

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, lvi. 489 (1605).

Paradise and the Peri. A peri was told she would be admitted into heaven if she would bring thither the gift most acceptable to the Almighty. She first brought a drop of a young patriot's blood, shed on his country's behalf; but the gates would not open for such an offering. She next took thither the last sigh of a damsel who had died nursing her betrothed, who had been stricken by the plague; but the gates would not open for such an offering. She then carried up the repentant tear of an old man converted by the prayers of a little child. All heaven rejoiced, the gates were flung open, and the peri was received with a joyous welcome.—T. Moore, *Lalla Rookh* ("Second Tale," 1817).

Paradise Lost. Satan and his crew, still suffering from their violent expulsion out of heaven, are roused by Satan's telling them about a "new creation;" and he calls a general council to deliberate upon their future operations (bk. i.). The council meet in the Pandemonium hall, and it is resolved that Satan shall go on a voyage of discovery to this "new world" (bk. ii.). The Almighty sees Satan, and confers with His Son about man. He foretells the Fall, and arranges the scheme of man's redemption. Meantime, Satan enters the orb of the sun, and there learns the route to the "new world" (bk. iii.). On entering Paradise, he overhears Adam and Eve talking of the one prohibition (bk. iv.). Raphael is now sent down to warn Adam of his danger, and he tells him who Satan is (bk. v.); describes the war in heaven, and expulsion of the rebel angels (bk. vi.). The angel visitant goes on to tell Adam why and how this world was made (bk. vii.); and Adam

tells Raphael of his own experience (bk. viii.). After the departure of Raphael, Satan enters into a serpent, and, seeing Eve alone, speaks to her. Eve is astonished to hear the serpent talk, but is informed that it had tasted of "the tree of knowledge," and had become instantly endowed with both speech and wisdom. Curiosity induces Eve to taste the same fruit, and she persuades Adam to taste it also (bk. ix.). Satan now returns to hell, to tell of his success (bk. x.). Michael is sent to expel Adam and Eve from the garden (bk. xi.); and the poem concludes with the expulsion, and Eve's lamentation (bk. xii.).—Milton (1665).

Paradise Lost was first published by Matthias Walker of St. Dunstan's. He gave for it £5 down; on the sale of 1300 copies, he gave another £5. On the next two impressions, he gave other like sums. For the four editions, he therefore paid £20. The agreement between Walker and Milton is preserved in the British Museum.

It must be remembered that the wages of an ordinary workman was at the time about 3*d.* a day, and we now give 8*s.*; so that the price given was equal to about £250, according to the present value of money. Goldsmith tells us that the clergyman of his "deserted village" was "passing rich" with £40 a year = £500 present value of money.

Paradise Regained, in four books. The subject is the Temptation. Eve, being tempted, *lost* paradise; Christ, being tempted, *regained* it.

Book I. Satan presents himself as an old peasant, and, entering into conversation with Jesus, advises Him to satisfy His hunger by miraculously converting stones into bread. Jesus gives the tempter to know that He recognizes him, and refuses to follow his suggestion.

II. Satan reports progress to his ministers, and asks advice. He returns to the wilderness, and offers Jesus wealth, as the means of acquiring power; but the suggestion is again rejected.

III. Satan shows Jesus several of the kingdoms of Asia, and points out to Him their military power. He advises Him to seek alliance with the Parthians, and promises his aid. He says by such alliance He might shake off the Roman yoke, and raise the kingdom of David to a first-class power. Jesus rejects the counsel, and tells the tempter that the

Jews were for the present under a cloud for their sins, but that the time would come when God would put forth His hand on their behalf.

IV. Satan shows Jesus Rome, with all its greatness, and says, "I can easily dethrone Tiberius, and seat Thee on the imperial throne." He then shows Him Athens, and says, "I will make Thee master of their wisdom and high state of civilization, if Thou wilt fall down and worship me." "Get thee behind Me, Satan!" was the indignant answer; and Satan, finding all his endeavours useless, tells Jesus of the sufferings prepared for Him, takes Him back to the wilderness, and leaves Him there; but angels come and minister unto Him.—Milton (1671).

Paraguay (*A Tale of*), by Southey, in four cantos (1814). The small-pox, having broken out amongst the Guaranis, carried off the whole tribe except Quirar and his wife Monnema, who then migrated from the fatal spot to the Mondai woods. Here a son (Yeruti) and afterwards a daughter (Mooma) were born; but before the birth of the latter, the father was eaten by a jaguar. When the children were of a youthful age, a Jesuit priest induced the three to come and live at St. Juchin (8 syl.); so they left the wild woods for a city life. Here, in a few months, the mother flagged and died. The daughter next drooped, and soon followed her mother to the grave. The son, now the only remaining one of the entire race, begged to be baptized, received the rite, cried, "Ye are come for me! I am ready;" and died also.

Parallel. "None but itself can be its parallel," from *The Double Falsehood*, iii. 1. Theobald (1721). Massinger, in *The Duke of Milan*, iv. 3 (1662), makes Sforza say of Marcia:

Her goodness does disdain comparison,
And, but herself, admits no parallel.

Parc aux Cerfs ("the deer park"), a mansion in Versailles, to which girls were inveigled for the licentious pleasure of Louis XV. An Alsatia.

Paradises may be proud of being the *parc aux cerfs* to those whom remorseless greed drives from their island home.—Saturday Review.

Parcinus, a young prince in love with his cousin Irolita, but beloved by Azira. The fairy Danamo was Azira's mother, and resolved to make Irolita marry the fairy Brutus; but Parcinus, aided by the fairy Favourable, sur-

mounted all obstacles, married Irolita, and made Brutus marry Azira.

Parcinus had a noble air, a delicate shape, a fine head of hair admirably white. . . . He did everything well, danced and sang to perfection, and gained all the prizes at tournaments, whenever he contended for them.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Perfect Love," 1682).

Par'dalo, the demon-steed given to Iniguez Guerra by his goblin mother, that he might ride to Toledo and liberate his father, don Diego Lopez lord of Biscay, who had fallen into the hands of the Moors.—*Spanish Story*.

Par'diggle (*Mrs.*), a formidable lady, who conveyed to one the idea "of wanting a great deal of room." Like Mrs. Jellyby, she devoted herself to the concerns of Africa, and made her family of small boys contribute all their pocket money to the cause of the Borrioboola Gha mission.—C. Dickens, *Bleat House* (1853).

Pardoner's Tale (*The*), in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, is "Death and the Rioters." Three rioters agree to hunt down Death, and kill him. An old man directs them to a tree in a lane, where, as he said, he had just left him. On reaching the spot, they find a rich treasure, and cast lots to decide who is to go and buy food. The lot falls on the youngest, and the other two, during his absence, agree to kill him on his return. The rascal sent to buy food poisons the wine, in order to secure to himself the whole treasure. Now comes the catastrophe: The two set on the third and slay him, but die soon after of the poisoned wine; so the three rioters find death under the tree, as the old man said, paltering in a double sense (1388).

Parian Chronicle, a register of the chief events in the history of ancient Greece for 1318 years, beginning with the reign of Cecrops and ending with the archonship of Diognetus. It is one of the Arundelian Marbles, and was found in the island of Paros.

Parian Vorse, ill-natured satire; so called from Archilochus, a native of Paros.

Pari-Ba'nou, a fairy who gave prince Ahmed a tent, which would fold into so small a compass that a lady might carry it about as a toy, but, when spread, it would cover a whole army.—*Arabian Nights* ("Prince Ahmed and Pari-Banou").

Paridel is a name employed in the

Dunciad for an idle libertine—rich, young, and at leisure. The model is sir Paridel, in the *Fairy Queen*.

Thou, too, my Paridel, she marked thee there,
Stretched on the rack of a too-easy chair,
And heard thy everlasting yawn confirm
The pains and penalties of idleness
Pope, *The Dunciad*, iv. 341 (1742).

Par'idel (*Sir*), descendant of Paris, whose son was Parius who settled in Paros, and left his kingdom to his son Paridas, from whom Paridel descended. Having gained the hospitality of Malbocco, sir Paridel eloped with his wife Dame Hel'inore (3 *syl.*), but soon quitted her, leaving her to go whither she would. "So had he served many another one" (bk. iii. 10). In bk. iv. i sir Paridel is discomfited by sir Scudamore.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iii. 10; iv. 1 (1590, 1596).

* * "Sir Paridel" is meant for Charles Nevil, sixth and last of the Nevils earls of Westmoreland. He joined the Northumberland rebellion of 1569 for the restoration of Mary queen of Scots; and when the plot failed, made his escape to the Continent, where he lived in poverty and obscurity. The earl was quite a Lothario, whose delight was to win the love of women, and then to abandon them.

Paris, a son of Priam and Hecuba, noted for his beauty. He married Enone, daughter of Cebren the river-god. Subsequently, during a visit to Menelaos king of Sparta, he eloped with queen Helen, and this brought about the Trojan war. Being wounded by an arrow from the bow of Philoctetes, he sent for his wife, who hastened to him with remedies; but it was too late—he died of his wound, and Enone hung herself.—Homer, *Iliad*.

Paris was appointed to decide which of the three goddesses (Juno, Pallas, or Minerva) was the fairest fair, and to which should be awarded the golden apple thrown "to the most beautiful." The three goddesses tried by bribes to obtain the verdict: Juno promised him dominion if he would decide in her favour; Minerva promised him wisdom; but Venus said she would find him the most beautiful of women for wife, if he allotted to her the apple. Paris handed the apple to Venus.

Not Cytherea from a fairer swain
Received her apple on the Trojan plain.
Falconer, *The Shipwreck*, l. 3 (1766).

Par'is, a young nobleman, kinsman of prince Escalus of Verona, and the un-

successful suitor of his cousin Juliet.—Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet* (1598).

Paris. The French say, *Il n'y a que Paris* ("there is but one city in the world worth seeing, and that is Paris"). The Neapolitans have a similar phrase, *Voir Naples et mourir*.

Paris of Japan, Osaka, south-west of Miako.—(Gibson, *Gallery of Geography*, 926 (1872)).

Little Paris. Brussels is so called. So is the "Galleria Vittorio Emanuele" of Milan, on account of its brilliant shops, its numerous cafés, and its general gaiety.

Paris (*Notre Dame de*), by Victor Hugo (1831). (See *ESMERALDA* and *QUASIMODO*.)

Paris Garden, a bear-garden on the south bank of the Thames; so called from Robert de Paris, whose house and garden were there in the time of Richard II.

Do you take the court for Paris Garden?—Shakespeare, *Henry VIII.*, act v. sc. 4 (1601).

Parisina, wife of Azo chief of Ferrara. She had been betrothed before her marriage to Hugo, a natural son of Azo, and after Azo took her for his bride, the attachment of Parisina and Hugo continued, and had freer scope for indulgence. One night, Azo heard Parisina in sleep confess her love for Hugo, whereupon he had his son beheaded, and, though he spared the life of Parisina, no one ever knew what became of her.—Byron, *Parisina* (1816).

Such is Byron's version; but history says Niccolo III. of Ferrara (Byron's "Azo") had for his second wife Parisina Malatesta, who showed great aversion to Ugo, a natural son of Niccolo, whom he greatly loved. One day, with the hope of lessening this strong aversion, he sent Ugo to escort her on a journey, and the two fell in love with each other. After their return, the affection of Parisina and Ugo continued unabated, and a servant named Zoe'se (3 *syl.*) having told the marquis of their criminal intimacy, he had the two guilty ones brought to open trial. They were both condemned to death, Ugo was beheaded first, then Parisina. Some time after, Niccolo married a third wife, and had several children.—Frizzi, *History of Ferrara*.

Parismenos, the hero of the second part of *Parismus* (q.v.). This part contains the adventurous travels of Parismenos, his deeds of chivalry, and love for the princess Angelica, "the Lady of

the Golden Tower."—Emanuel Foord, *Parismenos* (1598).

Parismus, a valiant and renowned prince of Bohemia, the hero of a romance so called. This "history" contains an account of his battles against the Persians, his love for Laurana, daughter of the king of Thessaly, and his strange adventures in the Desolate Island. The second part contains the exploits and love affairs of *Parismenos*.—Emanuel Foord, *Parismus* (1598).

Parizade (4 *syl.*), daughter of Khrosrou-schah sultan of Persia, and sister of Bahman and Perviz. These three, in infancy, were sent adrift, each at the time of birth, through the jealousy of their two maternal aunts, who went to nurse the sultana in her confinement; but they were drawn out of the canal by the superintendent of the sultan's gardens, who brought them up. Parizade rivalled her brothers in horsemanship, archery, running, and literature. One day, a devotee who had been kindly entreated by Parizade, told her the house she lived in wanted three things to make it perfect: (1) *the talking bird*, (2) *the singing tree*, and (3) *the gold-coloured water*. Her two brothers went to obtain these treasures, but failed. Parizade then went, and succeeded. The sultan paid them a visit, and the talking bird revealed to him the story of their birth and bringing up. When the sultan heard the infamous tale, he commanded the two sisters to be put to death, and Parizade, with her two brothers, were then proclaimed the lawful children of the sultan.—*Arabian Nights* ("The Two Sisters," the last story).

* * The story of *Chery and Fairstar*, by the comtesse D'Aunoy, is an imitation of this tale; and introduces the "green bird," the "singing apple," and the "dancing water."

Parley. "If ye parley with the foe, you're lost."—*Arden of Feversham*, iii. 2 (1592); recast by Geo. Lillo (1739).

Parley (*Peter*), Samuel Griswold Goodrich, an American. Above seven millions of his books were in circulation in 1859 (1793-1860).

* * Several piracies of this popular name have appeared. Thus, S. Kettell of America pirated the name in order to sell under false colours; Darton and Co. issued a *Peter Parley's Annual* (1841-1855); Simkins, a *Peter Parley's Life of Paul* (1845); Bogue, a *Peter Parley's Visit to London*,

etc. (1844); Tegg, several works under the same name; Hodson, a *Peter Parley's Bible Geography* (1839); Clements, a *Peter Parley's Child's First Step* (1839). None of which works were by Goodrich, the real "Peter Parley."

William Martin was the writer of Darton's "Peter Parley series." George Mogridge wrote several tales under the name of Peter Parley. How far such "false pretences" are justifiable, public opinion must decide.

Parliament (*The Black*), a parliament held by Henry VIII. in Bridewell.

(For Added parliament, Barebone's parliament, the Devil's parliament, the Drunken parliament, the Good parliament, the Long parliament, the Mad parliament, the Pensioner parliament, the Rump parliament, the Running parliament, the Unmerciful parliament, the Useless parliament, the Wonder-making parliament, the parliament of Dunces, see *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*, 657.)

Parnassus (in Greek *Parnassos*), the highest part of a range of mountains north of Delphi, in Greece, chief seat of Apollo and the Muses. Called by poets, "double-headed," from its two highest summits, *Tithor'ea* and *Lycor'ea*. On Lycorea was the Corycian cave, and hence the Muses are called the Corycian nymphs.

Conquer the severe ascent
Of high Parnassus.
Akenate, *Pleasures of Imagination*, i. 1746.

Parnassus of Japan, Fusi-yama ("rich scholar's peak").—Gibson, *Gallery of Geography*, 921 (1872).

Parnelle (*Mde.*), the mother of Mon. Orgon, and an ultra-admirer of Tartuffe, whom she looks on as a saint. In the adaptation of Molière's comedy by Isaac Bickerstaff, Mde. Parnelle is called "old lady Lambert;" her son, "sir John Lambert;" and Tartuffe, "Dr. Cantwell."—Molière, *Tartuffe* (1664); Bickerstaff, *The Hypocrite* (1768).

* * *The Nonjuror*, by Cibber (1706), was the quarry of Bickerstaff's play.

Parody (*Father of*), Hippodamus of Ephesus (sixth century B.C.).

Parolles (3 *syl.*), a boastful, cowardly follower of Bertram count of Rousillon. His utterances are racy enough, but our contempt for the man smothered our mirth, and we cannot laugh. In one scene the bully is taken blindfold among his old acquaintances, who he

is led to suppose are his enemies, and he vilifies their characters to their faces in most admired foolery.—Shakespeare, *All's Well that Ends Well* (1598).

He [Dr. Parr] was a mere Parolles in a pedagogue's wig.—*Noctes Ambrosianæ*.

(For similar tongue-doughty heroes, see BASILISCO, BESSUS, BLUFF, BOBADIL, BOROUGHCLEFF, BRAZEN, FLASH, PISTOL, PYRGO POLINICES, SCARANOUCH, THRASO, VINCENT DE LA ROSA, etc.)

Parpaillons (*King of the*), the father of Gargamelle "a jolly pug and well-mouthed wench" who married Grangousier "in the vigour of his age," and became the mother of Gargantua.—Rabelais, *Gargantua*, i. 3 (1533).

Parr (*Old*). Thomas Parr, we are told, lived in the reign of ten sovereigns. He married his second wife when he was 120 years old, and had a child by her. He was a husbandman, born at Salop, in 1488, and died 1685, aged 152.

Parricide (*The Beautiful*), Beatrice Cenci, who is said to have murdered her father for the incestuous brutality with which he had treated her (died 1599).

Shelley has a tragedy on the subject, called *The Cenci* (1819).

Parsley Peel, the first sir Robert Peel. So called from the great quantity of printed calico with the parsley-leaf pattern manufactured by him (1750–1830).

Parson Adams, a simple-minded country clergyman of the eighteenth century. At the age of 50 he was provided with a handsome income of £23 a year (nearly £300 of our money).—Fielding, *Joseph Andrews* (1742).

Timothy Burrell, Esq., in 1715, bequeathed to his nephew Timothy, the sum of £20 a year, to be paid during his residence at the university, and to be continued to him till he obtained some preferment worth at least £30 a year.—*Sussex Archaeological Collections*, iii. 172.

Goldsmith says the clergyman of his "deserted village" was "passing" or exceedingly rich, for he had £40 a year (equal to £500 now). In Norway and Sweden, to the present day, the clergy are paid from £20 to £40 a year, and in France, £40 is the usual stipend of the working clergy.

Parson Bate, a stalwart, choleric, sporting parson, editor of the *Morning*

Post in the latter half of the eighteenth century. He was afterwards sir Henry Bate Dudley, bart.

When sir Henry Bate Dudley was appointed an Irish dean, a young lady of Dublin said, "Och! how I long to see our dean! They say . . . he fights like an angel."—*Cassell's Magazine* ("London Legends," iii.).

Parson Runo (*A*), a simple-minded clergyman, wholly unacquainted with the world; a Dr. Primrose, in fact. It is a Russian household phrase, having its origin in the singular simplicity of the Lutheran clergy of the Isle of Runo.

Parson Trulliber, a fat clergyman, slothful, ignorant, and intensely bigoted.—Fielding, *Joseph Andrews* (1742).

Parsons (*Walter*), the giant porter of king James I. (died 1622).—Fuller, *Worthies* (1662).

Parsons' Kaiser (*The*), Karl IV. of Germany, who was set up by pope Clement VI., while Ludwig IV. was still on the throne. The Germans called the pope's protégé, "*pfaffen kaiser*."

Parthe'nia, the mistress of Argælus.—Sir Philip Sidney, *Arcadus* (1580).

Parthen'ia, Maidenly Chastity personified. Parthenia is sister of Agne'ia (3 *syl.*) or wifely chastity, the spouse of Ence'ntês or temperance. Her attendant is Er'ythre or modesty. (Greek, *parthênâ*, "maidenhood.")—Phineas Fletcher, *The Purple Island*, x. (1633).

Parthen'ope (4 *syl.*), one of the three syrens. She was buried at Naples. Naples itself was anciently called Parthenopê, which name was changed to *Nap'olis* ("the new city") by a colony of Cumæans.

By dead Parthenope's dear tomb.

Milton, *Comus*, 879 (1634).

Lottering by the sea

That laves the passionate shores of soft Parthenopê.

Lord Lytton, *Idæ*, iii. 3 (1880).

(The three syrens were Parthen'opê, Ligêa, and Leucos'ia not *Leucot'hea*, *q.v.*)

Parthen'ope (4 *syl.*), the damsel beloved by prince Volscius.—Duke of Buckingham, *The Rehearsal* (1671).

Parthen'ope of Naples, San-nazaro the Neapolitan poet, called "The Christian Virgil." Most of his poems were published under the assumed name of *Actius Sincerus* (1458–1530).

At last the Muses . . . scattered
Their blooming wreaths from fair Valcium's bowers [*Parthenope*]

To Arno [*Dante* and *Boccaccio*] . . . and the shores

Of soft Parthenope,

Alexander, *Pleasures of Imagination*, ii. 3744.

Parthenopean Republic, Naples (1799).

Partington (Mrs.), an old lady of amusing affectations and ridiculous blunders of speech. Sheridan's "Mrs. Malaprop" and Smollett's "Tabitha Bramble" are similar characters.—B. P. Shillaber (an American humorist).

I do not mean to be disrespectful; but the attempt of the lords to stop the progress of reform reminds me very forcibly of the great storm of Sidmouth, and the conduct of the excellent Mrs. Partington on that occasion. In the winter of 1834, there set in a great flood upon that town; the tide rose to an incredible height, the waves rushed in upon the houses, and everything was threatened with destruction. In the midst of this sublime storm, Dame Partington, who lived upon the beach, was seen at the door of her house with mop and pail, trundling her mop, squeezing out the sea water, and vigorously pushing away the Atlantic Ocean. The Atlantic was roused, Mrs. Partington's spirit was up, but I need not tell you that the contest was unequal. The Atlantic beat Mrs. Partington. She was excellent at a mop or pail, but should never have meddled with a tempest.—Sydney Smith (speech at Taunton, 1831).

Partlet, the hen, in "The Nun's Priest's Tale," and in the famous beat-up of *Raynard the Fox* (1498).—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* (1388).

Sister Partlet with her hooded head, the cloistered community of nuns; the Roman Catholic clergy being the "barn-door fowls."—Dryden, *Hind and Panther* (1687).

Partridge. Talus was changed into a partridge.

Partridge, cobbler, quack, astrologer, and almanac-maker (died 1708). Dean Swift wrote an elegy on him.

Here, five feet deep, lies on his back,
A cobbler, starmonger, and quack.
Who, to the stars in pure good will,
Does to his best look upward still.
Weep art you customers that use
His pills, his almanacs, or shoes.

Partridge, the attendant of Tom Jones, as Strap is of Smollett's "Roderick Random." Faithful, shrewd, and of child-like simplicity. He is half barber and half schoolmaster. His excitement in the play-house when he went to see Garrick in "Hamlet" is charming.—Fielding, *The History of Tom Jones* (1749).

The humour of Smollett, although genuine and hearty, is coarse and vulgar. He was superficial where Fielding showed deep insight; but he had a rude conception of generosity of which Fielding seems incapable. It is owing to this that "Strap" is superior to "Partridge."—Hazlitt, *Comic Writers*.

Partridge's Day (Saint), September 1, the first day of partridge shooting. No August 12 is called "St. Grouse's Day."

Parvenus. One of the O'Neals, being told that Barrett of Castlemons had only been 400 years in Ireland, replied,

"I hate the upstart, which can only look back to yesterday."

Parviz ("victorious"), surname of Khosrou II. of Persia. He kept 15,000 female musicians, 6000 household officers, 20,500 saddle-mules, 960 elephants, 200 slaves to scatter perfumes when he went abroad, and 1000 sekabers to water the roads before him. His horse, Shidbiz, was called "the Persian Bucephalus."

The reigns of Khosrou I. and II. were the golden period of Persian history.

Parzival, the hero of a metrical romance, by Wolfram von Eschenbach. Parzival was brought up by a widowed mother in solitude, but when grown to manhood, two wandering knights persuaded him to go to the court of king Arthur. His mother, hoping to deter him, consented to his going if he would wear the dress of a common jester. This he did, but soon achieved such noble deeds that Arthur made him a knight of the Round Table. Sir Parzival went in quest of the holy grail, which was kept in a magnificent castle called Graalburg, in Spain, built by the royal priest Tituel. He reached the castle, but having neglected certain conditions, was shut out, and, on his return to court, the priestess of Graalburg insisted on his being expelled the court and degraded from knighthood. Parzival then led a new life of abstinence and self-abnegation, and a wise hermit became his instructor. At length he reached such a state of purity and sanctity that the priestess of Graalburg declared him worthy to become lord of the castle (twelfth century).

* * * This, of course, is an allegory of a Christian giving up everything in order to be admitted a priest and king in the city of God, and becoming a fool in order to learn true wisdom (see 1 Cor. iii. 18).

Pasquin, a Roman cobbler of the latter half of the fifteenth century, whose shop stood in the neighbourhood of the Braschi palace near the Piazza Navoni. He was noted for his caustic remarks and bitter sayings. After his death, a mutilated statue near the shop was called by his name, and made the repository of all the bitter epigrams and satirical verses of the city; hence called *pasquinades* (3 syl.).

St. Archy M'Barnum—the common Pasquin of the town.—C. Macklin, *Love à-la-mode*, l. 1 (1779).

Passamonte (*Gines de*), the galley-slave set free by don Quixote. He returned the favour by stealing Sancho's

wallet and ass. Subsequently he reappeared as a puppet-showman.—*Cervantes, Don Quixote* (1605-15).

Passatore (*It*), a title assumed by Belli'no, an Italian bandit chief, who died 1851.

Passebrewell, the name of sir Tristram's horse.—*History of Prince Arthur*, ii. 68.

Passe-Lourdaud (3 *syl.*), a great rock near Poitiers, where there is a very narrow hole on the edge of a precipice, through which the university freshmen are made to pass to "matriculate" them. (*Passe-Lourdaud* means "lubber-pass.")

The same is done at Mantua, where the freshmen are made to pass under the arch of St. Longinus.

Passel'yon, a young foundling brought up by Morgan la Fée. He was detected in an intrigue with Morgan's daughter. The adventures of this amorous youth are related in the romance called *Perceforest*, iii.

Passe-tyme of Plesure, an allegorical poem in forty-six capitulos and in seven-line stanzas, by Stephen Hawes (1515). The poet supposes that while Graunde Amoure was walking in a meadow, he encountered Fanie, "enuyroned with tongues of fyre," who told him about La bell Pucell, a ladye fair, living in the Tower of Musike, and then departed, leaving him under the charge of Gouvernaunce and Grace who conducted him to the Tower of Doctrine. Countenaunce, the portress, showed him over the tower, and lady Science sent him to Gramer. Afterwards he was sent to Logyke, Rethorike, Invention, Arismetrike, and Musike. In the Tower of Musike he met La bell Pucell, pleaded his love, and was kindly entreated; but they were obliged to part for the time being, while Graunde Amoure continued his "passe-tyme of plesure." On quitting La bell Pucell, he went to Geometrye, and then to Dame Astronomy. Then, leaving the Tower of Science, he entered that of Chyualry. Here Mynerue introduced him to kyng Melyzyus, after which he went to the temple of Venus, who sent a letter on his behalf to La bell Pucell. Meanwhile, the giant False Report (or Godfrey Gobilyue), met him, and put him to great distress in the house of Correction, but Perceuraunce at length conducted him to the manour-house of Dame Comfort. After sundry trials, Graunde Amoure married La bell Pucell, and, after

many a long day of happiness and love, was arrested by Age, who took him before Polycye and Auarice. Death, in time, came for him, and Remembraunce wrote his epitaph.

Paston Letters, letters chiefly written to or by the Paston family, in Norfolk. Charles Knight calls them "an invaluable record of the social customs of the fifteenth century." Two volumes appeared in 1787, entitled *Original Letters Written During the Reigns of Henry VI., Edward IV., and Richard III., by Various Persons of Rank*. Three extra volumes were subsequently printed.

Some doubt has been raised respecting the authenticity of these letters.

Pastor Fi'do (*It*), a pastoral by Giovanni Battista Guarini of Ferrara (1585).

Pastoral Romance (*The Father of*), Honoré d'Urfé (1567-1625).

Pastorella, the fair shepherdess (bk. vi. 9), beloved by Corydon, but "neither for him nor any other did she care a whit." She was a foundling, brought up by the shepherd Melibee. When sir Calidore (3 *syl.*) was the shepherd's guest, he fell in love with the fair foundling, who returned his love. During the absence of sir Calidore in a hunting expedition, Pastorella, with Melibee and Corydon, were carried off by brigands. Melibee was killed, Corydon effected his escape, and Pastorella was wounded. Sir Calidore went to rescue his shepherdess, killed the brigand chief, and brought back the captive in safety (bk. vi. 11). He took her to Belgard Castle, and it turned out that the beautiful foundling was the daughter of lady Claribel and sir Bellamour (bk. vi. 12).—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, vi. 9-12 (1596).

"Pastorella" is meant for Frances Walsingham, daughter of sir Francis Walsingham, whom sir Philip Sidney ("sir Calidore") married. After Sidney's death, the widow married the earl of Essex (the queen's favourite). Sir Philip being the author of a romance called *Arcadia*, suggested to the poet the name Pastorella.

Patago'nians. This word means "large foot," from the Spanish *patagón* ("a large, clumsy foot"). The Spaniards so called the natives of this part of South America, from the unusual size of the human foot-prints in the sand. It ap-

pears that these foot-prints were due to a large clumsy shoe worn by the natives, and were not the impressions of naked feet.

Patam'ba, a city of the Aztecas, south of Missouri, utterly destroyed by earthquake and overwhelmed.

The tempest is abroad. Fierce from the north
A wind upturns the lake, whose lowest depths
Rock, while convulsions shake the solid earth.
Where is Patam'ba? . . . The mighty lake
Hath burst its bounds, and yon wide valley roars,
A troubled sea, before the rolling storm.
Southey, *Madoc* (1805).

Patch, the clever, intriguing waiting-woman of Isabinda daughter of sir Jealous Traffick. As she was handing a love-letter in cipher to her mistress, she let it fall, and sir Jealous picked it up. He could not read it, but insisted on knowing what it meant. "Oh," cried the ready wit, "it is a charm for the tooth-ache!" and the suspicion of sir Jealous was diverted (act iv. 2).—Mrs. Centlivre, *The Busy Body* (1709).

Patch (Clause), king of the beggars. He died in 1730, and was succeeded by Bampfylde Moore Carew.

Patche (1 syl.), cardinal Wolsey's jester. When the cardinal felt his favour giving way, he sent Patche as a gift to the king, and Henry VIII. considered the gift a most acceptable one.

We call one Patche or Cowson, whom we see to do a thing foolishly, because these two in their time were notable fools.—Wilson, *Art of Rhetorique* (1833).

Patched-up Peace (*The*), a treaty of peace between the duc d'Orléans and John of Burgundy (1409).

* * Sometimes the treaty between Charles IX. and the huguenots, concluded at Longjumeau in 1568, is so called (*La Paix Fourrée*).

Patelin (2 syl.), the hero of an ancient French comedy. He contrives to obtain on credit six ells of cloth from William Jossemaune, by artfully praising the tradesman's father. Any subtle, crafty fellow, who entices by flattery and insinuating arts, is called a Patelin.—L. Blanchet, *L'Avocat Patelin* (1459-1519).

On lui attribue, mais à tort, la farce de *L'Avocat Patelin*, qui est plus ancienne que lui. — Boulliet, *Dictionary d'histoire et d'histoire, etc.*, art. "Blanchet."

Consider, sir, I pray you, how the noble Patelin, having a mind to extol to the third heavens the father of William Jossemaune, said no more than this: he did lend his goods freely to those who were desirous of them.—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, III. 4 (1545).

* * D. A. de Brueys reproduced this comedy in 1706.

Pater Patrum. St. Gregory of Nyssa is so called by the council of Nice (332-395).

Paterson (*Pate*), serving-boy to Bryce Snailsfoot the pedlar.—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III.).

Pathfinder (*The*), Natty Bumppo; also called "The Deerslayer," "The Hawk-eye," and "The Trapper."—Fenimore Cooper (five novels called *The Pathfinder*, *The Pioneers*, *The Deerslayer*, *The Last of the Mohicans*, and *The Prairie*).

Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains (*The*), major-general John Charles Fremont, who conducted four exploring expeditions across the Rocky Mountains in 1842.

Patience and Shuffle the Cards.

In the mean time, as Durandarté says in the cave of Montesinos, "Patience and shuffle the cards."—Lord Byron.

Patient Griselda or Grisildis, the wife of Wantier marquis of Salucés. Boccaccio says she was a poor country lass, who became the wife of Gualtiere marquis of Saluzzo. She was robbed of her children by her husband, reduced to abject poverty, divorced, and commanded to assist in the marriage of her husband with another woman; but she bore every affront patiently, and without complaint.—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Clerk's Tale," 1388); Boccaccio, *Decamerone*, x. 10 (1352).

The tale is allegorical of that text, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord" (*Job* i. 21).

Patient Man. "Beware the fury of a patient man."—Dryden, *Absalom and Achitophel*, i. (1631).

Patin, brother of the emperor of Rome. He fights with Amadis of Gaul, and has his horse killed under him.—Vasco de Lobeira, *Amadis of Gaul* (thirteenth century).

Patison, licensed jester to sir Thos. More. Hans Holbein has introduced this jester in his famous picture of the lord chancellor.

Patriarch of Dorchester, John White of Dorchester, a puritan divine (1574-1648).

Patriarchs (*The Last of the*). So Christopher Casby of Bleeding-heart

Yard was called. "So grey, so slow, so quiet, so impassionate, so very bumpy in the head, that patriarch was the word for him." Painters implored him to be a model for some patriarch they designed to paint. Philanthropists looked on him as famous capital for a platform. He had once been town agent in the Circumlocution Office, and was well-to-do.

His face had a bloom on it like ripe wall-fruit, and his blue eyes seemed to be the eyes of wisdom and virtue. His whole face teemed with the look of benignity. No body could say where the wisdom was, or where the virtue was, or where the benignity was, but they seemed to be somewhere about him. . . . He wore a long wide skirted bottle-green coat, and a bottle-green pair of trousers, and a bottle-green waistcoat. The patriarchs were not dressed in bottle-green broadcloth, and yet his clothes looked patriarchal.—C. Dickens, *Little Dorrit* (1857)

Patrick, an old domestic at Shaw's Castle.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.).

Patrick (St.), the tutelary saint of Ireland. Born at Kirk Patrick, near Dumbarton. His baptismal name was "Succéath" ("valour in war"), changed by Milcho, to whom he was sold as a slave, into "Cotharig" (four families or four masters, to whom he had been sold). It was pope Celestine who changed the name to "Patricius," when he sent him to convert the Irish.

Certainly the most marvellous of all the miracles ascribed to the saints is that recorded of St. Patrick. "He swam across the Shannon with his head in his mouth!"

St. Patrick and King O'Neil. One day, the saint set the end of his crozier on the foot of O'Neil king of Ulster, and, leaning heavily on it, hurt the king's foot severely; but the royal convert showed no indication of pain or annoyance whatsoever.

A similar anecdote is told of St. Ared, who went to show the king of Abyssinia a musical instrument he had invented. His majesty rested the head of his spear on the saint's foot, and leaned with both his hands on the spear while he listened to the music. St. Ared, though his great toe was severely pierced, showed no sign of pain, but went on playing as if nothing was the matter.

St. Patrick and the Serpent. St. Patrick cleared Ireland of vermin. One old serpent resisted, but St. Patrick overcame it by cunning. He made a box, and invited the serpent to enter in. The serpent insisted it was too small; and so long the contention grew that the serpent got into the box to prove that he was right, whereupon St. Patrick

slammed down the lid, and cast the box into the sea.

This tradition is marvellously like an incident of the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*. A fisherman had drawn up a box or vase in his net, and on breaking it open a genius issued therefrom, and threatened the fisherman with immediate destruction because he had been enclosed so long. Said the fisherman to the genius, "I wish to know whether you really were in that vase." "I certainly was," answered the genius. "I cannot believe it," replied the fisherman, "for the vase could not contain even one of your feet." Then the genius, to prove his assertion, changed into smoke, and entered into the vase, saying, "Now, incredulous fisherman, dost thou believe me?" But the fisherman clapped the leaden cover on the vase, and told the genius he was about to throw the box into the sea, and that he would build a house on the spot to warn others not to fish up so wicked a genius.—*Arabian Nights* ("The Fisherman," one of the early tales).

***St. Patrick**, I fear, had read the *Arabian Nights*, and stole a leaf from the fisherman's book.

St. Patrick a Gentleman.

Oh, St. Patrick was a gentleman,
Who came of decent people . . .

This song was written by Messrs. Bennet and Toleken, of Cork, and was first sung by them at a masquerade in 1811. It was afterwards lengthened for Welbe, the comedian, who made it popular.

St. Patrick's Purgatory, lough Derg, in Ireland. At the end of the fifteenth century, the purgatory of lough Derg was destroyed, by order of the pope, on St. Patrick's Day, 1497.

Calderon has a drama entitled *The Purgatory of St. Patrick* (1600-1681).

Patriot King (The), Henry St. John viscount Bolingbroke (1678-1751). He hired Mallet to traduce Pope after his decease, because the poet refused to give up certain copies of a work which the statesman wished to have destroyed.

Write as if St. John's soul could still inspire,
And do from hate what Mallet did for hire.
Byron, *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (1809)

Patriot of Humanity. So Byron calls Henry Grattan (1750-1820).—Don Juan (preface to canto vi., etc., 1824).

Patron (The), a farce by S. Foote (1764). The patron is sir Thomas Lofty, called by his friends, "sharp-judging"

Adriel, the Muse's friend, himself a Muse," but by those who loved him less, "the modern Midas." Books without number were dedicated to him, and the writers addressed him as the "British Pollio, Atticus, the Mæcenas of England, protector of arts, paragon of poets, arbiter of taste, and sworn appraiser of Apollo and the Muses." The plot is very simple: Sir Thomas Lofty has written a play called *Robinson Crusoe*, and gets Richard Bever to stand godfather to it. The play is damned past redemption, and, to soothe Bever, sir Thomas allows him to marry his niece Juliet.

Horace Walpole, earl of Orford, is the original of "sir Thomas Lofty" (1717-1797).

Patten, according to Gay, is so called from Patty, the pretty daughter of a Lincolnshire farmer, with whom the village blacksmith fell in love. To save her from wet feet when she went to milk the cows, he mounted her clogs on an iron eke.

The patten now supports each fragile dame,
Which from the blue-eyed Patty takes its name
Gay, *Trivia*, i. (1712).

(Of course, the word is the French *patin*, "a skate or high-heeled shoe," from the Greek, *patcin*, "to walk.")

Pattieson (*Mr. Peter*), in the introduction of *The Heart of Midlothian*, by sir W. Scott, and again in the introduction of *The Bride of Lammermoor*. He is a hypothetical assistant teacher at Ganderclench, and the feigned author of *The Tales of My Landlord*, which sir Walter Scott pretends were published by Jedediah Cleishbotham, after the death of Pattieson.

Patty, "the maid of the mill," daughter of Fairfield the miller. She was brought up by the mother of lord Aimworth, and was promised by her father in marriage to Farmer Giles; but she refused to marry him, and became the bride of lord Aimworth. Patty was very clever, very pretty, very ingenuous, and loved his lordship to adoration.—Bickerstaff, *The Maid of the Mill* (1765).

Pattypan (*Mrs.*), a widow who keeps lodgings, and makes love to Tim Tarlet, to whom she is ultimately engaged.

By all accounts, she is just as loving now as she was thirty years ago.—James Cobb, *The First Floor*, i. 2 (1786-1812).

Patullo (*Mrs.*), waiting-woman to

lady Ashton.—Sir W. Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III.).

Pau-Puk-Keewis, a cunning mischief-maker, who taught the North American Indians the game of hazard, and stripped them by his winnings of all their possessions. In a mad freak, Pau-Puk-Keewis entered the wigwam of Hiawatha, and threw everything into confusion; so Hiawatha resolved to slay him. Pau-Puk-Keewis, taking to flight, prayed the beavers to make him a beaver ten times their own size. This they did; but when the other beavers made their escape at the arrival of Hiawatha, Pau-Puk-Keewis was hindered from getting away by his great size; and Hiawatha slew him. His spirit, escaping, flew upwards, and prayed the storm-fools to make him a "brant" ten times their own size. This was done, and he was told never to look downwards, or he would lose his life. When Hiawatha arrived, the "brant" could not forbear looking at him; and immediately he fell to earth, and Hiawatha transformed him into an eagle.

Now in winter, when the snowflakes
Whirl in eddies round the lodges
"There," they cry, "comes Pau-Puk-Keewis;
He is dancing thro' the village,
He is gathering in his harvest."

Longfellow, *Hiawatha*, xvii. (1855).

Paul, the love-child of Margaret, who retired to port Louis, in the Mauritius, to bury herself, and bring up her only child. Either came Mde. de la Tour, a widow, and was confined of a daughter, whom she named Virginia. Between these neighbours a mutual friendship arose, and the two children became playmates. As they grew in years, their fondness for each other developed into love. When Virginia was 15, her mother's aunt adopted her, and begged she might be sent to France to finish her education. She was above two years in France; and as she refused to marry a count of the "aunt's" providing, she was disinherited, and sent back to her mother. When within a cable's length of the island, a hurricane dashed the ship to pieces, and the dead body of Virginia was thrown upon the shore. Paul drooped from grief, and within two months followed her to the grave.—Bernardin de St. Pierre, *Paul et Virginie* (1788).

In Cobb's dramatic version, Paul's mother (Margaret) is made a faithful domestic of Virginia's parents. Virginia's

mother dies, and commits her infant daughter to the care of Dominique, a faithful old negro servant, and Paul and Virginia are brought up in the belief that they are brother and sister. When Virginia is 15 years old, her aunt Leonora de Guzman adopts her, and sends don Antonio de Guardes to bring her to Spain, and make her his bride. She is taken by force on board ship; but scarcely has the ship started, when a hurricane dashes it on rocks, and it is wrecked. Alhambrn, a runaway slave, whom Paul and Virginia had befriended, rescues Virginia, who is brought to shore and married to Paul; but Antonio is drowned (1756-1818).

Paul (Father), Paul Sarpi (1552 1628).

Paul (St.). The very sword which cut off the head of this apostle is preserved at the convent of La Lisle, near Toledo, in Spain. If any one doubts the fact, he may, for a gratuity, see a "copper sword, twenty-five inches long, and three and a half broad, on one side of which is the word *MUCRO* ('a sword'), and on the other *PAULUS . . . CAPITE*." Can anything be more convincing?

Paul (The Second St.), St. Remi or *Remigius*, "The Great Apostle of the French." He was made bishop of Rheims when only 22 years old. It was St. Remi who baptized Clovis, and told him that henceforth he must worship what he hitherto had hated, and abjure what he had hitherto adored (489-535).

* * * The cruse employed by St. Remi in the baptism of Clovis was used through the French monarchy in the anointing of all the kings.

Paul Pry, an idle, inquisitive, meddlesome fellow, who has no occupation of his own, and is for ever poking his nose into other people's affairs. He always comes in with the apology, "I hope I don't intrude."—John Poole, *Paul Pry*.

Thomas Hill, familiarly called "Tommy Hill," was the original of this character, and also of "Gilbert Gurney," by Theodore Hook. Planché says of Thomas Hill:

His specialit^y was the accurate information he could impart on all the petty details of the domestic economy of his friends, the contents of their wardrobes, their panties, the number of pots of preserve in their store-closets, and of the table-napkins in their linen-presses, the dates of their births and marriages, the amounts of their tradesmen's bills, and whether paid weekly or quarterly. He had been on the premises, and was connected with the *Morning Chronicle*. He used to drive Mathews crazy by ferreting out his whereabouts when he left London, and popping the information in some paper.—*Recollections*, i, 131-2.

Paul's Pigeons, the boys of St. Paul's School, London.

Paul's Walkers, loungers who frequented the middle of St Paul's in the time of the Commonwealth, as they did Bond Street during the regency.—See Ben Jonson's *Every Man out of His Humour* (1599), and Harrison Ainsworth's *Old St. Paul's* (1843).

Pauletti (*The lady Erminia*), ward of Master George Heriot the king's goldsmith.—Sir W. Scott, *The Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Paulina, the noble-spirited wife of Antigonus a Sicilian lord, and the kind friend of queen Hermionê. When Hermionê gave birth in prison to a daughter, Paulina undertook to present it to king Leontês, hoping that his heart would be softened at the sight of his infant daughter; but he commanded the child to be cast out on a desert shore, and left there to perish. The child was drifted to the "coast" of Bohemia, and brought up by a shepherd, who called it Perdita. Florizel, the son of king Polixenês, fell in love with her, and fled with her to Sicily, to escape the vengeance of the angry king. The fugitives being introduced to Leontês, it was soon discovered that Perdita was the king's daughter, and Polixenês consented to the union he had before forbidden. Paulina now invited Leontês and the rest to inspect a famous statue of Hermionê, and the statue turned out to be the living queen herself.—Shakespeare, *The Winter's Tale* (1604).

Paulina is clever, generous, strong-minded, and warm-hearted, fearless in asserting the truth, firm in her sense of right, enthusiastic in all her affections, quick in thought, resolute in word, and energetic in action, but heedless, hot-tempered, impatient, loud, bold, voluble, and turbulent of tongue.—Mrs. Jameson.

Pauline, "The Beauty of Lyons," daughter of Mon. Deschappelles, a Lyonsese merchant; "as pretty as Venus and as proud as Juno." Pauline rejected the suits of Beauseant, Glavis, and Claude Melnotte; and the three rejected lovers combined on vengeance. To this end, Claude, who was a gardener's son, pretended to be the prince Como, and Pauline married him, but was indignant when she discovered the trick which had been played upon her. Claude left her and entered the French army, where in two years and a half he rose to the rank of colonel. Returning to Lyons, he found his father-in-law on the eve of bankruptcy, and Pauline about to be sold to Beauseant for money to satisfy the

creditors. Being convinced that Pauline really loved him, Claude paid the money required, and claimed the lady as his loving and grateful wife.—Lord L. B. Lytton, *The Lady of Lyons* (1838).

Pauline (*Mademoiselle*) or MONNA PAULA, the attendant of lady Erminia Pauletti the goldsmith's ward.—Sir W. Scott, *The Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Paulinus of York christened 10,000 men, besides women and their children, in one single day in the Swale. (Altogether some 50,000 souls, i.e. 104 every minute, 6250 every hour, supposing he worked eight hours without stopping.)

When the Saxons first received the Christian faith, Paulinus of old York, the zealous bishop then, in Swale's abundant stream christened ten thousand men, with women and their babes, a number more beside, Upon one happy day.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xxviii. (1623).

Paulo, the cardinal, and brother of count Guido Franceschini. He advised the count to repair his bankrupt fortune by marrying an heiress.—R. Browning, *The Ring and the Book*.

Paupiah, the Hindû steward of the British governor of Madras.—Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II.).

Pausanias (*The British*), William Camden (1551–1628). Sometimes called "the British Strabo."

Pauvre Jacques. When Marie Antoinette had her artificial Swiss village in the "Little Trianon," a Swiss girl was brought over to heighten the illusion. She was observed to pine, and was heard to sigh out, *pauvre Jacques*! This little romance pleased the queen, who sent for Jacques, and gave the pair a wedding portion; while the marchioness de Travanet wrote the song called *Pauvre Jacques*, which created at the time quite a sensation. The first and last verses run thus:

*Pauvre Jacques, quand j'étais près de toi,
Je ne sentais pas ma misère;
Mais à présent que tu vis loin de moi,
Je manque de tout sur la terre.*

Poor Jack, while I was near to thee,
Tho' poor, my bliss was unalloyed;
But now thou dwelt'st so far from me,
The world appears a lonesome void.

Pa'via (*Battle of*). François I. of France is said to have written to his mother these words after the loss of this battle: "Madame, tout est perdu hors

l'honneur;" but what he really wrote was: "Madame . . . de toutes choses ne m'est demeuré pas que l'honneur et la vie."

And with a noble siege revolted Pavia took.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xviii. (1613).

Pavilion of prince Ahmed. This pavilion was so small that it might be held and covered by the hand, and yet so large when pitched that a whole army could encamp beneath it. Its size, however, was elastic, being always proportionate to the army to be covered by it.—*Arabian Nights* ("Ahmed and Pari-Banou").

Pavillon (*Meinheer Hermann*), the syndic at Liège [*Le-ajé*].

Mother Mabel Pavillon, wife of meinheer Hermann.

Trudchen or *Gertrude Pavillon*, their daughter, betrothed to Hans Glover.—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

Pawkins (*Major*), a huge, heavy man, "one of the most remarkable of the age." He was a great politician and great patriot, but generally under a cloud, wholly owing to his distinguished genius for bold speculations, not to say "swindling schemes." His creed was "to run a moist pen slick through everything, and start afresh."—C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1844).

Pawnbrokers' Balls. Every one knows that these balls are the arms of the Medici family, but it is not so well known that they refer to an exploit of Averardo de Medici, a commander under Charlemagne. This bold warrior slew the giant Mugello, whose club he bore as a trophy. This mace or club had three iron balls, which the family adopted as their device.—Roscoe, *Life of Lorenzo de' Medici* (1796).

Paynim Harper (*The*), referred to by Tennyson in the *Last Tournament*, was Orpheus.

Swine, goats, rams, and geese
Trooped round a paynim harper once, . . .
Then were swine, goats, asses, geese
The wiser folk, seeing thy paynim bard
Had such a mastery of his mystery
That he could harp his wife up out of hell.

Tennyson, *The Last Tournament* (1830).

Peace (*Prince of*), don Manuel Godoy, born at Badajoz. So called because he concluded the "peace of Basle" between the French and Spanish nations in 1795 (1767–1851).

Peace (*The Father of*), Andrea Doria (1469–1560).

Peace (*The Perpetual*), a peace concluded between England and Scotland, a few years after the battle of Flodden Field (January 24, 1502).

Peace (*The Surest Way to*). Fox, afterwards bishop of Hereford, said to Henry VIII., *The surest way to peace is a constant preparation for war*. The Romans had the axiom, *Si vis pacem, para bellum*. It was said of Edgar, surnamed "the Peaceful," king of England, that he preserved peace in those turbulent times "by being always prepared for war" (reigned 959-976).

Peace at any Price. Mézeray says of Louis XII., that he had such detestation of war, that he rather chose to lose his duchy of Milan than burden his subjects with a war-tax.—*Histoire de France* (1643).

Peace of Antalcidas, the peace concluded by Antalcidas the Spartan and Artaxerxes (B.C. 387).

Peace of God, a peace enforced by the clergy on the barons of Christendom, to prevent the perpetual feuds between baron and baron (1035).

Peace to the Souls. (See MORNA.)

Peachum, a pimp, patron of a gang of thieves, and receiver of their stolen goods. His house is the resort of thieves, pickpockets, and villains of all sorts. He betrays his comrades when it is for his own benefit, and even procures the arrest of captain Macheath.

The quarrel between Peachum and Lockit was an allusion to a personal collision between Walpole and his colleague lord Townsend.—R. Chambers, *English Literature*, I. 371.

Mrs. Peachum, wife of Peachum. She recommends her daughter Polly to be "somewhat nice in her deviations from virtue."

Polly Peachum, daughter of Peachum. (See POLLY.)—J. Gay, *The Beggar's Opera* (1727).

Pearl. It is said that Cleopatra swallowed a pearl of more value than the whole of the banquet she had provided in honour of Antony. This she did when she drank to his health. The same sort of extravagant folly is told of Æsopus son of Clodius Æsopus the actor (Horace, *Satire*, II. 8).

A similar act of vanity and folly is ascribed to sir Thomas Gresham, when queen Elizabeth dined at the City banquet, after her visit to the Royal Exchange.

Here £15,000 at one clap goes
Instead of sugar; Gresham drinks the pearl
Unto his quag and galeben.

Thomas Heywood

Pearson (*Captain Gilbert*), officer in attendance on Cromwell.—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Peasant-Bard (*The*), Robert Burns (1859-1796).

Peasant-Painter of Sweden, Hürberg. His chief paintings are altar-pieces.

The altar-piece painted by Hürberg
Longfellow, *The Children of the Lord's Supper*.

Peasant-Poet of Northamptonshire, John Clare (1793-1864).

Peasant of the Danube (*The*). Louis Legendre, a member of the French National Convention (1755-1797); called in French *Le Paysan du Danube*, from his "eloquence sauvage."

Peasants' War (*The*), a revolt of the German peasantry in Swabia and Franconia, and subsequently in Saxony, Thuringia, and Alsace, occasioned by the oppression of the nobles and the clergy (1500-1525).

Peau de Chagrin, a story by Balzac. The hero becomes possessed of a magical wild ass's skin, which yields him the means of gratifying every wish; but for every wish thus gratified the skin shrank somewhat, and at last vanished, having been wished entirely away. Life is a *peau d'âne*, for every vital act diminishes its force, and when all its force is gone, life is spent (1834).

Pecksniff, "architect and land surveyor," at Salisbury. He talks homilies even in drunkenness, prates about the beauty of charity, and duty of forgiveness, but is altogether a canting humbug, and is ultimately reduced in position that he becomes "a drunken, begging, squalid, letter-writing man," out at elbows, and almost shoeless. Pecksniff's speciality was the "sleek, smiling, crawling abomination of hypocrisy."

If ever man combined within himself all the mild qualities of the lamb with a considerable touch of the dove, and not a dash of the crocodile, or the least possible suggestion of the very mildest seasoning of the serpent, that man was Mr. Pecksniff, "the messenger of peace."
—Ch. II.

Charity and Mercy Pecksniff, the two daughters of the "architect and land surveyor." Charity is thin, ill-natured, and a shrew, eventually jilted by a weak young man, who really loves her sister. Mercy Pecksniff, usually called "Merry,"

is pretty and true-hearted; though flippant and foolish as a girl, she becomes greatly toned down by the troubles of her married life.—O. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1848).

Pedant, an old fellow set up to personate Vincentio in Shakespeare's comedy called *The Taming of the Shrew* (1695).

Pèdre (Don), a Sicilian nobleman, who has a Greek slave of great beauty, named Isidore (3 syl.). This slave is loved by Adraste (2 syl.), a French gentleman, who gains access to the house under the guise of a portrait-painter. He next sends his slave Zaide to complain to the Sicilian of ill-treatment, and don Pèdre volunteers to intercede on her behalf. At this moment Adraste comes up, and demands that Zaide be given up to deserved chastisement. Pèdre pleads for her, Adraste appears to be pacified, and Pèdre calls for Zaide to come forth. Isidore, in the veil of Zaide, comes out, and Pèdre says, "There, take her home, and use her well." "I will do so," says Adraste, and leads off the Greek slave.—Molière, *Le Sicilien ou L'Amour Peintre* (1667).

Pedrillo, the tutor of don Juan. After the shipwreck, the men in the boat, being wholly without provisions, cast lots to know which should be killed as food for the rest, and the lot fell on Pedrillo, but those who feasted on him most ravenously went mad.

His tutor, the licentiate Pedrillo,
Who several languages did understand.
Byron, *Don Juan*, li. 25, see 76 79 (1819).

Pe'dro, "the pilgrim," a noble gentleman, servant to Alinda (daughter of lord Alphonso).—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Pilgrim* (1621).

Pedro (Don), prince of Aragon.—Shakespeare, *Much Ado about Nothing* (1600).

Pedro (Don), father of Leonora.—R. Jephson, *Two Strings to your Bow* (1792).

Pedro (Don), a Portuguese nobleman, father of donna Violante.—Mrs. Centlivre, *The Wonder* (1714).

Pedro (Dr.), whose full name was Dr. Pedro Rezio de Agüero, court physician in the island of Barataria. He carried a whalebone rod in his hand, and whenever any dish of food was set before Sancho Panza the governor, he touched it with his wand, that it might be instantly removed, as unfit for the governor to eat.

Partridges were "forbidden by Hippocrates," olla podridas were "most pernicious," rabbits were "a sharp-haired diet," veal might not be touched, but "a few wafers and a thin slice or two of quince" might not be harmful.

The governor, being served with some beef hashed with onions, . . . fell to with more avidity than if he had been set down to Milan godwits, Roman pheasants, Sorrento veal, Moron partridges, or green geese of Languedoc; and turning to Dr. Pedro, he said, "Look you, signor doctor, I want no dainties, . . . for I have been always used to beef, bacon, pork, turnips, and onions."—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. li. 10, 12 (1615).

Poebles (Peter), the pauper litigant. He is vain, litigious, hard-hearted, and credulous; a liar, a drunkard, and a pauper. His "ganging plea" is Hogarthian comic.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Peecher (Miss), a schoolmistress, in the flat country where Kent and Surrey meet. "Small, shining, neat, methodical, and buxom was Miss Peecher; cherry-checked and tuneful of voice. A little pincushion, a little hussif, a little book, a little work-box, a little set of tables and weights and measures, and a little woman, all in one. She could write a little essay on any subject exactly a slate long, and strictly according to rule. If Mr. Bradley Headstone had proposed marriage to her, she would certainly have replied 'yes,' for she loved him;" but Mr. Headstone did not love Miss Peecher—he loved Lizzie Hexam, and had no love to spare for any other woman.—C. Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend*, ii. 1 (1864).

Peel-the-Causeway (Old), a smuggler.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Peeler (Sir), any crop which greatly impoverishes the ground. To peel is to impoverish soil, as "oats, rye, barley, and grey wheat," but not peas (xxxiii. 51).

Wheat doth not well,
Nor after sir Peeler he loveth to dwell.
T. Tusser, *Five Hundred Poems of Good Husbandry*, xvii. 15 (1657).

Peelers, the constabulary of Ireland, appointed under the Peace Preservation Act of 1814, proposed by sir Robert Peel. The name was subsequently given to the new police of England, who are also called "Bobbies" from sir Robert Peel.

Peep-o'-Day Boys, Irish insurgents of 1784, who prowled about at day-break, searching for arms.

Peeping Tom of Coventry. Lady Godiva earnestly besought her husband (Leofric earl of Mercia) to relieve

the men of Coventry of their grievous oppressions. Leofric, annoyed at her importunity, told her he would do so when she had ridden on horseback, naked, through the town. The countess took him at his word, rode naked through the town, and Leofric was obliged to grant the men of Coventry a charter of freedom.—Dugdale.

Rapin says that the countess commanded all persons to keep within doors and away from windows during her ride. One man, named Tom of Coventry, took a peep of the lady on horseback, but it cost him his life.

* * Tennyson, in his *Godiva*, has reproduced this story.

Peerage of the Saints. In the preamble of the statutes instituting the Order of St. Michael, founded by Louis XI. in 1469, the archangel is styled "my lord," and created a knight. The apostles had been already ennobled and knighted. We read of "the earl Peter," "count Paul," "the baron Stephen," and so on. Thus, in the introduction of a sermon upon St. Stephen's Day, we have these lines:

Fate des toutes a chest sermon,
Et clair et lu tutes environ,
Contes vous vaille in patron
De St. Estieu le baron

The apostles were gentlemen of bloude and maner of them demanded frun that worthy conqueror Julius Mac labous though, through the tract of time and pre-cution of wars poverty oppressed the hundred and they were constrainyd to serve works Christ was also a gentleman on the mother's side and might if He had esteemed of the veyne glory of this world have borne cost armour—*The Blazon of Gentrie* (quarto)

Peerce (1 syl.), a generic name for a farmer or ploughman. Piers the plowman is the name assumed by Robert or William Langland, in a historico-satirical poem so called.

An yet my priests pray you to God for Peerce . .

An' if you have a pater noster spirit,

Then shal you pray for saylors

G. Gascoigne, *The Sacke of Glouc* (died 1577)

Peery (*Paul*), landlord of the Ship, Dover.

Mrs. Peery, Paul's wife.—G. Colman, *Ways and Means* (1788).

Peerybingle (*John*), a carrier, "lumbering, slow, and honest; heavy, but light of spirit; rough upon the surface, but gentle at the core; dull without, but quick within; stolid, but so good. O mother Nature, give thy children the true poetry of heart that hid itself in this poor carrier's breast, and we can bear to have them talking prose all their life long!"

Mrs. [Mary] Peerybingle, called by her

husband "Dot." She was a little chubby, cheery, young wife, very fond of her husband, and very proud of her baby; a good housewife, who delighted in making the house snug and cozy for John, when he came home after his day's work. She called him "a dear old darling of a dunce," or "her little goose." She sheltered Edward Plummer in her cottage for a time, and got into trouble; but the marriage of Edward with May Fielding cleared up the mystery, and John loved his little Dot more fondly than ever.—C. Dickens, *The Cricket on the Hearth* (1845).

Peg. *Drink to your peg.* King Edgar ordered that "pegs should be fastened into drinking-horns at stated distances, and whoever drank beyond his peg at one draught should be obnoxious to a severe punishment."

I had lately a peg tankard in my hand. It had on the inside in w. f. eight pins one above another, from bottom to top. It held two quarts, so that there was a gill of liquor between peg and peg. Whoever drank short of his pin or beyond it was obliged to drink to the next, and so on till the tankard was drained to the bottom.—Sharpe, *History of the Kings of England*.

Peg-a-Ramsey, the heroine of an old song. Percy says it was an indecent ballad. Shakespear alludes to it in his *Twelfth Night*, act II. sc. 3 (1614).

I was I had been much struck with the beauty and embarrassment of the pretty Peg a Ramsey, as he called her—Sir W. Scott

Peg'asus, the winged horse of the Muses. It was caught by Bellerophon, who mounted thereon, and destroyed the Chimæra; but when he attempted to ascend to heaven, he was thrown from the horse, and Peg'asus mounted alone to the skies, where it became the constellation of the same name.

To break Pegasus's neck, to write halting poetry.

Some, free from rhyme or reason, rule or check,

Break Priscian's head, and Pegasus a neck.

Pope, *The Dunciad*, III. 161 (1728).

* * To "break Priscian's head" is to write bad grammar. Priscian was a great grammarian of the fifth century.

Pegg (*Katharine*), one of the mistresses of Charles II. She was the daughter of Thomas Pegg, Esq., of Yeldersey, in Derbyshire.

Peggotty (*Clara*), servant-girl of Mrs. Copperfield, and the faithful old nurse of David Copperfield. Her name "Clara" was tabooed, because it was the name of Mrs. Copperfield. Clara Peggotty married Barkis the carrier.

Being very plump, whenever she made any little

question after she was dressed, some of the buttons on the back of her gown flew off.—*Ch. II.*

Dan'el Peggotty, brother of David Copperfield's nurse. Dan'el was a Yarmouth fisherman. His nephew Ham Peggotty, and his brother-in-law's child "little Em'ly," lived with him. Dan'el himself was a bachelor, and a Mrs. Gummidge (widow of his late partner) kept house for him. Dan'el Peggotty was most tender-hearted, and loved little Em'ly with all his heart.

Ham Peggotty, nephew of Dan'el Peggotty of Yarmouth, and son of Joe, Dan'el's brother. Ham was in love with little Em'ly, daughter of Tom (Dan's brother-in-law); but Steerforth stepped in between them, and stole Em'ly away. Ham Peggotty is represented as the very beau-ideal of an uneducated, simple-minded, honest, and warm-hearted fisherman. He was drowned in his attempt to rescue Steerforth from the sea.

Em'ly Peggotty, daughter of Dan's brother-in-law Tom. She was engaged to Ham Peggotty; but being fascinated with Steerforth, ran off with him. She was afterwards reclaimed, and emigrated to Australia with Dan'el and Mrs. Gummidge.—*C. Dickens, David Copperfield (1849).*

Peggy, grandchild of the old widow Maclure a covenanter.—*Sir W. Scott, Old Mortality (time, Charles II.).*

Peggy, the laundry-maid of colonel Mannering at Woodburne.—*Sir W. Scott, Guy Mannering (time, George II.).*

Peggy [Thrift], the orphan daughter of sir Thomas Thrift of Hampshire, and the ward of Moody, who brings her up in perfect seclusion in the country. When Moody is 50 and Peggy 19, the guardian tries to marry her; but "the country girl" outwits him, and marries Belville, a young man of more suitable age. Peggy calls her guardian "Bud." She is very simple but sharp, ingenuous but crafty, lively and girlish.—*The Country Girl (Garrick, altered from Wycherly's Country Wife, 1675).*

Mrs. Jordan (1762-1816) made her first appearance in London at Drury Lane in 1785. The character she selected was "Peggy," her success was immediate, her salary doubled, and she was allowed two benefits.—W. C. Russell, Representations before.

Pegler (Mrs.), mother of Josiah Bouncerby, Esq., banker and mill-owner, called "The Bully of Humility." The son allows the old woman £30 a year to keep out of sight.—*C. Dickens, Hard Times (1854).*

Pek'uah, the attendant of princess Nekayah, of the "happy valley." She accompanied the princess in her wanderings, but refused to enter the great pyramid, and, while the princess was exploring the chambers, was carried off by some Arabs. She was afterwards ransomed for 200 ounces of gold.—*Dr. Johnson, Rasselas (1759).*

Pelay'o (Prince), son of Favil'a, founder of the Spanish monarchy after the overthrow of Roderick last of the Gothic kings. He united, in his own person, the royal lines of Spain and of the Goths.

In him the old Iberian blood,
Of royal and remotest ancestry
From undisputed source, flowed undissolved . . .
He, too, of Chindasuintho's regal line
Sole remnant now, drew after him the love
Of all true Goths.

Southey, Roderick, etc., viii. (1814).

Pelham, the hero of a novel by lord Lytton, entitled *Pelham* or *The Adventures of a Gentleman* (1828).

Pelham (M.), one of the many aliases of sir R. Phillips, under which he published *The Parent's and Tutor's First Catechism*. In the preface he calls the writer authoress. Some of his other names are Rev. David Blair, Rev. C. C. Clarke, Rev. J. Goldsmith.

Pel'ian Spear (The), the lance of Achillès which wounded and cured Te'lephos. So called from Pelcus the father of Achillès.

Such was the cure the Arcadian hero found—
The Pelian spear that wounded, made him sound.
Ovid, Remedy of Love.

Peli'des (3 syl.), Achillès, son of Pelcus (2 syl.), chief of the Greek warriors at the siege of Troy.—*Homer, Iliad.*

When, like Peli'des, bold beyond control,
Homer raised high to heaven the loud impetuous song.
Beattie, The Minstrel (1773-4).

Pel'ion ("mud-sprung"), one of the frog chieftains.

A spear at Pelion, Troglodytès cast
The mislaid spear within the bosom past
Death's sable shades the fainting frog surround,
And life's red tide runs ebbing from the wound.
Farnell, Battle of the Frogs and Mice, iii. (about 1715).

Pell (Solomon), an attorney in the Insolvent Debtors' court. He has the very highest opinions of his own merits, and by his aid Tony Weller contrives to get his son Sam sent to the Fleet for debt, that he may be near Mr. Pickwick to protect and wait upon him.—*C. Dickens, The Pickwick Papers (1836).*

Pelleas (Sir), lord of many isles, and

noted for his great muscular strength. He fell in love with lady Ettard, but the lady did not return his love. Sir Gaw'ain promised to advocate his cause with the lady, but played him false. Sir Pelleas caught them in unseemly dalliance with each other, but forbore to kill them. By the power of enchantment, the lady was made to dote on sir Pelleas; but the knight would have nothing to say to her, so she pined and died. After the lady Ettard played him false, the Damsel of the Lake "rejoiced him, and they loved together during their whole lives."—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 79-82 (1470).

* * Sir Pelleas must not be confounded with sir Pelles (*q.v.*).

Pellegrin, the pseudonym of Lemotte Fouqué (1771-1843).

Pelles (*Sir*), of Corbin Castle, "king of the foreign land and nigh cousin of Joseph of Arimathy." He was father of sir Elhazar, and of the lady Elaine who fell in love with sir Launcelot, by whom she became the mother of sir Galahad "who achieved the quest of the holy graal." This Elaine was not the "lily maid of Astolat."

While sir Launcelot was visiting king Pelles, a glimpse of the holy graal was vouchsafed them:

For when they went into the castle to take their repast . . . there came a dove to the window, and in her bill was a little cupper of gold, and there withall was such a savour as though all the spicery of the world had been there . . . and a damsel, passing fair, bare a vessel of gold between her hands, and thereto the king knelt devoutly and said his prayers . . . "Oh mercy! said sir Launcelot, "what may this mean?" . . . "Thus," said the king, "is the holy Sangreuil whiche ye have seen"—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, iii. 2 (1470).

Pellino (*Sir*), king of the Isles and knight of the Round Table (pt. i. 57). He was a good man of power, was called "The Knight with the Stranger Beast," and slew king Lot of Orkeney, but was himself slain ten years afterwards by sir Gawaine one of Lot's sons (pt. i. 35). Sir Pellinore (3 *sy.*) had, by the wife of Aries the cowherd, a son named sir Tor, who was the first knight of the Round Table created by king Arthur (pt. i. 47, 48); one daughter, Klein, by the Lady of Rule (pt. iii. 10); and three sons in lawful wedlock: sir Aglourale (sometimes called Aglavale, probably a clerical error), sir Lamorake Dornar (also called sir Lamorake de Galis), and sir Percivale de Galis (pt. ii. 108). The widow succeeded to the throne (pt. iii. 10).—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur* (1470).

Milton calls the name "Pellenore" (2 *sy.*).

Fair damsels, met in forests wide
By knights of Logres or of Lyones,
Launcelot, or Pelleas, or Pellenore.

Milton.

Pelob'ates (4 *sy.*), one of the frog champions. The word means "mud-wader." In the battle he flings a heap of mud against Psycarpax the Hector of the mice, and half blinds him; but the warrior mouse heaves a stone "whose bulk would need ten degenerate mice of modern days to lift," and the mass, falling on the "mud-wader," breaks his leg.—Parnell, *Battle of the Frogs and Mice*, iii. (about 1712).

Pelops' Shoulder, ivory. The tale is that Demeter ate the shoulder of Pelops when it was served up by Tan'talos for food. The gods restored Pelops to life by putting the dismembered body into a caldron, but found that it lacked a shoulder; whereupon Demeter supplied him with an ivory shoulder, and all his descendants bore this distinctive mark.

N.B.—It will be remembered that Pythag'oras had a golden thigh.

Your forehead high,
And smooth as Pelops' shoulder
John Fletcher, *The Faithful Shepherdess*, II. 1 (1610).

Pelo'rus, Sicily; strictly speaking, the north-east promontory of that island, called *Capo di Ferro*, from a pharos or lighthouse to Poseidon, which once stood there.

So reels Pelorus with convulsive throes,
When in his veins the burning earthquake glows;
Hence thro' his entrails roars the infernal flame,
And central thunders rend his groaning frame.
Falconer, *The Shipwreck*, II. 4 (1786).

Pelos, father of Physigna'thos king of the frogs. The word means "mud."—Parnell, *Battle of the Frogs and Mice* (about 1712).

Pembroke (*The earl of*), uncle to sir Aymer de Valence.—Sir W. Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I.).

Pembroke (*The Rev. Mr.*), chaplain at Waverley Honour.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Pen, Philemon Holland, translator-general of the classics. Of him was the epigram written:

Holland, with his translations doth so fill us,
He will not let *Austontus* be *Tranquillus*.

(The point of which is, of course, that the name of the Roman historian was C. Suetonius Tranquillus.)

Many of these translations were written

from beginning to end with one pen, and hence he himself wrote:

With one sole pen I writ this book,
Made of a grey goose-quill;
A pen it was when it I took,
And a pen I leave it still.

Pendennis, a novel by Thackeray (1849), in which much of his own history and experience is recorded with a novelist's licence. The hero, Arthur Pendennis, reappears in the *Adventures of Philip*, and is represented as telling the story of *The Newcomes*. Arthur Pendennis stands in relation to Thackeray as *David Copperfield* does to Charles Dickens.

Arthur Pendennis, a young man of ardent feelings and lively intellect, but self-conceited and selfish. He has a keen sense of honour, and a capacity for loving, but altogether he is not an attractive character.

Laura Pendennis. This is one of the best of Thackeray's characters.

Major Pendennis, a tuft-hunter, who fawns on his patrons for the sake of wedging himself into their society.—Thackeray, *The History of Pendennis* (1850).

Pendrag'on, probably a title meaning "chief leader in war." *Drayon* is Welsh for a "leader in war," and *pen* for "head" or "chief." The title was given to Uther, brother of Constans, and father of prince Arthur. Like the word "Pharaoh," it is used as a proper name without the article.—Geoffrey of Monmouth, *Chron.*, vi. (1142).

Once I read,
That stout Pendragon in his litter, sick,
Came to the field, and vanquished his foes
Shakespeare, 1 *Henry VI.* act iii. sc. 2 (1599).

Penelope's Web, a work that never progresses. Penelope, the wife of Ulysses, being importuned by several suitors during her husband's long absence, made reply that she could not marry again, even if Ulysses were dead, till she had finished weaving a shroud for her aged father-in-law. Every night she pulled out what she had woven during the day, and thus the shroud made no progress towards completion.—*Greek Mythology*.

The French say of a work "never ending, still beginning," *c'est l'ouvrage de Pénélope*.

Penel'ophon, the beggar loved by king Cophetua. Shakespeare calls the name Zenophon in *Love's Labour's Lost*, act iv. sc. 1 (1594).—Percy, *Romances*, I. ii. 6 (1765).

Penelva (*The Exploits and Adventures of*), part of the series called *La Roman des Romans*, pertaining to "Am'ladis of Gaul." This part was added by an anonymous Portuguese (fifteenth century).

Penfeather (*Lady Penelope*), the lady patroness at the Spa.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Roman's Well* (time, George III.).

Pengwern (*The Torch of*), prince Gwenwyn of Powys-land.—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

Pengwinion (*Mr.*), from Cornwall; a Jacobite conspirator with Mr. Redgauntlet.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Peninsular War (*The*), the war carried on by sir Arthur Wellesley against Napoleon in Portugal and Spain (1808–1814).

Southey wrote a *History of the Peninsular War* (1822–32).

Penitents of Love (*Fraternity of the*), an institution established in Languedoc in the thirteenth century, consisting of knights and esquires, dames and damsels, whose object was to prove the excess of their love by bearing, with invincible constancy, the extremes of heat and cold. They passed the greater part of the day abroad, wandering about from castle to castle, wherever they were summoned by the inviolable duties of love and gallantry; so that many of these devotees perished by the inclemency of the weather, and received the crown of martyrdom to their profession.—See Warton, *History of English Poetry* (1781).

Pen'lake (*Richard*), a cheerful man, both frank and free, but married to Rebecca a terrible shrew. Rebecca knew if she once sat in St. Michael's chair (on St. Michael's Mount, in Cornwall), that she would rule her husband ever after; so she was very desirous of going to the mount. It so happened that Richard fell sick, and both vowed to give six marks to St. Michael if he recovered. Richard did recover, and they visited the shrine; but while Richard was making the offering, Rebecca ran to seat herself in St. Michael's chair; but no sooner had she done so, than she fell from the chair, and was killed in the fall.—Southey, *St. Michael's Chair* (a ballad, 1798).

Penniless (*The*), Maximilian I. emperor of Germany (1459, 1493-1519).

Penny (*Jock*), a highwayman.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Penruddock (*Roderick*), a "philosopher," or rather a recluse, who spent his time in reading. By nature gentle, kind-hearted, and generous, but soured by wrongs. Woodville, his trusted friend, although he knew that Arabella was betrothed to Roderick, induced her father to give his daughter to himself, the richer man; and Roderick's life was blasted. Woodville had a son, who reduced himself to positive indigence by gambling, and sir George Penruddock was the chief creditor. Sir George dying, all his property came to his cousin Roderick, who now had ample means to glut his revenge on his treacherous friend; but his heart softened. First, he settled all "the obligations, bonds, and mortgages, covering the whole Woodville property," on Henry Woodville, that he might marry Emily Tempest; and next, he restored to Mrs. Woodville "her settlement, which, in her husband's desperate necessity, she had resigned to him;" lastly, he sold all his own estates, and retired again to a country cottage to his books and solitude.—Cumberland, *The Wheel of Fortune* (1779).

Who has seen J. Kemble [1787-1823] in "Penruddock," and not shud tears from the deepest sources? His tenderly putting away the son of his treacherous friend, . . . examining his countenance, and then exclaiming, in a voice which developed a thousand mysterious feelings, "You are very like our mother," was sufficient to stamp his excellence in the pathetic line of acting.—Mrs. R. French, *Remains* (1822).

Pentapolin, "with the naked arm," king of the Garamanteans, who always went to battle with his right arm bare. Alifanfan emperor of Trapoban wished to marry his daughter, but, being refused, resolved to urge his suit by the sword. When don Quixote saw two flocks of sheep coming along the road in opposite directions, he told Sancho Panza they were the armies of these two puissant monarchs met in array against each other.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. iii. 4 (1605).

Pentecôte Vivante (*La*), cardinal Mazzefanti, who was the master of fifty or fifty-eight languages (1774-1849).

Penthes'a, sister of Ithoclès, betrothed to Orgilus by the consent of her father. At the death of her father, Ithoclès compelled her to marry Bass'

anes whom she hated, and she starved herself to death.—John Ford, *The Broken Heart* (1633).

Penthesile'a, queen of the Amazons, slain by Achilles. S. Butler calls the name "Penthes'illè."

And laid about in fight more busily
Than th' Amazonian dame Penthesile.
S. Butler, *Hudibras*.

Pen'theus (3 syl.), a king of Thebes, who tried to abolish the orgies of Bacchus, but was driven mad by the offended god. In his madness he climbed into a tree to witness the rites, and being desecrated was torn to pieces by the Bacchantes.

As when wild Pentheus, grown mad with fear,
Whole troops of hellish hags about him spies
Giles Fletcher, *Christ's Triumph over Death* (1610).

Pen'theus (2 syl.), king of Thebes, resisted the introduction of the worship of Dionysos (*Bacchus*) into his kingdom, in consequence of which the Bacchantes pulled his palace to the ground, and Pentheus, driven from the throne, was torn to pieces on mount Cithæron by his own mother and her two sisters.

He the fate [may sing]
Of sober Pentheus.
Akenaide, *Hymn to the Nereids* (1787).

Pentweazel (*Alderman*), a rich City merchant of Blowbladder Street. He is wholly submissive to his wife, whom he always addresses as "Chuck."

Mrs. Pentweazel, the alderman's wife, very ignorant, very vain, and very conceitedly humble. She was a Griskin by birth, and "all her family by the mother's side were famous for their eyes." She had an aunt among the beauties of Windsor, "a perdition fine woman. She had but one eye, but that was a piercer, and got her three husbands. We was called the gimlet family." Mrs. Pentweazel says her first likeness was done after "Venus de Medicis the sister of Mary de Medicis."

Sukej Pentweazel, daughter of the alderman, recently married to Mr. Deputy Dripping of Candlewick Yard.

Carol Pentweazel, a schoolboy, who had been under Dr. Jerks, near Doncaster, for two years and a quarter, and had learnt all *As in Præsent* by heart. The terms of this school were £10 a year for food, books, board, clothes, and tuition.—Foote, *Taste* (1753).

Peonia or **Pæonia**, Macedonia; so called from Pæon son of Endymion.

Made Macedon first stoop, then Themely and Thrase;
His soldiers there enriched with all Peonia's spoil.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, viii. (1619)

People (*Man of the*), Charles James Fox (1749-1806).

Pepin (*William*), a White friar and most famous preacher at the beginning of the sixteenth century. His sermons, in eight volumes quarto, formed the grand repertory of the preachers of those times.

Qui nescit Pepinare, nescit predicare.—Proverb.

Pepper Gate, a gate on the east side of the city of Chester. It is said that the daughter of the mayor eloped, and the mayor ordered the gate to be closed. Hence the proverb, *When your daughter is stolen, close Pepper Gate*; or in other words, *Lock the stable door when the steed is stolen.*—Albert Smith, *Christopher Tadpole*, i.

Pepperpot (*Sir Peter*), a West Indian epicure, immensely rich, conceited, and irritable.—Foote, *The Patron* (1761).

Peppers. (See WHITE HORSE OF THE PEPPERS.)

Peps (*Dr. Parker*), a court physician who attended the first Mrs. Dombey on her death-bed. Dr. Peps always gave his patients (by mistake, of course), a title, to impress them with the idea that his practice was exclusively confined to the upper ten thousand.—C. Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846).

Perceforest (*King*), the hero of a prose romance "in Greek." The MS. is said to have been found by count William of Hainault in a cabinet at "Burtimer" Abbey, on the Humber; and in the same cabinet was deposited a crown, which the count sent to king Edward. The MS. was turned into Latin by St. Landelain, and thence into French under the title of *La Tres Elegante Delicieux Melliflue et Tres Plaisante Hystoire du Tres Noble Roy Perceforest* (printed at Paris in 1528).

(Of course, this pretended discovery is only an invention. An analysis of the romance is given in Dunlop's *History of Fiction*.)

He was called "Perceforest" because he dared to *pierce*, almost alone, an enchanted forest, where women and children were most evilly entreated. Charles IX. of France was especially fond of this romance.

Perch, messenger in the house of Mr. Dombey, merchant, whom he adored, and plainly showed by his manner to the

great man: "You are the light of my eyes," "You are the breath of my soul."—C. Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846).

Perche Notary (A), a lawyer who sets people together by the ears, one who makes more quarrels than contracts. The French proverb is, *Notaire du Perche, qui passe plus d'échalliers que de contrat.*

Le Perche, qui se trouve partagé entre les départements de l'Orne et d'Eure-et-Loir, est un contrée fort boisée, dans laquelle la plupart des champs sont entourés de haies, dans lesquelles sont ménagées certaines ouvertures propres à donner passage aux pistons seulement, et que l'on nomme *échalliers*.—*Littérature de la France*.

Percinet, a fairy prince, in love with Graciosa. The prince succeeds in thwarting the malicious designs of Grognon, the step-mother of the lovely prince.—*Percinet and Graciosa* (a fairy tale).

Percival (*Sir*), the third son of sir Pellinore king of Wales. His brothers were sir Aglavale and sir Lamorake Dornar, usually called sir Lamorake de Galis (*Wales*). Sir Tor was his half-brother. Sir Percival caught a sight of the holy grail after his combat with sir Ector de Maris (brother of sir Launcelot), and both were miraculously healed by it. Crétien de Troyes wrote the *Roman de Percival* (before 1200), and Menessier produced the same story in a metrical form. (See PARZIVAL.)

Sir Percival had a glimmering of the Sanguine and of the maiden that bore it, for he was perfect and clean. And forthwith they were both as whole of limb and hide as ever they were in their life-days. "Oh mercy!" said sir Percival, "what may this mean?" "I wet well," said sir Ector. "It is the holy vessel, wherein is a part of the holy blood of our blessed Saviour, but it may not be seen but by a perfect man."—Pt. iii. 14.

Sir Percival was with sir Bors and sir Galahad when the visible Saviour went into the consecrated wafer which was given to them by the bishop. This is called the achievement of the quest of the holy grail (pt. iii. 101, 102).—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur* (1470).

Percy Arundel lord Ashdale, son of lady Arundel by her second husband. A hot, fiery youth, proud and overbearing. When grown to manhood, a "sea-captain," named Norman, made love to Violet, lord Ashdale's cousin. The young "Hotspur" was indignant and somewhat jealous, but discovered that Norman was the son of lady Arundel by her first husband, and the heir to the title and estates. In the end, Norman agreed to divide the property equally, but claimed Violet for his bride.—Lord Lytton, *The Sea-Captain* (1839).

Per'dita, the daughter of the queen

Hermioné, born in prison. Her father, king Leontés, commanded the infant to be cast on a desert shore, and left to perish there. Being put to sea, the vessel was driven by a storm to the "coast" of Bohemia, and the infant child was brought up by a shepherd, who called its name Perdita. Florizel, the son of the Bohemian king, fell in love with Perdita, and courted her under the assumed name of Doricléus; but the king, having tracked his son to the shepherd's hut, told Perdita that if she did not at once discontinue this foolery, he would command her and the shepherd too to be put to death. Florizel and Perdita now fled from Bohemia to Sicily, and being introduced to the king, it was soon discovered that Perdita was Leontés's daughter. The Bohemian king, having tracked his son to Sicily, arrived just in time to hear the news, and gave his joyful consent to the union which he had before forbidden. —Shakespeare, *The Winter's Tale* (1604).

Per'dita. Mrs. Mary Robinson (born Darby), the victim of George IV. while prince of Wales. She first attracted his notice while acting the part of "Perdita," and the prince called himself "Florizel." George prince of Wales settled a pension for life on her, £500 a year for herself, and £200 a year for her daughter. She caught cold one winter, and, losing the use of her limbs, could neither walk nor stand (1758-1799, not 1800 as is given usually).

She was unquestionably very beautiful, but more so in the face than in the figure, and she had a remarkable facility in adapting her deportment to dress. . . . To-day she was a *payzanne* with a shawl tied at the back of her head . . . yesterday she had been the dressed belle of Hyde Park, trimmed, powdered, patched, painted to the utmost power of rouge and white lead; to-morrow she would be the cravated Amazon of the riding-house; but be she what she might, the hints of the fashionable promenaders swept the ground as she passed. When she rode forth in her high pillion, three candidates and her husband were outsiders — Mrs. Hawkins, *Memoirs* (1800).

Perdrix, toujours Perdrix! Walpole tells us that the confessor of one of the French kings, having reproved the monarch for his conjugal infidelities, was asked what dish he liked best. The confessor replied, "Partridges;" and the king had partridges served to him every day, till the confessor got quite sick of them. "Perdrix, toujours perdrix!" he would exclaim, as the dish was set before him. After a time, the king visited him, and hoped his favourite dish had been supplied him. "Mais oui," he replied, "toujours perdrix, toujours perdrix!" "Ah, ah!" said the amorous monarch,

"and one mistress is all very well, but not *perdrix, toujours perdrix!*" — See *Notes and Queries*, 387, October 28, 1869.

The story is at least as old as the *Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles*, compiled between 1450-1461, for the amusement of the dauphin of France, afterwards Louis XI. (*Notes and Queries*, November 27, 1869).

Farquhar parodies the French expression into, "Soup for breakfast, soup for dinner, soup for supper, and soup for breakfast again." — Farquhar, *The Inconstant*, iv. 2 (1702).

Père Duchesne (*Le*), Jacques René Hébert; so called from the *Père Duchesne*, a newspaper of which he was the editor (1753-1794).

Periad (*Sir*), the Black Knight of the Black Land. Called by Tennyson, "Night" or "Nox." He was one of the four brothers who kept the passages to Castle Perilous, and was overthrown by sir Gareth. — Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 126 (1470); Tennyson, *Idylls* ("Gareth and Lynette").

Peredur (*Sir*), son of Eyrwac, called "sir Peredur of the Long Spear," one of the knights of the Round Table. He was for many years called "The Dumb Youth," from a vow he made to speak to no Christian till Angharad of the Golden Hand loved him better than she loved any other man. His great achievements were: (1) the conquest of the Black Oppressor, "who oppressed every one and did justice to no one; (2) killing the Addanc of the Lake, a monster that devoured daily some of the sons of the king of Tortures: this exploit he was enabled to achieve by means of a stone which kept him invisible; (3) slaying the three hundred heroes privileged to sit round the countess of the Achievements: on the death of these men, the seat next the countess was freely given to him; (4) the achievement of the Mount of Mourning, where was a serpent with a stone in its tail which would give inexhaustible wealth to its possessor: sir Peredur killed the serpent, but gave the stone to his companion, earl Etym of the east country. These exploits over, sir Peredur lived fourteen years with the empress Cristinobyl the Great.

Sir Peredur is the Welsh name for sir Perceval of Wales. — *The Mabinogion* (from the Red Book of Hergest, twelfth century).

Per'egrine (3 syl.), a sentimental

prig, who talks by the book. At the age of 15, he runs away from home, and Job Thornberry lends him ten guineas, "the first earnings of his trade as a brazier." After thirty years' absence, Peregrine returns, just as the old brazier is made a bankrupt "through the treachery of a friend." He tells the bankrupt that his loan of ten guineas has by honest trade grown to 10,000, and these he returns to Thornberry as his own by right. It turns out that Peregrine is the eldest brother of sir Simon Rochdale, J.P., and when sir Simon refuses justice to the old brazier, Peregrine asserts his right to the estate, etc. At the same time, he hears that the ship he thought was wrecked has come safe into port, and has thus brought him £100,000.—G. Colman, junior, *John Bull* (1806).

Peregrine Pickle, the hero and title of a novel by Smollett (1751). Peregrine Pickle is a savage, ungrateful spendthrift, fond of practical jokes, and suffering with evil temper the misfortunes brought on himself by his own wilfulness.

Peregrinus Proteus, a cynic philosopher, born at Paitum, on the Hellespont. After a youth spent in debauchery and crimes, he turned Christian, and, to obliterate the memory of his youthful ill practices, divided his inheritance among the people. Ultimately he burned himself to death in public at the Olympic games, A.D. 165. Lucan has held up this immolation to ridicule in his *Death of Peregrinus*; and C. M. Wieland has an historic romance in German entitled *Peregrinus Proteus* (1738-1813).

Perès (Gil), a canon, and the eldest brother of Gil Blas's mother. Gil was a little punchy man, three feet and a half high, with his head sunk between his shoulders. He lived well, and brought up his nephew and godchild Gil Blas. "In so doing, Perès taught himself also to read his breviary without stumbling." He was the most illiterate canon of the whole chapter.—Lesage, *Gil Blas*, i. (1715).

Perez (Michael), the "copper captain," a brave Spanish soldier, duped into marrying Estifania, a servant of intrigue, who passed herself off as a lady of property. Being reduced to great extremities, Estifania pawned the clothes and valuables of her husband; but these "valuables" were but of little worth—a jewel which sparkled as the "light of a

dark lantern," a "chain of whittings' eyes" for pearls, and as for his clothes, she tauntingly says to her husband:

Put these and them [his jewels] on, and you're a man of copper.

A copper, copper captain.

Beaumont and Fletcher, *Rule a Wife and Have a Wife* (1640).

Perfidious Albion. Great Britain was so called by Napoleon I.

Peri, plu. **Peris**, gentle, fairy-like beings of Eastern mythology, offspring of the fallen angels, and constituting a race of beings between angels and men. They direct with a wand the pure-minded the way to heaven, and dwell in Shad'kiam' and Am'bre-abad, two cities subject to Eblis.

Are the peries coming down from their spheres?

W. Bookford, *Pathe's* (1786).

Perichole, the heroine of Offenbach's comic operetta. She is a street singer of Lima, in Peru.

Perichole (La), the *chère amie* of the late viceroy of Peru. She was a foreigner, and gave great offence by calling, in her bad Spanish, the creole ladies *pericholas*, which means "flaunting and bedizened creatures." They, in retaliation, nicknamed the favourite *La Perichole*.

Pericles, the Athenian who raised himself to royal supremacy (died B.C. 429). On his death-bed he overheard his friends recalling his various merits, and told them they had forgotten his greatest praise, viz., that no Athenian through his administration had had to put on mourning, i.e. he had caused no one to be put to death.

Pericles was a famous man of war. . . .

Yet at his death he rather did rejoice

In clemence. . . . "Be still," quoth he, "you grave

Athenians"

(Who whispered and told his vallant acts),

"You have forgot my greatest glory not:

For yet by me no man occasion

Was never seen a mourning garment worn."

G. Gascoigne, *The Steele Glas* (died 1877).

Pericles prince of Tyre, a voluntary exile, in order to avert the calamities which Anti'ochus emperor of Greece vowed against the Tyrians. Periclès, in his wanderings, first came to Tarsus, which he relieved from famine, but was obliged to quit the city to avoid the persecution of Antiochus. He was then shipwrecked, and cast on the shore of Pentap'olis, where he distinguished himself in the public games, and being introduced to the king, fell in love with the princess Thais'a and married her. At the death of Antiochus, he returned to Tyre; but his wife, supposed to be dead

in giving birth to a daughter (Marina), was thrown into the sea. Pericles entrusted his infant child to Cleon (governor of Tarsus) and his wife Dionysia, who brought her up excellently well till she became a young woman, when Dionysia employed a man to murder her; and when Pericles came to see her, he was shown a splendid sepulchre which had been raised to her honour. On his return home, the ship stopped at Metalinê, and Marina was introduced to Pericles to divert his melancholy. She told him the tale of her life, and he discovered that she was his daughter. Marina was now betrothed to Lysimachus governor of Metalinê; and the party, going to the shrine of Diana of Ephesus to return thanks to the goddess, discovered the priestess to be Thaisa, the wife of Pericles and mother of Marina. — Shakespeare, *Pericles Prince of Tyro* (1608).

* * * This is the story of *Ismene and Ismenias*, by Eustathius. The tale was known to Gower by the translation of Godfrey Viterbo. (See *GESRA ROMANORUM*.)

Perigot (Cardinal). Previous to the battle of Poitiers, he endeavours to negotiate terms with the French king, but the only terms he can obtain, he tells prince Edward, are:

That to the castles, towns, and plunder ta'en,
And offered now by you to be restored,
Your royal person with a hundred knights
Are to be added prisoners at discretion.
Shirley, *Edward the Black Prince*, iv. 2 (1640).

Perigot (the *t* pronounced so as to rhyme with *not*), a shepherd in love with Amoret; but the shepherdess Amarillis also loves him, and, by the aid of the Sullen Shepherd, gets transformed into the exact likeness of the modest Amoret. By her wanton conduct, she disgusts Perigot, who casts her off; and by and by, meeting Amoret, whom he believes to be the same person, rejects her with scorn, and even wounds her with intent to kill. Ultimately the truth is discovered by Corin, "the faithful shepherdess," and the lovers, being reconciled, are married to each other. — John Fletcher, *The Faithful Shepherdess* (1610).

Periklymenos, son of Neleus (2 syl.). He had the power of changing his form into a bird, beast, reptile, or insect. As a bee, he perched on the chariot of Herakles (*Hercules*), and was killed.

Perillos, of Athens, made a brazen bull for Phalaris tyrant of Agrigentum,

intended for the execution of criminals. They were to be shut up in the bull, and the metal of the bull was to be made red hot. The cries of the victims inside were so reverberated as to resemble the roarings of a gigantic bull. Phalaris made the first experiment by shutting up the inventor himself in his own bull.

What's a protector?

A tragic actor, Cosar in a clown;

He's a brass farthing stamped with a crown.

A bladder blown with other breaths puffed full

Not a Perillus, but Perillus' bull.

John Cleveland, *A Definition of a Protector* (died 1639).

Perilous Castle. The castle of lord Douglas was so called in the reign of Edward I., because the good lord Douglas destroyed several English garrisons stationed there, and vowed to be revenged on any one who dared to take possession of it. Sir W. Scott calls it "Castle Dangerous" in his novel so entitled.

* * * In the story of Gareth and Lynet, the castle in which Lionês was held prisoner by sir Ironside the Red Knight of the Red Lands, was called Castle Perilous. The passages to the castle were held by four knights, all of whom sir Gareth overthrew; lastly he conquered sir Ironside, liberated the lady, and married her. — Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 120-153 (1470).

Perimones (Sir), the Red Knight, one of the four brothers who kept the passages to Castle Perilous. He was overthrown by sir Gareth. Tennyson calls him "Noonday Sun" or "Meridies." — Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 129 (1470); Tennyson, *Idylls* ("Gareth and Lynette").

Perion, king of Gaul, father of Amadis of Gaul. His "exploits and adventures" form part of the series called *Le Roman des Romans*. This part was added by Juan Diaz (fifteenth century).

* * * It is generally thought that "Gaul" in this romance is the same as *Gatis*, that is, "Wales."

Perissa, the personification of extravagance, step-sister of Elissa (*meanness*) and of Medi'na (*the golden mean*); but they never agreed in any single thing. Perissa's suitor is sir Huddibras, a man "more huge in strength than wise in works." (Greek, *perissos*, "extravagant," *perissotês*, "excess.") — Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, ii. 2 (1590).

Periwinkle (Mr.), one of the four guardians of Anne Lovely the heiress.

He is a "silly, half-witted virtuoso, positive and surly; fond of everything antique and foreign; and wears clothes of the fashion of the last century. Mr. Periwinkle dotes upon travellers, and believes more of sir John Mandeville than of the Bible" (act i. 1). Colonel Feigawell, to obtain his consent to his marriage with Mr. Periwinkle's ward, disguised himself as an Egyptian, and passed himself off as a great traveller. His dress, he said, "belonged to the famous Claudius Ptolemæus, who lived in the year 135." One of his curiosities was *polystroboio*, "part of those waves which bore Cleopatra's vessel, when she went to meet Antony." Another was the *moros musphonon*, or girdle of invisibility. His trick, however, miscarried, and he then personated Pillage, the steward of Periwinkle's father, and obtained Periwinkle's signature to the marriage by a fluke.—Mrs. Centlivre, *A Bold Stroke for a Wife* (1717).

Perker (Mr.), the lawyer employed for the defence in the famous suit of "Bardell v. Pickwick" for breach of promise. — C. Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836).

Perkin Warbeck, an historic play or "chronicle history," by John Ford (1635).

Pernelle (Madame), mother of Orgon; a regular vixen, who interrupts every one, without waiting to hear what was to have been said to her. — Molière, *L'artuffe* (1664).

Peronella, a pretty country lass, who changes places with an old decrepit queen. Peronella rejoices for a time in the idolatry paid to her rank, but gladly resumes her beauty, youth, and rags.— *A Fairy Tale*.

Perrette and Her Milk-Pail. Perrette, carrying her milk-pail well-poised upon her head, began to speculate on its value. She would sell the milk and buy eggs; she would set the eggs and rear chickens; the chickens she would sell and buy a pig; this she would fatten and change for a cow and calf, and would it not be delightful to see the little calf skip and play? So saying, she gave a skip, let the milk-pail fall, and all the milk ran to waste. "Le lait tombe. Adieu, veau, vache, cochon, couvée," and poor Perrette "va s'excuser à son mari, en grand danger d'être batus."

Quel esprit ne bat la campagne?
Qui ne fait château en Espagne?
Picrochole [q.v.]. Picrochus, le laitère, enfin tous,
Autant les âges que les fous. . . .
Quelque accident fait-il que le rentre en moi-même;
Je suis Gère-Jean comme devant.
La Fontaine, *Fables* ("Le Laitière et le Pot au Lait," 1688).

(Dodsley has this fable, and makes his milkmaid speculate on the gown she would buy with her money. It should be green, and all the young fellows would ask her to dance, but she would toss her head at them all—but ah! in tossing her head she tossed over her milk-pail.)

* * Echephron, an old soldier, related this fable to the advisers of king Picrochole, when they persuaded the king to go to war: A shoemaker bought a ha'p'orth of milk; this he intended to make into butter, and with the money thus obtained he would buy a cow. The cow in due time would have a calf, the calf was to be sold, and the man when he became a nabob would marry a princess; only the jug fell, the milk was spilt, and the dreamer went supperless to bed.—Rabelais, *Gargantua*, i. 38 (1533).

In a similar day-dream, Alnaschar invested all his money in a basket of glass-ware, which he intended to sell, and buy other wares, till by barter he became a princely merchant, when he should marry the vizier's daughter. Being offended with his wife, he became so excited that he kicked out his foot, smashed all his wares, and remained wholly penniless. — *Arabian Nights* ("The Barber's Fifth Brother").

Perrin, a peasant, the son of Thibaut. — Molière, *Le Médecin Malgré Lui* (1666).

Persaunt of India (Sir), the Blue Knight, called by Tennyson "Morning Star" or "Phosphorus." One of the four brothers who kept the passages to Castle Perilous. Overthrown by sir Gareth.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 131 (1470); Tennyson, *Idylls* ("Gareth and Lynette").

* * It is manifestly a blunder to call the Blue Knight "Morning Star" and the Green Knight "Evening Star." The old romance makes the combat with the "Green Knight" at dawn, and with the "Blue Knight" at sunset. The error arose from not bearing in mind that our forefathers began the day with the preceding eve, and ended it at sunset.

Perseus [Perseus], a famous Argive hero, whose exploits resemble those of Hercules, and hence he was called "The Argive Hercules."

The best work of Benvenuto Cellini is a bronze statue of Perseus, in the Loggia del Lanzi, of Florence.

Perseus's Horse, a ship. Perseus, having cut off Medusa's head, made the ship *Pegasus*, the swiftest ship hitherto known, and generally called "Perseus's flying horse."

The thick ribbed bark thro' liquid mountains cut . . .
Like Perseus' horse.
Shakespeare, *Titus and Andronicus*, act 1. sc. 3 (1602).

Persian Creed (*The*). Zoroaster supposes there are two gods or spirit-principles—one good and the other evil. The good is Yezad, and the evil Ahriman.

Les magis reconnaissent deux principes, un bon et un mauvais : le premier, auteur de tout bien, et l'autre, auteur de tout mal . . . Ils nomment le bon principe "Yezad" ou "Verdram," ce que les Grecs, ont traduit par *Ormazd* ; et le mauvais "Ahriman," en Grec *Ahrimanius*.—Noël, *Met. de la Fable*, art. "Arimane"

And that same . . . doctrine of the Persian
Of the two principles, but I have behind
As many doubts as any other doctrine
Byron, *Don Juan*, xii 41 (1824).

Perth (*The Fur Maid* of), Catharine or Katie Glover, "universally acknowledged to be the most beautiful young woman of the city or its vicinity." Catharine was the daughter of Simon Glover (the glover of Perth), and married Henry Smith the armourer.—Sir W. Scott, *Fur Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Pertinax (*Sir*). (See MACSYCO-PHANT.)

Pertolopa (*Sir*), the Green Knight. One of the four brothers who kept the passages to Castle Perilous. He was overthrown by Sir Gareth. Tennyson calls him "Evening Star" or "Hesperus."—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 127 (1470); Tennyson, *Idylls* ("Gareth and Lynette").

* * It is evidently a blunder to call the Green Knight "Evening Star" and the Blue Knight "Morning Star." In the original tale the combat with the "Green Knight" was at dawn, and with the "Blue Knight" at sunset. The error arose from not recollecting that day began in olden times with the preceding eve, and ended at sunset.

Perviz (*Prince*), son of the sultan Khosrou-schar of Persia. At birth he was taken away by the sultan's sisters, and set adrift on a canal, but was rescued and brought up by the superintendent of the sultan's gardens. When grown to manhood, "the talking bird" told the sultan that Perviz was his son, and the young prince, with his brother and sister, were restored to their rank and

position in the empire of Persia.—*Arabian Nights* ("The Two Sisters," the last tale).

Prince Perviz's String of Pearls. When prince Perviz went on his exploits, he gave his sister Parizâdê a string of pearls, saying, "So long as these pearls move readily on the string, you will know that I am alive and well; but if they stick fast and will not move, it will signify that I am dead."—*Arabian Nights* ("The Two Sisters," the last tale).

* * Birtha's emerald ring, and prince Bahman's knife gave similar warnings. (See BIRTHA and RAHMAN.)

Pescocola, the famous swimmer drowned in the pool of Charybdis. The tale tells us how Pescocola dived once into the pool and came up safe; but king Frederick then threw into the pool a golden cup, which Pescocola dived for, and was never seen again.—Schiller, *The Diver* (1781).

Pest (*Mr.*), a barrister.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Pet, a fair girl with rich brown hair hanging free in natural ringlets. A lovely girl, with a free, frank face, and most wonderful eyes—so large, so soft, so bright, and set to perfection in her kind, good face. She was round, and fresh, and dimpled, and spoilt, most charmingly timid, most bewitchingly self-willed. She was the daughter of Mr. Meagles, and married Henry Gowan.—C. Dickens, *Little Dorrit* (1857).

Pétaud (*King*), king of the beggars.

"It is an old saying," replied the abbé Huet, "Pétaud being derived from the Latin *peto*, 'I beg.'"—*Agathon Christ*, ii.

The court of King Pétaud, a disorderly assembly, a place of utter confusion, a bear-garden.

On n'y respecte rien, chacun y parle haut,
Et c'est tout justement la cour du roi Pétaud.
Molière, *Tartuffe*, I. 1 (1664).
La cour du roi Pétaud, où chacun est maître.—*French Proverb*.

Petella, the waiting-woman of Rosalura and Lillia-Bianca, the two daughters of Nantolet.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Wild-goose Chase* (1652).

Peter, the stupid son of Solomon butler of the count Winteren. He grotesquely parrots in an abridged form whatever his father says. Thus: *Sol*. "We are acquainted with the reverence due to exalted personages." *Pet*. "Yes, we are acquainted with exalted personages." Again: *Sol*. "Extremely

sorry it is not in my power to entertain your lordship." *Pet.* "Extremely sorry." *Sol.* "Your lordship's most obedient, humble, and devoted servant." *Pet.* "Devoted servant."—Benjamin Thompson, *The Stranger* (1797).

Peter, the pseudonym of John Gibson Lockhart, in a work entitled *Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk* (1819).

Peter (Lord), the pope of Rome.—Dean Swift, *Tale of a Tub* (1704).

Peter Botte, a steep, almost perpendicular "mountain" in the Mauritius, more than 2800 feet in height. It is so called from *Peter Botte*, a Dutch sailor, who scaled it and fixed a flag on its summit, but lost his life in coming down.

Peter Parley, the *nom de plume* of Samuel G. Goodrich, an American, whose books for children had an enormous circulation in the middle of the nineteenth century (1793-1860).

The name was pirated by numerous persons. Darton and Co., Simkins, Bogue, Tegg, Hodson, Clements, etc., brought out books under the name, but not written by S. G. Goodrich.

Peter Peebles, a litigious, hard-hearted drunkard, noted for his lawsuit.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Peter Pindar, the pseudonym of Dr. John Wolcot, of Dodbrooke, Devonshire (1738-1819).

Peter Plymley's Letters, attributed to the Rev. Sydney Smith (1769-1846).

Peter Porcupine, William Cobbett, whom he was a tory. He brought out *Peter Porcupine's Gazette, The Porcupine Papers*, etc. (1762-1835).

Peter Wilkins, the hero of a tale of adventures, by Robert Pullock, of Clifford's Inn. His "flying women" (gawreys) suggested to Southey the "glendoveer" in *The Curse of Kehama*.

Peter of Provence and the *Fais Magalo'na*, the chief characters of a French romance so called. Peter comes into possession of Merlin's wooden horse.

Peter the Great of Egypt, Mehemet Ali (1768-1848).

Peter the Hermit, a gentleman of Amiens, who renounced the military life for the religious. He preached up the

first crusade, and put himself at the head of 100,000 men, all of whom, except a few stragglers, perished at Nicea.

He is introduced by Tasso in *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575); and by sir W. Scott in *Count Robert of Paris*, a novel laid in the time of Rufus. A statue was erected to him at Amiens in 1851.

Peter the Wild Boy, a savage discovered in November, 1725, in the forest of Hertswold, Hanover. He walked on all fours, climbed trees like a monkey, ate grass and other herbage. Efforts were made to reclaim him, but without success. He died February, 1785.

Peter's Gate (St.), the gate of purgatory, guarded by an angel stationed there by St. Peter. Virgil conducted Dantè through hell and purgatory, and Beatrice was his guide through the planetary spheres. Dantè says to the Mantuan bard:

... lead me,
That I St. Peter's gate may view . . .
Onward he (I) moved, I close his steps pursued.
Dantè, *Ugh*, l. (1300).

Peterborough, in Northamptonshire; so called from Peda (son of Pendar king of Mercia), who founded here a monastery in the seventh century. In 1541 the monastery (then a mitred abbey) was converted by Henry VIII. into a cathedral and bishop's see. Before Peda's time, Peterborough was a village called Medhinsted.—See Drayton, *Polyolion*, xxiii. (1622).

Peterloo (The Field of), an attack of the military on a reform meeting held in St. Peter's Field, at Manchester, August 16, 1819.

Peterson, a Swede, who deserts from Gustavus Vasa to Christian II. king of Denmark.—H. Brooke, *Gustavus Vasa* (1730).

Petit André executioner.—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

Petit Perroquet, a king's gardener, with whom the king's daughter fell in love. It so happened that a prince was courting the lady, and, being jealous of Petit Perroquet, said to the king that the young man boasted he could bring hither Tartaro's horse. Now Tartaro was a huge giant and a cannibal. Petit Perroquet, however, made himself master of the horse. The prince next told the king that the young gardener boasted he could

get possession of the giant's diamond. This he also contrived to make himself master of. The prince then told the king that the young man boasted he could bring hither the giant himself; and the way he accomplished the feat was to cover himself first with honey, and then with feathers and horns. Thus disguised, he told the giant to get into the coach he was driving, and he drove him to the king's court, and then married the princess.—Rev. W. Webster, *Basque Legends* (1877).

Peto, lieutenant of "captain" sir John Falstaff's regiment. Pistol was his ensign or ancient, and Bardolph his corporal.—Shakespeare, 1 and 2 *Henry IV.* (1597-8).

Petow'ker (*Miss Henrietta*), of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. She marries Mr. Lillyvick, the collector of water-rates, but elopes with an officer.—C. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1835).

Petrarch (*The English*). Sir Philip Sidney (1554-1586) is so called by sir Walter Raleigh.

Petrarch and Laura. Laura was a lady of Avignon, the wife of Illegues de Sade, *née* Laura de Noves, the mistress of the poet Petrarch. (See LAURA AND PETRARCH.)

Petrarch of Spain, Garcilaso de la Vega, born at Toledo (1530-1568, or according to others, 1503-1536).

Petrified City (*The*), Ishmonie, in Upper Egypt. So called from the number of statues seen there, and traditionally said to be men, women, children, and dumb animals turned into stone.—Kircher, *Mundus Subterraneus* (1664).

Petronius (C. or T.), a kind of Roman "beau Brummell" in the court of Nero. He was a great voluptuary and profligate, whom Nero appointed *Arbiter Elegantie*, and considered nothing *comme il faut* till it had received the sanction of this dictator-in-chief of the imperial pleasures. Tigellinus accused him of treason, and Petronius committed suicide by opening his veins (A.D. 66).

Behold the new Petronius of the day,
The arbiter of pleasure and of play
Byron, *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (1809).

Petrucchio = *Petruchio*, governor of Bologna.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Chances* (1620).

Petruchio, a gentleman of Verona, who undertakes to tame the haughty

Katharina, called "the Shrew." He marries her, and without the least personal chastisement reduces her to lamb-like submission. Being a fine compound of bodily and mental vigour, with plenty of wit, spirit, and good-nature, he rules his subordinates dictatorially, and shows he will have his own way, whatever the consequences.—Shakespeare, *Taming of the Shrew* (1594).

C. Leslie says Henry Woodward (1717-1777) was the best "Petruchio," "Copper Captain," "captain Flash," and "Bobadil."

Beaumont and Fletcher wrote a comedy called *The Tamer Tamed*, in which Petruchio is supposed to marry a second wife, by whom he is hen-pecked (1647).

Petticoat Lane, Whitechapel, was previously called "Hog Lane," and is now called "Middlesex Street."

Petty Cury, in Cambridge, is not *petit cuisine*, but "parva cokeria;" *petit curary*, from *curare*, "to cook or cure meat."

Pet'ulant, an "odd sort of small wit," "without manners or breeding." In controversy he would bluntly contradict, and he never spoke the truth. When in his "club," in order to be thought a man of intrigue, he would steal out quietly, and then in disguise return and call for himself, or leave a letter for himself. He not unfrequently mistook impudence and malice for wit, and looked upon a modest blush in woman as a mark of "guilt or ill-breeding."—W. Congreve, *The Way of the World* (1700).

Peu-à-Peu. So George IV. called prince Leopold. Stein, speaking of the prince's vacillating conduct in reference to the throne of Greece, says of him, "He has no colour," *i.e.* no fixed plan of his own, but is blown about by every wind.

Peveril (*William*), natural son of William the Conqueror, and ancestor of Peveril of the Peak.

Sir Geoffrey Peveril, a cavalier, called "Peveril of the Peak."

Lady Margaret Peveril, wife of sir Geoffrey.

Julian Peveril, son of sir Geoffrey; in love with Alice Bridgenorth. He was named by the author after Julian Young, son of the famous actor.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

"Whom is he called after?" said Scott. "It is a funny name," said Young; "in memoriam of his mother, Julia."

Ann. "Well, it is a capital name for a novel, I must say," he replied. In the very next novel by the author of *Waverley*, the hero's name is "Julian." I allude, of course, to *Peveril of the Peak*.—J. Young, *Memoirs*, 51.

Peveril of the Peak, the longest of all sir W. Scott's novels, and the most heavy (1828).

Phædra, daughter of Minos, and wife of Theseus. (See PHEDRE.)

Phædra, waiting-woman of Alcmena (wife of Amphitryon). A type of venality of the lowest and grossest kind. Phædra is betrothed to judge Gripus, a stupid magistrate, ready to sell justice to the highest bidder. Neither Phædra nor Gripus forms any part of the *dramatis personæ* of Molière's *Amphitryon* (1668).—Dryden, *Amphitryon* (1690).

Phædrina, the impersonation of wantonness. She is handmaid of the enchantress Acrasia, and sails about Idle Lake in a gondola. Seeing sir Guyon, she ferries him across the lake to the floating island, where he is set upon by Cymochæles. Phædrina interposes, and ferries sir Guyon (the Knight Temperance) over the lake again.—Spenser, *Fæery Queen*, ii. (1590).

Phæton (3 syl.), son of Hælios and Clymenê. He obtained leave to drive his father's sun-car for one day, but was overthrown, and nearly set the world on fire. Jove or Zeus (1 syl.) struck him with a thunderbolt for his presumption, and cast him into the river Po.

Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum, in Sicily. When Perillos, the brass-founder of Athens, brought to him a brazen bull, and told the tyrant it was intended for the punishment of criminals, Phalaris inquired into its merits. Perillos said the victim was to be enclosed in the bull, and roasted alive, by making the figure red hot. Certain tubes were so constructed as to make the groans of the victim resemble the bellowings of a mad bull. The tyrant much commended the ingenuity, and ordered the invention to be tried on Perillos himself.

Letters of Phalaris, certain apocryphal letters ascribed to Phalaris the tyrant, and published at Oxford, in 1718, by Charles Boyle. There was an edition in 1777 by Walckenaer; another in 1823 by G. H. Schæfer, with notes by Boyle and others. Bentley maintained that the letters were forgeries, and no doubt Bentley was right.

Phallas, the horse of Heraclius. (Greek, *phalios*, "a grey horse.")

Phantom Ship (*The*), *Carmilhan* or *Carmilhan*, the phantom ship on which the kobold of the Cape sits, when he appears to doomed vessels.

... that phantom ship, whose form
Shoots like a meteor thro' the storm . . .
And well the doomed spectators know!
Tis harbinger of wreck and woe.

Sir W. Scott, *Rokeby*, ii. 11 (1819).

Phaon, a young man who loved Claribel, but, being told that she was unfaithful to him, watched her. He saw, as he thought, Claribel holding an assignation with some one he supposed to be a groom. Returning home, he encountered Claribel herself, and "with wrathful hand he slew her innocent." On the trial for murder, "the lady" was proved to be Claribel's servant. Phaon would have slain her also, but while he was in pursuit of her he was attacked by Furore.—Spenser, *Fæery Queen*, ii. 4, 28, etc. (1590).

* * Shakespeare's *Much Ado about Nothing* is a similar story. Both are taken from a novel by Belleforest, copied from one by Bandello. Ariosto, in his *Orlando Furioso*, has introduced a similar story (bk. v.), and Turbervil's *Gonevra* is the same tale.

Pharamond, king of the Franks, who visited, *incognito*, the court of king Arthur, to obtain by his exploits a place among the knights of the Round Table. He was the son of Marcomur, and father of Clodion.

Calprenède has an heroic romance so called, which (like his *Cleopatra* and *Cassandra*) is a *Roman de Longue Haine* (1612-1666).

Phar'amond, prince of Spain, in the drama called *Phalaster* or *Love Lies a-bleeding*, by Beaumont and Fletcher (date uncertain, probably about 1662).

Pharaoh, the titular name of all the Egyptian kings till the time of Solomon, as the Roman emperors took the titular name of Cæsar. After Solomon's time, the titular name Pharaoh never occurs alone, but only as a forename, as Pharaoh Necho, Pharaoh Hophra, Pharaoh Shishak. After the division of Alexander's kingdom, the kings of Egypt were all called Ptolemy, generally with some distinctive aftername, as Ptolemy Philadelphos, Ptolemy Euergetes, Ptolemy Philopator, etc.—Selden, *Titles of Honour*, v. 50 (1614).

Pharaohs before Solomon (mentioned in the Old Testament):

1. Pharaoh contemporary with Abraham (*Gen.* xii. 15). I think this was Osirtosen I. (dynasty xii.).

2. The good Pharaoh who advanced Joseph (*Gen.* xli.). I think this was Apophis (one of the Hyksos).

3. The Pharaoh who "knew not Joseph" (*Exod.* i. 8). I think this was Amenophis I. (dynasty xviii.). The king at the flight of Moses, I think, was Thothmes II.

4. The Pharaoh drowned in the Red Sea. As this was at least eighty years after the persecutions began, probably this was another king. Some say it was Menephtes son of Ramesses II., but it seems quite impossible to reconcile the account in *Exodus* with any extant historical account of Egypt (*Exod.* xiv. 28). (?) Was it Thothmes III.?

5. The Pharaoh who protected Habad (1 *Kings* xi. 19).

6. The Pharaoh whose daughter Solomon married (1 *Kings* iii. 1; ix. 16). I think this was Pseusennes I. (dynasty xxi.).

Pharaohs after Solomon's time (mentioned in the Old Testament):

1. Pharaoh Shishak, who warred against Rehoboam (1 *Kings* xiv. 25, 26; 2 *Chron.* xii. 2).

2. The Pharaoh called "So" king of Egypt, with whom Hoshai made an alliance (2 *Kings* xvii. 4).

3. The Pharaoh who made a league with Hezekiah against Sennacherib. He is called Tirhakah (2 *Kings* xviii. 21; xix. 9).

4. Pharaoh Necho, who warred against Josiah (2 *Kings* xxiii. 29, etc.).

5. Pharaoh Hophra, the ally of Zedekiah. Said to be Pharaoh Apries, who was strangled, B.C. 569-525 (*Jer.* xlv. 50).

* * Bunsen's solution of the Egyptian dynasties cannot possibly be correct.

Pharaohs noted in romance:

1. Cheops or Suphis I., who built the great pyramid (dynasty iv.).

2. Cephrenes or Suphis II. his brother, who built the second pyramid.

3. Mencheres, his successor, who built the most beautiful, though not the largest, of the pyramids.

4. Memnon or A-menophis III., whose musical statue is so celebrated (dynasty xviii.).

5. Sethos I. the Great, whose tomb was discovered by Belzoni (dynasty xix.).

6. Sethos II., called "Proteus," who

detained Helen and Paris in Egypt (dynasty xix.).

7. Phudris or Thuoris, who sent aid to Priam in the siege of Troy.

8. Rampsinitus or Ramesses Neter, the miser, mentioned by Herodotos (dynasty xx.).

9. Osorthon IV. (or Osorkon), the Egyptian Hercules (dynasty xxiii.).

Pharaoh's Daughter. The daughter of Pharaoh who brought up Moses was Bathia.

Bathia, the daughter of Pharaoh, came attended by her maidens, and entering the water she chanced to see the box of bulrushes, and, pitying the infant, she rescued him from death.—*The Talmud*, vi.

Pharaoh's Wife, Asia daughter of Mozahem. Her husband cruelly tormented her because she believed in Moses. He fastened her hands and feet to four stakes, and laid a millstone on her as she lay in the hot sun with her face upwards; but angels shaded off the sun with their wings, and God took her, without dying, into paradise.—Sale, *Al Koran*, lxvi. note.

Among women, four have been perfect: Asia, wife of Pharaoh; Mary, daughter of Imran; Khadijah, daughter of Khawlat, Mahomet's first wife; and Fatima, Mahomet's daughter.—Attributed to Mahomet.

* * There is considerable doubt respecting the Pharaoh meant—whether the Pharaoh whose daughter adopted Moses, or the Pharaoh who was drowned in the Red Sea. The tale suits the latter king far better than it does the first.

Pharian Fields, Egypt; so called from Pharos, an island on the Egyptian coast, noted for its lighthouse.

And passed from Pharian fields to Canaan land.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, (1633).

Pharsalia (*Thu*), a Latin epic in ten books, by Lucan, the subject being the fall and death of Pompey. It opens with the passage of Caesar across the Rubicon. This river formed the boundary of his province, and his crossing it was virtually a declaration of war (bk. i.). Pompey is appointed by the senate general of the army to oppose him (bk. v.); Caesar retreats to Thessaly; Pompey follows (bk. vi.), and both prepare for war. Pompey, being routed in the battle of Pharsalia, flees (bk. vii.), and seeking protection in Egypt, is met by Achilles the Egyptian general, who murders him, cuts off his head, and casts his body into the sea (bk. viii.). Cato leads the residue of Pompey's army to Cyrene, in Africa (bk. ix.); and Caesar, in pursuit of Pompey, landing at Alexandria, is hospitably enter-

tained by Cleopatra (bk. x.). While here, he tarries in luxurious dalliance, the palace is besieged by Egyptians, and Cæsar with difficulty escapes to Pharos. He is closely pursued, hemmed in on all sides, and leaps into the sea. With his imperial robe held between his teeth, his commentaries in his left hand, and his sword in his right, he buffets with the waves. A thousand javelins are hurled at him, but touch him not. He swims for empire, he swims for life; 'tis Cæsar and his fortunes that the waves bear on. He reaches his fleet; is received by his soldiers with thundering applause. The stars in their courses fought for Cæsar. The sea-gods were with him, and Egypt with her host was a by-word and a scorn.

* * Bk. ix. contains the account of the African serpents, by far the most celebrated passage of the whole poem. The following is a pretty close translation of the serpents themselves. It would occupy too much room to give their onslaught also :—

Here all the serpent deadly brood appears;
First the dull Asp its swelling neck uprears;
The huge Hemorhoida, vampire of the blood;
Chemydra, that pollute both field and flood,
The Water serpent, tyrant of the Lake;
The hooded Cobra, and the Plantain snake;
Here with distended jaws the Prester strays,
And Serp, whose bite both flesh and bone decays;
The Amphibious with its double head,
One on the neck, and one of tail instead;
The horned Cerastes; and the Hammodyte,
Whose mudy hue might balk the keenest sight;
A feverish thirst betrays the Dipas' sting;
The Scylla, its slough that casts in spring;
The Natrix here the crystal stream pollutes;
Swift thro' the air the venom'd Javelin shoots;
Here the Parbas, moving on its tail,
Marks in the sand its progress by its trail;
The speckle'd Conchris darts its devious way,
Its skin with spots as Theban marble gay;
The hissing Sibila; and Basilisk,
With whom no living thing its life would risk.
Where'er it moves none else would dare remain,
Tyrant alike and terror of the plain.

R. C. B.

In this battle Pompey had 45,000 legionaries, 7000 horse, and a large number of auxiliaries. Cæsar had 22,000 legionaries, and 1000 horse. Pompey's battle cry was *Hercules invictus!* That of Cæsar was *Venus victrix!* Cæsar won the battle.

Pheasant. So called from Phasis, a stream of the Black Sea.

There was formerly at the fort of Poti a preserve of pheasants, which birds derive their European name from the river Phasis (the present Rion).—Lieut.-General Montagu.

Phebe (2 syl.), a shepherdess beloved by the shepherd Silvius. While Rosalind was in boy's clothes, Phebe fell in love with the stranger, and made a proposal

of marriage; but when Rosalind appeared in her true character, and gave her hand to Orlando, Phebe was content to accept her old love Silvius.—Shakespeare, *As You Like It* (1600).

Phædre (or PHÆDRA), daughter of Minos king of Crete, and wife of Theseus. She conceived a criminal love for Hippolytos her step-son, and, being repulsed by him, accused him to her husband of attempting to dishonour her. Hippolytos was put to death, and Phædra, wrung with remorse, strangled herself.

This has been made the subject of tragedy by Euripides in Greek, Seneca in Latin, Racine in French (1677). "Phædre" was the great part of Mlle. Rachel; she first appeared in this character in 1838.

(Pradon, under the patronage of the duchesse de Bouillon and the duc de Nevers, produced, in 1677, his tragedy of *Phædre* in opposition to that of Racine. The duke even tried to hiss down Racine's play, but the public judgment was more powerful than the duke; and while it pronounced decidedly for Racine's *chef d'œuvre*, it had no tolerance for Pradon's production.)

Phelis "the Fair," the wife of sir Guy earl of Warwick.

Phid'ias (*The French*), (1) Jean Goujon; also called "The Correggio of Sculptors." He was slain in the St. Bartholomew Massacre (1510-1572). (2) J. B. Pigalle (1714-1785).

Phil (*Little*), the lad of John Davies the old fisherman.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Philaminte (3 syl.), wife of Chrysale the bourgeois, and mother of Armande, Henriette, Ariste, and Bélise.—Moliere, *Les Femmes Savantes* (1672).

Philander, of Holland, was a guest at the house of Arge'o baron of Servia, and the baron's wife Gabri'na fell in love with him. Philander fled the house, and Gabriela told her husband he had abused her, and had fled out of fear of him. He was pursued, overtaken, and cast into a dungeon. One day, Gabriela visited him there, and asked him to defend her against a wicked knight. This he undertook to do, and Gabriela posted him in a place where he could make his attack. Philander slew the knight, but discovered that it was Argeo. Gabriela now declared she would give

him up to justice, unless he married her; and Philander, to save his life, did so. But in a very short time the infamous woman tired of her toy, and cut him off by poison.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Philander, a male coquet; so called from Philander the Dutch knight, mentioned above, who coquetted with Gabriana. To "philander" is to wanton or make licentious love to a woman; to toy.

Yes, I'll baste you together, you and your Philander.
—W. Congreve, *The Way of the World* (1700).

Philander, prince of Cyprus, passionately in love with the princess Eriota.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Lovers of Candy* (1647).

Philanthropist (*The*), John Howard (1726–1790).

Philario, an Italian, at whose house Posthumus made his silly wager with Iachimo. (See POSTHUMUS.)—Shakespeare, *Cymbeline* (1605).

Philario, an Italian improvisatore, who remained faithful to Fazio even in disgrace.—Dean Milman, *Fazio* (1815).

Philaster (*Prince*), heir to the crown of Messina. Euphrasia, who was in love with Philaster, disguised herself as a boy, and assuming for the nonce the name of Bellario, entered the prince's service. Philaster, who was in love with the princess Arethusa, transferred Bellario to her service, and then grew jealous of Arethusa's love for the young page.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *Philaster or Love Lies a-bleeding* (? 1622).

There is considerable resemblance between Euphrasia and "Viola" in *Twelfth Night* (Shakespeare, 1614).

Philax, cousin of the princess Imis. The fay Pagan shut them up in the "Palace of Revenge," a superb crystal palace, containing every delight except the power of leaving it. In the course of a few years, Imis and Philax longed as much for a separation as at one time they had wished for a union.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Palace of Revenge," 1682).

Philemon (3 syl.), an aged rustic, who, with his wife Baucis, hospitably received Jupiter and Mercury, after every one else had refused to receive them. The gods sent an inundation to destroy the inhospitable people, but saved Baucis and Philemon, and converted

their cottage into a magnificent temple. At their own request, the aged couple died on the same day, and were changed into two trees, which stood before the temple.—*Greek Mythology*.

Philinte (2 syl.), friend of Alceste (2 syl.).—Molière, *Le Misanthrope* (1666).

Philip, father of William Swidger. His favourite expression was, "Lord, keep my memory green. I am 87."—C. Dickens, *The Haunted Man* (1848).

Philip, the butler of Mr. Peregrine Lovel; a hypocritical, rascally servant, who pretends to be most careful of his master's property, but who in reality wastes it most recklessly, and enriches himself with it most unblushingly. Being found out, he is summarily dismissed.—Rev. J. Townley, *High Life Below Stairs* (1759).

Philip (*Father*), sacristan of St. Mary's.—Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth).

Philip Augustus, king of France, introduced by Sir W. Scott in *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.).

Philip Nye, brought up for the Anglican Church, but became a presbyterian, and afterwards an independent. He was noted for the cut of his beard.

This reverend brother, like a goat,
Did wear a tail upon his throat;
But act in such a curious frame,
As if 'twere wrought in filagree,
And cut so even, as if 't had been
Drawn with a pen upon his chin.

S Butler, *On Philip Nye's Thanksgiving Beard* (1692).

Philip Quarl, a castaway sailor, who becomes a hermit. His "man Friday" is a chimpanzee.—*Philip Quarl* (1727).

Philip's Four Daughters. We are told, in Acts xxi. 9, that Philip the deacon or evangelist had four daughters which did prophesy.

Helen, the mother of great Constantine. Nor yet St. Philip's daughters, were like thee [Joan of Arc].

Shakespeare, *1 Henry VI.* act i. sc. 2 (1590).

Philippe, a parched and haggard wretch, infirm and bent beneath a pile of years, yet shrewd and cunning, greedy of gold, malicious, and looked on by the common people as an imp of darkness. It was this old villain who told Thancmar that the provost of Bruges was the son of a serf on Thancmar's estates.—S. Knowles, *The Provost of Bruges* (1896).

Philippe Egalité (4 syl.), Louis Philippe duc d'Orléans (1747–1793).

Philipson (*The elder*), John earl of Oxford, an exiled Lancastrian, who goes to France disguised as a merchant.

Arthur Philipson, sir Arthur de Vere, son of the earl of Oxford, whom he accompanies to the court of king René of Provence.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Phil'isides (3 syl.), sir Philip Sidney (1554-1586).

It was the harp of Phil'isides, now dead. . .
And now in heaven a sign it doth appear,
The Harp well known beside the Northern Bear.
Spenser, *The Ruins of Time* (1591).

* * **Phil[i]p** **Sa[d]ney**, with the Greek termination, makes *Philisides*. Bishop Hall calls the word *Phil-is'-ides*: "Which sweet Philisides fetched of late from France."

Philistines, the vulgar rich, the pretentiously genteel not in "society," the social snobs, distinguished for their much jewellery and loud finery.

Demonstrative and offensive whisks, which are the social inheritance of the British Philistines.—Mrs. Oliphant, *Phoebe*, *Jour.*, l. 2.

Phillips (*Jessie*), the title and chief character of a novel by Mrs. Trollope, the object being an attack on the new poor-law system (1843).

Phillis, a drama written in Spanish by Lupercio Leonardo de Argensola.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote* (1605-15).

Phillis, a pastoral name for a maiden.

Where Corydon and Thyris, met,
Are at their savoury dinner set,
Of herbs and other country inneces,
Which the neat-handed Phillis dresses.
Milton, *L'Allegro* (1638).

Phillis, "the Exigent," asked "Damon thirty sheep for a kiss;" next day, she promised him "thirty kisses for a sheep;" the third day, she would have given "thirty sheep for a kiss;" and the fourth day, Damon bestowed his kisses for nothing on Lizette.—C. Rivière Dufresny, *La Coquette de Village* (1715).

Philo, a Pharisee, one of the Jewish sanhedrim, who hated Caiaphas the high priest for being a Sadducee. Philo made a vow in the judgment hall, that he would take no rest till Jesus was numbered with the dead. In bk. xiii. he commits suicide, and his soul is carried to hell by Obaddon the angel of death.—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, iv. (1771).

Philoc'lea, that is, lady Penelope Devereux, with whom sir Philip Sidney was in love. The lady married another,

and sir Philip transferred his affections to Frances Walsingham, eldest daughter of sir Francis Walsingham.

Philoctetes (4 syl.), one of the Argonauts, who was wounded in the foot while on his way to Troy. An oracle declared to the Greeks that Troy could not be taken "without the arrows of Hercules," and as Hercules at death had given them to Philoctetes, the Greek chiefs sent for him, and he repaired to Troy in the tenth and last year of the siege.

All dogs have their day, even rabid ones. Sorrowful, incurable *Philoctetes* Marat, without whom Troy cannot be taken.—Carlyle.

Philomel, daughter of Pandion king of Attica. She was converted into a nightingale.

And the mute Silence hist along,
"Less Philomel will deign a song
In her sweetest, saddest plight,
Smoothing the rugged brow of night.
Sweet bird, that shunn'st the noise of folly,
Most musical, most melancholy."
Milton, *Il Penseroso* (1638).

Philosopher (*The*). Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, the Roman emperor, was so called by Justin Martyr (121, 161-180). Leo VI. emperor of the East (866, 886-911).

Porphyry, the Neoplatonist (228-304). Alfred or Alured, surnamed "Anglicus," was also called "The Philosopher" (died 1270).

Philosopher of China, Confucius (B.C. 551-479).

Philosopher of Ferney, Voltaire, who lived at Ferney, near Geneva, for the last twenty years of his life (1694-1778).

Philosopher of Malmesbury, Thomas Hobbes, author of *Leviathan*. He was born at Malmesbury (1588-1679).

Philosopher of Persia (*The*), Abou Ebn Sina of Shiraz (died 1037).

Philosopher of Sans Souci, Frederick the Great of Prussia (1712, 1740-1786).

* * Frederick elector of Saxony was called "The Wise" (1463, 1544-1554).

Philosopher of Wimbledon (*The*), John Horne Tooke, author of the *Diversions of Purley*. He lived at Wimbledon, near London (1736-1812).

For the philosophers of the different Greek sects, as the Cynic, Cyrenaic, Eleac, Eleatic, Epicurean, Heraclitian,

Ionic, Italic, Megaric, Peripatetic, Sceptic, Socratic, Stoic, etc., see *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*, 680-1.)

Philosophers (*The Five English*): (1) Roger Bacon, author of *Opus Majus* (1214-1292); (2) sir Francis Bacon, author of *Novum Organum* (1561-1626); (3) the Hon. Robert Boyle (1627-1691); (4) John Locke, author of a treatise on the *Human Understanding and Innate Ideas* (1632-1704); (5) sir Isaac Newton, author of *Principia* (1612-1727).

Philosopher's Stone (*The*), a red powder or amalgam, to drive off the impurities of baser metals. The word *stone*, in this expression, does not mean the mineral so called, but the substratum or article employed to produce a certain effect. (See *ELIAR VITÆ*.)

Philosophy (*The Father of*), (1) Albrecht von Haller of Berne (1708-1777). (2) Roger Bacon is also so called (1214-1292).

Philosophy (*The Father of Inductive*), Francis Bacon lord Verulam (1561-1626).

Philosophy (*The Father of Roman*), Cicero the orator (B.C. 106-43).

Philosophy (*The Nursing Mother of*). Mde. de Boufflers was so called by Marie Antoinette.

Phil'strate (3 syl.), master of the revels to Theseus (2 syl.) king of Athens.—Shakespeare, *Midsummer Night's Dream* (1592).

Philo'tas, son of Parmenio, and commander of the Macedonian cavalry. He was charged with plotting against Alexander the Great. Being put to the rack, he confessed his guilt, and was stoned to death.

The king may doom me to a thousand tortures,
Fly me with fire, and rack me like Philotas,
Ere I will stoop to tolerate his joys.

N. Leo, *Alexander the Great*, l. 1 (1676).

Philotime (4 syl., "*love of glory*"), daughter of Manimon, whom the money-god offers to sir Guyon for a wife; but the knight declines the honour, saying he is bound by love-vows to another.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, li. 7 (1590).

Philotimus, Ambition personified. (Greek, *philo-timos*, "ambitious, covetous of honour.")—Phineas Fletcher, *The Purple Island*, viii. (1633).

Philotimus, steward of the house in the suite of Gargantua.—Rabelais, *Gargantua*, i. 18 (1533).

Philpot (*senior*), an avaricious old hunk, and 'father of George Philpot. The old City merchant cannot speak a sentence without bringing in something about money. "He wears square-toed shoes with little tiny buckles, a brown coat with small brass buttons. . . His face is all shrivelled and pinched with care, and he shakes his head like a mandarin upon a chimney-piece" (act i. 1).

When I was very young, I performed the part of "Old Philpot," at Brighton, with great success, and next evening I was introduced into a club-room, full of company. On hearing my name announced, one of the gentlemen laid down his pipe, and, taking up his glass, said, "Here's to your health, young gentleman, and to your father's too. I had the pleasure of seeing him last night in the part of 'Philpot,' and a very nice clever old gentleman he is. I hope, young sir, you may one day be as good an actor as your worthy father."—Munden.

George Philpot. The prodigate son of old Philpot, destined for Maria Wilding, but the betrothal is broken off, and Maria marries Beauport. George wants to pass for a dashing young blade, but is made the dupe of every one. "Bubbled at play; duped by a girl to whom he paid his addresses; cudgelled by a rake; laughed at by his cronies; snubbed by his father; and despised by every one."—Murphy, *The Citizen* (1757 or 1761).

Philtrā, a lady of large fortune, betrothed to Bracidas; but, seeing the fortune of Amidas daily increasing, and that of Bracidas getting smaller and smaller, she forsook the declining fortune of her first lover, and attached herself to the more prosperous younger brother.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v. 4 (1596).

Phineus [*FV.nuce*], a blind sooth-sayer, who was tormented by the harpies. Whenever a meal was set before him, the harpies came and carried it off, but the Argonauts delivered him from these pests in return for his information respecting the route they were to take in order to obtain the golden fleece. (See *TIRIAS*.)

Theseus and Phineus, prophets old.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iii. 36 (1633).

Phiz, the pseudonym of Hablot K. Browne, who illustrated the *Pickwick Papers* (1836), *Nicholas Nickleby*, and most of Charles Dickens's works of fiction. He also illustrated the Abbotford edition of the *Waverley Novels*.

Phleg'ethon (3 syl.), one of the five rivers of hell. The word means the "river of liquid fire." (Greek, *phlegō*, "I burn.") The other rivers are *Styx*,

Ach'eron, Cocytus, and Let'ho. (See STRX.)

Fierce Phleg'ethon,
Whose waves of torrent fire inflame with rage.
[Hilton, *Paradise Lost*, II. 580 (1686).

Phleg'rian Size, gigantic. Phleg'ria or the Phleg'rian plain, in Macedon, is where the giants attacked the gods, and were defeated by Hercu'les. Drayton makes the diphthong *æ* a short i:

Whose only love surprised those of the Phleg'rian size,
The Titanids, that once against high heaven durst rise.
[Polyblon, vi. (1612).

Phobbs. Captain and Mrs. Phobbs, with Mrs. major Phobbs a widow, sister-in-law to the captain, in *Lend Me Five Shillings*, by J. M. Morton.

Pho'cion, husband of Euphra'sia "the Grecian daughter."—A. Murphy, *The Grecian Daughter* (1772).

Pho'cyas, general of the Syrian army in the siege of Damascus. Phocyas was in love with Eudo'cia, daughter of Eumen'és the governor, but when he asked the governor's consent, Eumen'és sternly refused to give it. After gaining several battles, Phocyas fell into the hands of the Arabs, and consented to join their army to revenge himself on Eumen'és. The Arabs triumphed, and Eudocia was taken captive, but she refused to wed a traitor. Ultimately, Phocyas died, and Eudocia entered a convent.—John Hughes, *Siege of Damascus* (1720).

Phœbus, the sun-god. **Phœbe** (2 syl.), the moon-goddess.—*Greek Mythology*.

Phœbus's Son. Pha'ëton obtained permission of his father to drive the sun-car for one day, but, unable to guide the horses, they left their usual track, the car was overturned, and both heaven and earth were threatened with destruction. Jupiter struck Phaeton with his thunder-bolt, and he fell headlong into the Po.

... like Phœbus' fayrest child,
That did presume his father's fiery wayne,
And flaming mouth of steeds unweild wilde,
Thro' highest heaven with weaker hand to rayne; ...
He leaves the welkin way most besten playne,
And, wrapt with whirling wheels, inflames the skye
With fire not made to burne, but fury for to shyne.
[Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, I. 4. 10 (1590).

Phœbus. Gaston de Foix was so called, from his great beauty (1488-1512).

Phœbus (Captain), the betrothed of Fleur de Marie. He also entertains a base love for Esmeralda, the beautiful gipsy girl.—Victor Hugo, *Notre Dame de Paris* (1831).

Phoenix (The) is said to live 500 (or

1000) years, when it makes a nest of spices, burns itself to ashes, and comes forth with renewed life for another similar period. There never was but one phoenix.

The bird of Arabye . . . Can never dye,
And yet there is none, but only one,
A phenix. . . . Plani showed it In his *Story Natural*,
What he doth finde Of the phenix kinde.
[J. Skellon, *Philip Sparrow* (time, Henry VIII.).

Phoenix Theatre (The), now called Drury Lane.

Phoenix Tree, the resin, an Arabian tree. Floro says: "There never was but one, and upon it the phoenix sits."—*Dictionary* (1598).

Pliny thinks the tree on which the phoenix was supposed to perch is the date tree (called in Greek *phoenix*), adding that "the bird died with the tree, and revived of itself as the tree revived."—*Nat. Hist.*, xiii. 4.

Now I will believe
That there are unicorns; that in Arabia
There is one tree, the phoenix' throne; one phoenix
At this hour reigning there.
[Shakespeare, *The Tempest*, act III. sc. 3 (1609).

Phorcus, "the old man of the sea." He had three daughters, with only one eye and one tooth between 'em.—(*Greek Mythology*).

This is not "the old man of the sea" mentioned in the *Arabian Nights* ("Sindbad the Sailor").

Phor'mio, a parasite, who is "all things to all men."—Terence, *Phormio*.

Phosphor, the light-bringer or morning star; also called *Hesperus*, and by Homer and Hesiod *Heb's-phōros*.

Bright Phosphor, fresher for the night,
Sweet Hesper-Phosphor, double name.
[Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, cxli. (1850).

Phos'phorus, a knight called by Tennyson "Morning Star," but, in the *History of Prince Arthur*, "sir Persaunt of India or the Blue Knight." One of the four brothers who kept the passages to Castle Perilous.—Tennyson, *Idylls* ("Gareth and Lynette"); sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 131 (1470).

* * It is evidently a blunder to call the Blue Knight "Morning Star" and the Green Knight "Evening Star." In the old romance, the combat with the "Green Knight" is at dawn, and with the "Blue Knight" at nightfall. The error arose from not bearing in mind that our forefathers began the day with the preceding eve, and ended it at sunset.

Phraortes (3 syl.), a Greek admiral.—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Phrat, the Eu-phrat-es, now called Forat or Frat.

Phry'ne (2 syl.), an Athenian courtesan of surpassing beauty. Apellés's celebrated picture of "Venus Anadyomené" was drawn from Phrynê, who entered the sea with hair dishevelled for a model. The "Cnidian Venus" of Praxitélès was also taken from the same model.

Some say Campaspê was the academy figure of the "Venus Anadyomené." Pope has a poem called *Phryne*.

Phyllis, a Thracian who fell in love with Demoph'oön. After some months of mutual affection, Demophoon was obliged to sail for Athens, but promised to return within a month. When a month had elapsed, and Demophoon did not put in an appearance, Phyllis so mourned for him that she was changed into an almond tree, hence called by the Greeks *Phylia*. In time, Demophoon returned, and, being told the fate of Phyllis, ran to embrace the tree, which, though bare and leafless at the time, was instantly covered with leaves, hence called *Phyllu* by the Greeks.

Let Demophoon tell
Why Phyllis by a fate untwined fell.
Ovid, *Art of Love*, III.

Phyllis, a country girl in Virgil's third and fifth *Elogues*. Hence, a rustic maiden. Also spelt Phillis (q.v.).

Phyllis, in Spenser's eclogue *Colin Clout's Come Home Again*, is lady Carey, wife of sir George Carey (afterwards lord Hunadon, 1596). Lady Carey was Elizabeth, the second of the six daughters of sir John Spenser of Althorpe, ancestor of the noble houses of Spenser and Marlborough.

No less praiseworthy are the sisters three,
The honour of the noble family
Of which I meanest boast myself to be, . . .
Phyllis Charyllis, and sweet Amaryllis:
Phyllis the fair is eldest of the three
Spenser, *Colin Clout's Come Home Again* (1594).

Phyllis and Brunetta, rival beauties. Phyllis procured for a certain festival some marvellous fabric of gold brocade in order to eclipse her rival, but Brunetta dressed the slave who bore her train in a robe of the same material and cut in precisely the same fashion, while she herself wore simple black. Phyllis died of mortification.—*The Spectator* (1711, 1712, 1714).

Phynnodderee, a Manx spirit, similar to the Scotch brownie. Phynnodderee is an outlawed fairy, who ab-

sented himself from Fairy-court on the great *lées*, day of the harvest moon. Instead of paying his respects to king Oberon, he remained in the glen of Rushen, dancing with a pretty Manx maid whom he was courting.

Physic & Farce is (*His*). Sir John Hill began his career as an apothecary in St. Martin's Lane, London; became author, and amongst other things wrote farces. Garrick said of him:

For physic and farces, his equal there scarce is:
His farces are physic, his physic a farce is.

Physician (*The Beloved*), St. Luke the evangelist (*Col.* iv. 14).

Physicians (*The prince of*), Avicenna the Arabian (980-1037).

Physigna'thos, king of the frogs, and son of Pelus ("mud"). Being wounded in the battle of the frogs and mice by Troxartas the mouse king, he flees ingloriously to a pool, "and half in anguish of the flight expires" (*bk.* iii. 112). The word means "puffed chaps."

Great Physignathos I from Pelus' race,
Besot in Lur Hydromedæ's embrace.

Farnell, *Battle of the Frogs and Mice*, l. (about 1712).

Pibrac (*Seigneur de*), poet and diplomatist, author of *Cinquante Quatrains* (1574). Gorgibus bids his daughter to study Pibrac instead of trashy novels and poetry.

Lies-mol, comme il faut, au lieu de ces sottises,
Les Quatrains de Pibrac, et les doctes Tabléttes
Du conseiller Matthieu; l'ouvrage est de valeur, . . .
La Guêpe des pêcheurs est encore un bon livre.
Molière, *Spanarelle*, l. 1 (1690).

(Pierre Matthieu, poet and historian, wrote *Quatrains de la Vanité du Monde*, 1629.)

Picanninies (4 syl.), little children; the small fry of a village.—*West Indian Negroes*.

These were at the marriage the picanninies and the Jollibies, but not the Grand Panandrum.—Yonge.

Picaresco School (*The*), romances of roguery; called in Spanish *Gueto Picaresco*. *El Blas* is one of this school of novels.

Pic'atrix, the pseudonym of a Spanish monk; author of a book on demonology.

When I was a student, . . . that same Rev. Picatrix . . . was wont to tell us that devils did naturally fear the bright flashes of swords as much as he feared the splendour of the sun.—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, III. 23 (1546).

Piccolino, an opera by Mons. Guiraud (1875); libretto by MM. Sardou and Nuytner. This opera was first introduced to an English audience

in 1879. The tale is this: Marthe, an orphan girl adopted by a Swiss pastor, is in love with Frédéric Auvray, a young artist, who "loved and left his love." Marthe plods through the snow from Switzerland to Rome to find her young artist, but, for greater security, puts on boy's clothes, and assumes the name of Piccolino. She sees Frédéric, who knows her not; but, struck with her beauty, makes a drawing of her. Marthe discovers that the faithless Frédéric is paying his addresses to Elena (sister of the duke Strozzi). She tells the lady her love-tale; and Frédéric, deserted by Elena, forbids Piccolino (Marthe) to come into his presence again. The poor Swiss wanderer throws herself into the Tiber, but is rescued. Frédéric repents, and the curtain falls on a reconciliation and approaching marriage.

Pickel-Herringe (5 syl.), a popular name among the Dutch for a bufloun; a corruption of *pickle-hürin* ("a hairy sprite"), answering to Ben Jonson's *Puck-hairy*.

Pickle (*Peregrine*), a savage, ungrateful spendthrift, fond of practical jokes, delighting in tormenting others; but suffering with ill temper the misfortunes which resulted from his own wilfulness. His ingratitude to his uncle, and his arrogance to Hatchway and Pipes, are simply hateful.—T. Smollett, *The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle* (1751).

Pickwick (*Samuel*), the chief character of *The Pickwick Papers*, a novel by C. Dickens. He is general chairman of the Pickwick Club. A most verdant, benevolent, elderly gentleman, who, as member of a club instituted "for the purpose of investigating the source of the Hampstead ponds," travels about with three members of the club, to whom he acts as guardian and adviser. The adventures they encounter form the subject of the *Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club* (1836).

The original of Seymour's picture of "Pickwick" was a Mr. John Foster (not the biographer of Dickens, but a friend of Mr. Chapman's the publisher). He lived at Richmond, and was "a fat old bean," noted for his "drab tights and black gaiters."

Pickwickian Sense (*In a*), an insult whitewashed. Mr. Pickwick accused Mr. Blotton of acting in "a vile

and calumnious manner;" whereupon Mr. Blotton retorted by calling Mr. Pickwick "a humbug." But it finally was made to appear that both had used the offensive words only in a parliamentary sense, and that each entertained for the other "the highest regard and esteem." So the difficulty was easily adjusted, and both were satisfied.

Lawyers and politicians daily abuse each other in a Pickwickian sense.—Bowditch.

Pic'rochole, king of Lernê, noted for his choleric temper, his thirst for empire, and his vast but ill-digested projects.—Rabelais, *Gargantua*, i. (1533).

Supposed to be a satire on Charles V. of Spain.

The rustics of Utopia one day asked the cake-bakers of Lernê to sell them some cakes. A quarrel ensued, and king Picrochole marched with all his army against Utopia, to extirpate the insolent inhabitants.—Bk. I. 33.

Picrochole's Counsellors. The duke of Smalltrash, the earl of Swash-buckler, and captain Durtaille, advised king Picrochole to leave a small garrison at home, and to divide his army into two parts—to send one south, and the other north. The former was to take Portugal, Spain, Italy, Germany (but was to spare the life of Barbarossa), to take the islands of the Mediterranean, the Morca, the Holy Land, and all Lesser Asia. The northern army was to take Belgium, Denmark, Prussia, Poland, Russia, Norway, Sweden, sail across the Sandy Sea, and meet the other half at Constantinople, when king Picrochole was to divide the nations amongst his great captains. Scaphron said he had heard about a pitcher of milk which was to make its possessor a nabob, and give him for wife a sultan's daughter; only the poor fellow broke his pitcher, and had to go supperless to bed. (See BOBANDIL.)—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, i. 33 (1533).

A shoemaker bought a ha'p'orth of milk; with this he intended to make butter, the butter was to buy a cow, the cow was to have a calf, the calf was to be sold, and the man to become a nabob; only the poor dreamer cracked the jug, split the milk, and had to go supperless to bed.—*Pantagruel*, i. 33.

Picts, the Caledonians or inhabitants of Albin, i.e. northern Scotland. The Scots came from Scotia, north of Ireland, and established themselves under Kenneth M'Alpin in 843.

The etymology of "Picts" from the Latin *picti* ("painted men"), is about equal to Stevens's etymology of the word "brethren" from *tabernacle* "because we breathe therein."

Picture (*The*), a drama by Massinger (1629). The story of this play

(like that of the *Twelfth Night*, by Shakespeare) is taken from the novelletti of Bandello of Piedmont, who died 1556.

Picus, a soothsayer and augur; husband of Canens. In his prophetic art he made use of a woodpecker (*picus*), a prophetic bird sacred to Mars. Circe fell in love with him, and as he did not requite her advances, she changed him into a woodpecker, whereby he still retained his prophetic power.

"There is Picus," said Maryx. "What a strange thing is tradition! Perhaps it was in this very forest that Circe, gathering her herbs, saw the bold friend of Mars on his fiery coursers, and tried to bewitch him, and, failing, metamorphosed him so. What, I wonder, ever first wedded that story to the woodpecker?—Ovid's *Ariadne*, l. 11.

Pied Horses. Motassem had 130,000 *pied horses*, which he employed to carry earth to the plain of Catoul; and having raised a mound of sufficient height to command a view of the whole neighbourhood, he built thereon the royal city of Samarah'.—Khondemyr, *Akclassat al Akhbar* (1495).

The Hill of the Pied Horses, the site of the palace of Alkoremni, built by Motassem, and enlarged by Vathek.

Pied Piper of Hamelin (3 syl.), a piper named Bunting, from his dress. He undertook, for a certain sum of money, to free the town of Hamelin, in Brunswick, of the rats which infested it; but when he had drowned all the rats in the river Weser, the townspeople refused to pay the sum agreed upon. The piper, in revenge, collected together all the children of Hamelin, and enticed them by his piping into a cavern in the side of the mountain Koppenberg, which instantly closed upon them, and 130 went down alive into the pit (June 26, 1284). The street through which Bunting conducted his victims was Bungen, and from that day to this no music is ever allowed to be played in this particular street.—Verstegan, *Restitution of Decayed Intelligence* (1634).

Robert Browning has a poem entitled *The Pied Piper*.

Erichius, in his *Exodus Hamelensis*, maintains the truth of this legend; but Martin Schoock, in his *Fabula Hamelensis*, contends that it is a mere myth.

"Don't forget to pay the piper" is still a household expression in common use.

* * * The same tale is told of the fiddler of Brandenburg. The children were led

to the Marienberg, which opened upon them and swallowed them up.

* * * When Lorch was infested with ants, a hermit led the multitudinous insects by his pipe into a lake, where they perished. As the inhabitants refused to pay the stipulated price, he led their pigs the same dance, and they, too, perished in the lake.

Next year, a charcoal-burner cleared the same place of crickets; and when the price agreed upon was withheld, he led the sheep of the inhabitants into the lake.

The third year came a plague of rats, which an old man of the mountain piped away and destroyed. Being refused his reward, he piped the children of Lorch into the Tannenbergh.

* * * About 200 years ago, the people of Ispahan were tormented with rats, when a little dwarf named Giouf, not above two feet high, promised, on the payment of a certain sum of money, to free the city of all its vermin in an hour. The terms were agreed to, and Giouf, by tabor and pipe, attracted every rat and mouse to follow him to the river Zenderou, where they were all drowned. Next day, the dwarf demanded the money; but the people gave him several bad coins, which they refused to change. Next day, they saw with horror an old black woman, fifty feet high, standing in the market-place with a whip in her hand. She was the genie Mergian Banou, the mother of the dwarf. For four days she strangled daily fifteen of the principal women, and on the fifth day led forty others to a magic tower, into which she drove them, and they were never after seen by mortal eye.—T. S. Gueulette, *Chinese Tales* ("History of Prince Kader-Bilah," 1729).

* * * The syrens of classic story had, by their weird spirit-music, a similar irresistible influence.

(Weird music is called *Alpeich* or *Elfenseigen*.)

Pieria, a mountainous slip of land in Thessaly. A portion of the Mountains is called *Pierus* or the *Pierian Mountain*, the seat of the Muses.

Ah! will they leave Pieria's happy shore,
To plough the tide where wintry tempests roar?
Falconer, *The Shipwreck* (1798).

Pierre [*Peer*], a blunt, bold, outspoken man, who heads a conspiracy to murder the Venetian senators, and induces Jaffer to join the gang. Jaffer (in order

to save his wife's father, Priuli), reveals the plot, under promise of free pardon; but the senators break their pledge, and order the conspirators to torture and death. Jaffier, being free, because he had turned "king's evidence," stabs Pierre to prevent his being broken on the wheel, and then kills himself.—T. Otway, *Venice Preserved* (1682).

John Kemble (1757-1823) could not play "Sir Pertinax" like Cooke, nor could Cooke play "Pierre" like Kemble.—C. B. Leslie, *Autobiography*.

Charles M. Young's "Pierre," if not so lofty, is more natural and solidly than Kemble's.—*New Monthly Magazine* (1828).

Macready's "Pierre" was occasionally too familiar, and now and then too loud; but it had beauties of the highest order, of which I chiefly remember his passionate lament of the gang of conspirators, and his silent reproach to "Jaffier" by holding up his mangled hands, and looking upon the poor traitor with steadfast sorrow (1793 18/3).—*Talford*.

Pierre, a very inquisitive servant of M. Darlemont, who long suspects his master has played falsely with his ward Julio count of Hargancour. — Thomas Holcroft, *The Deaf and Dumb* (1785).

Pierre Alphonse (*Rabbi Moise Sephardi*), a Spanish Jew converted to Christianity in 1662.

All stories that recorded are
By Pierre Alphonse he knew by heart
Longfellow, *The Wayward Inn* (1844)

Pierre du Coignet or **Coignères**, an advocate-general in the reign of Philippe de Valois, who stoutly opposed the encroachments of the Church. The monks, in revenge, nicknamed those grotesque figures in stone (called "gargoyles"), *perris du coignet*. At Notre Dame de Paris there were at one time gargoyles used for extinguishing torches, and the smoke added not a little to their ugliness.

You may associate them with Master Pierre du Coignet, . . . which perform the office of extinguishers.—Rabelais, *Gargantua and Pantagruel* (1533-45).

Pierrot [*Po'-er-ro*], a character in French pantomime, representing a man in stature and a child in mind. He is generally the tallest and thinnest man in the company, and appears with his face and hair thickly covered with flour. He wears a white gown, with very long sleeves, and a row of big buttons down the front. The word means "Little Peter."

Piers and Palinode, two shepherds in Spenser's fifth eclogue, representing the protestant and the catholic priest.

Piers or Percy again appears in ecl. x. with Cuddy, a poetic shepherd. This noble eclogue has for its subject "poetry."

Cuddy complains that poetry has no patronage or encouragement, although it comes by inspiration. He says no one would be so qualified as Colin to sing divine poetry, if his mind were not so depressed by disappointed love.—Spenser, *The Shepheardes Calendar* (1579).

Pietro (2 syl.), the putative father of Pompilia. This paternity was a fraud, to oust the heirs of certain property which would otherwise fall to them.—R. Browning, *The Ring and the Book*, ii 580.

Fig. Phædrus tells a tale of a popular actor who imitated the squeak of a pig. A peasant said to the audience that he would himself next night challenge and beat the actor. When the night arrived, the audience unanimously gave judgment in favour of the actor, saying that his squeak was by far the better imitation; but the peasant presented to them a real pig, and said, "Behold, what excellent judges are ye!" This is similar to the judgment of the connoisseur who said, "Why, the fellow has actually attempted to paint a fly on that rosebud, but it is no more like a fly than I am like —;" but, as he approached his finger to the picture, the fly flew away.—G. A. Stevens, *The Connoisseur* (1751).

Pigal (*Mons. de*), the dancing-master who teaches Alice Bridgenorth.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (same, Charles II.).

Pigeon and Dove (*The*), Prince Constantio was changed into a pigeon and the princess Constantia into a dove, because they loved, but were always crossed in love. Constantio found that Constantia was sold by his mother for a slave, and in order to follow her he was converted into a pigeon. Constantia was seized by a giant, and in order to escape him was changed into a dove. Cupid then took them to Paphos, and they became "examples of a tender and sincere passion; and ever since have been the emblems of love and constancy."—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("The Pigeon and Dove," 1682).

Pigmy, a dwarf. (See **Pygmy**.)

Pigott Diamond (*The*), brought from India by lord Pigott. It weighs 82½ carats. In 1818 it came into the hands of Messrs. Rundell and Bridge.

Pigrogrom'itus, a name alluded to by sir Andrew Ague-cheek.

In south thou wast in very gracious fooling last night when thou spokest of Pigrogromitus, of the Vapian passing the aquinoctial of Quesnotus. 'Twas very good. I faith.—Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night*, act II. sc. 3 (1614).

Pigwig'gen, a fairy knight, whose amours with queen Mab, and furious combat with Oberon, form the subject of Drayton's *Nymphidia* (1593).

Pike. The best pike in the world are obtained from the Wyth'am, in that division of Lincolnshire called Kesteven (in the west).

Yet for my dainty pike I [Wytham] am without compare.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xlv. (1622).

Pike (*Gideon*), valet to old major Bellenden.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

Pila'tus (*Mount*), in Switzerland. The legend is that Pontius Pilate, being banished to Gaul by the emperor Tiberius, wandered to this mount, and flung himself into a black lake at the summit of the hill, being unable to endure the torture of conscience for having given up the Lord to crucifixion.

Pilcrow, a mark in printing, to attract attention, made thus ¶ or ¶.

In husbandry matters where pilcrow ye find,
That verse appertaineth to husbandry kind.
T. Tusser, *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry* (1657).

Pilgrim Fathers. They were 102 puritans (English, Scotch, and Dutch), who went, in December, 1620, in a ship called the *Mayflower*, to North America, and colonized Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. These states they called "New England." New Plymouth (near Boston) was the second colony planted by the English in the New World.

Men in the middle of life, austere and grave in deportment . . .
God had sifted three kingdoms to find the wheat for this planting
Longfellow, *Courtship of Miles Standish*, iv. (1859).

Pilgrim—Palmer. *Pilgrims* had dwellings, *palmer*s had none. *Pilgrims* went at their own charge, *palmer*s professed willing poverty and lived on charity. *Pilgrims* might return to a secular life, *palmer*s could not. *Pilgrims* might hold titles and follow trades, *palmer*s were wholly "religious" men.

Pilgrim to Compostella. Some pilgrims on their way to Compostella stopped at a hospice in La Calzada. The daughter of the innkeeper solicited a young Frenchman to spend the night with her, but he refused; so she put in his wallet a silver cup, and when he was on the road, she accused him to the alcaydá

of theft. As the property was found in his possession, the alcaydá ordered him to be hung. His parents went on their way to Compostella, and returned after eight days, but what was their amazement to find their son alive on the gibbet and uninjured. They went instantly to tell the alcaydá; but the magistrate replied, "Woman, you are mad! I would just as soon believe these pullets, which I am about to eat, are alive, as that a man who has been gibbeted eight days is not dead." No sooner had he spoken than the two pullets actually rose up alive. The alcaydá was frightened out of his wits, and was about to rush out of doors, when the heads and feathers of the birds came scampering in to complete the resuscitation. The cock and hen were taken in grand procession to St. James's Church of Compostella, where they lived seven years, and the hen hatched two eggs, a cock and a hen, which lived just seven years and did the same. This has continued to this day, and pilgrims receive feathers from these birds as holy relics; but no matter how many feathers are given away, the plumage of the sacred fowls is never deficient.

Gallum caplant et gallinam, et in ecclesiam transferrunt magna solemnitate. Quæ ibi clausa res admirabilis et dei potentiam testifici quæ observantur, ubi septennio vivunt; hunc enim terminum Deus illis instituit; et in fine septenni antequam moriantur, pullum relinquunt et pullum sui coloris et magnitudinis; et hoc fit in ecclesia quolibet septennio. Magnæ quoque admirationis est, quod omnes per hanc urbem transientes peregrini, qui sunt innumerales, pulli hujus et gallinæ plumam capiant, et nunquam illis plumæ deficiunt. Hæc hæc Testis est, præterea quod Vidi et intuiui.—Lucius Martineus Siculus, *Rerum Hispanicarum Scriptores*, II. 806.

* * This legend is also seriously related by bishop Patrick, *Parable of the Pilgrims*, xxxv. 430-4. Udal ap Rhys repeats it in his *Tour through Spain and Portugal*, 35-8. It is inserted in the *Acta Sanctorum*, vi. 45. Pope Calixtus II. mentions it among the miracles of Santiago.

Pilgrim's Progress (*The*), by John Bunyan. Pt. I., 1678; pt. II., 1684. This is supposed to be a dream, and to allegorize the life of a Christian, from his conversion to his death. His doubts are giants, his sins a pack, his Bible a chart, his minister Evangelist, his conversion a flight from the City of Destruction, his struggle with besetting sins a fight with Apollyon, his death, a toilsome passage over a deep stream, and so on.

The second part is *Christiana and her family* led by Greatheart through the

same road, to join Christian, who had gone before.

Pillar of the Doctors (*La Colonne des Docteurs*), William de Champeaux (*-1121).

Pillars of Hercules (*The*), Calpê and Abyla, two mountains, one in Europe and the other in Africa. Calpê is now called "The Rock of Gibraltar," and Abyla is called "The Apes' Hill" or "mount Hacho."

Pilot (*The*), an important character and the title of a nautical burletta by E. Fitzball, based on the novel so called by J. Fenimore Cooper of New York. "The pilot" turns out to be the brother of colonel Howard of America. He happened to be in the same vessel which was taking out the colonel's wife and only son. The vessel was wrecked, but "the pilot" (whose name was John Howard) saved the infant boy, and sent him to England to be brought up, under the name of Barnstable. When young Barnstable was a lieutenant in the British navy, colonel Howard seized him as a spy, and commanded him to be hung to the yardarm of an American frigate, called the *Atacirity*. At this crisis, "the pilot" informed the colonel that Barnstable was his own son, and the father arrived just in time to save him from death.

Pilpay', the Indian Æsop. His compilation was in Sanskrit, and entitled *Pantschatantra*.

It was rumoured he could say . . .
All the "Fables" of Pilpay
Longfellow, *The Wayside Inn* (prelude).

Pilum'nus, the patron god of bakers and millers, because he was the first person who ever ground corn.

Then there was Pilumnus, who was the first to make cheese, and became the god of bakers.—Ovid, *Arund.* l. 40.

Pimperlump (*Powder*), a worthless nostrum, used by quacks and sorcerers. Swift uses the word in his *Tale of a Tub* (1704).

This famous doctor (*Sherrick*) plays the Merry Andrew with the world, and, like the powder "Pimper le Pimp," turns up what trump the knave of clubs calls for.—A Dialogue between Dr. Sherrick . . . and Dr. Octius (1890).

Pinabello, son of Anselmo (king of Maganza). Marphi'sa overthrew him, and told him he could not wipe out the disgrace till he had unhorned a thousand dunes and a thousand knights. Pinabello

was slain by Brad'amant.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Pinac, the lively spirited fellow-traveller of Mirabel "the wild goose." He is in love with the sprightly Lillia-Bianca, a daughter of Nantolet.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Wild-goose Chase* (1652).

Pinch, a schoolmaster and conjuror, who tries to exorcise Antiph'olus (act iv. sc. 4).—Shakespeare, *Comedy of Errors* (1693).

Pinch (*Tom*), clerk to Mr. Pecksniff "architect and land surveyor." Simple as a child, green as a salad, and honest as truth itself. Very fond of story-books, but far more so of the organ. It was the seventh heaven to him to pull out the stops for the organist's assistant at Salisbury Cathedral; but when allowed, after service, to finger the notes himself, he lived in a dream-land of unmitigated happiness. Being dismissed from Pecksniff's office, Tom was appointed librarian to the Temple library, and his new catalogue was a perfect model of penmanship.

Ruth Pinch, a true-hearted, pretty girl, who adores her brother Tom, and is the sunshine of his existence. She marries John Westlock.—C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1844).

Pinchbeck (*Lady*), with whom don Juan placed Leila to be brought up.

Olden she was—but had been very young
Virtuous she was—and had been, I believe . . .
She merely now was amiable and witty.
Byron, *Don Juan*, xii. 43, 47 (1894).

Pinchwife (*Mr.*), the town husband of a raw country girl, wholly unpractised in the ways of the world, and whom he watches with ceaseless anxiety.

Lady Drogheda . . . watched her town husband as assiduously as Mr. Pinchwife watched his country wife.—Macaulay.

Mrs. Pinchwife, the counterpart of Molière's "Agnes," in his comedy entitled *L'école des Femmes*. Mrs. Pinchwife is a young woman wholly unsophisticated in affairs of the heart.—Wycherly, *The Country Wife* (1675).

* * Garrick altered Wycherly's comedy to *The Country Girl*.

Pindar (*Peter*), the pseudonym of Dr. John Wolcot (1788-1819).

Pindar (*The British*), Thomas Gray (1716-1771). On his monument in Westminster Abbey is inscribed these lines:

We spare the Græcian muse unrivalled reigns;
To Britain let the nation's homage pay.
She felt a Homer's fire in Milton's strains,
A Pindar's rapture in the lyre of Gray.

Pindar (The French), (1) Jean Dorat (1507-1588); (2) Ponce Denis Lebrun (1729-1807).

Pindar (The Italian), Gabriello Chiabrera (1552-1637).

Pindar of England. Cowley was preposterously called by the duke of Buckingham, "The Pindar, Horace, and Virgil of England." Posterity has not endorsed this absurd eulogium (1618-1667).

Pindar of Wakefield (The), George-a-Green, pinner of the town of Wakefield, that is, keeper of the public pound for the confinement of estrays.--*The History of George-a-Green, Pinner of the Town of Wakefield* (time, Elizabeth).

Pindo'rus and Aride'us, the two heralds of the Christian army, in the siege of Jerusalem.—*Iasso, Jerusalem Delivered* (1573).

Pine-Bonder (The), Smis, the Cornithian robber, who used to fasten his victims to two pine trees bent towards the earth, and leave them to be torn to pieces by the rebound.

Pinkerton (Mrs), a most majestic lady, tall as a grenadier, and most proper. Miss Pinkerton kept an academy for young ladies on Chiswick Mall. She was "the Semiramis of Hammersmith, the friend or Dr Johnson, and the correspondent of Mrs. Chapone." This very distinguished lady, "had a Roman nose, and wore a solemn turban." Amelia Sedley was educated at Chiswick Mall academy, and Rebecca Sharp was a pupil teacher there.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, i. (1848).

Pinnit (Orson), keeper of the bears.—*Sir W. Scott, Kenduworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Pinto (Ferdinand Mendez), a Portuguese traveller, whose "voyages" were at one time wholly discredited, but have since been verified (1509-1583).

Ferdinand Mendez Pinto was but a type of thee, thou liar of the first magnitude.—*W. Congreve, Love for Love* (1696).

Pious (The), Ernst I. founder of the house of Gotha (1601-1674).

Robert, son of Hugues Capet (971, 995-1031).

Eric IX. of Sweden (*, 1155-1161).

Pip, the hero of Dickens's novel called *Great Expectations*. His family name was Pirrip, and his Christian name Philip. He was enriched by a convict named Abel Magwitch, and was brought up by Joe Gargery a smith, whose wife was a woman of thunder and lightning, storm and tempest. Magwitch, having made his escape to Australia, became a sheep farmer, grew very rich, and deposited £500 a year with Mr. Jaggers, a lawyer, for the education of Pip and to make a gentleman of him. Ultimately, Pip married Estella, the daughter of Magwitch, but adopted from infancy by Miss Havisham, a rich banker's daughter. His friend Herbert Pocket used to call him "Handel."—*C. Dickens, Great Expectations* (1860).

Pipchin (Mrs.), an exceedingly "well-connected lady," living at Brighton, where she kept an establishment for the training of *enfants*. Her "respectability" chiefly consisted in the circumstance of her husband having broken his heart in pumping water out of some Peruvian mines (that is, in having invested in these mines and been let in). Mrs. Pipchin was an ill-favoured old woman, with mottled cheeks and grey eyes. She was given to buttered toast and sweetbreads, but kept her *enfants* on the plainest possible fare.—*C. Dickens, Dombey and Son* (1846).

Pipe (The Queen's), the dock kiln in the centre of the great east vault of the wine-cellars of the London docks. This kiln is the place where useless and damaged goods that have not paid duty are burnt.

Pipe and Dance. *As you pipe I must dance*, I must accommodate myself to your wishes. To "pipe another dance" is to change one's bearing, to put out of favour. J. Skelton, speaking of the clergy, says their pride no man could tolerate, for they "would rule king and kaiser," and "bryng all to nought;" but, if kings and nobles, instead of wasting their time on hunting and hawking, would attend to politics, he says:

They would pype you another dance.
Colyn Cloute (1490-1500).

Piper (Tom), one of the characters in a Morris-dance.

So have I seen
Tom Piper stand upon our village green.
Backed with the May-pole.
William Browne, Shakespeare's Pipe (1846)

Piper (Paddy the), an Irish piper, 1849.

posed to have been eaten by a cow. Going along one night during the "troubles," he knocked his head against the body of a dead man dangling from a tree. The sight of the "illegant" boots was too great a temptation; and as they refused to come off without the legs, Paddy took them too, and sought shelter for the night in a cowshed. The moon rose, and Paddy, mistaking the moonlight for the dawn, started for the fair, having drawn on the boots and left the "legs" behind. At daybreak, some of the piper's friends went in search of him, and found, to their horror, that the cow, as they supposed, had devoured him, with the exception of his legs—clothes, bags, and all. They were horror-struck, and of course the cow was condemned to be sold; but while driving her to the fair, they were attracted by the strains of a piper coming towards them. The cow started, made a bolt, with a view, as it was supposed, of making a meal on another piper. "Help, help!" they shouted; when Paddy himself ran to their aid. The mystery was soon explained over a drop of the "cratur," and the cow was taken home again.—S. Lover, *Legends and Stories of Ireland* (1834).

Piper of Hamelin (*The Picd*), Hunting, who first charmed the rats of Hamelin into the Weser, and then allured the children (to the number of 130) to Koppenberg Hill, which opened upon them. (See **PIED PIPER OF HAMELIN**.)

Piperman, the factotum of Chalomet chemist and druggist. He was "so handy" that he was never at his post; and being "so handy," he took ten times the trouble of doing anything that another would need to bestow. For the self-same reason, he stumbled and blundered about, muddled and marred everything he touched, and being a Jack-of-all-trades was master of none.

There has been an accident because I am so handy. I went to the dairy at a bound, came back at another, and fell down in the open street, where I split the milk. I tried to hold it up—no go. Then I ran back or ran home, I forget which, and left the money somewhere; and then, in fact, I have been four times to and fro, because I am so handy.—J. R. Ware, *Piperman's Predicament*.

Pipes (*Tom*), a retired boatswain's mate, living with commodore Truncheon to keep the servants in order. Tom Pipes is noted for his taciturnity.—Tobias Smollett, *The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle* (1751).

(The incident of Tom Pipes concealing

in his shoe his master's letter to Emilia, was suggested by Ovid.

Cum possit solas chartas celare ligatas,
Et vincto blandas sub pede ferre notas.
Art of Love.)

Pirate (*The*), a novel by sir W. Scott (1821). In this novel we are introduced to the wild sea scenery of the Shetlands; the primitive manners of the old udaller Magnus Troil, and his fair daughters Minna and Brenda: lovely pictures, drawn with nice discrimination, and most interesting.

* * A udaller is one who holds his lands on allodial tenure.

Pirner (*John*), a fisherman at Old St. Ronan's.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.).

Pisa. The banner of Pisa is a cross on a crimson field, said to have been brought from heaven by Michael the archangel, and delivered by him to St. Efeso, the patron saint of that city.

Pisanio, servant of Posthumus. Being sent to murder Imogen the wife of Posthumus, he persuades her to escape to Milford Haven in boy's clothes, and sends a bloody napkin to Posthumus, to make him believe that she has been murdered. Ultimately, Imogen becomes reconciled to her husband. (See **POSTHUMUS**.)—Shakespeare, *Cymbeline* (1605).

Pisistratos of Athens, being asked by his wife to punish with death a young man who had dared to kiss their daughter, replied, "How shall we requite those who wish us evil, if we condemn to death those who love us?" This anecdote is referred to by Dante, in his *Purgatory*, xv.—Valerius Maximus, *Memorable Acts and Sayings*, v.

Pisistratos and His Two Sons. The history of Pisistratos and his two sons is repeated in that of Cosmo de Medici of Florence and his two grandsons. It would be difficult to find a more striking parallel, whether we regard the characters or the incidents of the two families.

Pisistratos was a great favourite of the Athenian populace; so was Cosmo de Medici with the populace of Florence. Pisistratos was banished, but, being recalled by the people, was raised to sovereign power in the republic of Athens; so Cosmo was banished, but, being recalled by the people, was raised to supreme power in the republic of Florence. Pisistratos was just and merciful, a great

patron of literature, and spent large sums of money in beautifying Athens with architecture; the same may be said of Cosmo de Medici. To Pisistratos we owe the poems of Homer in a connected form; and to Cosmo we owe the best literature of Europe, for he spent fortunes in the copying of valuable MSS. The two sons of Pisistratos were Hipparchos and Hippias; and the two grandsons of Cosmo were Guiliamo and Lorenzo. Two of the most honoured citizens of Athens (Harmodios and Aristogiton) conspired against the sons of Pisistratos—Hipparchos was assassinated, but Hippias escaped; so Francesco Pazzi and the archbishop of Pisa conspired against the grandsons of Cosmo—Guiliamo was assassinated, but Lorenzo escaped. In both cases it was the elder brother who fell, and the younger which escaped. Hippias quelled the tumult, and succeeded in placing himself at the head of Athens; so did Lorenzo in Florence.

Pistol, in *The Merry Wives of Windsor* and the two parts of *Henry IV.*, is the ancient or ensign of captain sir John Falstaff. Peto is his lieutenant, and Bardolph his corporal. Peto being removed (probably killed), we find in *Henry V.*, Pistol is lieutenant, Bardolph ancient, and Nym corporal. Pistol is also introduced as married to Mistress Nell Quickly, hostess of the tavern in Eastcheap. Both Pistol and his wife die before the play is over; so does sir John Falstaff; Bardolph and Nym are both hanged. Pistol is a model bully, wholly unprincipled, and utterly despicable; but he treated his wife kindly, and she was certainly fond of him.—Shakespeare.

His [*Pistol's*] courage is boasting, his learning ignorance, his ability weakness, and his end beggary.—Dr Lodge.

(His end was not "beggary;" as host of the tavern in Eastcheap, he seems much more respectable, and better off than before. Theophilus Cibber (1703–1758) was the best actor of this part.)

Pistris, the sea-monster sent to devour Androm'eda. It had a dragon's head and a fish's tail.—Aratus, *Commentaries*.

Pithyrian [*Pithirryan*], a pagan of Antioch. He had one daughter, named Mara'na, who was a Christian. A young dragon of most formidable character infested the city of Antioch, and demanded a virgin to be sent out daily for its meal. The Antioch'ens cast lots for the first victim, and the lot fell on Marana, who was led forth in grand procession as the victim of the dragon. Pithyrian, in dis-

traction, rushed into a Christian church, and fell before an image which attracted his attention, at the base of which was the real arm of a saint. The sacristan handed the holy relic to Pithyrian, who kissed it, and then restored it to the sacristan; but the servitor did not observe that a thumb was missing. Off ran Pithyrian with the thumb, and joined his daughter. On came the dragon, with tail erect, wings extended, and mouth wide open, when Pithyrian threw into the gaping jaws the "sacred thumb." Down fell the tail, the wings drooped, the jaws were locked, and up rose the dragon into the air to the height of three miles, when it blew up into a myriad pieces. So the lady was rescued, Antioch delivered; and the relic, minus a thumb, testifies the fact of this wonderful miracle.—Southey, *The Young Dragon* (Spanish legend).

Pitt Bridge. Blackfriars Bridge, London, was so called by Robert Mylne, its architect; but the public would not accept the name.

Pitt Diamond (*The*), the sixth largest cut diamond in the world. It weighed 410 carats uncut, and 136½ carats cut. It once belonged to Mr. Pitt, grandfather of the famous earl of Chatham. The duke of Orleans, regent of France, bought it for £135,000, whence it is often called "The Regent." The French republic sold it to Treskon, a merchant of Berlin. Napoleon I. bought it to ornament his sword. It now belongs to the king of Prussia. (See DIAMONDS.)

Pixie-Stools, toad-stools for the fairies to sit on, when they are tired of dancing in the fairy-ring.

Pizarro, a Spanish adventurer, who made war on Atali'ba inca of Peru. Elvi'ra, mistress of Pizarro, vainly endeavoured to soften his cruel heart. Before the battle, Alonzo the husband of Cora confided his wife and child to Rolla, the beloved friend of the inca. The Peruvians were on the point of being routed, when Rolla came to the rescue, and redeemed the day; but Alonzo was made a prisoner of war. Rolla, thinking Alonzo to be dead, proposed to Cora; but she declined his suit, and having heard that her husband had fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, she implored Rolla to set him free. Accordingly, he entered the prison where Alonzo was confined, and changed clothes with him, but Elvira liberated him on condition that

he would kill Pizarro. Rolla found his enemy sleeping in his tent, spared his life, and made him his friend. The infant child of Cora being lost, Rolla recovered it, and was so severely wounded in this heroic act that he died. Pizarro was slain in combat by Alonzo; Elvira retired to a convent; and the play ends with a grand funeral march, in which the dead body of Rolla is borne to the tomb.—*Sheridan, Pizarro* (1814).

The sentiments of loyalty uttered by "Rolla" had so good an effect, that when the duke of Queensberry asked why the stocks had fallen, a stock-jobber replied, "Because they have left off playing *Pizarro* at Drury Lane."—*Sheridan's Memoirs*.

(*Sheridan's drama of Pizarro* is taken from that of Kotzebue, but there are several alterations: Thus, *Sheridan* makes Pizarro killed by Alonzo, which is a departure both from Kotzebue and also from historic truth. Pizarro lived to conquer Peru, and was assassinated in his palace at Lima by the son of his friend Almagro.)

Pizarro, "the ready tool of fell Velasquez' crimes."—*R. Jephson, Braganza* (1775).

Pizarro, the governor of the State prison in which Fernando Florestan was confined. Fernando's young wife, in boy's attire, and under the name of Fidelio, became the servant of Pizarro, who, resolving to murder Fernando, sent Fidelio and Rocco (the jailer) to dig his grave. Pizarro was just about to deal the fatal blow, when the minister of state arrived, and commanded the prisoner to be set free.—*Beethoven, Fidelio* (1791).

Placebo, one of the brothers of January the old baron of Lombardy. When January held a family conclave to know whether he should marry, Placebo told him "to please himself, and do as he liked."—*Chaucer, Canterbury Tales* ("The Merchant's Tale," 1388).

Placid (Mr.), a hen-pecked husband, who is roused at last to be somewhat more manly, but could never be better than "a boiled rabbit without oyster sauce." (See *PLIANT*, p. 776.)

Mrs. Placid, the lady paramount of the house, who looked quite aghast if her husband expressed a wish of his own, or attempted to do an independent act.—*Inchbald, Every One has His Fault* (1794).

Placidus, the exact fac-simile of his friend Amias. Having heard of his friend's captivity, he went to release him, and being detected in the garden,

was mistaken by Corfiambo's dwarf for Amias. The dwarf went and told Pasa'na (the daughter of Corfiambo, "fair as ever yet saw living eye, but too loose of life and eke of love too light"). Placidus was seized and brought before the lady, who loved Amias, but her love was not required. When Placidus stood before her, she thought he was Amias, and great was her delight to find her love returned. She married Placidus, reformed her ways, "and all men much admired the change, and spake her praise."—*Spenser, Faery Queen*, iv. 8, 9 (1596).

Plagiary (Sir Fretful), a playwright, whose dramas are mere plagiarisms from "the refuse of obscure volumes." He pretends to be rather pleased with criticism, but is sorely irritated thereby. Richard Cumberland (1732-1811), noted for his vanity and irritability, was the model of this character.—*Sheridan, The Critic*, i. 1 (1779).

Herrick, who had no occasion to steal, has taken this image from Suckling, and spoilt it in the theft. Like *Mr. Fretful Plagiary*, Herrick had not skill to steal with taste. — *R. Chambers, English Literature*, i. 184.

William Parsons (1746-1795) was the original "Mr. Fretful Plagiary," and from his delineation most of our modern actors have borrowed their ideas.—*Life of Sheridan*.

Plague of London (1665). 68,586 persons died thereof.

Plaids et Gieux sous l'Ormel, a society formed by the troubadours of Picardy in the latter half of the twelfth century. It consisted of knights and ladies of the highest rank, exercised and approved in courtesy, who assumed an absolute judicial power in matters of the most delicate nature; trying, with the most consummate ceremony, all causes in love brought before their tribunals.

This was similar to the "Court of Love," established about the same time by the troubadours of Provence.—*Universal Magazine* (March, 1792).

Plain (The), the level floor of the National Convention of France, occupied by the Girondists or moderate republicans. The red republicans occupied the higher seats, called "the mountain." By a figure of speech, the Girondist party was called "the plain," and the red republican party "the mountain."

Plain and Pospicious Doctor (The), Walter Burleigh (1275-1357).

Plain Dealer (The), a comedy by William Wycherly (1677).

The countess of Drogheda . . . inquired for the *Plain*

Dealer. "Madam," said Mr. Fairbairn, . . . "there he is," pushing Mr. Wycherly towards her.—Gibber, *Lives of the Poets*, iii. 222.

(Wycherly married the countess in 1680. She died soon afterwards, leaving him the whole of her fortune.)

Planet of Love, Venus. So called by Tennyson, *Maud*, l. xxii. 2 (1855).

Plantagenet (*Lady Edith*), a kinswoman of Richard I. She marries the prince royal of Scotland (called sir Kenneth knight of the Leopard, or David earl of Huntingdon).—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.).

Plantain or **PLANTA'GO**, the favourite food of asses. It is very astringent, and excellent for cuts and open sores. Plantain leaves bruised, and rubbed on the part affected, will instantly relieve the pain and reduce the swelling occasioned by the bite or sting of insects. The Highlanders ascribe great virtues to the plantain in healing all sorts of wounds, and call it *slan-lus* ("the healing plant").—Lightfoot.

The hermit gathers . . . plantane for a sore
Dryden, *Polioption*, xiii. (1617).

Plato. The mistress of this philosopher was Archianna; of Aristotle, Hephylis; and of Epicurus, Leontium. (See **LOVER**; p. 573.)

Plato (*The German*), Friedrich Heinrich Jacobi (1743-1819).

Plato (*The Jewish*), Philo Judæus (fl. 20-40).

Plato (*The Puritan*), John Howe (1680-1706).

Plato and the Bees. It is said that when Plato was an infant, bees settled on his lips while he was asleep, indicating that he would become famous for his "honeyed words." The story is told of Sophocles, St. Chrysostom, etc.

And as when Plato did the cradle thrive,
Bees to his lips brought honey from the hive;
So to this boy (*Doriden*) they came—I know not whether
They brought or from his lips did honey gather
W. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, ii (1617).

Plato and Homer. Plato greatly admired Homer, but excluded him from his ideal republic.

Plato, 'tis true, great Homer doth commend,
Yet from his common-weal did him exile
Lord Brooke, *Ingratulation upon Iarna*, etc. (1551-1523).

Plato and Poets.

Plato, anticipating the Reviewers,
Says his "republic" furnished without pity
The poets.

Longfellow, *The Poet's Talk*.

Plato's Year, 25,000 Julian years.

Out out more work than can be done
In Plato's year.

A. Butler, *Medicines*, iii. 1 (1678).

Platonic Bodies, the five regular geometrical solids described by Plato, all of which are bounded by like, equal, and regular planes. The four-sided, the six-sided, the eight-sided, the twelve-sided, and the twenty-sided; or the tetrahedron, hexahedron or cube, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron.

Platonic Love, the innocent friendship of opposite sexes, wholly divested of all animal or amorous passion.

The noblest kind of love is love platonic.
Byron, *Don Juan*, ix. 78 (1824).

Platonic Puritan (*The*), John Howe, the puritan divine (1680-1706).

Plausible (*Counsellor*) and **serjeant** Eitherside, two pleaders in *The Man of the World*, by C. Macklin (1764).

Pleasant (*Mrs.*), in *The Parson's Wedding*, by Tom Killigrew (1664).

Pleasure (A New).

Tis said that Xerxes offered a reward
To those who could invent him a new pleasure.
Byron, *Don Juan*, l. 108 (1819).

Pleasures of Hope, a poem in two parts, by Thomas Campbell (1799). It opens with a comparison between the beauty of scenery and the ideal enchantments of fancy in which hope is never absent, but can sustain the seaman on his watch, the soldier on his march, and Byron in his perilous adventures. The hope of a mother, the hope of a prisoner, the hope of the wanderer, the grand hope of the patriot, the hope of regenerating uncivilized nations, extending liberty, and ameliorating the condition of the poor. Pt. ii. speaks of the hope of love, and the hope of a future state, concluding with the episode of Conrad and Ellenore. Conrad was a felon, transported to New South Wales, but, though "a martyr to his crimes, was true to his daughter." Soon, he says, he shall return to the dust from which he was taken;

But not, my child, with life's precarious fire,
The immortal tie of Nature shall expire;
These shall resist the triumph of decay,
When time is o'er, and worlds have passed away.
Cold in the dust this perished heart may lie,
But that which warmed it once shall never die—
That spark, unburied in its mortal frame,
With living light, eternal, and the same,
Shall beam on Joy's interminable years,
Unveiled by darkness, unassuaged by tears.

P. D.

Pleasures of Imagination, a poem in three books, by Aenside (1744).

All the pleasures of imagination arise from the perception of greatness, wonderfulness, or beauty. The beauty of greatness—witness the pleasure of mountain scenery, of astronomy, of infinity. The pleasure of what is wonderful—witness the delight of novelty, of the revelations of science, of tales of fancy. The pleasure of beauty, which is always connected with truth—the beauty of colour, shape, and so on, in natural objects; the beauty of mind and the moral faculties. Bk. ii. contemplates accidental pleasures arising from contrivance and design, emotion and passion, such as sorrow, pity, terror, and indignation. Bk. iii. Morbid imagination the parent of vice; the benefits of a well-trained imagination.

(The first book is by far the best. Aken-side recast his poem in maturer life, but no one thinks he improved it by so doing. The first or original cast is the only one read, and parts of the first book are well known.)

Pleasures of Memory, a poem in two parts, by Samuel Rogers (1798). The first part is restricted to the pleasure of memory afforded by the five senses, as that arising from visiting celebrated places, and that afforded by pictures. Pt. II. goes into the pleasures of the mind, as imagination, and memory of past griefs and dangers. The poem concludes with the supposition that in the life to come this faculty will be greatly enlarged. The episode is this: Florio, a young sportsman, accidentally met Julia in a grot, and followed her home, when her father, a rich squire, welcomed him as his guest, and talked with delight of his younger days when hawk and hound were his joy of joys. Florio took Julia for a sail on the lake, but the vessel was capsized, and though Julia was saved from the water, she died on being brought to shore. It was Florio's delight to haunt the places which Julia frequented:

Her charm around the enchantress Memory threw,
A charm that soothes the mind and sweetens too
Pt. II.

Pleiads (*The*), a cluster of seven stars in the constellation *Taurus*, and applied to a cluster of seven celebrated contemporaries. The stars were the seven daughters of Atlas: Maia, Electra, Taygetë (4 syl.), Asteröpë, Meröpë, Alcyônë, and Celëno.

The Pleiad of Alexandria consisted of Callimachos, Apollonios Rhodios, Aratos, Homer the Younger, Lycophron, Nicander, and Theocritus. All of Alex-

andria, in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphos.

The Pleiad of Charlemagne consisted of Alcuin, called "Albinus;" Angilbert, called "Homer;" Adelard, called "Augustine;" Riculf, called "Damas;" Varnefrid; Eginhard; and Charlemagne himself, who was called "David."

The First French Pleiad (sixteenth century): Ronsard, Joachim du Bellay, Antoine de Baif, Remi-Belleau, Jodelle, Pontus de Thiard, and the seventh is either Dorat or Amadis de Jamyn. All under Henri III.

The Second French Pleiad (seventeenth century): Rapin, Commire, Larue, Santeuil, Ménage, Dupérier, and Petit.

We have also our *English clusters*. There were those born in the second half of the sixteenth century: Spenser (1558), Drayton (1563), Shakespeare and Marlowe (1564), Ben Jonson (1571), Fletcher (1576), Massinger (1585), Beaumont (Fletcher's colleague) and Ford (1586). Besides these, there were Tusser (1515), Raleigh (1552), sir Philip Sidney (1554), Phineas Fletcher (1584), Herbert (1593), and several others.

Another cluster came a century later: Prior (1664), Swift (1667), Addison and Congreve (1672), Rowe (1673), Farquhar (1678), Young (1684), Gay and Pope (1688), MacKlin (1690).

These were born in the latter half of the eighteenth century: Sheridan (1761), Crabbe (1751), Burns (1759), Rogers (1763), Wordsworth (1770), Scott (1771), Coleridge (1772), Southey (1774), Campbell (1777), Moore (1779), Byron (1788), Shelley and Keble (1792), and Keats (1796).

Butler (1600), Milton (1608), and Dryden (1630) came between the first and second clusters. Thomson (1700), Gray (1717), Collins (1720), Akenside (1721), Goldsmith (1728), and Cowper (1731), between the second and the third.

Pleonec'tes (4 syl.), Covetousness personified in *The Purple Island*, by Phineas Fletcher (1633). "His gold his god" . . . he "much fears to keep, much more to lose his lusting." Fully described in canto viii. (Greek, *pleonectês*, "covetous.")

Pleydell (*Mr. Paulus*), an advocate in Edinburgh, shrewd and witty. He was at one time the sheriff at Ellangowan.

Mr. counsellor Pleydell was a lively, sharp-looking gentleman, with a profound shrewdness in his eye, and, generally speaking, a professional formality in his

manner; but this he could slip off on a Saturday evening, when . . . he joined in the ancient pastime of High Jinks.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering*, xxix. (time, George II.).

Pliable, a neighbour of Christian, whom he accompanied as far as the "Slough of Despond," when he turned back.—Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, i. (1678).

Pliant (*Sir Paul*), a hen-pecked husband, who dares not even touch a letter addressed to himself till my lady has read it first. His perpetual oath is "Gadsbud!" He is such a dolt that he would not believe his own eyes and ears, if they bore testimony against his wife's fidelity and continency. (See **PLACID**, p. 778.)

Samuel Foote (1731-1777) attempted the part of "sir Paul Pliant," but nothing could be worse. However, the people laughed heartily, and that he thought was a full approbation of his grotesque performance.—T. Davies.

Lady Pliant, second wife of sir Paul. "She's handsome, and knows it; is very silly, and thinks herself wise; has a choleric old husband" very fond of her, but whom she rules with spirit, and snubs "afore folk." My lady says, "If one has once sworn, it is most unchristian, inhuman, and obscene that one should break it." Her conduct with Mr. Careless is most reprehensible.—Congreve, *The Double Dealer* (1694).

Those who remember the "lady Pliant" of Margaret Woffington (1718-1760), will recollect with pleasure her abominable discovery of passion, and her awkwardly assumed prudery.—T. Davies.

Pliny (*The German*) or "Modern Pliny," Konrad von Gesner of Zurich, who wrote *Historia Animalium*, etc. (1516-1585).

Pliny of the East, Zakariya ibn Muhammed, surnamed "Kazwini," from Kazwin, the place of his birth. He is so called by De Sacy (1200-1283).

Plon-Plon, prince Napoleon Joseph Charles Bonaparte, son of Jerome Bonaparte by his second wife (the princess Frederica Catherine of Wurtemberg). Plon-plon is a euphonic corruption of *Craint-Plomb* ("fear-bullet"), a nickname given to the prince in the Crimean war (1854-6).

Plornish, plasterer, Bleeding-heart Yard. He was a smooth-cheeked, fresh-coloured, sandy-whiskered man of 30. Long in the legs, yielding at the knees, foolish in the face, dannel-jacketed and lime-whitened. He generally chimed in conversation by echoing the words of the person speaking. Thus, if Mrs. Plornish

said to a visitor, "Miss Dorrit duran't let him know," he would chime in, "Dursn't let him know." "Me and Plornish says, 'Ho! Miss Dorrit!'" Plornish repeated after his wife, "Ho! Miss Dorrit." "Can you employ Miss Dorrit?" Plornish repeated as an echo, "Employ Miss Dorrit?" (See **PETER**, p. 754.)

Mrs. Plornish, the plasterer's wife. A young woman, somewhat slatternly in herself and her belongings, and dragged by care and poverty already into wrinkles. She generally began her sentences with, "Well, not to deceive you." Thus: "Is Mr. Plornish at home?" "Well, sir, not to deceive you, he's gone to look for a job." "Well, not to deceive you, ma'am, I take it kindly of you."—C. Dickens, *Little Dorrit* (1857).

Plotting Parlour (*The*). At Whittington, near Scarsdale, in Derbyshire, is a farm-house where the earl of Devonshire (Cavendish), the earl of Danby (Osborne), and baron Delamer (Booth) concerted the Revolution. The room in which they met is called "The Plotting Parlour."

Where Scarsdale's cliffs the swelling pastures bound,
There let the turner halt
The sacred orchard which embowers his gate,
And shew to strangers, passing down the vale,
Where Cavendish, Booth, and Osborne sat
When, bursting from their country's chain, . . .
They planned for freedom this her noblest reign.
Akenside, *Ode*, XVIII. v. 3 (1767).

Plotwell (*Mrs.*), in Mrs. Centlivre's drama *The Beau's Duel* (1703).

Plousina, called Hebe, endowed by the fairy Anguilletta with the gifts of wit, beauty, and wealth. Hebe still felt she lacked something, and the fairy told her it was love. Presently came to her father's court a young prince named Atimir, the two fell in love with each other, and the day of their marriage was fixed. In the interval, Atimir fell in love with Hebe's elder sister Iberia; and Hebe, in her grief, was sent to the Peaceable Island, where she fell in love with the ruling prince, and married him. After a time, Atimir and Iberia, with Hebe and her husband, met at the palace of the ladies' father, when the love between Atimir and Hebe revived. A duel was fought between the young princes, in which Atimir was slain, and the prince of the Peaceable Islands was severely wounded. Hebe, coming up, threw herself on Atimir's sword, and the dead bodies of Atimir and Hebe were transformed into two trees called

"charms."—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Anguilletta," 1682).

Plowman (*Piers*), the dreamer, who, falling asleep on the Malvern Hills, Worcestershire, saw in a vision pictures of the corruptions of society, and particularly of the avarice and wantonness of the clergy. This supposed vision is formed into a poetical satire of great vigour, fancy, and humour. It is divided into twenty parts, each part being called a *passus* or separate vision.—William [or Robert] Langland, *The Vision of Piers Plowman* (1862).

Plumdamas (*Mr. Peter*), grocer.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Plume (*Captain*), a gentleman and an officer. He is in love with Sylvia a wealthy heiress, and, when he marries her, gives up his commission.—G. Farquhar, *The Recruiting Officer* (1705).

Plummer (*Caleb*), a little old toy-maker, in the employ of Gruff and Tackleton, toy merchants. He was spare, grey-haired, and very poor. It was his pride "to go as close to Natur' in his toys as he could for the money." Caleb Plummer had a blind daughter, who assisted him in toy-making, and whom he brought up under the belief that he himself was young, handsome, and well off, and that the house they lived in was sumptuously furnished and quite magnificent. Every calamity he smoothed over, every unkind remark of their snarling employer he called a merry jest; so that the poor blind girl lived in a castle of the air, "a bright little world of her own." When merry or puzzled, Caleb used to sing something about "a sparkling bowl."

It would have gladdened the heart of that inimitable creation of Charles Dickens, "Caleb Plummer."—Lord W. Larnach, *Celebrities*, II.

Bertha Plummer, the blind daughter of the toy-maker, who fancied her poor old father was a young fop, that the sack he threw across his shoulders was a handsome blue great-coat, and that their wooden house was a palace. She was in love with Tackleton, the toy merchant, whom she thought to be a handsome young prince; and when she heard that he was about to marry May Fielding, she drooped and was like to die. She was then disillusioned, heard the real facts, and said, "Why, oh, why did you deceive me thus? Why did you fill my heart so full, and then come like

death, and tear away the objects of my love?" However, her love for her father was not lessened, and she declared that the knowledge of the truth was "sight restored." "It is my sight," she cried. "Hitherto I have been blind, out now my eyes are open. I never knew my father before, and might have died without ever having known him truly."

Edward Plummer, son of the toy-maker, and brother of the blind girl. He was engaged from boyhood to May Fielding, went to South America, and returned to marry her; but, hearing of her engagement to Tackleton the toy merchant, he assumed the disguise of a deaf old man, to ascertain whether she loved Tackleton or not. Being satisfied that her heart was still his own, he married her, and Tackleton made them a present of the wedding-cake which he had ordered for himself.—C. Dickens, *The Cricket on the Hearth* (1845).

Plush (*John*), any gorgeous footman, conspicuous for his plush breeches and rainbow colours.

Plutarch (*The Modern*), Vayer, born at Paris. His name in full was Francis Vayer de la Mothe (1586-1672).

Pluto, the god of hades.

Brother, be of good cheer, for this night we shall sup with Pluto.—Lionidas, *To the Three Hundred at Thermopylae*.

Plutus, the god of wealth.—*Classical Mythology*.

Within a heart, dearer than Plutus' mine.
Shakespeare, *Julius Cæsar*, act iv. sc. 3 (1607).

Plymouth Cloak (*A*), a cane, a cudgel. So called, says Ray, "because we use a staff in *cuerpo*, but not when we wear a cloak."

Wellborn. How, dog? (*Raising his cudgel.*)

Taymell. Advance your Plymouth cloak.
There dwells, and within call, it it please your worship.
A potent monarch, called the constable,
That doth command a clundel, called the stocks.
Massinger, *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*, I. 1 (1628).

Po (*Tom*), a ghost. (Welsh, *bo*, "a hobgoblin.")

He now would pass for spirit Po
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, III. 1 (1678).

Pocahontas, daughter of Powhatan, an Indian chief of Virginia, who rescued captain John Smith when her father was on the point of killing him. She subsequently married John Rolfe, and was baptized under the name of Rebecca (1595-1617).—*Old and New London*, II. 481 (1876).

Pochet (*Madame*), the French "Mrs. Gamp."—Henri Monnier.

Pochi Dana'ri ("the pennyless"). So the Italians call Maximilian I. emperor of Germany (1459, 1493-1519).

Pocket (*Mr. Matthew*), a real scholar, educated at Harrow, and an honour-man at Cambridge, but, having married young, he had to take up the calling of "grinder" and literary fag for a living. Mr. Pocket, when annoyed, used to run his two hands into his hair, and seemed as if he intended to lift himself by it. His house was a hopeless muddle, the best meals and chief expense being in the kitchen. Pip was placed under the charge of this gentleman.

Mrs. Pocket (*Belinda*), daughter of a City knight, brought up to be an ornamental nonentity, helpless, shiftless, and useless. She was the mother of eight children, whom she allowed to "tumble up" as best they could, under the charge of her maid Lionson. Her husband, who was a poor gentleman, found life a very uphill work.

Herbert Pocket, son of Mr. Matthew Pocket, and an insurer of ships. He was a frank, easy young man, lithe and brisk, but not muscular. There was nothing mean or secretive about him. He was wonderfully hopeful, but had not the stuff to push his way into wealth. He was tall slim, and pale, had a linguist which showed itself even in his briskness, was most amiable, cheerful, and communicative. He called Pip "Handel," because Pip had been a blacksmith, and Handel composed a piece of music entitled *The Harmonious Blacksmith*. Pip helped him to a partnership in an agency business.

Sarah Pocket, sister of Matthew Pocket, a little dry, brown, corrugated old woman, with a small face that might have been made of walnut-shell, and a large mouth like a cat's without the whiskers.—C. Dickens, *Great Expectations* (1860).

Podgers (*The*), lickspittles of the great.—J. Hollingshead, *The Butchery of Podgers*.

Podsnap (*Mr.*), "a too, too smiling large man with a fatal freshness on him." Mr. Podsnap has "two little light-coloured wiry wings, one on either side of his else bald head, looking as like his hair-brushes as his hair." On his forehead are generally "little red beads," and he wears "a large allowance of crumpled shirt-collar up behind."

Mrs. Podsnap, a "fine woman for professor Owen: quantity of bone, neck and

nostrils like a rocking-horse, hard features, and majestic head-dress in which Podsnap has hung golden offerings."

Georgiana Podsnap, daughter of the above; called by her father "the young person." She is a harmless, inoffensive girl, "always trying to hide her elbows." Georgiana adores Mrs. Lamble, and when Mr. Lamble tries to marry the girl to Mr. Fledgeby, Mrs. Lamble induces Mr. Twemlow to speak to the father and warn him against the connection.

It may not be so in the gospel according to Podsnap, but it has been the truth since the foundations of the universe were laid.—C. Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend* (1864).

Poem in Marble (*A*), the Taj, a mausoleum of white marble, raised in Agra by Shah Jehan, to his favourite shahrina Moomta'-i-Mahul, who died in childbirth of her eighth child. It is also called "The Marble Queen of Sorrow."

Poet (*The Qualer*), Bernard Barton (1731-1749).

Poet Sire of Italy, Alighieri Dante (1265-1321).

Poet Squab. John Dryden was so called by the earl of Rochester, on account of his corpulence (1631-1701).

Poet of France (*The*), Pierre Bon-sard (1521-1585).

Poet of Poets, Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792-1822).

Poet of the Poor, the Rev. George Crabbe (1754-1832).

Poets (*The prince of*). Edmund Spenser is so called on his monument in Westminster Abbey (1553-1598).

Prince of Spanish Poets, Garcilaso de la Vega; so called by Cervantes (1503-1586).

Poets of England (not alive in 1881).

Addison, Beaumont, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, (*Burns*), Butler, Byron, Campbell, Chatterton, CHAUCER, Collins, Congreve, Cowley, Cowper, Crabbe, Drayton, Dryden, Fletcher, Ford, Gay, Goldsmith, Gray, Mrs. Hemans, Herbert, Herrick, Hood, Ben Jonson, Keats, Keble, Marlowe, Marvel, Massinger, MILTON, Moore, Pope, Prior, Rowe, (*Scott*), SHAKESPEARE, Shelley, Shensstone, Southey, SPENSER, Thomson, Waller, Wordsworth, Young. With many others of less celebrity.

(Those in capitals are first-class poets; those in Roman type second-class, the

best of which have (after the name; those in italics are third-class poets; the two in brackets are Scotch.)

Poets' Corner, in the south transept of Westminster Abbey. No one knows who christened the corner thus. With poets are divines, philosophers, actors, novelists, architects, and critics. It would have been a glorious thing indeed if the corner had been set apart for England's poets. But alas! the deans of Westminster made a market of the wall, and hence, as a memorial of British poets, it is almost a caricature. Where is the record of Byron, Ford, Hemans, Keats, Keble, Marlowe, Massinger, Pope, Shelley? Where of E. B. Browning, Burns, Chatterton, Collins, Congreve, Cowper, Crabbe, Gower, Herbert, Herrick, Hood, Marvel, T. Moore, Scott, Shenstone, Southey, and Waller?

The "corner" contains a bust, statue, tablet, or monument to five of our first-rate poets: viz., Chaucer (1400), Dryden (1700), Milton (1674), Shakespeare (1616), and Spenser (1598); and some seventeen of second or third class merit, as Addison, Beaumont (none to Fletcher), S. Butler, Campbell, Cowley, Cumberland, Drayton, Gay, Gray, Goldsmith, Ben Jonson, Macaulay, Prior (a most preposterous affair), Rowe, Sheridan, Thomson, and Wordsworth. And also to such miserable postcasters as Davenant ("Oh! rare sir William Davenant!"), Mason, and Shadwell. Truly, our Valhalla is almost a satire on our taste and judgment.

* * Dryden's monument was erected by Sheffield duke of Buckingham. Wordsworth's statue was erected by a public subscription.

Poets of Licentious Verses, Elephantia, a poetess spoken of by Martial, *Epigrammata*, xii. 43.

Anthony Caraccio of Italy (1630-1702). Pietro Aretino, an Italian of Arezzo (1492-1557).

Poetry (*The Father of*), Orpheus (2 syl.) of Thrace.

Father of Dutch Poetry, Jakob Maerlant; also called "The Father of Flemish Poetry" (1235-1300).

Father of English Poetry, Geoffrey Chaucer (1340-1400).

Father of Epic Poetry, Homer.

We compare Richardson to Homer, and predict for his memory the same honours which are rendered to the Father of Epic Poetry.—Sir W. Scott.

Poetry — Prose. Pope advised

Wycharly "to convert his poetry into prose."

Po'gram (*Elijah*), one of the "master minds" of America, and a member of congress. He was possessed with the idea that there was a settled opposition in the British mind against the institutions of his "free enlightened country." —C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1844).

Poindor (*George*), a city officer.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Poins, a companion of sir John Falstaff.—Shakespeare, 1 and 2 *Henry IV.* (1597, 1598).

The chronicles of that day contain accounts of many a mad prank which (*lord Warwick, Addon's step-son*) played . . . [like] the lawless freaks of the madcap prince and Poins.—Thackeray.

Point a Moral or Adorn a Tale. Dr. Johnson, in his *Vanity of Human Wishes* (1749), speaking of Charles XII. of Sweden, says:

He left the name, at which the world grew pale,
To point a moral or adorn a tale.

* * Juvenal said of Hannibal: "Go, madman; hurry over the savage Alps, to please the schoolboys, and become their subject of declamation."

Poison. It is said that Mithridates VI., surnamed "the Great," had so fortified his constitution, that poisons had no baneful effect on him (B.C. 131, 120-63).

Poison-Detectors. Opal turns pale, and Venetian glass shivers at the approach of poison. Peacocks ruffle their feathers at the sight of poison; and if poison is put into a liquid contained in a cup of rhinoceros's horn, the liquid will effervesce. No one could pass with poison the horn gate of Gundoforus. Nourgehan had a bracelet, the stones of which seemed agitated when poison approached the wearer. Aladdin's ring was a preservative against every evil. The sign of the cross in the Middle Ages was looked upon as a poison-detector. (See WARNING-GIVERS.)

Poison of Khaibar. By this is meant the poison put into a leg of mutton by Zainab, a Jewess, to kill Mahomet while he was in the citadel of Khaibar. Mahomet partook of the mutton, and suffered from the poison all through life.

Poisoners (*Secret*).

1. Of *Ancient Rome*: Locusta, employed by Agrippina to poison her husband the emperor Claudius. Nero

employed the same woman to poison Britannicus and others.

2. *Of English History*: the countess of Somerset, who poisoned sir Thomas Overbury in the Tower of London. She also poisoned others.

Villiers duke of Buckingham, it is said, poisoned king James I.

3. *Of France*: Lavoisin and Lavigoreux, French midwives and fortune-tellers.

Catharine de Medicis is said to have poisoned the mother of Henri IV. with a pair of wedding-gloves, and several others with poisoned fans.

The marquise de Brinvilliers, a young profligate Frenchwoman, was taught the art of secret poisoning by Sainte-Croix, who learnt it in Italy.—*World of Wonders*, vii. 203.

4. *Of Italy*: Pope Alexander VI. and his children Cæsar and Lucrezia [Borgia] were noted poisoners; so were Hieronyma Spara and Tofa'na.

Polexandre, an heroic romance by Gomberville (1632).

Policy (*Mrs.*), housekeeper at Holyrood Palace. She appears in the introduction.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Pol'idore (3 *syll.*), father of Valère.—Molière, *Le Dépit Amoureux* (1654).

Polinesso, duke of Albany, who falsely accused Geneva of incontinency, and was slain in single combat by Ariodantès.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Polish Jew (*The*), also called *Ture Berta*, a melodrama by J. R. Ware, brought prominently into note by the acting of Henry Irving at the Lyceum. Mathis, a miller in a small German town, is visited on Christmas Eve by a Polish Jew, who comes through the snow in a sledge. After rest and refreshment, he leaves for Nantzig, "four leagues off." Mathis follows him, kills him with an axe, and burns the body in a lime-kiln. He then pays his debts, becomes a prosperous and respected man, and is made burgo-master. On the wedding night of his only child, Annette, he dies of apoplexy, of which he had ample warning by the constant sound of sledge-bells in his ears. In his dream he supposes himself put into a mesmeric sleep in open court, when he confesses everything and is executed (1874).

Polixène, the name assumed by Madelon Gorgibus, a shopkeeper's daughter,

as far more romantic and genteel than her baptismal name. Her cousin Cathos called herself Aminte (2 *syll.*).

"A-t-on jamais parlé," asks Madelon, "dans le beau style, de Cathos ni de Madelon ? et ne m'avouerez-vous pas que ce seroit assez d'un de ces noms pour décrire le plus beau roman du monde."

"Il est vrai," says Cathos to Madelon's father, "et le nom de Polixène . . . et celui d'Aminte . . . ont une grâce dont il faut que vous demeuriez d'accord," Molière, *Les Précieuses Ridicules*, 5 (1659).

Polix'enes (4 *syll.*), king of Bohemia, schoolfellow and old companion of Leontès king of Sicily. While on a visit to the Sicilian king, Leontès grew jealous of him, and commanded Camillo to poison him; but Camillo only warned him of his danger, and fled with him to Bohemia. Polixenès's son, Florizel, fell in love with Perdita the supposed daughter of a shepherd; but the king threatened Perdita and the shepherd with death unless this foolish suit were given up. Florizel and Perdita now fled to Sicily, where they were introduced to king Leontès, and it was soon discovered that Perdita was his lost daughter. Polixenès, having tracked the fugitives to Sicily, learned that Perdita was the king's daughter, and joyfully consented to the union he had before forbidden.—Shakespeare, *The Winter's Tale* (1604).

Poll Pineapple, the bumboat woman, once sailed in seaman's clothes with lieutenant Belaye' (2 *syll.*), in the *Hot Cross-Bun*. Jack tars generally greet each other with "Messmate, ho! what cheer?" but the greeting on the *Hot Cross-Bun* was always, "How do you do, my dear?" and never was any oath more naughty than "Dear me!" One day, lieutenant Belaye came on board and said to his crew, "Here, messmates, is my wife, for I have just come from church." Whereupon they all fainted; and it was found the crew consisted of young women only, who had dressed like sailors to follow the fate of lieutenant Belaye.—S. Gilbert, *The Bab Ballads* ("The Bumboat Woman's Story").

Pollente (3 *syll.*), a Saracen, lord of the Perilous Bridge. When his groom Guizor demands "the passage-penny" of sir Artegai, the knight gives him a "stunning blow," saying, "Lo! knave, there's my hire;" and the groom falls down dead. Pollentès then comes rushing up at full speed, and both he and sir Artegai fall into the river, fighting most desperately. At length sir Artegai prevails, and the dead body of the Saracen

is carried down "the blood-stained stream."—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v. 2 (1596).

Upton conjectures that "Pollente" is intended for Charles IX. of France, and his groom "Guizor" (he says) means the duke of Guise, noted for the part he took in the St. Bartholomew Massacre.

Polly, daughter of Peachum. A pretty girl, who really loved captain Macheath, married him, and remained faithful even when he disclaimed her. When the reprieve arrived, "the captain" confessed his marriage, and vowed to abide by Polly for the rest of his life.—J. Gay, *The Beggar's Opera* (1727).

This character has led to the pceage three actresses: Miss Fenton (*duchess of Bolton*), Miss Bolton (*lady Thurlow*), and Miss Stephens (*countess of Essex*).

Mrs. C. Mathews says of Miss Fenton (1708-1760):

Both by singing and acting, the impression she made in "Polly" was most powerful. . . . Not a print shop or fan-shop but exhibited her handsome figure in her "Polly" costume, which possessed all the characteristic simplicity of the modern quakeress, without one meretricious ornament.

Polonius, a garrulous old chamberlain of Denmark, and father of Laertes and Ophelia; conceited, politic, and a courtier. Polonius conceals himself, to overhear what Hamlet says to his mother, and, making some unavoidable noise, startles the prince, who, thinking it is the king concealed, rushes blindly on the intruder, and kills him; but finds too late he has killed the chamberlain, and not Claudius as he hoped and expected.—Shakespeare, *Hamlet* (1596).

Polonius is a man bred in courts, exact of in business, stored with observation, confident of his knowledge, proud of his eloquence, and declining to dotage.—Dr. Johnson.

It was the great part of William Mynitt (1710-1763).

Soon after Munden retired from the stage, an admirer met him in Covent Garden. It was a wet day, and each carried an umbrella. The gentleman's was an expensive silk one, and Joe's an old gingham. "So you have left the stage, . . . and 'Polonius,' 'Jemmy Jumps,' 'Old Dorston,' and a dozen others have left the world with you? I wish you'd give me some trifle by way of memorial, Munden!" "Trifle, sir? I faith, sir, I've got nothing. But hold, yes, sgd, suppose we exchange umbrellas."—*Theatrical Dictionary*.

Polwarth (*Alick*), a servant of Waverley's.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Polycele'tos (in Latin *Polycelus*), a statuary of Sicily, who drew up a canon of the proportions of the several parts of the human body: as, twice round the thumb is once round the wrist; twice

round the wrist is once round the neck; twice round the neck is once round the waist; once round the fist is the length of the foot; the two arms extended is the height of the body; six times the length of the foot, or eighteen thumbs, is also the height of the body.

Again, the thumb, the longest toe, and the nose should all be of the same length. The index finger should measure the breadth of the hand and foot, and twice the breadth should give the length. The hand, the foot, and the face should all be the same length. The nose should be one-third of the face; and, of course, the thumb should be one-third the length of the hand. Gerard de Lairese has given the exact measurements of every part of the human figure, according to the famous statues of "Antinous," "Apollo Belvidere," "Hercules," and "Venus de Medici."

Polycrates (1 syl.), tyrant of Samos. He was so fortunate in everything, that Amasis king of Egypt advised him to part with something he highly prized. Whereupon, Polycrates threw into the sea an engraved gem of extraordinary value. A few days afterwards, a fish was presented to the tyrant, in which this very gem was found. Amasis now renounced all friendship with him, as a man doomed by the gods; and not long after this, a satrap, having entrapped the too fortunate despot, put him to death by crucifixion. (See FISH AND THE RING).—*Herodotus*, iii. 40.

Polyd'amas, a Thessalian athlete of enormous strength. He is said to have killed an angry lion, to have held by the heels a raging bull and thrown it helpless at his feet, to have stopped a chariot in full career, etc. One day, he attempted to sustain a falling rock, but was killed and buried by the huge mass.

Milo carried a bull, four years old, on his shoulders through the stadium at Olympia; he also arrested a chariot in full career. One day, tearing asunder a pine tree, the two parts, rebounding, caught his hands and held him fast, in which state he was devoured by wolves.

Polydore (3 syl.), the name by which Belarius called prince Guiderius, while he lived in a cave in the Welsh mountains. His brother, prince Arrivagus, went by the name of Cadwal.—Shakespeare, *Cymbeline* (1605).

Polydore (3 syl.), brother of general Memnon, beloved by the princess Calis-

sister of Astorax king of Paphos.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Mad Lover* (1616).

Polydore (Lord), son of lord Acasto, and Castalio's younger brother. He entertained a base passion for his father's ward Monimia "the orphan," and, making use of the signal ("three soft taps upon the chamber door") to be used by Castalio, to whom she was privately married, indulged his wanton love, Monimia supposing him to be her husband. When, next day, he discovered that Monimia was actually married to Castalio, he was horrified, and provoked a quarrel with his brother; but as soon as Castalio drew his sword, he ran upon it and was killed.—Thomas Otway, *The Orphan* (1680).

Polydore (3 syl.), a comrade of Ernest of Otranto (page of prince Tancred).—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Polyglot (*Ignatius*), the master of seventeen languages, and tutor of Charles Kustace (aged 24). Very learned, very ignorant of human life; most strict as a disciplinarian, but tender-hearted as a girl. His pupil has married clandestinely, but Polyglot offers himself voluntarily to be the scapegoat of the young couple, and he brings them off triumphantly.—J. Poole, *The Scapegoat*.

Polyglott (*A Walking*), cardinal Mezzofanti, who knew fifty-eight different languages (1774-1849).

Polyolbion (the "greatly blessed"), by Michael Drayton, in thirty parts, called "songs." It is a topographical description of England. Song i. The landing of Brute. Song ii. Dorsetshire, and the adventures of sir Bevis of Southampton. Song iii. Somerset. Song iv. Contention of the rivers of England and Wales respecting Lundy—to which country it belonged. Song v. Sabrina, as arbiter, decides that it is "allied alike both to England and Wales;" Merlin, and Milford Haven. Song vi. The salmon and beaver of Twy; the tale of Sabrina; the druids and bards. Song vii. Hereford. Song viii. Conquest of Britain by the Romans and by the Saxons. Song ix. Wales. Song x. Merlin's prophecies; Winifred's well; defence of the "tale of Brute" (1612). Song xi. Cheshire; the religious Saxon kings. Song xii. Shropshire and Staffordshire; the Saxon warrior kings; and Guy of Warwick. Song xiii. Warwick; Guy of

Warwick concluded. Song xiv. Gloucestershire. Song xv. The marriage of Isis and Thame. Song xvi. The Roman roads and Saxon kingdoms. Song xvii. Surrey and Sussex; the sovereigns of England from William to Elizabeth. Song xviii. Kent; England's great generals and sea-captains (1619). Song xix. Essex and Suffolk; English navigators. Song xx. Norfolk. Song xxi. Cambridge and Ely. Song xxii. Buckinghamshire, and England's intestine battles. Song xxiii. Northamptonshire. Song xxiv. Rutlandshire; and the British saints. Song xxv. Lincolnshire. Song xxvi. Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire; with the story of Robin Hood. Song xxvii. Lancashire and the Isle of Man. Song xxviii. Yorkshire. Song xxix. Northumberland. Song xxx. Cumberland (1622).

Polypheme (3 syl.), a gigantic Cyclops of Sicily, who fed on human flesh. When Ulysses, on his return from Troy, was driven to this island, he and twelve of his companions were seized by Polypheme, and confined in his cave, that he might devour two daily for his dinner. Ulysses made the giant drunk, and, when he lay down to sleep, bored out his one eye. Roused by the pain, the monster tried to catch his tormentors; but Ulysses and his surviving companions made their escape by clinging to the bellies of the sheep and rams when they were let out to pasture (*Odyssey*, ix.).

There is a Basque legend told of the giant Tartaro, who caught a young man in his snares, and confined him in his cave for dessert. When, however, Tartaro fell asleep, the young man made the giant's spit red hot, bored out his one eye, and then made his escape by fixing the bell of the bell-ram round his neck, and a sheep-skin over his back. Tartaro seized the skin, and the man, leaving it behind, made off.—*Basque Legends*.

A very similar adventure forms the tale of Sindbad's third voyage, in the *Arabian Nights*. He was shipwrecked on a strange island, and entered, with his companions, a sort of palace. At nightfall, a one-eyed giant entered, and ate one of them for supper, and another for breakfast next morning. This went on for a day or two, when Sindbad bored out the giant's one eye with a charred olive stake. The giant tried in vain to catch his tormentors, but they ran to their rafts; and Sindbad, with two others, contrived to escape.

* * Homer was translated into Syriac by Theophilus Edessenes in the caliphate of Harun-ur-Rashid (A.D. 786-809).

Polypheme and Galatea. Polypheme loved Galatæa the sea-nymph; but Galatæa had fixed her affections on Acis, a Sicilian shepherd. The giant, in his jealousy, hurled a huge rock at his rival, and crushed him to death.

The tale of Polypheme is from Homer's *Odyssey*, ix. It is also given by Ovid, in his *Metamorphoses*, xiv. Euripides introduces the monster in his *Cyclops*; and the tragedy of Acis and Galatæa is the subject of Handel's famous opera so called.

(In Greek the monster is called *Polyphemos*, and in Latin *Polyphēnus*.)

Polyphemus of Literature, Dr. Samuel Johnson (1709-1784).

Polyphonus ("big-voiced"), the Kapaneus and most boastful of the frog heroes. He was slain by the mouse Artophagus ("the bread-nibbler").

But great Artophagus avenged the slain, . . .
And Polyphonus dies a frog renowned
For boastful speech and tuftedness of sound
Farnell, *Battle of the Frogs and Mice*, ii. (about 1712)

Polyphrasticontinomimegalondulation.

Why not wind up the famous ministerial declaration with "Konk Ompax," or that difficult expression, "polyphrasticontinomimegalondulation"?—*The Bear*

Polypodium ("many-foot"), alluding to its root furnished with numerous fibres. Polypodium used to be greatly celebrated for its effect on tape-worm, and for rheum.

The hermit
Here finds upon an oak rheum-punging polypode (3 syl.).
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, x ii. (1613)

Polyxena, a magnanimous and most noble woman, wife of Charles Emmanuel king of Sardinia (who succeeded to the crown in 1730).—R. Browning, *King Victor and King Charles*, etc.

Pombod'ita, hocus - pocus - land. When any one tells an incredible story, we might say to him, "Perhaps you are a native of Pombodita, where elephants are driven through the eyes of needles."

Cum aliquis incredibilia narrat, respondent, "Fortè ex Pomboditis tu es, ubi traduntur elephantem per foramen acus.—Felix, *Stympeus Criticorum*."

It may be that thou art of Pumboditha, where thou canst bring an elephant through the eye of a needle.—Lightfoot ad Jewish Prov. vi.

* * Every one will call to mind the use made of this Jewish proverb by our Lord, when the "rich ruler," being told to sell all he had for the benefit of the poor,

"went away sorrowful."—*Luke* xviii. 18-25; *Mark* x. 22.

Pomegranate Seed. When Persephonè was in hadès, whither Pluto had carried her, the god, foreknowing that Jupiter would demand her release, gathered a pomegranate, and said to her, "Love, eat with me this parting day of the pomegranate seed;" and she ate. Demeter, in the mean time, implored Zeus (Jupiter) to demand Persephonè's release; and the king of Olympus promised she should be set at liberty, if she had not eaten anything during her detention in hadès. As, however, she had eaten pomegranate seeds, her return was impossible.

Low laughs the dark king on his throne—
"I gave her of pomegranate seeds" . . .
And chant the maids of Euna still—
"O fateful flower beside the ill,
Thou daffodil, the daffodil!" (See DAFNONTZ)
Jean Ingelow, *Persephone*.

Pompey, a clown; servant to Mrs. Overdone (a bawd).—Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure* (1603).

Pompey the Great was killed by Achillas and Septimius, the prominent Egyptian fishing-boat reached the coast. Plutarch tells us they throw his head into the sea. Others say his head was sent to Cæsar, who turned from it with horror, and shed a flood of tears. Shakespeare makes him killed by "savage islanders" (2 *Henry VI.* act iv. sc. 1, 1598).

Pompilia, a foundling, the putative daughter of Pietro (2 syl.). She married count Guido Franceschini, who treated her so brutally that she made her escape under the protection of a young priest named Caponacchi. Pompilia subsequently gave birth to a son, but was slain by her husband.

The babe had been a find 't the fifth heap, sir,
(Catched from the kennel. There was found at Rome,
Down in the deepest of our social dregs,
A woman who professed the wanton's trade . . .
She sold this babe eight months before its birth
To our Violante (3 syl.). Pietro's honest spouse, . . .
Partly to please old Pietro,
Partly to cheat the rightful heirs, avenge
For that same principal of the usurious,
It vexed him he must die and leave behind.
R. Browning, *The Ring and the Book*, ii. 867, etc.

Ponce de Léon, the navigator who went in search of the *Fontaine de Jouvence*. "cui sit rajovenir la gent." He sailed in two ships on this "voyage of discoveries," in the sixteenth century.

Like Ponce de Léon, he wants to go off to the Anti-podes in search of that *Fontaine de Jouvence* which was fabled to give a man back his youth.—*Fleur*, 120.

Pond of the Prophet (The), a well of life, from which all the blessed

will drink before they enter paradise. The water is whiter than milk, and more fragrant than musk.

Po'nent Wind (*The*), the west wind, or wind from the sunset. Lev'ant is the east wind, or wind from the sunrise.

Forth rush the T'vant and the Ponent winds
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, x. 704 (1666).

Pongo, a cross between "a land-tiger and a sea-shark." This terrible monster devastated Sicily, but was slain by the three sons of St. George.—R. Johnson, *The Seven Champions*, etc. (1617).

Ponoc'rates (4 syl.), the tutor of Gargantua.—Rabelais, *Gargantua* (1533).

Pons Asino'rum ("the asses' bridge"), the fifth proposition bk. i. of Euclid's *Elements*, too difficult for "asses" or stupid boys to get over.

Pontius Pilate's Body-Guard, the 1st Foot Regiment. In Picardy the French officers wanted to make out that they were the seniors, and, to carry their point, vaunted that they were on duty on the night of the Crucifixion. The colonel of the 1st Foot replied, "If we had been on guard, we should not have slept at our posts" (see *Mutt.* xxviii. 13).

Pontoys (*Stephen*), a veteran in sir Hugo de Lacy's troop.—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

Pony (*Mr. Garland's*), Whisker (q.v.).

Poole (1 syl.), in Dorsetshire; once "a young and lusty sea-born lass," courted by great Albion, who had by her three children, Brunksey, Fursey, and [St.] Hellen. Thetis was indignant that one of her virgin train should be guilty of such indiscretion; and, to protect his children from her fury, Albion placed them in the bosom of Poole, and then threw his arms around them.—M. Drayton, *Polyolbion*, ii. (1612).

Poor (*father of the*), Bernard Galpin (1517–1583).

Poor Gentleman (*The*), a comedy by George Colman the younger (1802). "The poor gentleman" is lieutenant Worthington, discharged from the army on half-pay, because his arm had been crushed by a shell in storming Gibraltar. On his half-pay he had to support himself; his daughter Emily, an old corporal, and a maiden sister-in-law. Having put his name to a bill for £500, his friend

died without effecting an insurance, and the lieutenant was called upon for payment. Imprisonment would have followed if sir Robert Bramble had not most generously paid the money. With this piece of good fortune came another—the marriage of his daughter Emily to Frederick Bramble, nephew and heir of the rich baronet.

Poor John, a hake dried and salted.

'Tis well thou art not fish; if thou hadst [been], thou hadst been Poor John.—Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet*, act I. sc. I (1597).

Poor Richard, the pseudonym of Benjamin Franklin, under which he issued a series of almanacs, which he made the medium of teaching thrift, temperance, order, cleanliness, chastity, forgiveness, and so on. The maxims or precepts of these almanacs generally end with the words, "as poor Richard says" (begun in 1732).

Poor Robin, the pseudonym of Robert Herrick the poet, under which he issued a series of almanacs (begun in 1661).

Poor as Lazarus, that is, the beggar Lazarus, in the parable of Divës and Lazarus (*Luke* xvi. 19–31).

Pope (*To drink like a*). Benedict XII. was an enormous eater, and such a huge wine-drinker that he gave rise to the Bacchanalian expression, *Bibamus papaliter*.

Pope Changing His Name. Peter Hogsmouth, or, as he is sometimes called, Peter di Porca, was the first pope to change his name. He called himself Sergius II. (844–847). Some say he thought it arrogant to be called Peter II.

Pope-Fig-lands, protestant countries. The Gaillardets, being shown the pope's image, said, "A fig for the pope!" whereupon their whole island was put to the sword, and the name changed to Pope-fig-land, the people being called "Pope-figs."—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, iv. 45 (1545).

The allusion is to the kingdom of Navarre, once protestant; but in 1512 it was subjected to Ferdinand the Catholic.

Pope-Figs, protestants. The name was given to the Gaillardets, for saying, "A fig for the pope!"

They were made tributaries and slaves to the Papacy for saying, "A fig for the pope's image!" and never after

did the poor wretches prosper, but every year the devil was at their doors, and they were plagued with hail, storms, famine, and all manner of woes in punishment of this sin of their forefathers.—*Babelais, Pantagruel*, iv. 65 (1548).

Pope Joan, between Leo IV. and Benedict III., and called John [VIII.]. The subject of this scandalous story was an English girl, educated at Cologne, who left her home in man's disguise with her lover (the monk Folda), and went to Athens, where she studied law. She went to Rome and studied theology, earning so great a reputation that, at the death of Leo IV., she was chosen his successor. Her sex was discovered by the birth of a child while she was going to the Lateran Basilica, between the Coliseum and the church of St. Clement. Pope Joan died, and was buried, without honours, after a pontificate of two years and five months (853-855).—*Marianus Scotus* (who died 1086).

The story is given most fully by *Martinus Polonus*, confessor to Gregory X., and the tale was generally believed till the Reformation. There is a German miracle-play on the subject, called *The Canonization of Pope Joan* (1480). *David Blondel*, a Calvinist divine, has written a book to confute the tale.

The following note contains the chief points of interest:—

Anastasius the librarian, is the first to mention such a pope, A.D. 886, or thirty years after the death of Joan.

Marianus Scotus, in his *Chronicle*, says she reigned two years five months and four days (853-855). *Scotus* died 1086.

Sigebert de Gemblours, in his *Chronicle*, repeats the same story (1112).

Otto of Freisingen and *Gotfrid of Viterbo* both mention her in their histories.

Martin Polonus gives a very full account of the matter. He says she went by the name of John Anglus, and was born at Metz, of English parents. While she was pope, she was prematurely delivered of a child in the street "between the Coliseum and St. Clement's Church."

William Ocham alludes to the story.

Thomas de Elmham repeats it (1422).

John Huss tells us her baptismal name was not Joan but Agnes.

Others insist that her name was Gilberta.

In the *Annals Augustani* (1185), we are told her papal name was John VIII., and that she it was who consecrated Louis II. of France.

Arguments in favour of the allegation are given by *Spanheim, Exercit. de Papa*

Famina, ii. 577; in *Lenfant, Histoire de la Papesse Jeanne*.

Arguments against the allegation are given by *Allatius* or *Allatus, Confutatio Fabulae de Johanna Papiassa*; and in *Lequien, Oriens Christianus*, iii. 777.

Arguments on both sides are given in *Cunningham's* translation of *Geiseler, Lehrbuch*, ii. 21, 22; and in *La Bayle's Dictionnaire*, iii., art. "Papiasse."

* * *Gibbon* says, "Two protestants, *Blondel* and *Bayle*, have annihilated the female pope; but the expression is certainly too strong, and even *Mosheim* is more than half inclined to believe there really was such a person."

Pope of Philosophy, Aristotle (B.C. 384-322).

Popes (Titles assumed by). "Universal Bishop," prior to *Gregory the Great*. *Gregory the Great* adopted the style of "Servus Servorum" (591).

Martin IV. was addressed as "the lamb of God which takest away the sins of the world," to which was added, "Grant us thy peace!" (1281).

Leo X. was styled, by the council of *Lateran*, "Divine Majesty," "Husband of the Church," "Prince of the Apostles," "The Key of all the Universe," "The Pastor, the Physician, and a God possessed of all power both in heaven and on earth" (1513).

Paul V. styled himself "Monarch of Christendom," "Supporter of the Papal Omnipotence," "Vice-God," "Lord God the Pope" (1605).

Others, after *Paul*, "Master of the World," "Pope the Universal Father," "Judge in the place of God," "Vicerent of the Most High."—*Brady, Clavis Calendaria*, 247 (1839).

The pope assumes supreme dominion, not only over spiritual but also over temporal affairs, styling himself "Head of the Catholic or Universal Church, Sole Arbitrer of its Rights, and Sovereign Father of all the Kings of the Earth." From these titles, he wears a triple crown, one as high priest, one as emperor, and the third as king. He also bears keys, to denote his privilege of opening the gates of heaven to all true believers.—*Brady*, 250-1.

* * For the first five centuries the bishops of Rome wore a bonnet, like other ecclesiastics. *Pope Hormisdas* placed on his bonnet the crown sent him by *Clovis*; *Boniface VIII.* added a second crown during his struggles with *Philip the Fair*; and *John XXII.* assumed the third crown.

Popish Plot, a supposed Roman Catholic conspiracy to massacre the protestants, burn London, and murder the

king (Charles II.). This fiction was concocted by one Titus Oates, who made a "good thing" by his schemes, but being at last found out, was pilloried, whipped, and imprisoned (1678-9).

Poppy (*Nod*), a prosy old anecdote-teller, with a marvellous tendency to digression.

Nod knew exactly what parties had for dinner in what ditch his bay horse had his sprain, and how his man John—no it was William—started a hare so that he never got to the end of his tale.—Richard Steele.

Porch (*The*). The Stoics were so called, because their founder gave his lectures in the Athenian *stoa* or porch called "Porché."

The successors of Socrates formed the Academy, the Porch the Garden.—Professor Bailey *Luci Homo*

George Herbert has a poem called *The Church Porch* (six-line stanza). It may be considered introductory to his poem entitled *The Church* (Sapphic verse and sundry other metres).

Porcius, son of Cato of Utica (in Africa), and brother of Marcus. Both brothers were in love with Lucius, but the hot-headed, impulsive Marcus, being slain in battle, the sage and temperate Porcius was without a rival.—J. Addison, *Cato* (1713).

When Sheridan reproduced Cato Wignell who acted Porcius omitted the prologue, and began at once with the lines, "The dawn is overcast, the morning lowers." "The prologue! the prologue!" shouted the audience and Wig fell wret on in the same tone as if continuing his speech.

Laurens and gentlemen, there has not been A prologue spoken to this play for years— And heavily in clouds brings on the day, The great, the important day, with the fate Of Cato and of Rome

History of the Stage

Porcupine (*Peter*). William Cobbett, the politician, published *The Rushlight* under this pseudonym in 1800.

Porneius (3 syl), Fornication personified, one of the four sons of Anagnus (in chastity), his brothers being Mæchus (adultery), Acatharus, and Aselgès (incontinence). He began the battle of Mansoul by encountering Parthenia (m maidenly chastity), but "the martial maid" slew him with her spear. (Greek, *porneia*, "fornication")

To make his joy now by a maid defied,

His life he lost and all his former pride

With women would he live now by a woman died
Phineas Fletcher, *The Purple Island* xi (1633).

Porphyrius, in Dryden's drama of *Tyrannic Love*.

Valeria, daughter of Maximus having killed herself for the love of Porphyrius, was on one occasion being carried off by the soldiers, when she started up and bound one of the fingers of the ear, saying to him,

Hold! my rap maud, you'll never confound me! I am to rise and speak the epilogue
W O Russell *Representative Actors*, 226.

Porphyro-Genitus ("born in the Porphyra"), the title given to the kings of the Eastern empire, from the apartments called Porphyra, set apart for the empresses during confinement.

There he found Irene, the empress in travail, in a house anciently appointed for the empresses during childbirth. They call that house "Porphyra," whence the name of the Porphyro-geniti came into the world.—See Selden *Titles of Honour* v 61 (1614)

Porrex, younger son of Gorboduc a legendary king of Britain. He drove his elder brother Ferrex from the kingdom, and, when Ferrex returned with a large army, defeated and slew him. Porrex was murdered while "slumbering on his careful bed," by his own mother, who "stabbed him to the heart with a knife."—Thomas Norton and Thomas Sackville, *Gorboduc* (a tragedy, 1561-2).

Porsena, a legendary king of Etruria, who made war on Rome to restore Tarquin to the throne.

Lord Macaulay has made this the subject of one of his *Lays of Ancient Rome* (1842).

Port'amour, Cupid's sheriff's officer, who summoned offending lovers to "Love's Judgment Hall."—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, vi. 7 (1596).

Porteus (*Captain John*), an officer of the city guard. He is hanged by the mob (1736).

Mrs Porteus, wife of the captain.—Sir W. Scott, *The Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Portia, the wife of Pontius Pilate.

Portia, wife of Marcus Brutus. Valerius Maximus says "She, being determined to kill herself, took hot burning coals into her mouth, and kept her lips closed till she was suffocated by the smoke."

With this she [Portia] fell distract,
And, her attendants absent, swallowed the
Shakespeare, *Julius Cæsar*, act iv sc 3 (1607)

Portia, a rich heiress, in love with Bassanio; but her choice of a husband was restricted by her father's will to the following condition: Her suitors were to select from three caskets; one of gold, one of silver, and one of lead, and he who selected the casket which contained Portia's picture was to claim her as his wife. Bassanio chose the lead, and being successful, became the espoused husband. It so happened that Bassanio had been

owed 3000 ducats; and^a Anthonio, a Venetian merchant, was his security. The money was borrowed of Shylock a Jew, on these conditions: If the loan was repaid within three months, only the principal would be required; if not, the Jew should be at liberty to claim a pound of flesh from Anthonio's body. The loan was not repaid, and the Jew demanded the forfeiture. Portia, in the dress of a law doctor, conducted the defence, and saved Anthonio by reminding the Jew that a pound of flesh gave him no drop of blood, and that he must cut neither more nor less than an exact pound, otherwise his life would be forfeit. As it would be plainly impossible to fulfil these conditions, the Jew gave up his claim, and Anthonio was saved.—Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice* (1598).

Portland Place (London). So called from William Bentick, second duke of Portland, who married Margaret, only child of Edward second earl of Oxford and Mortimer. From these came Margaret Street, Bentick Street, Duke Street, Duchess Street, and Portland Place.

Portman Square (London). So called from William Henry Portman, owner of the estate in which the Square and Orchard Street both stand.

Portsmouth (*The duchess of*), "La Belle Louise de Querouaille," one of the mistresses of Charles II.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Portuguese Oid (*The*), Nunez Alvarez Pereira (1360-1481).

Portuguese Horace (*The*), Antonio Ferreira (1528-1569).

Possumt, quia Posse Videntur. Fail not to will, and you will not fail.—Virgil, *Æneid*, v. 281.

Posthumus [LEONATUS] married Imogen, daughter of Cymbeline king of Britain, and was banished the kingdom for life. He went to Italy, and there, in the house of Philario, bet a diamond ring with Iachimo that nothing could seduce the fidelity of Imogen. Iachimo accepted the bet, concealed himself in a chest in Imogen's chamber, made himself master of certain details and also of a bracelet, and with these vouchers claimed the ring. Posthumus now ordered his servant Pisanio to inveigle Imogen to Milford Haven under the promise of meeting her husband, and to murder her on the road; but Pisanio told Imogen to assume boy's

apparel, and enter the service of the Roman general in Britain, as a page. A battle being fought, the Roman general, Iachimo, and Imogen were among the captives; and Posthumus, having done great service in the battle on Cymbeline's behalf, was pardoned. The Roman general prayed that the supposed page might be set at liberty, and the king told her she might also claim a boon, whereupon she asked that Iachimo should state how he became possessed of the ring he was wearing. The whole villainy being thus exposed, Imogen's innocence was fully established, and she was re-united to her husband.—Shakespeare, *Cymbeline* (1605).

Potage (*Jean*), the French "Jack Pudding;" similar to the Italian "Macaroni," the Dutch "Pickel-herringe," and the German "Hanswurst." Clumsy, gormandizing clowns, fond of practical jokes, especially such as stealing eatables and drinkables.

Pother (*Doctor*), an apothecary, "city register, and walking story-book." He had a story à propos of every remark made and of every incident; but as he mixed two or three together, his stories were pointless and quite unintelligible. "I know a monstrous good story on that point. He! he! he!" "I'll tell you a famous good story about that, you must know. He! he! he! . . ." "I could have told a capital story, but there was no one to listen to it. He! he! he!" This is the style of his chattering . . . "speaking professionally—for anatomy, chemistry, pharmacy, phlebotomy, oxygen, hydrogen, caloric, carbonic, atmospheric, galvanic. Ha! ha! ha! Can tell you a prodigiously laughable story on the subject. Went last summer to a watering-place—lady of fashion—feel pulse—not lady, but lap-dog—talk Latin—prescribe galvanism—out jumped Pompey plump into a batter pudding, and lay like a toad in a hole. Ha! ha! ha!"—Dibdin, *The Farmer's Wife* (1780).

* * * Colman's "Ollapod" (1802) was evidently copied from Dibdin's "doctor Pother."

Potiphar's Wife, Zoleikha or Zuleika; but some call her Raïl.—Sale, *Al Korân*, xii. note.

Pott (*Mr.*), the librarian at the Spa. *Mrs. Pott*, the librarian's wife.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Roman's Well* (time, George III.).

Potteries (*Father of the*), Josiah Wedgwood (1730-1795).

Pounce (*Mr. Peter*), in *The Adventures of Joseph Andrews*, by Fielding (1742).

Poundtext (*Peter*), an "indulged pastor" in the covenanters' army.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

Pourceaugnac [*Poor-sone-yak*], the hero of a comedy so called. He is a pompous country gentleman, who comes to Paris to marry Julie, daughter of Oronte (2 syl.); but Julie loves Eraste (2 syl.), and this young man plays off so many tricks, and devises so many mystifications upon M. de Pourceaugnac, that he is fain to give up his suit.—Molière, *M. de Pourceaugnac* (1669).

Pou Sto, the means of doing. Archimédès said, "Give me *pou sto* ('a place to stand on'), and I could move the world."

Who learns the one *pou sto* whence after hands
May move the world.

Poussin (*The British*), Richard Cooper (*-1806).

Poussin (*Gaspar*). So Gaspar Dughet, the French painter, is called (1613-1675).

Powell (*Mury*), the pseudonym of Mrs. Richard Rathbone.

Powheid (*Lazarus*), the old sexton in Douglas.—Sir W. Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I.).

Poyning's Law, a statute to establish "the English jurisdiction in Ireland. The parliament that passed it was summoned in the reign of Henry VII. by sir Edward Poynings, governor of Ireland (1495).

P. P., "Clerk of the Parish," the feigned signature of Dr. Arbuthnot, subscribed to a volume of *Memoirs* in ridicule of Burnet's *History of My Own Times*.

Those who were placed around the dinner table had those feelings of awe with which P. P., Clerk of the Parish was oppressed, when he first uplifted the palm in presence of . . . the wise Mr. Justice Fraxman, the good lady Jones, and the great sir Thomas Tuby—sir W. Scott.

Pragmatic Sanction. The word *pragmaticus* means "relating to State affairs," and the word *sanctio* means "an ordinance" or "decree." The four most famous statutes so called are:

1. *The Pragmatic Sanction of St. Louis* (1268), which forbade the court of Rome to levy taxes or collect subscriptions in

France without the express permission of the king. It also gave permission in certain cases of French subjects appealing from the ecclesiastical to the civil courts of the realm.

2. *The Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges*, passed by Charles VII. of France in 1438. By this ordinance, the power of the pope in France was limited and defined. The authority of the National Council was declared superior to that of the pope. The French clergy were forbidden to appeal to Rome on any point affecting the secular condition of the nation; and the Roman pontiff was wholly forbidden to appropriate to himself any vacant living, or to appoint to any bishopric or parish church in France.

3. *The Pragmatic Sanction of kaiser Karl VI. of Germany* (in 1718), which settled the empire on his daughter, the archduchess Maria Theresa, wife of François de Lorraine. Maria Theresa ascended the throne in 1740, and a European war was the result.

4. *The Pragmatic Sanction of Charles III. of Spain* (1767). This was to suppress the Jesuits of Spain.

What is meant emphatically by *The Pragmatic Sanction* is the third of these ordinances, viz., settling the line of succession in Germany on the house of Austria.

Praise Undeserved.

Praise undeserved is scandal (? censure) in disguise.
Pope, *Imitations of Horace*, i. 413 (1780).

Pramnian Mixture (*The*), any intoxicating draught; so called from the Pramnian grape, from which it was made. Circe gave Ulysses "Pramnian wine" impregnated with drugs, in order to prevent his escape from the island.

And for my drink prepared
The Pramnian mixture in a golden cup,
Impregnating (so my destruction bent)
With noxious herbs the drug.
Homer, *Odyssey*, i. (Cowper's trans.).

Prasildo, a Babylonish nobleman, who falls in love with Tisbina's wife of his friend Iroldo. He is overheard by Tisbina threatening to kill himself, and, in order to divert him from his guilty passion, she promises to return his love on condition of his performing certain adventures which she thinks to be impossible. However, Prasildo performs them all, and then Tisbina and Iroldo, finding no excuse, take poison to avoid the alternative. Prasildo resolves to do the same, but is told by the apothecary that the "poison" he had supplied was a harmless drink. Prasildo tells his

friend, Iroldo quits the country, and Tishina marries Prasildo. Time passes on, and Prasildo hears that his friend's life is in danger, whereupon he starts forth to rescue him at the hazard of his own life.—Bojardo, *Orlando Innamorato* (1495).

Prasu'tagus or **Præsu'tagus**, husband of Bonduica or Boadicea queen of the Iceni.—Richard of Cirencester, *History*, xxx. (fourteenth century).

Me, the wife of rich Prasutagus; me, the lover of liberty,—
Me they seized, and me they tortured! —Tennyson, *Boadicea*

Prate'fast (*Peter*), who "in all his life spake no word in waste." His wife was Maude, and his eldest son Sym Sadle Gander, who married Betres (daughter of Davy Dronken Nole of Kent and his wife Al'yson).—Stephen Hawes, *The Pasa'tyme of Plesure*, xxix. (1515).

Prattle (*Mr.*), medical practitioner, a voluble gossip, who retails all the news and scandal of the neighbourhood. He knows everybody, everybody's affairs, and everybody's intentions.—G. Colman, senior, *The Deuce is in Him* (1762).

Prayer. Every Mohammedan must pray five times a day: at sunset, at nightfall, at daybreak, at noon, and at Asr or evensong (about three o'clock).

Pre-Adamite Kings, Soliman Read, Soliman Daki, and Soliman di Gian ben Gian. The last-named, having chained up the dives (1 syl.) in the dark caverns of Kâf, became so presumptuous as to dispute the Supreme Power. All these kings maintained great state [before the existence of that contemptible being denominated by us "The Father of Mankind"]; but none can be compared with the eminence of Soliman ben Daoud.

Pre-Adamite Throne (*The*). It was Vathek's ambition to gain the pre-Adamite throne. After long search, he was shown it at last in the abyss of Ebilis; but being there, return was impossible, and he remained a prisoner without hope for ever.

They reached at length the hall [Arpent] of great extent, and covered with a lofty dome. . . . A funeral gloom prevailed over it. Here, upon two beds of incorruptible cedar, lay recumbent the fashionless forms of the pre-Adamite kings, who had once been monarchs of the whole earth. . . . At their feet were inscribed the events of their several reigns, their power, their pride, and their crimes. [This was the pre-Adamite throne, the ambition of the selfish Vathek.]—W. Beckford, *Vathek* (1784).

Preacher (*The*), Solomon, the son of

David, author of *The Preacher* (i.e. *Ecclesiastes*).

Thus saith the Preacher, "Nought beneath the sun is new;" yet still from change to change we run.
Byron.

Preacher (*The Glorious*), St. Chrysostom (347-407). The name means "Golden mouth."

Preacher (*The Little*), Samuel de Murets, protestant controversialist (1599-1663).

Preacher (*The Unfair*). Dr. Isaac Barrow was so called by Charles II., because his sermons were so exhaustive that they left nothing more to be said on the subject, which was "unfair" to those who came after him.

Preachers (*The king of*), Louis Bourdaloue (1632-1704).

Précieuses Ridicules (*Les*), a comedy by Molière, in ridicule of the "précieuses," as they were styled, forming the coterie of the Hotel de Rambouillet in the seventeenth century. The soirées held in this hotel were a great improvement on the licentious assemblies of the period; but many imitators made the thing ridiculous, because they wanted the same presiding talent and good taste.

The two girls of Molière's comedy are Madelon and Cathos, the daughter and niece of Gorgibus a bourgeois. They change their names to Polixène and Aminte, which they think more genteel, and look on the affectations of two hunkies as far more distinguished than the simple gentlemanly manners of their masters. However, they are cured of their folly, and no harm comes of it (1659).

Preciosa, the heroine of Longfellow's *Spanish Student*. He is threatened with the vengeance of the Inquisition.

Precocious Genius.

JOHANN PHILIP BARATIER, a German, at the age of five years, knew Greek, Latin, and French, besides his native German. At nine he knew Hebrew and Chaldaic, and could translate German into Latin. At thirteen he could translate Hebrew into French, or French into Hebrew (1721-1740).

"* The life of this boy was written by Formey. His name is enrolled in all biographical dictionaries.

CHRISTIAN HENRY HEINECKEN, at one year old, knew the chief events of the Pentateuch!! at thirteen months he knew the history of the Old Testament!! at fourteen months he knew the history

of the New Testament!! as two and a half years he could answer any ordinary question of history or geography; and at three years old knew French and Latin as well as his native German (1721-1735).

* The life of this boy was written by Scheneck, his teacher. His name is duly noticed in biographical dictionaries.

Frossaeus ("eater of garlic"), the youngest of the frog chieftains.

Then pious ardent young Frossaeus brings,
Betwixt the fortunes of contending kings;
Lank, harmless frog! with forces hardly grown,
He starts the reed in combats not his own,
Which, faintly shinking on Iroquois' shield,
Hangs at the post, and drops upon the field.
Farrell, *Battle of the Frogs and Mice*, bk. (about 1712).

Prest, a nickname given by Swift to the duchess of Shrewsbury, who was a foreigner.

Prester John, a corruption of *Belul Gian*, meaning "precious stone." Gian (pronounced *yon*) has been corrupted into John, and Belul translated into "precious;" in Latin *Johannes preciosus* ("precious John"), corrupted into "Presbyter Joannes." The kings of Ethiopia or Abyssinia, from a gemmed ring given to queen Saba, whose son by Solomon was king of Ethiopia, and was called Melech with the "precious stone," or *Melech Gian-Belul*.

Ethiopes regem suum, quem nos vulgo "Prete Gianni" corrupte dictum quatuor appellant nominibus, quorum primum est "Belul Gian," hoc est lapide preciosus. Ductum est. Item hoc nomen ab amulo Salemons quem ille filio ex regina Saba, ut putant genito, dono dedisse, quare omnes postea reges uno fuisse describitur. Cum vero eum coronant, appellant "Negbus." Postremo cum vertice capitis in coronae modum abraas, ungitur a patriarcha, vocant "Masih," hoc est unctum. Hæc autem regis disputatis nominibus communia sunt.
—Quoted by Seiden from a little manual of the Ethiopian kings (1682), in his *Notes of Honour*, v. 65 (1814).

* As this title was like the Egyptian Pharaoh, and belonged to whole lines of kings, it will explain the enormous diversity of time allotted by different writers to "Prester John."

Marco Polo says that Prester John was slain in battle by Jenghiz Khan; and Gregory Bar-Hebraeus says, "God forsook him because he had taken to himself a wife of the Zinish nation, called Quarakhata."

Bishop Jordanus, in his description of the world, sets down Abyssinia as the kingdom of Prester John. Abyssinia used to be called "Middle India."

Otto of Froisingen is the first author to name him. This Otto wrote a chronicle in the date 1158. He says that (1088), with the family of the Magi, and to levy tax on the country of these Wise Men.

Otto tells us that Prester John had "a sceptre of emeralds."

Maimonides, about the same time (twelfth century), mentions him, but calls him "Preste-Guan."

Before 1241 a letter was addressed by "Prester John" to Manuel Comnenus, emperor of Constantinople. It is preserved in the *Chronicle* of Albericus Trium Fontium, who gives for its date 1165.

Mandeville calls Prester John a lineal descendant of Ogier the Dane. He tells us that Ogier, with fifteen others, penetrated into the north of India, and divided the land amongst his followers. John was made sovereign of Teneduc, and was called "Prester" because he converted the natives to the Christian faith.

Another tradition says that Prester John had seventy kings for his vassals, and was seen by his subjects only three times in a year.

In *Orlando Furioso*, Prester John is called by his subjects "Senapus king of Ethiopia." He was blind, and though the richest monarch of the world, he pined with famine, because harpies flew off with his food, by way of punishment for wanting to add paradise to his empire. The plague, says the poet, was to cease "when a stranger appeared on a flying griffin." This stranger was Astolpho, who drove the harpies to Cocytus. Prester John, in return for this service, sent 100,000 Nubians to the aid of Charlemagne. Astolpho supplied this contingent with horses by throwing stones into the air, and made transportships to convey them to France by casting leaves into the sea. After the death of Agramant, the Nubians were sent home, and then the horses became stones again, and the ships became leaves (bks. xviii.-xix.).

Pretender (*The Young*), prince Charles Edward Stuart, son of James Francis Edward Stuart (called "The Old Pretender"). James Francis was the son of James II., and Charles Edward was the king's grandson.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Charles Edward was defeated at Culloden in 1746, and escaped to the Continent.

God bless the king—I mean the "Faith's Defender;"
God bless—no harm in blessing—the Pretender.
Who that Pretender is, and who is king,
God bless us all! that's quite another thing.
Ascribed by Sir W. Scott to John Brown (in *Waverley*).

The mistress of Charles Edward Stuart was *Mina Walkingshaw*.

Prettyman (Prince), in love with Cloria. He is sometimes a fisherman, and sometimes a prince.—Duke of Buckingham, *The Rehearsal* (1671).

* * "Prince Prettyman" is said to be a parody on "Leonidas" in Dryden's *Marriage à-la-mode*.

Príamus (Sir), a knight of the Round Table. He possessed a phial, full of four waters that came from paradise. These waters instantly healed any wounds which were touched by them.

"My father," says sir Priamus, "is lineally descended of Alexander and of Hector by right line. Duke Josué and Machabees were of our lineage. I am right inheritor of Alexandria, and Africk, of all the out isles."

And Priamus took from his jug a phial, full of four waters that came out of paradise, and with certain balm mingled he their wounds, and washed them with that water, and within an hour after, they were both as whole as ever they were.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, l. vi (1470).

Price (Matilda), a miller's daughter; a pretty, coquettish young woman, who marries John Browdie, a hearty Yorkshire corn-factor.—C. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838).

Pride. "Fly pride, says the peacock," proverbial for pride.—Shakespeare, *Comedy of Errors*, act iv. sc. 3 (1593).

Pride (Sir), first a drayman, then a colonel in the parliamentary army.—S. Butler, *Hudibras* (1633-78).

Pride of Humility. Antisthénēs, the Cynic, affected a very ragged coat; but Socrátēs said to him, "Antisthenēs, I can see your vanity peering through the holes of your coat."

Pride's Purge, a violent invasion of parliamentary rights by colonel Pride, in 1649. At the head of two regiments of soldiers, he surrounded the House of Commons, seized forty-one of the members, and shut out 160 others. None were allowed into the House but those most friendly to Cromwell. This faction went by the name of "the Rump."

Pridwin or Priwen, prince Arthur's shield.

Arthur placed a golden helmet upon his head, on which was engraven the figure of a dragon; and on his shoulders his shield called Priwen, upon which the picture of the blessed Mary, mother of God, was painted; then girding on his Caliburn, which was an excellent sword, made in the Isle of Avalon; he took in his right hand his lance Buz, which was hard, broad, and fit for slaughter.—Geoffrey, *British History*, in. 4 (1134).

Priest of Nature, sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727).

Let Newton, priest of nature, shins afar,
Roses the wide world, and numbers every star.
Campbell, *Pleasures of Hope*, l. (1788).

Prig, a knavish beggar.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Beggars' Bush* (1622).

Prig (Betsey), an old monthly nurse, "the frequent pardner" of Mrs. Gamp; equally ignorant, equally vulgar, equally selfish, and brutal to her patients.

"Betsey," said Mrs. Gamp, filling her own glass, and passing the teapot [of gin], "I will now propose a toast: 'My frequent pardner Betsey Prig.'" "Which, altering the name to Sulrah Gamp, I drink," said Mrs. Prig, "with love and tenderness"—O. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, xix. (1843).

Prim'er (Peter), a pedantic country schoolmaster, who believes himself to be the wisest of pedagogues.—Samuel Foote, *The Mayor of Garratt* (1768).

Primitive Fathers (The). The five apostolic fathers contemporary with the apostles (viz., Clement of Rome, Barnabas, Hermas, Ignatius, and Polycarp), and the nine following, who all lived in the first three centuries:—Justin, Theoph'ilus of Antioch, Irenæus, Clement of Alexandria, Cyprian of Carthage, Origen, Gregory "Thaumaturgus," Dionysius of Alexandria, and Tertullian.

* * For the "Fathers" of the fourth and fifth centuries, see GREEK CHURCH, LATIN CHURCH.

Primrose (The Rev. Dr. Charles), a clergyman, rich in heavenly wisdom, but poor indeed in all worldly knowledge. Amiable, charitable, devout, but not without his literary vanity, especially on the Whistonian theory about second marriages. One admires his virtuous indignation against the "washes," which he deliberately demolished with the poker. In his prosperity, his chief "adventures" were by the fireside, and all his migrations were from the blue bed to the brown.

Mrs. [Deborah] Primrose, the doctor's wife, full of motherly vanity, and desirous to appear genteel. She could read without much spelling, prided herself on her housewifery, especially on her gooseberry wine, and was really proud of her excellent husband.

(She was painted as "Venus," and the vicar, in gown and bands, was presenting to her his book on "second marriages," but when complete the picture was found to be too large for the house.)

George Primrose, son of the vicar. He went to Amsterdam to teach the Dutch English, but never once called to mind that he himself must know something of Dutch before this could be done. He

becomes captain Primrose, and marries Miss Wilnot, an heiress.

(Goldsmith himself went to teach the French English under the same circumstances.)

Moses Primrose, younger son of the vicar, noted for his greenness and pedantry. Being sent to sell a good horse at a fair, he bartered it for a gross of green spectacles, with copper rims and shagreen cases, of no more value than Hodge's razors (ch. xii.).

Olivia Primrose, the eldest daughter of the doctor. Pretty, enthusiastic, a sort of Hebe in beauty. "She wished for many lovers," and eloped with squire Thornhill. Her father found her at a roadside inn, called the Harrow, where she was on the point of being turned out of the house. Subsequently, she was found to be legally married to the squire.

Sophia Primrose, the second daughter of Dr. Primrose. She was "soft, modest, and alluring." Not like her sister, desirous of winning all, but fixing her whole heart upon one. Being thrown from her horse into a deep stream, she was rescued by Mr. Burchell (alias sir William Thornhill), and being abducted, was again rescued by him. She married him at last.—Goldsmith, *Vicar of Wakefield* (1766).

Primum Mobile (*The*), a sphere which revolved in twenty-four hours from east to west, carrying with it the planets and fixed stars.

Here is the goal whence motion on his race
Starts; motionless the centre, and the rest
All moved around. Except the soul divine,
Place in this heaven hath none . . .
Measured itself by none, it doth divide
Motion to all.

Dante, *Paradise*, xxvii. (1311).

Prince of Alchemy, Rudolph II. kaiser of Germany; also called "The German Trismegistus" (1552, 1576-1612).

Prince of Angels, Michael.

So speaks the prince of angels. To whom thus
The Adversary (i.e. Satan).
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, vi. 281 (1665).

Prince of Celestial Armies, Michael the archangel.

Go, Michael, of celestial armies prince.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, vi. 44 (1665).

Prince of Darkness, Satan (*Eph.* vi. 12).

Whom thus the prince of darkness answered glad:
"Fair daughter,
High proof ye now have given to be the race
Of Satan (I glory in the name)."
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, x. 333 (1665).

Prince of Hell, Satan.

And with them comes a third of regal port,
But faded splendour was; who is his gait
And hence demeanour seems the prince of Hell.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iv. 688 (1665).

Prince of Life, a title given to Christ (*Acts* iii. 15).

Prince of Peace, a title given to the Messiah (*Isaiah* ix. 6).

Prince of Peace, don Manuel Godoy of Badajoz. So called because he concluded the "peace of Basle" in 1795 between France and Spain (1767-1851).

Prince of the Air, Satan.

. . . Jesus son of Mary, second Eve,
Saw Satan fall, like lightning, down from heaven,
Prince of the air
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, x. 185 (1665).

Prince of the Devils, Satan (*Matt.* xii. 24).

Prince of the Kings of the Earth, a title given to Christ (*Rev.* i. 5).

Prince of the Power of the Air, Satan (*Eph.* ii. 2).

Prince of the Vegetable Kingdom. The palm tree is so called by Linneus.

Prince of this World, Satan (*John* xiv. 30).

Princes. It was prince Bismarck the German chancellor who said to a courtly attendant, "Let princes be princes, and mind your own business."

Prince's Peers, a term of contempt applied to peers of low birth. The phrase arose in the reign of Charles VII. of France, when his son Louis (afterwards Louis XI.) created a host of riff-raff peers, such as tradesmen, farmers, and mechanics, in order to degrade the aristocracy, and thus weaken its influence in the state.

Printed Books. The first book produced in England was printed in England in 1477, by William Caxton in the Almonry at Westminster, and was entitled *The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers*.

The Rev. T. Wilson says: "The press at Oxford existed ten years before there was any press in Europe, except those of Haarlem and Mentz." The person who set up the Oxford press was Cornellie, and his first printed book bore the date of 1468. The colophon of it ran thus: "Explicit expositio Sancti Jeronimi in simbolo apostolorum ad papam lauricum. Impressa Oxonii Et finita Anno Domini Mccccxviii., xvij. die Decembris." The book is a small quarto of

forty-two leaves, and was first noticed in 1864 by Richard Atkins in his *Origin and Growth of Printing*. Dr. Conyers Middleton, in 1785, charged Atkins with forgery. In 1812 S. W. Singer defended the book. Dr. Cotton took the subject up in his *Typographical Gazetteer* (first and second series).

Prior (*Matthew*). The monument to this poet in Westminster Abbey was by Rysbrack; executed by order of Louis XIV.

Prory (*Lord*), an old-fashioned husband, who actually thinks that a wife should "love, honour, and obey" her husband; nay, more, that "forsaking all others, she should cleave to him so long as they both should live."

Lady Priory, an old-fashioned wife, but young and beautiful. She was, however, so very old-fashioned that she went to bed at ten and rose at six; dressed in a cap and gown of her own making; respected and loved her husband; discouraged flirtation; and when assailed by any improper advances, instead of showing temper or conceited airs, quietly and tranquilly seated herself to some modest household duty till the assailant felt the irresistible power of modesty and virtue. —Mrs. Inchbald, *Wives as They Were and Maids as They Are* (1797).

Priscian, a great grammarian of the fifth century. The Latin phrase, *Diminueré Prisciani caput* ("to break Priscian's head"), means to "violate the rules of grammar." (See PEGASUS.)

Some, free from rhyme or reason, rule or check,
Break Priscian's head, and Pegasus's neck.
Pope, *The Dunciad*, III. 161 (1728).

Quakers (that, like to lanterns, bear
Their light within them) will not swear; . . .
And hold no sin so deeply red
As that of breaking Priscian's head.
Butler, *Hudibras*, II. II. 219, etc. (1686).

Priscilla, daughter of a noble lord. She fell in love with sir Aladine, a poor knight. —Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, vi. 1 (1596).

Priscilla, the beautiful puritan in love with John Alden. When Miles Standish, a bluff old soldier in the middle of life, wished to marry her, he asked John Alden to go and plead his cause; but the puritan maiden replied archly, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?" Soon after this, Standish being killed, as it was supposed by a poisoned arrow, John did speak for himself, and Priscilla listened to his seduction. —Longfellow, *The Courtship of Miles Standish* (1856).

Prison Life Endeared. The following are examples of prisoners who, from long habit, have grown attached to prison life:—

Comte de Lorge was confined for thirty years in the Bastille, and when liberated (July 14, 1789) declared that freedom had no joys for him. After imploring in vain to be allowed to return to his dungeon, he lingered for six weeks and pined to death.

Goldsmith says, when Chinwang the Chaste ascended the throne of China, he commanded the prisons to be thrown open. Among the prisoners was a venerable man of 85 years of age, who implored that he might be suffered to return to his cell. For sixty-three years he had lived in its gloom and solitude, which he preferred to the glare of the sun and the bustle of a city. —*A Citizen of the World*, lxxiii. (1759).

Mr. Cogan once visited a prisoner of state in the King's Bench prison, who told him he had grown to like the subdued light and extreme solitude of his cell; he even liked the spots and patches on the wall, the hardness of his bed, the regularity, and the freedom from all the cares and worries of active life. He did not wish to be released, and felt sure he should never be so happy in any other place.

A woman of Leyden, on the expiration of a long imprisonment, applied for permission to return to her cell, and added, if the request were refused as a favour, she would commit some offence which should give her a title to her old quarters.

A prisoner condemned to death had his sentence commuted for seven years' close confinement on a bed of nails. After the expiration of five years, he declared, if ever he were released, he should adopt from choice what habit had rendered so agreeable to him.

Prisoner of Chillon, François de Bonnavard, a Frenchman who resided at Geneva, and made himself obnoxious to Charles III. duc de Savoie, who incarcerated him for six years in a dungeon of the Château de Chillon, at the east end of the lake of Geneva. The prisoner was ultimately released by the Bernese, who were at war with Savoy.

Byron has founded on this incident his poem entitled *The Prisoner of Chillon*, but has added two brothers, whom he supposes to be imprisoned with François, and who died of hunger, suffering, and confinement. In fact, the poet mixes up

Danté's tale about count Ugolino with that of François de Monivard, and has produced a powerful and affecting story, but it is not historic.

Prisoner of State (*The*), Ernest de Fridberg. E. Stirling has a drama so called. (For the plot, see ERNEST DE FRIDBERG.)

Pritchard (*William*), commander of H.M. sloop the *Shark*.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Priuli, a senator of Venice, of unbending pride. His daughter had been saved from the Adriatic by Jaffier, and gratitude led to love. As it was quite hopeless to expect Priuli to consent to the match, Belvidera eloped in the night, and married Jaffier. Priuli now discarded them both. Jaffier joined Pierre's conspiracy to murder the Venetian senators, but in order to save his father-in-law, revealed to him the plot under the promise of a general free pardon. The promise was broken, and all the conspirators except Jaffier were condemned to death by torture. Jaffier stabbed Pierre, to save him from the wheel, and then killed himself. Belvidera went mad and died. Priuli lived on, a broken-down old man, sick of life, and begging to be left alone in some "place that's fit for mourning;" there all leave me:

Sparing no tears when you this tale relate,
But blood-curd fathers dread my fate
T. Otway, *Venus Preserved*, v. the end (1682).

Privolvans, the antagonists of the Subvolvans.

These silly, ranting Privolvans
Have every summer their campaigns,
And muster like the warlike sons
Of Hawhead and of Bloody bones.

S. Butler, *The Elephant on the Moon*, v. 85 (1784).

Proa, a Malay skiff of great swiftness, much used by pirates in the Eastern Archipelago, and called the *flynn* proa.

The proa darted like a shooting star.

Byron, *The Island*, iv. 3 (1819).

Probe (1 syl.), a priggish surgeon, who magnifies mole-hill ailments into mountain maladies, in order to enhance his skill and increase his charges. Thus, when lord Foppington received a small flesh-wound in the arm from a foil, Probe drew a long face, frightened his lordship greatly, and pretended the consequences might be serious; but when lord Foppington promised him £500 for a cure, he set his patient on his legs the next day.—Sheridan, *A Trip to Scarborough* (1777).

Procida (*John of*), a tragedy by S.

Knowles (1846). John of Procida was an Italian gentleman of the thirteenth century, a skillful physician, high in favour with king Fernando II., Conrad, Manfred, and Conradine. The French invaded the island, put the last two monarchs to the sword, usurped the sovereignty, and made Charles d'Anjou king. The cruelty, licentiousness, and extortion of the French being quite unbearable, provoked a general rising of the Sicilians, and in one night (*the Sicilian Vespers*, March 30, 1282), every Frenchman, Frenchwoman, and French child in the whole island was ruthlessly butchered. Procida lost his only son Fernando, who had just married Isoline (8 syl.), the daughter of the French governor of Messina. Isoline died broken-hearted, and her father, the governor, was amongst the slain. The crown was given to John of Procida.

Procris, the wife of Cephalos. Out of jealousy, she crept into a wood to act as a spy upon her husband. Cephalos, hearing something move, discharged an arrow in the direction of the rustling, thinking it to be caused by some wild beast, and shot Procris. Jupiter, in pity, turned Procris into a star.—*Greek and Latin Mythology*.

The unerring dart of Procris. Diana gave Procris a dart which never missed its aim, and after being discharged returned back to the shooter.

Procrustes (8 syl.), a highwayman of Attica, who used to place travellers on a bed; if they were too short he stretched them out till they fitted it, if too long he lopped off the redundant part.—*Greek Mythology*.

Critic, more cruel than Procrustes old,
Who to his iron bed by torture fits
Their nobler parts, the souls of suffering wits.
Mallet, *Verbal Criticism* (1784).

Proctor's Dogs or Bull-dogs, the two "runners" or officials who accompany a university proctor in his rounds, to give chase to recalcitrant gownsmen.

And he had breathed the proctor's dogs (was a member of Oxford or Cambridge University).

Tennyson, prologue of *The Princess* (1830).

Prodigal (*The*), Albert VI. duke of Austria (1418, 1439–1463).

Prodigy of France (*The*). Guillaume Budé was so called by Erasmus (1467–1540).

Prodigy of Learning (*The*). Samuel Hahnemann, the German, was so called by J. P. Richter (1755–1843).

Profound (The), Richard Middleton, an English scholastic divine (*-1804).

Profound Doctor (The), Thomas Bradwardine, a schoolman. Also called "The Solid Doctor" (*-1849).

Progenia de Columna, a Sicilian schoolman, was called "The Most Profound Doctor" (*-1816).

Progne (3 syl.), daughter of Pandion, and sister of Philomela. Progne was changed into a swallow, and Philomela into a nightingale.—*Greek Mythology*.

As Progne or so Philomela mourns . . .
So Bradwardine laments her absent knight.
Ariosto, Orlando Furioso, xxi. (1510)

Promethean Unguent (The), made from the extract of a herb on which some of the blood of Prometheus (3 syl.) had fallen. Medea gave Jason some of this unguent, which rendered his body proof against fire and warlike instruments.

Prometheus (3 syl.) taught man the use of fire, and instructed him in architecture, astronomy, mathematics, writing, rearing cattle, navigation, medicine, the art of prophecy, working metal, and, indeed, every art known to man. *The word means "forethought," and forethought is the father of invention. The tale is that he made man of clay, and, in order to endow his clay with life, stole fire from heaven and brought it to earth in a hollow tube. Zeus, in punishment, chained him to a rock, and sent an eagle to consume his liver daily; during the night it grew again, and thus his torment was ceaseless, till Hercules shot the eagle, and unchained the captive.

Learn the while, in brief,
That all arts came to mortals from Prometheus
E. B. Browning, Prometheus Bound (1850).
Truth shall restore the light by Nature given,
And, like Prometheus, bring the fire from heaven
Campbell, Pleasures of Hope, I. (1790).

* * Percy B. Shelley has a classical drama entitled *Prometheus Unbound* (1819).

Promised Land (The), Canaan or Palestine. So called because God promised to give it to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.—*Gen.* xii. 7; xxv. 8; xxviii. 12.

Prompt, the servant of Mr. and Miss Blandish.—General Burgoyne, *The Hebrew* (1781).

Proserpina. It was of Henry Mossep, tragedian (1728-1778), that Churchill wrote the two lines:

In monosyllables his thunders roll—
He, she, it, and we, ye, they, fright the soul;
because Mossep was fond of emphasizing his pronouns and little words.

Prophecy. Jourdain, the wizard, told the duke of Somerset, if he wished to live, to "avoid where castles mounted stand." The duke died in an ale-house called the Castle, in St. Alban's.

... underneath an ale house' paltry sign,
The Castle, in St. Alban's, Somerset
Hath made the wizard famous in his death.
Shakespeare, 2 Henry VI act v. sc. 2 (1591).

Similar prophetic equivokes were told to Henry IV., pope Sylvester II., and Cambyses (see JERUSALEM, p. 492).

Anstomēns was told by the Delphic oracle to "flee for his life when he saw a goat drink from the river Neda." Consequently, all goats were driven from the banks of this river; but one day, Theoclos observed that the branches of a fig tree bent into the stream, and it immediately flashed into his mind that the Messemian word for fig tree and goat was the same. The pun or equivoke will be better understood by an English reader if for goat we read ewe, and bear in mind that yew is to the ear the same word; thus:

When a ewe [yew] stoops to drink of the "Sovereign," then
Ay,
And look not behind, for destruction is nigh.

Prophet (The), Mahomet (570-682).

The Mohammedans entertained an inconceivable veneration for their prophet. Whenever he made his ablutions they ran and caught the water he had used, and when he spat, licked up the spittle with superstitious eagerness.—*Abulfeida, Vita Mahom.*, 88 (thirteenth century).

Prophet Elm, an elm growing in Credenhill Court, belonging to the Eckley family. It is so called because one of the branches is said to snap off, and thus announce an approaching death in the family.

Prophetess (The), Ay'shah, the second and beloved wife of Mahomet. It does not mean that she prophesied, but, like *Sultana*, it is simply a title of honour. He was the *Prophet*, she the *Prophēta* or Madam Prophet.

Prose (Father of English), Wycliffe (1324-1384).

Prose (Father of Greek), Herodotus (B.C. 484-408).

Prose (Father of Italian), Boccaccio (1313-1375).

Proserpine (3 syl.), called *Proserpina* in Latin, and "Proserpin" by Milton.

ton, was daughter of Cérès. She went to the fields of Enna to amuse herself by gathering asphodels, and being tired, fell asleep. Dis, the god of hell, then carried her off, and made her queen of the infernal regions. Cérès wandered for nine days over the world disconsolate, looking for her daughter, when Iléc'ate (2 syl.) told her she had heard the girl's cries, but knew not who had carried her off. Both now went to Olympus, when the sun-god told them the true state of the case.

N.B.—This is an allegory of seed-corn.

Not that fair field
Of Enna, where Procr'us pin, gathering flowers,
Herself a fairer flower, by gloomy Dis
Was gather'd—which cost Cérès all that pain
To seek her thro' the world
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iv 293 (1633).

Prosperity Robinson, Frederick Robinson, afterwards viscount Goderich and earl of Ripon, chancellor of the exchequer in 1823. So called by Cobbett, from his boasting about the prosperity of the country just a little before the great commercial crisis of 1825.

Prospero, the banished duke of Milan, and father of Miranda. He was deposed by his brother Antonio, who sent him to sea with Mirander in a "rotten carcass of a boat," which was borne to a desert island. Here Prospero practised magic. He liberated Ariel from the rift of a pine tree, where the witch Sycorax had confined him for twelve years, and was served by that bright spirit with true gratitude. The only other inhabitant of the island was Caliban the witch's "welp." After a residence in the island of sixteen years, Prospero raised a tempest by magic, to cause the shipwreck of the usurping duke and of Ferdinand his brother's son. Ferdinand fell in love with his cousin Miranda, and eventually married her.—Shakespeare, *The Tempest* (1609).

He [sic W. Scott] waves his wand more potent than that of Prospero, and the shadows of the golden time appear before us, and we absolutely believe in their re-animation.—*Encyc. Brit.* Art. "Romance."

Still they kept limping to and fro,
Like Ariels round old Prospero,
Saying, "Dear master, let us go."
But still the old man answered, "No!"

T Moore, *A Vision*.

Pross (Miss), a red-haired, ungainly creature, who lived with Lucie Manette, and dearly loved her. Miss Pross, although very eccentric, was most faithful and unselfish.

Her character (dislocated from stature) was shortness. . . It was characteristic of this lady that whenever her

original proposition was questioned, she exaggerated it.—O. Dickens, *A Tale of Two Cities*, B. 6 (1859).

Proterius of Cappadocia, father of Cyra. (See **SINNER SAVED**.)

Protesilaos, husband of Laodamia. Being slain at the siege of Troy, the dead body was sent home to his wife, who prayed that she might talk with him again, if only for three hours. Her prayer was granted, but when Protesilaos returned to death, Laodamia died also.—*Greek Mythology*.

In Fénelon's *Télémaque*, "Protésilaos" is meant for Louvois, the French minister of state.

Protestant Duke (The), James duke of Monmouth, a love-child of Charles II. So called because he renounced the Roman faith, in which he had been brought up, and became a protestant (1619-1685).

Protestant Pope (The), Gian Vincenzo Ganganelli, pope Clement XIV. So called from his enlightened policy, and for his bull suppressing the Jesuits (1705, 1769-1774).

Proteus [*Pro-tuce*], a sea-god, who resided in the Carpathian Sea. He had the power of changing his form at will. Being a prophet also, Milton calls him "the Carpathian wizard."—*Greek Mythology*.

By hoary Nereus' wrinkled look,
And the Carpathian wizard's hook [or trident].
Milton, *Comus* (1634).

Periklymenos, son of Neleus (2 syl.), had the power of changing his form into a bird, beast, reptile, or insect. As a bee, he perched on the chariot of Heraklès (*Hercules*), and was killed.

Aristogiton, from being dipped in the Achelous (4 syl.), received the power of changing his form at will.—Fénelon, *Télémaque*, xx. (1700).

The geni, both good and bad, of Eastern mythology had the power of changing their form instantaneously. This is powerfully illustrated by the combat between the Queen of Beauty and the son of Eblis. The genius first appeared as an enormous lion, but the Queen of Beauty plucked out a hair which became a scythe, with which she cut the lion in pieces. The head of the lion now became a scorpion, and the princess changed herself into a serpent; but the scorpion instantly made itself an eagle, and went in pursuit of the serpent. The serpent, however, being vigilant, assumed the

form of a white cat; the eagle in an instant changed to a wolf, and the cat, being hard pressed, changed into a worm; the wolf changed to a cock, and ran to pick up the worm, which, however, became a fish before the cock could pick it up. Not to be outwitted, the cock transformed itself into a pike to devour the fish, but the fish changed into a fire, and the son of Eblis was burnt to ashes before he could make another change.—*Arabian Nights* ("The Second Calender").

Proteus or *Protheus*, one of the two gentlemen of Verona. He is in love with Julia. His servant is Launce, and his father Antonio or Antonio. The other gentleman is called Valentine, and his lady-love is Silvia.—Shakespeare, *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* (1594).

Shakespeare calls the word *Pro'-tē-us*. Malone, Dr. Johnson, etc., retain the *h* in both names, but the Globe edition omits them.

Protevangelon ("first evangelist"), a gospel falsely attributed to St. James the Less, first bishop of Jerusalem, noted for its minute details of the Virgin and Jesus Christ. Said to be the production of L. Carinus of the second century.

First of all we shall rehearse . . .
The nativity of our Lord,
As written in the old record
Of the *Protevangelon*.
Longfellow, *The Golden Legend* (1851).

Protocol (*Mr. Peter*), the attorney in Edinburgh employed by Mrs. Margaret Bertram of Singleside.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Proteseabastos (*The*) or *SEBASTOCRATOR*, the highest State officer in Greece.—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Protospathaire (*The*), or general of Alexius Comnēnus emperor of Greece. His name is Nicanor.—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Proud (*The*). Tarquin II. of Rome was called *Superbus* (reigned B.C. 535-510, died 496).

Otho IV. kaiser of Germany was called "The Proud" (1175, 1209-1218).

Proud Duke (*The*), Charles Seymour duke of Somerset. His children were not allowed to sit in his presence; and he spoke to his servants by signs only (*-1748).

Proud and Mighty (*The*).

A little rule, a little sway,
A sunbeam in a winter's day,
Is all the proud and mighty have
Between the cradle and the grave.
Dyer, *Grongar Hill* (died 1768).

Proudfute (*Oliver*), the boasting bonnet-maker at Perth.

Maydalen or *Maudie Proudfute*, Oliver's widow.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Prout (*Father*), the pseudonym of Francis Mahoney, a humorous writer in *Fraser's Magazine*, etc. (1805-1866).

Provis, the name assumed by Abel Magwitch, Pip's father. He was a convict, who had made a fortune, and whose chief desire was to make his son a gentleman.—C. Dickens, *Great Expectations* (1860).

Provoked Husband (*The*), a comedy by Cibber and Vanbrugh. The "provoked husband" is lord Townly, justly annoyed at the conduct of his young wife, who wholly neglects her husband and her home duties for a life of gambling and dissipation. The husband, seeing no hope of amendment, resolves on a separate maintenance; but then the lady's eyes are opened—she promises amendment, and is forgiven.

* * * This comedy was Vanbrugh's *Journey to London*, left unfinished at his death. Cibber took it, completed it, and brought it out under the title of *The Provoked Husband* (1728).

Provoked Wife (*The*), lady Brute, the wife of sir John Brute, is, by his ill manners, brutality, and neglect, "provoked" to intrigue with one Constant. The intrigue is not of a very serious nature, since it is always interrupted before it makes head. At the conclusion, sir John says:

Surly I may be, stubborn I am not,
For I have both forgiven and forgot.
Sir J. Vanbrugh (1697).

Provost of Bruges (*The*), a tragedy based on "The Serf," in Leitch Ritchie's *Romance of History*. Published anonymously in 1836; the author is S. Knowles. The plot is this: Charles "the Good," earl of Flanders, made a law that a serf is always a serf till manumitted, and whoever marries a serf becomes thereby a serf. Thus, if a prince married the daughter of a serf, the prince became a serf himself, and all his

children were serfs. Bertulphe, the richest, wisest, and bravest man in Flanders, was provost of Bruges. His beautiful daughter Constance married sir Bouchard, a knight of noble descent; but Bertulphe's father had been Thancmar's serf, and, according to the new law, Bertulphe the provost, his daughter Constance, and his knightly son-in-law were all the serfs of Thancmar. The provost killed the earl, and stabbed himself; Bouchard and Thancmar killed each other in fight; and Constance died demented.

Prowler (*Hugh*), any vagrant or highwayman.

For fear of Hugh Prowler, get home with the rest
F. Tassie, *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*, xxiii. 25 (1887)

Prudence (*Mistress*), the lady attendant on Violet ward of lady Arundel. When Norman "the sea-captain" made love to Violet, Mistress Prudence remonstrated, "What will the countess say if I allow myself to see a stranger speaking to her ward?" Norman clipped a guinea on her left eye, and asked, "What see you now?" "Why, nothing with my left eye," she answered, "but the right has still a morbid sensibility." "Poor thing!" said Norman; "this golden ointment soon will cure it. What see you now, my Prudence?" "Not a soul," she said.—Lord Lytton, *The Sea-Captain* (1839).

Prudes for proctors; downagers for deans.—Tennyson, prologue of *The Princess* (1840).

Prudhomme (*Joseph*), "pupil of Brard and Saint-Omer," calligraphist and sworn expert in the courts of law. Joseph Prudhomme is the synthesis of bourgeois imbecility; radiant, serene, and self-satisfied; letting fall from his fat lips "one weak, washy, everlasting flood" of puerile aphorisms and inane circumlocutions. He says, "The car of the state floats on a precipice." "This sword is the proudest day of my life."—Henri Monnier, *Grandeur et Décadence de Joseph Prudhomme* (1852).

No creation of modern fiction ever embodied a phase of national character with such original power as that of "M. Joseph Prudhomme." . . . "Fodnap, his English parallel, is more self-contained, more ponderous and less polite. . . . In 1887 Monnier turned his piece into a bulky volume, entitled *Vie et Opinions de M. Joseph Prudhomme*.—E. G. R.

Prue (*Miss*), a schoolgirl still under the charge of a nurse, very precocious and very unjudiciously brought up. Miss

Prue is the daughter of Mr. Foresight a mad astrologer, and Mrs. Foresight a frail nonentity.—Congreve, *Love for Love* (1696).

The love-scene between Jack Balmister (1790-1836) as "Tattle," and "Miss Prue," when this latter part was acted by Mrs. Jordan, was probably never surpassed in rich natural comedy.—F. Reynolds.

Prunes and Prisms, the words which give the lips the right plie of the highly aristocratic mouth, as Mrs. General tells Amy Dorrit.

"Papa" gives a pretty form to the lips. "Papa," "potators," "poultry," "prunes and prisms." You will find it serviceable if you say to yourself on entering a room: "Papa, potators, poultry, prunes, and prisms."—O. Dickens, *Little Dorrit* (1856).

General Burgoyne, in *The Heiress*, makes lady Emily tell Miss Alscrip that the magic words are "ninini pinini;" and that if she will stand before her mirror and pronounce these words repeatedly, she cannot fail to give her lips that happy plie which is known as the "Paphian mimp."—*The Heiress*, iii. 2 (1781).

Pru'sio, king of Alvarecchia, slain by Zerlin'no.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Pry (*Paul*), one of those idle, meddling fellows, who, having no employment of their own, are perpetually interfering in the affairs of other people.—John Poole, *Paul Pry*.

Prydwen or **PRIDWIN** (*q.v.*), called in the *Mabinogion* the ship of king Arthur. It was also the name of his shield. Taliesin speaks of it as a ship, and Robert of Gloucester as a shield.

He said that het Prydwen,
Mjd ys suerd he was yguil, that so strong was and bene;
Galybournne yt was ycluped, nas naur no such ys weard.
In ys right bond ys lanced he nom, that ycluped was frow.
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Prynne (*Hester*), in Hawthorne's novel entitled *The Scarlet Letter* (1850).

Psalmist (*The*). King David is called "The Sweet Psalmist of Israel" (2 Sam. xliii. 1). In the compilation called *Psalms*, in the Old Testament, seventy-three bear the name of David, twelve were composed by Asaph, eleven by the sons of Korah, and one (*Psalms* xc.) by Moses.

Psalter of Tarah or **TARA**, a volume in which the early kings of Ireland inserted all historic events and enactments. It began in the reign of Ollam Follah, of the family of IR, A.D. 200, and was read to the assembled princes

when they met in the convention which assembled in the great hall of that splendid palace. Also called *Tara's Pealtory*.

Their tribe, they said, their high degree,
Was sung in *Tara's Pealtory*.
Campbell, *O'Connor's Child*.

Psycarpax (*h.e.* "granary-thief"), son of Troxartas king of the mice. The frog king offered to carry the young Psycarpax over a lake; but a water-hydra made its appearance, and the frog king, to save himself, dived under water, whereby the mouse prince lost his life. This catastrophe brought about the fatal *Battle of the Frogs and Mice*. Translated from the Greek into English verse by Parnell (1679-1717).

Psyche [*Sy'ke*], a most beautiful maiden, with whom Cupid fell in love. The god told her she was never to seek to know who he was; but Psyché could not resist the curiosity of looking at him as he lay asleep. A drop of the hot oil from Psyché's lamp falling on the love-god, woke him, and he instantly took to flight. Psyché now wandered from place to place, persecuted by Venus; but after enduring ineffable troubles, Cupid came at last to her rescue, married her, and bestowed on her immortality.

This exquisite allegory is from the *Golden Ass* of Apuleius. Lafontaine has turned it into French verse. M. Laprade (born 1812) has rendered it into French most exquisitely. The English version, by Mrs. Tighe, in six cantos, is simply unreadable.

The story of Cupid and Psyché is an allegory, meaning that castles in the air are exquisite till we look at them as realities, when they instantly vanish, and leave only disappointment and vexation behind.

Pternoglyphus ("bacon-scooper"), one of the mouse chieftains.—Parnell, *Battle of the Frogs and Mice*, iii. (about 1712).

Pternophagus ("bacon-eater"), one of the mouse chieftains.

But dire Pternophagus divides his way
Thro' breaking ranks, and leads the dreadful day.
No nibbling prince excelled in fierceness more,—
His parents fed him on the savage boar.
Parnell, *Battle of the Frogs and Mice*, iii. (about 1712).

Pternotractas ("bacon-grawer"), father of "the meal-licker." Lycomis (wife of Troxartas, "the bread-eater"). Psycarpas, the king of the mice, was son of Lycomis, and grandson of Pternotractas.

—Parnell, *Battle of the Frogs and Mice*, i. (about 1712).

Ptolemean System (*The*). King Alfonso, speaking of this system, said, if he had been consulted at the creation of the world, he would have spared the Maker of it many absurdities.

I settle all these things by Intuition . . .
Like king Alfonso.

Byron, *Vision of Judgment* (1819).

Public Good (*The League of the*), a league between the dukes of Burgundy, Brittany, and other French princes against Louis XI.

Publicola, of the *Despatch Newspaper*, was the *nom de plume* of Mr. Williams, a vigorous political writer.

Publius, the surviving son of Horatius after the combat between the three Horatian brothers against the three Curiati of Alba. He entertained the Roman notion that "a patriot's soul can feel no ties but duty, and know no voice of kindred" if it conflicts with his country's weal. His sister was engaged to Curius Curiatius, one of the three Alban champions; and when she reproved him for "murdering" her betrothed, he slew her, for he loved Rome more than he loved friend, sister, brother, or the sacred name of father.—Whitehead, *The Roman Father* (1741).

Pucel. *La bel Pucel* lived in the tower of "Musyke." Grande Amoure, sent thither by fame to be instructed by the seven ladies of science, fell in love with her, and ultimately married her. After his death, Remembrance wrote his "epitaphy on his graue."—S. Hawes, *The Passc-tyme of Plesure* (1506, printed 1515).

Pucelle (*La*), a surname given to Joan of Arc the "Maid of Orleans" (1410-1431).

Puck, generally called Hobgoblin. Same as Robin Goodfellow. Shakespeare, in *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, represents him as "a very Shetlander among the gossamer-winged, dainty-limbed fairies, strong enough to knock all their heads together, a rough, knurly-limbed, fawn-faced, shock-pated, mischievous little urchin."

He (*Oberon*) meeteth Puck, which most men call
Hobgoblin, and on him doth fall,
With words from phlegmy noles.
"Hob! hah!" quoth Hob. "God save your grace . . ."
Dryden, *Hyppolitus* (1688).

Pudding (*Jack*). A normandizing

clown. In French he is called *Jean Potage*; in Dutch, *Pickel-Herring*; in Italian *Macaroni*; in German *John Sausage* (Hanswurst).

Puddle-Dock Hill, St. Andrew's Hill, Blackfriars, leading down to Puddle Wharf, Ireland Yard.

Puff, servant of captain Loveit, and husband of Tag, of whom he stands in awe.—D. Garrick, *Miss in Her Teens* (1753).

Puff (Mr.), a man who had tried his hand on everything to get a living, and at last resorts to criticism. He says of himself, "I am a practitioner in panegyric, or to speak more plainly, a professor of the art of puffing."

"I open," says Puff, "with a clock striking, to beguile the attention in the audience; it also marks the time, which is four o'clock in the morning, and saves a description of the rising sun, and a great deal about gilding the eastern hemisphere"—Sheridan, *The Critic*, l. 1 (1779).

"God forbid," says Mr. Puff, "that in a free country, all the fine words in the language should be engrossed by the higher characters of the piece."—Sir W. Scott, *The Drama*.

Puff, publisher. He says:

"Panegyric and praise! and what will that do with the public? Why, who will give a penny to be told that Mr. Such a one is a wiser and better man than himself? No, no! 'tis quite and clean out of nature. A good sounding satire, now, well-revived with personal pepper, and seasoned with the spirit of party that denounces a conspicuous character, and sinks him below our own level,—there, there, we are pleased, there we chuckle and grin, and toss the half-crowns on the counter."—Foots, *The Patron* (1764).

Pug, a mischievous little goblin, called "Puck" by Shakespeare.—B. Jonson, *The Devil is an Ass* (1616).

Puggie Orrock, a sheriff's officer at Fairport.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Pugna Porcorum (i.e. "battle of the pigs"), a poem, extending to several hundred lines, in which every word begins with the letter p.

Pul'ci (L.), poet of Florence (1482-1487), author of the heroic-comic poem called *Morgantè Maggiorè*, a mixture of the bizarre, the serious, and the comic, in ridicule of the romances of chivalry. This *Don Juan* class of poetry has since been called *Bernesque*, from Francesco Berni of Tuscany, who greatly excelled in it.

Pulci was sire of the half-serious rhyme,
Who sang when chivalry warriors quitted,
And revelled in the fancies of the time,
Of those knights, chaste damsels, huge giants, kings despotic.
Byron, *Don Juan*, iv. 6 (1809).

Pulia'no, leader of the *Nasamo'ni*. He was slain by Rinaldo.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Pumblechook, uncle to Joe Gargery the blacksmith. He was a well-to-do corn-chandler, and drove his own chaise-cart. A hard-breathing, middle-aged, slow man was uncle Pumblechook, with fishy eyes and sandy hair inquisitively on end. He called Pip, in his facetious way, "six-pen'orth of ha'pence;" but when Pip came into his fortune, Mr. Pumblechook was the most servile of the servile, and ended almost every sentence with, "May I, Mr. Pip?" i.e. have the honour of shaking hands with you again.—C. Dickens, *Great Expectations* (1860).

Pumpernickel (*His Transparency*), a nickname by which the *Times* satirized the minor German princes.

Some ninety men and ten drummers constitute their whole embattled host on the parade ground before their palace, and their whole revenue is supplied by a percentage on the tax levied on strangers at the Pumpernickel Knecht.—*Times*, July 18, 1896.

Pumpkin (*Sir Gilbert*), a country gentleman plagued with a ward (Miss Kitty Sprightly) and a set of servants all stage mad. He entertains captain Charles Stanley and captain Harry Stukely at Strawberry Hall, when the former, under cover of acting, makes love to Kitty (an heiress), elopes with her, and marries her.

Miss Bridget Pumpkin, sister of sir Gilbert of Strawberry Hall. A Mrs. Malaprop. She says, "The Greeks, the Romans, and the Irish are barbarian nations who had plays;" but sir Gilbert says, "they were all Jacobites." She speaks of "taking a degree at our principal adversity;" asks "if the Muses are a family living at Oxford," if so, she tells captain Stukely, she will be delighted to "see them at Strawberry Hall, with any other of his friends." Miss Pumpkin hates "play acting," but does not object to love-making.—Jackman, *All the World's a Stage*.

Pun. He who would make a pun, would pick a pocket, generally ascribed to Dr. Johnson, but has been traced by May Thomas to Dr. Donne (1673-1681).

* Dr. Johnson lived 1709-1784.

Punch, derived from the Latin *Muni*, through the Italian *Puliccinella*. It was originally intended as a characteristic representation. The tale is this: Punch,

in a fit of jealousy, strangles his infant child, when Judy flies to her revenge. With a bludgeon she belabours her husband, till he becomes so exasperated that he snatches the bludgeon from her, knocks her brains out, and flings the dead body into the street. Here it attracts the notice of a police-officer, who enters the house, and Punch flies to save his life. He is, however, arrested by an officer of the Inquisition, and is shut up in prison, from which he escapes by a golden key. The rest of the allegory shows the triumph of Punch over slander in the shape of a dog, disease in the guise of a doctor, death, and the devil.

Pantalone was a Venetian merchant; *Dottore*, a Bolognese physician; *Spaviento*, a Neapolitan braggadocio; *Pulcinella*, a wag of Apulia; *Gunguisolo* and *Coviello*, two clowns of Calabria; *Gelsomino*, a Roman beau; *Beltrame*, a Milanese simpleton; *Brighella*, a Ferrarese pimp; and *Arlecchino*, a blundering servant of Bergamo. Each was clad in an appropriate dress, had a characteristic mask, and spoke the dialect of the place he represented.

Besides these, there were *Amorosos* or *Innamoratos*, with their servettas or waiting-maids, as *Emeraldina*, *Colombina*, *Spalitta*, etc., who spoke Tuscan.—Walker, *On the Revival of the Drama in Italy*, 249.

Punch, the periodical. The first cover was designed by A. S. Henning; the present one by R. Doyle.

Pure (*Simon*), a Pennsylvanian quaker. Being about to visit London to attend the quarterly meeting of his sect, he brings with him a letter of introduction to Obadiah Prim, a rigid, stern quaker, and the guardian of Anne Lovely an heiress worth £80,000. Colonel Feignwell, availing himself of this letter of introduction, passes himself off as Simon Pure, and gets established as the accepted suitor of the heiress. Presently the real Simon Pure makes his appearance, and is treated as an impostor and swindler. The colonel hastens on the marriage arrangements, and has no sooner completed them, than Master Simon re-appears, with witnesses to prove his identity; but it is too late, and colonel Feignwell freely acknowledges the "bold stroke he has made for a wife."—Mrs. Censlive, *A Bold Stroke for a Wife* (1717).

Purefoy (*Master*), former tutor of

Dr. Anthony Rochecliffe the plotting royalist.—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time-Commonwealth).

Purgatory, by Danté, in thirty-three cantos (1308). Having emerged from hell, Danté saw in the southern hemisphere four stars, "ne'er seen before, save by our first parents." The stars were symbolical of the four cardinal virtues (prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance). Turning round, he observed old Cato, who said that a dame from heaven had sent him to prepare the Tuscan poet for passing through Purgatory. Accordingly, with a slender reed old Cato girded him, and from his face he washed "all sordid stain," restoring to his face "that hue which the dun shades of hell had covered and concealed" (canto 1.). Danté then followed his guide Virgil to a huge mountain in mid-ocean antipodal to Judea, and began the ascent. A party of spirits were ferried over at the same time by an angel, amongst whom was Casella, a musician, one of Danté's friends. The mountain, he tells us, is divided into terraces, and terminates in Earthly Paradise, which is separated from it by two rivers—Lethé and Eu'noe (3 syl.). The first eight cantos are occupied by the ascent, and then they come to the gate of Purgatory. This gate is approached by three stairs (faith, penitence, and piety); the first stair is transparent white marble, as clear as crystal; the second is black and cracked; and the third is of blood-red porphyry (canto ix.). The porter marked on Danté's forehead seven P's (*peccata*, "sins"), and told him he would lose one at every stage, till he reached the river which divided Purgatory from Paradise. Virgil continued his guide till they came to Lethé, when he left him during sleep (canto xxx.). Danté was then dragged through the river Lethé, drank of the waters of Eu'noe, and met Beatrice, who conducted him till he arrived at the "sphere of unbodied light," when she resigned her office to St. Bernard.

Purgon, one of the doctors in Molière's comedy of *Le Malade Imaginaire*. When the patient's brother interfered, and sent the apothecary away with his clysters, Dr. Purgon got into a towering rage, and threatened to leave the house and never more to visit it. He then said to the patient, "Que vous tombez dans la bradypépsie. . . de la bradypépsie dans la dyspepsie. . . de la

dyspepsie dans l'apepsie . . . de l'apepsie dans la henterie . . . de la henterie dans la dysenterie . . . de la dysenterie dans l'hydropisie . . . et l'hydropisie dans la privation de la vie."

Votre M. Purgon, . . . c'est un homme tout médecin depuis la tête jusqu'aux pieds, un homme qui n'a pas règles plus qu'à tous les démonstrations des méthodes matiques et qui croit tout de crime à peu vouloir examiner, qui ne voit rien de bon dans la médecine, rien de douteux, rien de difficile, et qui avec une rapidité de prévention une jouissance de conflits et une subtilité de sens commun et de raison dont au 18^e siècle j'ai vu tant des exemples, et ne balance sur une chose. *Médecine de Malade* (in *Journal de la Société de Médecine* 1784)

Purita'ni (*J*), "the puritan," that is Elvira, daughter of Lord Walton also a puritan, affianced to Arturo (*id* *Arturo Zabalot*) a cavalier. On the day of espousals, Arturo and Luchetta (*Donna Luchetta, widow of Charles I*) to escape, and Elvira, supposing that he is eloping, loses her reason. On his return, Arturo explains the fact to Elvira, and they vow nothing on earth shall put them more, when Arturo is arrested for treason, and led off to execution. At this crisis, a herald announces the defeat of the Stuarts, and Cromwell pardons all political offenders, whereupon Arturo is released, and marries Elvira. — *Belmont's opera, The Puritan* (1841).

(The libretto of this opera is by C. Popoli.)

Purley (*Derivations of*), a work on the analysis and etymology of English words, by John Horne, the son of a painter in London. In 1782 he changed the name of Tooke, from Mr. Tooke of Purley, in Surrey with whom he often stayed, and who left him £8000 (vol. I, 1785, vol. II, 1807).

Purple Island (*The*), the human body. It is the name of a poem in twelve cantos, by Phineas Fletcher (1633). (Canto I. Introduction. Cantos II-V. An anatomical description of the human body, considered as an island kingdom. Canto VI. The "intellectual" man. Canto VII. The "natural man," with its affections and lusts. Canto VIII. The world, the flesh, and the devil, as the enemies of man. Cantos IX, X. The friends of man who enable him to overcome these enemies. Cantos XI, XII. The battle of "Man and Ul," the triumph, and the marriage of Isabella. The whole is supposed to be sung to shepherds by Thral a shepherd.

Pusillus, Feeble-mindedness personified in *The Purple Island*, by Phineas Fletcher (1633); "a weak, distrustful

heart." Fully described in canto VIII. (Latin, *pusillus*, "pusillanimous.")

Puss in Boots, from Charles Perrault's tale *Le Chat Botté* (1697). Perrault borrowed the tale from the *Nights of Straparola* an Italian. Straparola's *Nights* were translated into French in 1686, and Perrault's *Contes de Fées* were published in 1697. Ludwig Tieck, the German novelist, reproduced the same tale in his *Volksmärchen* (1795), called in German *Der Gesteifelte Kater*. The cat is marvellously accomplished, and by ready wit or ingenious tricks secures a fortune and royal wife for his master, a penniless young miller, who passes under the name of the marquis de Carabas. In the Italian tale, puss is called "Constantine's cat."

Putrid Plain (*The*), the battle-field of Aix, in Provence, where Marius overthrew the Teutons, B.C. 102.

Pwyll's Bag (*Prince*), a bag that it was impossible to fill.

Come thou in by thyself clad in ragged garments, and bring with thee in thy bag nothing but a bagful of fool and I will use that if all the merit and liquor that are in these seven continents were put into it it would be no fuller than I fear. *The Madrigal* ("Pwyll Prince of Dyfed" twelfth century)

Pygmalion, the statuary of Cyprus. He resolved never to marry, but became enamoured of his own ivory statue, which Venus endowed with life, and the statuary marriage. Morris has a poem on the subject in his *Unlucky Paradise* ("August"), and Gilbert a comedy.

Fall in love with these,
As did Pygmalion with his carved tree
Lord Brooke *Isabella on Elm in Evening* (1654 1628)

* * Lord Brooke calls the statue "a carved tree." There is a vegetable ivory, no doubt, one of the palm species, and there is the *ebon tree*, the wood of which is black as jet. The former could not be known to Pygmalion, but the latter might, as Virgil speaks of it in his *Georgics*, II. 117, "India nigrum fert cbumum." Probably lord Brooke blundered from the resemblance between *ebor* ("ivory") and *ebon*, in Latin "ebenum."

Pygmy, a dwarf. The pygmies were a nation of dwarfs always at war with the cranes of Scythia. They were not above a foot high, and lived somewhere at the "end of the earth"—either in Thrace, Ethiopia, India, or the Upper Nile. The pygmy women were mothers at the age of three, and old women at eight. Their houses were built of egg-shells. They cut down a blade of wheat with an axe and hatchet, as we fell huge forest trees.

One day, they resolved to attack Hercules in his sleep, and went to work as in a siege. An army attacked each hand, and the archers attacked the feet. Hercules awoke, and with the paw of his lion-skin overwhelmed the whole host, and carried them captive to king Eurystheus.

Swift has availed himself of this Grecian fable in his *Gulliver's Travels* ("Lilliput," 1726).

Pyke and Pluck (*Messrs.*), the tools and toadies of sir Mulberry Hawk. They laugh at all his jokes, snub all who attempt to rival their patron, and are ready to swear to anything sir Mulberry wishes to be confirmed.—C. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838).

Pyhlades and Orestes, inseparable friends. Pylades was a nephew of king Agamemnon, and Orestes was Agamemnon's son. The two cousins contracted a friendship which has become proverbial. Subsequently, Pylades married Orestes's sister Elektra.

Lagrange-Chancel has a French drama entitled *Oreste et Pylade* (1695). Voltaire also (*Oreste*, 1750). The two characters are introduced into a host of plays, Greek, Italian, French, and English. (See **ANDROMACHE**.)

Pyra'mon, one of Vulcan's workmen in the smithy of mount Etna. (Greek, *πύρ αμόν*, "fire anvil.")

1st playing Dronteus or Pyramon great,
The which in Lippi do it by and night
Frame thunder bolts for Jove

Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iv. 5 (1596)

Pyramid. According to Diodorus Siculus (*Hist.*, i.), and Pliny (*Nat. Hist.*, xxxvi. 12), there were 300,000 men employed for nearly twenty years upon one of the pyramids.

The largest pyramid was built by Cheops or Suphis, the next largest by Cephrenes or Sen-Suphis, and the third by Mencheres last king of the fourth Egyptian dynasty, said to have lived before the birth of Abraham.

The Third Pyramid. Another tradition is that the third pyramid was built by Rhodopis or Rhodope, the Greek courtesan. Rhodopus means the "rosy-cheeked."

The Rhodope that built the pyramid
Tomlinson, *The Princess*, ii. (1840).

Pyramid of Mexico. This pyramid is said to have been built in the reign of Montezuma emperor of Mexico (1466-1520). Its base is double the size of Cheops's pyramid, that is, 1423 feet each side, but its height does not exceed 164 feet. It stands west of Puebla, faces the

four cardinal points, was used as a mausoleum, and is usually called "The Pyramid of Cholula."

Pyramos (in Latin *Pyrimus*), the lover of Thisbe. Supposing Thisbe had been torn to pieces by a lion, Pyramos stabs himself in his unutterable grief "under a mulberry tree." Here Thisbe finds the dead body of her lover, and kills herself for grief on the same spot. Ever since then the juice of this fruit has been blood-stained.—*Greek Mythology*.

Shakespeare has introduced a burlesque of this pretty love story in his *Midsummer Night's Dream*, but Ovid has told the tale beautifully.

Pyre'ni, the Pyrenees.

Who (*Henry V.*) by his conquering sword should all the
Land unite
Which twist the Penmenmaur and the Pyrenees |
M. Drayton, *Poljebon*, iv. (1619)

(Penmenmaur, a hill in Caennalons-shire.)

Pyrgo Polini'ces, an extravagant blusterer. (The word means "tower and town taker.")—Plautus, *Miles Gloriosus*.

If the modern reader knows nothing of Pyrgo Polini'ces and Thracian Pistol and Parolles, if he is shut out from Nephelo-Coccygia, he may take refuge in Lilliput—Macaulay.

* * "Phraso," a bully in Terence (*The Eunuch*); "Pistol," in the *Merry Wives of Windsor* and 2 *Henry IV.*; "Parolles," in *All's Well that Ends Well*; "Nephelo-Coccygia" or cloud cuckoo-town, in Aristophanes (*The Birds*); and "Lilliput," in Swift (*Gulliver's Travels*).

Py'rocles (3 syl.) and his brother Cymocles (3 syl.), sons of Actæles (*incontinence*). The two brothers are about to strip sir Guyon, when prince Arthur comes up and slays both of them.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, ii. 8 (1590).

Pyrocles and Molidorus, heroes, whose exploits are told by sir Philip Sidney in his *Arcadia* (1581).

Py'r'ho, the founder of the sceptics or Pyrrhonian school of philosophy. He was a native of Elis, in Peloponnesus, and died at the age of 90 (B.C. 285).

It is a pleasant voyage perhaps, to float,
Like Pyrrho, on a sea of speculation.
Byron, *Don Juan*, ix. 18 (1804).

* * "Pyrrhonism" means absolute and unlimited infidelity.

Pythagoras, the Greek philosopher, who is said to have invented the lyre from hearing the sounds produced by a blacksmith hammering iron on his anvil.—See *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*, 722.

As great Pythagoras of yore,
Standing beside the blacksmith's anvil,

And hearing the hammers, as he smote
The anvil with a different note . . .
... formed the seven chorded lyre.

Longfellow, *To a Child*.

Handel wrote an "air with variations" which he called *The Harmonious Blacksmith*, said to have been suggested by the sounds proceeding from a smithy, where he heard the village blacksmiths swinging their heavy sledges "with measured beat and slow."

Pythias, a Syracusan soldier, noted for his friendship for Damon. When Damon was condemned to death by Dionysius the new-made king of Syracuse, Pythias obtained for him a respite of six hours, to go and bid farewell to his wife and child. The condition of this respite was that Pythias should be bound, and even executed, if Damon did not return at the hour appointed. Damon returned in due time, and Dionysius was so struck with this proof of friendship, that he not only pardoned Damon, but even begged to be ranked among his friends. The day of execution was the day that Pythias was to have been married to Calanthe.—*Damon and Pythias*, a drama by K. Edwards (1571), and another by John Banim in 1825.

Python, a huge serpent engendered from the mud of the deluge, and slain by Apollo. In other words, pytho is the miasma or mist from the evaporation of the overflow, dried up by the sun. (Greek, *pythesthai*, "to rot;" because the serpent was left to rot in the sun.)

Q.

Q (Old), the earl of March, afterwards duke of Queensberry, at the close of the last century and the beginning of this.

Quacks (Noted).

BECHIC, known for his "cough pills," consisting of *digitalis*, *white oxide of antimony*, and *liquorice*. Sometimes, but erroneously, called "Beecham's magic cough pills."

BOOKER (John), astrologer, etc. (1601-1667).

BOSSY (Dr.), a German by birth. He was well known in the beginning of the nineteenth century in Covent Garden, and in other parts of London.

BRODUM (eighteenth century). His "nervous cordial" consisted of *gentian root* infused in *gin*. Subsequently, a little *bark* was added.

CAGLIOSTRO, the prince of quacks. His proper name was Joseph Balsamo, and his father was Pietro Balsamo of Palermo. He married Lorenza, the daughter of a girdle-maker of Rome, called himself the count Alessandro di Cagliostro, and his wife the countess Scraphina di Cagliostro. He professed to heal every disease, to abolish wrinkles, to predict future events, and was a great mesmerist. He styled himself "Grand Cophta, Prophet, and Thaumaturge." His "Egyptian pills" sold largely at 80s. a box (1743-1795). One of the famous novels of A. Dumas is *Joseph Balsamo* (1845).

He had a flat, snub face; dew lapped, flat-nosed, greasy, and sensual. A tothead impudent, and two eyes which turned up most scorpiously languidly. It was a model face for a quack.—*Cutler, Life of Cagliostro*.

CASE (Dr. John), of Lime Regis, Dorsetshire. His name was Latinized into *Carcus*, and hence he was sometimes called Dr. Cheese. He was born in the reign of Charles II., and died in that of Anne. Dr. Case was the author of the *Anglic Guide*, a kind of *Zodiacal Almanac*, and over his door was this couplet:

Within this place
Lies Dr. Case.

"Gigions of quacks shall join us in this place,
I rot in great bulcus down to Dr. Case.

Gaith, *Dispensary*, III. (1699).

CLARK, noted for his "world-famed blood-mixture" (end of the nineteenth century).

COCKLE (James), known for his anti-bilious pills, advertised as "the oldest patent medicine" (nineteenth century).

FRANKS (Dr. Timothy), who lived in Old Bailey, was the rival of Dr. Rock. Franks was a very tall man, while his rival was short and stout (1692-1763).

Dr. Franks, F.O.G.H., calls his rival "Dumplin' Dick." . . . Sure the world is wide enough for two great personages. Men of science should leave controversy to the little world, . . . and then we might see Rock and Franks walking together hand in hand, walking onward to immortality.—*Goldsmith, A Critique of the World*, lxxviii. (1769).

GRAHAM (Dr.), of the Temple of Health, first in the Adelphi, then in Pall Mall. He sold his "elixir of life" for £1000 a bottle, was noted for his mud baths, and for his "celestial bed," which assured a beautiful progeny. He died poor in 1784.

GRANT (Dr.), first a tinker, then a baptist preacher in Southwark, then oculist to queen Anne.

Her majesty sure was in a surprise,
Or else was very short-sighted.
When a tinker was sworn to look after her eyes,
And the mountebank tailor was knighted.
Grub Street Journal.

(The "mountebank tailor" was Dr. Read; see below.)

HANCOCK (Dr.), whose panacea was cold water and stewed prunes.

* * Dr. Sandgrado prescribed hot water and stewed apples.—Lesage, *Gil Blas*.

Dr. Rezio of Barataria would allow Sancho Panza to eat only "a few wafers, and a thin slice or two of quince."—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. iii. 10 (1615).

HANNES (Dr.), knighted by queen Anne. He was born in Oxfordshire.

The queen, like heaven, shines equally on all,
Her favours now without distinction fall,
Great Road, and slender If innes, both knighted, show
That none their honours shall to merit owe.

A Political Squib of the Period.

HOLLOWAY (Professor), noted for his ointment to cure all strumous affections, his digestive pills, and his enormous expenditure in advertising (nineteenth century). Holloway's ointment is an imitation of Albinolo's; being analyzed by order of the French law-courts, it was declared to consist of *butter, lard, &c.*, and *Venice turpentine*. His pills are made of *aloes, jalap, ginger, and myrrh*.

KATERFELTO (Dr.), the influenza doctor. He was a tall man, dressed in a black gown and square cap, and was originally a common soldier in the Prussian service. In 1782 he exhibited in London his solar microscope, and created immense excitement by showing the infusoria of muddy water, etc. Dr. Katerfelto used to say that he was the greatest philosopher since the time of sir Isaac Newton.

And Katerfelto with his hair on end,
At his own wonders, wondering for his bread.

Cowper, *The Task* ("The Winter Evening," 1789)

LILLY (William), astrologer, born at Diseworth, in Leicestershire (1602-1681).

LONG (St. John), born at Newcastle, began life as an artist, but afterwards set up as a curer of consumption, rheumatism, and gout. His profession brought him wealth, and he lived in Harley Street, Cavendish Square. St. John Long died himself of rapid consumption (1798-1834).

MARR (Mrs.), bone-setter. She was born at Epsom, and at one time was very rich, but she died in great poverty at her lodgings in Seven Dials, 1787.

* * Hogarth has introduced her in his heraldic picture, "The Undertakers' Arms." She is the middle of the three figures at the top, and is holding a bone in her hand.

MOORE (Mr. John), of the Pestle and Mortar, Abchurch Lane, immortalized by his "worm-powder," and called the "Worm Doctor" (died 1733).

Vain is thy art, thy powder vain,
Since worms shall eat e'en on thee.
Pope, *To Mr. John Moore* (1733).

MORISON (Dr.), famous for his pills (consisting of *aloes and cream of tartar*, equal parts). Professor Holloway, Dr. Morison, and Rowland maker of hair oil and tooth-powder, were the greatest advertisers of the nineteenth century.

PARTRIDGE, cobbler, astrologer, almanac-maker, and quack (died 1708).

Weep, all you customers who use
His pills, his almanacs, or shoes.
Sw. ft. Elegy, etc.

READ (Sir William), a tailor, who set up for oculist, and was knighted by queen Anne. This quack was employed both by queen Anne and George I. Sir William could not read. He professed to cure wens, wry-necks, and hare-lips (died 1715).

... none their honours shall to merit owe—
That popish doctrine is exploded quite,
On Ralph had been no duke, and Read no knight;
Th' it none may value of their learning plead,
Thus hath no grace, and that can hardly read.
A Political Squib of the Period.

* * The "Ralph" referred to is Ralph Montagu, son of Edward Montagu, created viscount in 1682, and duke of Montagu in 1705 (died 1709).

ROCK (Dr. Richard) professed to cure every disease, at any stage thereof. According to his bills, "Be your disorder never so far gone, I can cure you." He was short in stature and fat, always wore a white three-tailed wig, nicely combed and frizzed upon each cheek, carried a cane, and waddled in his gait (eighteenth century).

Dr. Rock, F U N , never wore a hat. He is usually drawn at the top of his own bills sitting in an armchair, holding a little bottle between his finger and thumb, and surrounded with rotten teeth, nippers, pills, and gallipots.—Goldsmith, *A Citizen of the World*, lxviii. (1769).

SMITH (Dr.), who went about the country in the eighteenth century in his coach with four outriders. He dressed in black velvet, and cured any disease for sixpence. "His amusements on the stage were well worth the sixpence which he charged for his box of pills."

As I was sitting at the George Inn, I saw a coach with six bay horses, a calash and four, a chaise and four, enter the Inn, in yellow livery turned up with red; and four gentlemen on horseback, in blue, trimmed with silver. As yellow is the colour given by the dukes in England, I went out to see what duke it was, but there was no coronet on the coach, only a plain coat-of-arms, with the motto *AGRESTE LABORAT FANGA* (Smith works for money). Upon inquiry, I found this grand equipage belonged to a mountebank named Smith.—*A Tour through England* (1723).

SOLOMON (Dr.), eighteenth century.

His "anti-impetigines" was simply a solution of *bichloride of mercury* coloured.

TAYLOR (*Dr. Chevalier John*). He called himself "Ophthalminator, Pontifical, Imperial, and Royal." It is said that five of his horses were blind from experiments tried by him on their eyes (died 1767).

* * Hogarth has introduced Dr. Taylor in his "Undertakers' Arms." He is one of the three figures at the top, to the left hand of the spectator.

UNBORN DOCTOR (*John*), of Moorfield. Not being born a doctor, he called himself "The Un-born Doctor."

WALKER (*Dr.*), one of the three great quacks of the eighteenth century, the others being Dr. Rock and Dr. Timothy Franks. Dr. Walker had an abhorrence of quacks, and was for ever cautioning the public not to trust them, but came at once to him, adding, "there is not such another medicine in the world as mine."

Not for himself but for his country he prepares his saltpetre, and calls up his friends for his country or any town, no great riches and a small profit—*Goldsmith, A Vision of the World, l. viii (1)*.

WARD (*Dr.*), a footman, famous for his "friars' balsam." He was called in to prescribe to George II., and died 1761. Dr. Ward had a claret stain on his left cheek, and in Hogarth's famous picture, "The Undertakers' Arms," the cheek is marked gules. He occupies the right hand side of the spectator, and forms one of the triumvirate, the others being Dr. Taylor and Mrs. Mapp.

Dr. Kirkeus and Dr. Tom Saffold are also known names.

Quackleben (*Dr. Quatun*), "the man of medicine," one of the committee at the Spa.—*Sir W. Scott, St. Roman's Well* (time, George III.).

Quadroon. *Zumbo* is the issue of an Indian and a Negro; *Mulatto*, of a Whiteman and a Negro; *Tricoron*, of a Whiteman and a Mulatto woman; *Quadroon*, of a Terzon and a White.

Quaint (*Timothy*), servant of governor Heartall. Timothy is "an odd fish, that loves to swim in troubled waters." He says, "I never laugh at the governor's good humours, nor frown at his infirmities. I always keep a sober, steady phiz, fixed as the gentleman's on horseback at Charing Cross; and, in his worst of humours, when all is fire and faggots with him, if I turn round and coolly say, 'Lord, sir, has anything ruffled you?' he'll burst out into an immoderate fit of laughter, and exclaim, 'Curse that inflexible face

of thine! Though you never suffer a smile to mantle on it, it is a figure of fun to the rest of the world.'"—*Cherry, The Soldier's Daughter* (1804).

Quaker Poet (*The*), Bernard Barton (1784-1849).

Quale (*Mr.*), a philanthropist, noted for his bald, shining forehead. Mrs. Jellyby hopes her daughter Caddy will become Quale's wife.—*Charles Dickens, Bleak House* (1853).

Quarll (*Philip*), a sort of Robinson Crusoe, who had a chumpan/ee for his "man Friday." The story consists of the adventures and sufferings of an English hermit named Philip Quarll (1727).

Quasimodo, a foundling, hideously deformed, but of enormous muscular strength, adopted by archdeacon Frollo. He is brought up in the cathedral of Notre Dame de Paris. One day, he sees Esmeralda, who had been dancing in the cathedral close, set upon by a mob as a witch, and he conceals her for a time in the church. When, at length, the beautiful gipsy girl is gibbeted, Quasimodo disappears mysteriously, but a skeleton corresponding to the deformed figure is found after a time in a hole under the gibbet.—*Victor Hugo, Notre Dame de Paris* (1831).

Quatre Filz Aymon (*Les*), the four sons of the duke of Dordona (*Dordogne*). Their names are Rinaldo, Guicciardo, Alardo, and Ricciardetto (i.e. Renaud, Guiscard, Alard, and Richard), and their adventures form the subject of an old French romance by Huon de Villeneuve (twelfth century).

Quaver, a singing-master, who says "if it were not for singing-masters, men and women might as well have been born dumb." He courts Lucy by promising to give her singing lessons.—*Fielding, The Virgin Unmasked*.

Queen (*The Starred Ethiop*), Cassiopea, wife of Cepheus (2 syl.) king of Ethiopia. She boasted that she was fairer than the sea-nymphs, and the offended nereids complained of the insult to Neptune, who sent a sea-monster to ravage Ethiopia. At death, Cassiopea was made a constellation of thirteen stars.

... that starred Ethiop queen that strove
To set her beauty's praise above
The sea-nymphs, and their powers offended.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 18 (1633).

Queen (*The White*), Mary queen of Scots, *La Reine Blanche*; so called by

the French, because she dressed in white as mourning for her husband.

Queen Dick, Richard Cromwell (1628, 1658-1660, died 1712).

* * *It happened in the reign of queen Dick*, never, on the Greek kalends. This does not refer to Richard Cromwell, but to queen "Outis." There never was a queen Dick, except by way of joke.

Queen Sarah, Sarah Jennings duchess of Marlborough (1660-1744).

Queen Anne only reigned, while queen Sarah governed. — *Temple Bar*, 208.

Queen Square Hermit, Jeremy Bentham, 1, Queen Square, London (1748-1832).

Queen of Hearts, Elizabeth Stuart daughter of James I., the unfortunate queen of Bohemia (1596-1662).

Queen of Heaven, Astarte ("the moon"). Horace calls the moon "the two-horned queen of the stars."

Some speak of the Virgin Mary as "the queen of heaven."

Queen of Queens. Cleopatra was so called by Mark Antony (B.C. 69-30).

Queen of Song, Angelica Catalani; also called "The Italian Nightingale" (1782-1849).

Queen of Sorrow (*The Mable*), the mausoleum built by shah Jehan to his favourite wife Moomtaz-i-Mahul.

Queen of Tears, Mary of Mo'dena, second wife of James II. of England (1668-1718).

Her eyes became eternal fountains of sorrow for that crown her own ill policy contributed to lose. — *Nobis. Memoirs*, etc. (1784).

Queen of the Antilles [*Anteel*], Cuba.

Queen of the East, Zenobia queen of Palmyra (*, 266-273).

Queen of the Eastern Archipelago, the island of Java.

Queen of the Mississippi Valley, St. Louis of Missouri.

Queen of the North, Edinburgh.

Queen of the Sciences, theology.

Queen of the Sea. So ancient Tyre was called.

Queen of the South, Maqueda or Balkis queen of Sheba or Saba.

The queen of the south . . . came from the uttermost parts of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon. — *Matt. xii. 46*; see also 1 *King. x. 1*.

* * According to tradition, the queen

of the south had a son by Solomon named Melech, who reigned in Ethiopia or Abyssinia, and added to his name the words Belul Gian ("precious stone"), alluding to a ring given to him by Solomon. Belul Gian translated into Latin became *pretiosus Joannes*, which got corrupted into Prester John (*presbyter Johannes*), and has given rise to the fables of this "mythical king of Ethiopia."

Queen of the Swords. Minna Troil was so called, because the gentlemen, formed into two lines, held their swords so as to form an arch or roof under which Minna led the ladies of the party. — Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III.).

* In 1877 W. Q. Orchardson, R.A., exhibited a picture in illustration of this incident.

Queens (*Four daughters*). Raymond Berenger count of Provence had four daughters, all of whom married kings: Margaret married Louis IX. of France; Eleanor married Henry III. of England; Sancho married Henry's brother Richard king of the Romans; and Beatrice married Charles I. of Naples and Sicily.

Four daughters were there born
To Raymond the count, and every one
Became a queen.

Dunt's Paradise, vi (1911)

Queerummania, the realm of Chronophotontologos. — Carey, *Chronophotontologos* (1731).

Quentin (*Black*), groom of sir John Ramony. — Sir W. Scott, *Far Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Quentin Durward, a novel by sir W. Scott (1823). A story of French history. The delineations of Louis XI. and Charles the Bold of Burgundy will stand comparison with any in the whole range of fiction or history.

Quern-Biter, the sword of Haco I. of Norway.

Quern biter of Haco the Good
Wherewith at a stroke he hewed
The millstone thro' and thro'.

Longfellow.

Querno (*Camillo*) of Apulia was introduced to pope Leo X. as a buffoon, but was promoted to the laurel. This laureate was called the "Antichrist of Wit."

Rome in her capitol saw Querno sit,
Throned on seven hills, the antichrist of wit.
Pope, *The Dunciad*, II. (1729).

Querpo (*Strill*), in Garth's *Dispensary*, is meant for Dr. Howe.

To this design shrill Querpo did agree.
A zealous member of the faculty.

His shro's pretended pious steps he treads,
And where the doctor falls, the saint succeeds.
Dispensary, iv. (1639)

Questing Beast (*The*), a monster called Glatissant, that made a noise called questing, "like thirty couple of hounds giving quest" or cry. King Pellinore (3 syl.) followed the beast for twelve months (pt. i. 17), and after his death sir Palomides gave it chase.

The questing beast had in shape and head like a serpent's head, and a body like a hound, buttocks like a lion, and footed like a hart, and in his body there was such a noise as it had been the noise of thirty couple of hounds questing, and such a noise that beast made when he soever he went, and this beast was as sir Palomides followed.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 17, ll. 63 (1470).

Queubus (*The Equinoctial of*), a line in the "unknown sen," passed by the Vapians on the Greek kalends of the Olympiad era B.C. 777, according to the authority of Quinapalus.—Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night*, act ii. sc. 3 (1611).

Quiara and Mon'nema, man and wife, the only persons who escaped the ravages of the small-pox plague which carried off all the rest of the Guari'm race, in Paraguay. They left the fatal spot, settled in the Mondai woods, had one son Yeruti and one daughter Mooma; but Quiara was killed by a jagu'r before the latter was born.—Southey, *A Tale of Paraguay* (1814). (See MON'NEMA and MOOMA.)

Quick (*Abel*), clerk to Surplus the lawyer.—J. M. Morton, *A Regular Fiv.*

Quick (*John*), called "The Retired Dialectician of Islington" (1748-1831).

Little Quick, the retired Dialectician of Islington, with his squeak like a Rat & new fiddle.—Charles Matthews

Quickly (*Mistress*), servant-of-all-work to Dr. Caius a French physician. She says, "I wash, wring, brew, bake, scour, dress meat and drink, make the beds, and do all myself." She is the go-between of three suitors for "sweet Anne Page," and with perfect disinterestedness wishes all three to succeed, and does her best to forward the suit of all three, "but speciously of Master Fenton."—Shakespeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor* (1601).

Quickly (*Mistress Nell*), hostess of a tavern in Eastcheap, frequented by Harry prince of Wales, sir John Falstaff, and all their disreputable crew. In *Henry V.* Mistress Quickly is represented as having married Pistol the "lieutenant of captain sir John's army." All three die before the end of the play. Her description of sir John Falstaff's death (*Henry*

V. act ii. sc. 8) is very graphic and true to nature. In 2 *Henry IV.* Mistress Quickly arrests sir John for debt, but immediately she hears of his commission is quite willing to dismiss the bailiffs, and trust "the honey sweet" old knight again to any amount.—Shakespeare, 1 and 2 *Henry IV.* and *Henry V.*

Quid (*Mr.*), the tobaccoconist, a relative of Mrs. Margaret Bertram.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Quid Rides, the motto of Jacob Brandon, tobacco-broker, who lived at the close of the eighteenth century. It was suggested by Harry Calendon of Lloyd's coffee-house.

* * *Quid Rides* (Latin) means "Why do you laugh?" *Quid rides*, i.e. "the tobaccoconist rides."

Quidnunc (*Abraham*), of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, an upholsterer by trade, but bankrupt. His head "runs only on schemes for paying off the National Debt, the balance of power, the affairs of Europe, and the political news of the day."

* * The prototype of this town politician was the father of Dr. Arne (see *The Tutor*, No. 155).

Ilmrit Quidnunc, his daughter, rescued by Belmour from the flames of a burning house, and adored by him.

John Quidnunc, under the assumed name of Rowewell, having married a rich planter's widow, returns to England, pays his father's debts, and gives his sister to Mr. Belmour for wife.—Murphy, *The Upholsterer* (1758).

Quidnunos, a name given to the ancient members of certain political clubs, who were constantly inquiring, "Quidnunc? What news?"

This the Great Mother dearest held than all
The clubs of Quidnunc's, or her own Gullibell.
Pope, *The Dunciad*, i. 296 (1729).

Quidnunkis, a monkey which climbed higher than its neighbours, and fell into a river. For a few moments the monkey race stood panic-struck, but the stream flowed on, and in a minute or two the monkeys continued their gambols as if nothing had happened.—Gay, *The Quidnunkis* (a fable, 1726).

* * The object of this fable is to show that no one is of sufficient importance to stop the general current of events or cause a gap in nature. Even kings and kaisers die, having climbed, like Quidnunkis, somewhat higher than their kin,

but when they fall into the stream, Flat-
tery scrawls *Hic jacet* on a stone, but no
one misses them.

Quildrive (2 *syl.*), clerk to old Phil-
pot "the citizen."—Murphy, *The Citizen*
(1761).

Quilp (*Daniel*), a hideous dwarf,
cunning, malicious, and a perfect master
in tormenting. Of hard, forbidding fea-
tures, with head and face large enough
for a giant. His black eyes were rest-
less, sly, and cunning; his mouth and
chin bristly with a coarse, hard beard;
his face never clean, but always distorted
with a ghastly grin, which showed the
few discoloured fangs that supplied
the place of teeth. His dress consisted
of a large high-crowned hat, a worn-out
dark suit, a pair of most capacious shoes,
and a huge crumpled dirty white neck-
cloth. Such hair as he had was a grizzled
black, cut short but hanging about his
ears in fringes. His hands were coarse
and dirty; his finger-nails crooked, long,
and yellow. He lived on Tower Hill,
collected rents, advanced money to sea-
men, and kept a sort of wharf, containing
rusty anchors, huge iron rings, piles of
rotten wood, and sheets of old copper,
calling himself a ship-breaker. He was
on the point of being arrested for felony,
when he drowned himself.

He ate hard eggs, shell and all, for his breakfast, de-
voured gigantic pawns with their heads and tails on,
chewed tobacco and water-cresses at the same time, drank
scalding hot tea without winking, bit his fork and spoon
till they bent again, and performed so many humiliating
acts, that one might doubt if he were indeed human.—
Ch. v.

Mrs. Quilp (*Betsy*), wife of the dwarf,
a loving, young, timid, obedient, and
pretty blue-eyed little woman, treated
like a dog by her diabolical husband,
whom she really loved but more greatly
feared.—C. Dickens, *The Old Curiosity*
Shop (1840).

Quinap'alus, the Mrs. Harris of
"authorities in citations." If any one
quotes from an hypothetical author, he
gives Quinapalus as his authority.

What says Quinapalus: "Better a witty fool than a
foolish wit."—Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night*, act i. sc. 5 (1614).

Quinbus Flestrin ("the man-
mountain"). So the Lilliputians called
Gulliver (ch. ii.).—Swift, *Gulliver's*
Travels ("Voyage to Lilliput," 1726).

Quince (*Peter*), a carpenter, who
undertakes the management of the play
called "Pyramus and Thisbe," in *Mid-*
summer Night's Dream. He speaks of
"laughable tragedy," "lamentable
comedy," "tragical mirth," and so on.—

Shakespeare, *Midsummer Night's Dream*
(1592).

Quino'nes (*Suero de*), in the reign of
Juan II. He, with nine other cavaliers,
held the bridge of Orbiga against all
comers for thirty-six days, and in that
time they overthrew seventy-eight
knights of Spain and France.

Quintano'na, the duenna of queen
Guinever or Ginebra.—Cervantes, *Don*
Quixote, II. ii. 6 (1615).

Quintessence (*Queen*), sovereign of
Entelochie, the country of speculative
science visited by Pantagruel and his
companions in their search for "the
oracle of the Holy Bottle."—Rabelais,
Pantagruel, v. 19 (1515).

Quintessence of Heaven. Be-
sides the four elements of earth, Aristotle
imagined a fifth element, out of which
the stars and other ethereal bodies were
formed. The motion of this "quint-
essence," he said, was orbicular.

... this ethereal "quintessence of heaven"
Flew upward, split with various forms,
That took di'orbicular, and turned to stars
Numberless.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, III. 718, etc. (1665).

Quin'tiquinies'tra (*Queen*), a much-
dreaded, fighting giantess. It was one of
the romances in don Quixote's library
condemned by the priest and barber of
the village to be burnt.—Cervantes, *Don*
Quixote, I. (1605).

Quintus Fixlein [*Fixline*], the
title and chief character of a romance by
Jean Paul Friedrich Richter (1796).

Frankie like Quintus Fixlein, had perennial fireproof
joy & merriment, & merriment.

Quir'inus, Mars.

Now, by our sire Quirinus,

It was a goodly sight

To see the thirty standards

Swept down the tide of flight.

Lord Macaulay, *Lays of Ancient Rome* ("Battle of
the Lake Regillus," xxvii., 1812).

Quitam (*Mr.*), the lawyer at the
Black Bear inn at Darlington.—Sir W.
Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

* * The first two words in an action
on a penal statute are *Qui tam*. Thus,
Qui tam pro domina regina, quam pro
scipso, sequitur.

Quixa'da (*Gutierre*), lord of Villa-
garcia. Don Quixote calls himself a
descendant of this brave knight.—Cer-
vantes, *Don Quixote*, I. (1605).

Quix'ote (*Don*), a gaunt country
gentleman of La Mancha, about 50 years
of age, gentle and dignified, learned and
high-minded; with strong imagination

perverted by romance and crazed with ideas of chivalry. He is the hero of a Spanish romance by Cervantes Don Quixote feels himself called on to become a knight-errant, to defend the oppressed and succour the injured. He engages for his squire Sancho Panza, a middle-aged, ignorant rustic, selfish but full of good sense, a gourmand but attached to his master, shrewd but credulous. The knight goes forth on his adventures, thinks wind-mills to be giants, flocks of sheep to be armies, castles to be castles, and galley-slaves oppressed gentlemen, but the squire sees them in their true light. Ultimately, the knight is restored to his right mind, and dies like a peaceful Christian. The object of this romance was to laugh down the romances of chivalry of the Middle Ages.

(Quixote means 'winnow for the thigs,' but Cervantes means 'linter jaws.' Don Quixote's favourite author was Feliciano de Silva, his model knight was Amadis de Gaul. The romance is in two parts, of four books each. It was published in 1605, and pt II in 1615.)

The prototype of the knight was the duke of Leiria.

Don Quixote is a tall, meagre, thin, and wrinkled old man, with a long white beard, and a pair of large black whiskers. He is a knight of the World's Conscience.—Cervantes *Don Quixote* II 134 (1615).

Don Quixote's II 138, Rosinante (4 syl.), all skin and bone.

Quixote (*The I mal*) or *Adventures of Arabella*, a novel by Mrs. Leeson (1752).

Quixote of the North (*The*), Charles XII of Sweden, sometimes called "the Madman" (1682, 1697-1718).

Quodling (*The Rev Mr*), chaplain to the duke of Buckingham—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

"Why said the duke I had caused my little Quodling to go through his oration thus. Whatever evil reports had passed current during the lifetime of the worthy matron whom they had restored to life that day, even Malice herself could not deny that she was born well, married well, lived well, and died well since she was born at Shadwell married to a well lived in Camberwell, and died in Brunswick."—*Peveril of the Peak*, xlv (18.3).

(Some give *Clerihem* instead of "Camberwell.")

Quos Ego—a threat intended but withheld; a sentence broken off. Folius, angry with the winds and storms which had thrown the sea into commotion without his sanction, was going to say he would punish them severely for this act

of insubordination; but having uttered the first two words, "Whom I —," he says no more, but proceeds to the business in hand.—Virgil, *Æneid*, 1.

Next Monday "said he you will be a 'substance' and then—" with which *quos ego* he went to the next boy—Dassett *Half a Life* (1850).

Quotem (*Calch*), a parish clerk or Jack-of-all-trades.—G. Colman, *The Revue or The Ways of Windsor* (1798).

I resolve I like Caleb Quotem to have a place at the review.—Washington Irving.

R.

R. Neither Demosthenes nor Aristotle could pronounce the letter r.

R (*o*que), vagabonds, etc., who were branded on the left shoulder with this letter.

They may be burned with a hot burning iron of the size of a small ring with a great Roman R on the left shoulder which letter shall remain as the mark of a rogue.—Irene *Historie mastis or The Players Scourge*.

If I escape the halter with the letter R Printed upon it.

Massey *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* iv 2 (1699).

Rabagas, an advocate and editor of a journal called the *Carmagnole*. At the same office was published another radical paper, called the *Chapeau Volant*. Rabagas lived in the kingdom of Monaco, and was a demagogue leader of the deepest red, but was won over to the king's party by the tact of an American lady, who got him an invitation to dine at the palace, and made him chief minister of state. From this moment he became the most strenuous opponent of the "liberal" party.—M. Sardon, *Rabagas* (1872).

Rabbi Abron of Trent, a fictitious sage and most wonderful linguist. "He knew the nature of all manner of herbs, beasts, and minerals."—*Reynard the Fox*, xii. (1498).

Rabbits. Those rabbits have more nature in them than you commonly find in rabbits, i.e. my production is better than the production of other men. This was said by a conceited artist.—J. Foster, *Life of Dickens*, ii. 367.

Rabelais (*The English*). Dean Swift was so called by Voltaire (1667-1745).

Stearns (1713-1768) and Thomas Amory (1693-1788) have also been so called.

Rabelais (*The Modern*), William Maignan (1794-1812).

Rabelais of Germany, J. Ischurt, called "Mentzer" (1550-1614).

Rabelais's Poison. Rabelais, being at a great distance from Paris, and without money to pay his hotel bill or his fare, made up three small packets of brick-dust. One he labelled "Poison for the king," another "Poison for monsieur," and the third "Poison for the dauphin." The landlord instantly informed against this "poison," and the secretary of state removed him thence to Paris. When, however, the joke was found out, it ended only in a laugh.—*Spectator* ("Art of Growing Rich")

Rabican or **Rabican's**, the horse of Astolph. Its sire was Wind and its dam Fire. It fell on luncheon food. The word means "short tail."—*Arctis, Orlando Furioso* (1515).

* * * *Arctis* is also called by the same name in *Orlando Innamorato* (1515).

Rabisson, a vagabond tinker and knife-grinder. He was the only person who knew about "the gold mine" to the miller of Grenoble. Rabisson was murdered for his secret by the schoolmaster of Bout des Mondes. Staling, *The Gold-Mine or Miller of Grenoble* (1834).

Rab'sheki (in the Bible **RAB-SHAKH**), in the satire of *Udoun and Achtophel*, by Dryden and Tate, is meant for sir Thomas Phélyps (2 A 1758).

Next his little rattle, his ab hick! he gives—

So full of zeal he has no need of grace—

It is (1679)

Baby (*Aurora*), a rich young English orphan, catholic in religion, of virgin modesty, "a rose with all its sweetest leaves yet folded." She was staying in the house of lord and lady Amundeville during the parliamentary vacation. Her don Juan, "as Russian envoy," was also a guest, with several others. Aurora Baby is introduced in canto xv., and crops up here and there in the two remaining cantos; but, as the tale was never finished, it is not possible to divine what part the beautiful and innocent girl was designed by the poet to play. Probably don Juan, having sown his "wild oats," might become a not unfit match for the beautiful orphan.—Byron, *Don Juan* (1824).

Baby (*The Rose of*), the mother of Richard III. She was Cecily, daughter

of Ralph Nevill de Raby first earl of Westmoreland. Her husband was Richard duke of York, who was slain at the battle of Wakefield in 1460. She died 1495.

Rachael, a servant-girl at lady Peveril's of the Peak.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Rachel (2 syl.), one of the "hands" in Bounderby's mill at Coketown. She loved Stephen Blackpool, and was greatly beloved by him in return, but Stephen was married to a worthless drunkard. After the death of Stephen, Rachel was no longer good for nothing young wife, and befriended her.—C. Dickens, *Hard Times* (1854).

Racine of Italy (*The*), Metastasio (1713-1782).

Racine of Music (*The*), Antonio Gaspari, bishop of Naples (1755-1786).

Rachel (1 syl.), a young mar of fashion, who has married the daughter of a wealthy London merchant. In the third week of the honeymoon, sir Charles paid his father-in-law a visit, and quarrelled with his bride about a game of whist. The lady affirmed that sir Charles ought to have played a diamond instead of a club. Sir Charles grew furious, and resolved upon a divorce, but the quarrel was adjusted, and sir Charles ends by saying, "You may be as wrong as you please, but I'll be cured if I ever endeavour to set you right again."

Rachel, wife of sir Charles, and elder daughter of Mr. Drury's Murphy, *Three Weeks after Marriage* (1776).

Rachel (*Widow*), a sprightly, good-natured widow and woman of fashion.

A coo! a wail! a lady.—Mrs Cowley, *The Bachelors* (1780).

The **Widow Rachel** was one of Mrs. Pope's best pieces. Her usual manner of expressing poignant carles is to begin by saying her head aches to the left and strking the palm of one hand with the back of the other (L 10 1781).—James Smith

Rackrent (*Sir Condy*), in Miss Edge worth's novel of *Castle Rackrent* (1802).

Raddle (*Mrs.*), keeper of the lodgings occupied by Bob Sawyer. The young medical practitioner invited Mr. Pickwick and his three friends to a convivial meeting; but the termagant Mrs. Raddle brought the meeting to an untimely end.—C. Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836).

Rad'egonde (*St.*) or **St. RADEGUND**, queen of France (born 519, died 587). She was the daughter of Bertara king of

Thuringia, and brought up a pagan. King Clotaire I. taught her the Christian religion, and married her in 588; but six years later she entered a nunnery, and lived in the greatest austerity.

There thou must walk in greatest gravity,
And seem as saltlike as St. Radegund
Spenser, *Mother Dubberd's Lute* (1591).

Radigund or **RADEGONE**, the proud queen of the Amazons. Being rejected by Belodant "the Bold," she revenged herself by degrading every man who fell into her power by dressing them like women, giving them women's work to do, such as spinning, carding, sewing, etc., and feeding them on bread and water to effeminate them (canto 4). When she overthrew sir Artegal in single combat, she imposed on him the condition of dressing in "woman's weeds," with a white apron, and to spend his time in spinning flax, instead of in deeds of arms. Radigund fell in love with the captive knight, and sent Clarinda as a go between; but Clarinda tried to win him for herself, and told the queen he was inexorable (canto 5). At length Britomart arrived, cut off Radigund's head, and liberated the captive knight (canto 7).—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v. 4-7 (1596).

Rag and Farnish (*The*), the Army and Navy Club; so christened by *Punch*. The *rag* refers to the flag, and the *farnish* to the bad cuisine.

Raggod Regiment (*The*), the wan figures in Westminster Abbey, in a gallery over Islip's Chapel.

Railway King (*The*), George Hudson of Yorkshire, chairman of the North Midland Company. In one day he cleared by speculation £100,000. It was the Rev. Sydney Smith who gave Hudson the title of "Railway King" (1800-1871).

Raine (*Old Roger*), the tapster, near the abode of sir Geoffrey Peveril.

Dame Raine, old Roger's widow; afterwards Dame Chamberlain.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Rainy-Day Smith, John Thomas Smith, the antiquary (1766-1833).

Rajah of Mattan (Borneo) has a diamond which weighs 367 carats. The largest cut diamond in the world. It is considered to be a palladium. (See **DIAMONDS**.)

Rake (*Lord*), a nobleman of the old school, fond of debauch, street rows,

knocking down Charlies, and seeing his guests drunk. His chief boon companions are sir John Brute and colonel Bully.—Vanbrugh, *The Provoked Wife* (1697).

Rakeland (*Lord*), a libertine, who makes love to married women, but takes care to keep himself free from the bonds of matrimony.—Mrs. Inchbald, *The Wedding Day* (1790).

Rak'she (2 syl.), a monster, which lived on serpents and dragons. (See **OURANABAD**.)

Raleigh (*Sir Walter*), introduced by sir W. Scott in *Kendworth*. The tradition of sir Walter laying down his cloak on a miry spot for the queen to step on, and the queen commanding him to wear the "muddy cloak till her pleasure should be further known," is mentioned in ch. xv. (1821).

The following is a parallel instance of instinctive politeness:—

A lady on her way to visit a sick man, came to a puddle. A little boy, who saw the difficulty she was in, stepped into the mud, and, throwing off his wooden shoes, jumped over the splash. The lady cried out, "Little boy, you have left your shoes behind you." "Yes, ma'am," he replied, "they are for you to step on."—*Temple Bar*, cxxix. ("Politeness," a true story)

Raleigh (*Sir Walter*). Jealous of the earl of Essex, he plots with lord Burleigh to compass his death.—Henry Jones, *The Earl of Essex* (1745).

Ralph, abbot of St. Augustine's, expended £13,000 on the repast given at his installation.

It was no unusual thing for powerful barons to provide 30,000 dishes at a wedding breakfast. The coronation dinner of Edward III. cost £40,000, equal to half a million of money now. The duke of Clarence at his marriage entertained 1000 guests, and furnished his table with 36 courses. Archbishop Neville had 1000 cgettes served at one banquet, and the whole species seems to have been extirpated.

After this it will be by no means difficult to understand why Apicius despaired of being able to make two ends meet, when he had reduced his enormous fortune to £80,000, and therefore hanged himself.

*** After the winter of 1827 was over, the elder Spencer had left of the stores laid in by him the preceding November and salted down, "80 salted beves, 500 bacons, and 600 muttons."

Ralph, son of Fairfield the miller. **AL**

dragged forth, and the Moor said, "And how would you act if our lots were reversed?" Ramiro replied, "I would feast you well, and send for my chief princes and counsellors, and set you before them, and bid you blow your horn till you died. "Then be it so," said the Moor. But when Ramiro blew his horn, his "merry men" rushed into the castle, and the Moorish king, with Aldonza and all their children, princes, and counsellors, were put to the sword.—Southey, *Ramiro* (a ballad from the Portuguese, 1804).

* **Ramorny** (*Sir John*), a voluptuary, master of the horse to prince Robert of Scotland.—Sir W. Scott, *Laird Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Ramsay (*David*), the old watch-maker near Temple Bar.

Margaret Ramsay, David's daughter. She marries lord Nigel.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Ramsbottom (*Mrs.*), a vile spell of the language. Theodore Hook's pseudonym in the *John Bull* newspaper, 1829.

* * Winifred Jenkins, the maid of Miss Tabitha Brumble (in Smollett's *Humphrey Clinker*, 1770), rivals Mrs. Ramsbottom in bad spelling.

Randal, the hostman at Lochleven Castle.—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth).

Randolph (*Lord*), a Scotch nobleman, whose life was saved by young Norval. For this service his lordship gave the youth a commission; but Glenalvon the heir-presumptive hated the new favourite, and persuaded lord Randolph that Norval was too familiar with his lady. Accordingly, Glenalvon and lord Randolph waylaid the lad, who being attacked slew Glenalvon in self-defence, but was himself slain by lord Randolph. When the lad was killed, lord Randolph learned that "Norval" was the son of lady Randolph by lord Douglas her former husband. He was greatly vexed, and went to the war then raging between Scotland and Denmark, to drown his sorrow by activity and danger.

Lady Randolph, daughter of sir Malcolm, was privately married to lord Douglas, and when her first boy was born she hid him in a basket, because there was a family feud between Malcolm and Douglas. Soon after this, Douglas was slain in battle, and the widow married lord Randolph. The babe was

found by old Norval a shepherd, who brought it up as his own son. When 18 years old, the lad saved the life of lord Randolph, and was given a commission in the army. Lady Randolph, hearing of the incident, discovered that young Norval was her own son Douglas. Glenalvon, who hated the new favourite, persuaded lord Randolph that the young man was too familiar with lady Randolph, and being waylaid, a fight ensued, in which Norval slew Glenalvon, but was himself slain by lord Randolph. Lord Randolph, being informed that the young man was lady Randolph's son, went to the wars to "drive away care;" and lady Randolph, in her distraction, cast herself headlong from a steep precipice.—J. Home, *Douglas* (1757).

The vote of Mrs. Crawford [1741-1811], when thrown out by the violence of strong feeling, seemed to wither up the heart, it was a flaming arrow, a lightning of passion. Such was the effect of her almost stroke to old Norval. 'Was he dead?' It was like an electric shock, which drove the blood back to the heart, and produced a shudder of terror through the crowded theatre.—Doonan, *Life of Kemble*.

Random, a man of fortune with a scapegrace son. He is pale and puffy, with a gout and a tearing cough. Random goes to France to recruit his health, and on his return to England gets arrested for debt by mistake for his son. He raves and rages, threatens and vows vengeance, but finds his son on the point of marrying a daughter of sir David Dunder of Dunder Hall, and forgets his evils in contemplation of this most desirable alliance.—G. Colman, *Ways and Means* (1788).

Random (*Roderick*), a young Scotch scapegrace in quest of fortune. At one time he revels in prosperity, at another he is in utter destitution. Roderick is led into different countries (whose peculiarities are described), and falls into the society of wits, sharpers, courtiers, and harlots. Occasionally lavish, he is essentially mean; with a dash of humour, he is contemptibly revengeful; and, though generous-minded when the whim jumps with his wishes, he is thoroughly selfish. His treatment of Strap is revolting to a generous mind. Strap lends him money in his necessity, but the heartless Roderick wastes the loan, treats Strap as a mere servant, fleeces him at dice, and cuffs him when the game is adverse.—T. Smollett, *Roderick Random* (1748).

Ranger, the madcap cousin of Clarinda, and the leading character in Hooley's *Suspicious Husband* (1747).

Ran'tipole (3 syl.), a madcap. One of the nicknames given to Napoleon III. (See NAPOLEON III.)

Dick, be a little rantipolish.
Colman, *Hair-at-Law*, l. 2 (1797).

Raoul [*Rawl*], the old huntsman of sir Raymond Berenger.—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

Raoul di Nangis (*Sir*), the huguenot in love with Valentina (daughter of the comte de St. Bris, governor of the Louvre). Sir Raoul is offered the hand of Valentina in marriage, but rejects it because he fancies she is betrothed to the comte de Nevers. Nevers being slain in the Bartholomew Massacre, Raoul marries Valentina, but scarcely is the ceremony over when both are shot by the musketeers under the command of St. Bris.—Meyerbeer, *Les Huguenots* (opera, 1836).

Raphael (2 or 3 syl.), called by Milton, "The Sociable Spirit," and "The Affable Archangel." In the book of *Tobit* it was Raphael who travelled with Tobias into Media and back again; and it is the same angel that holds discourse with Adam through two books of *Paradise Lost*, v. and vi. (1665).

Raphael, the guardian angel of John the Beloved.

** Longfellow calls Raphael "The Angel of the Sun," and says that he brings to man "the gift of faith."—*Golden Legend* ("Miracle-Play," iii., 1851).

Raphael (*The Flemish*), Frans Floris. His chief works are "St. Luke at His Easel" and the "Descent of the Fallen Angels," both in Antwerp Cathedral (1620-1670).

Raphael (*The French*), Eustace Lesueur (1617-1656).

Raphael of Cats (*The*), Godefroi Mind, a Swiss painter, famous for his cats (1768-1814).

Raphael of Holland (*The*), Martin van Hemskerck (1498-1574).

Raphael's Enchanter, Giulia Fornarina, a baker's wife. Her likeness appears in several of his paintings. (See *LOVERS*.)

Rapier (*The*) was introduced by Rowland York in 1587.

He [*Rowland York*] was a Londoner, famous among the emiers in his time for bringing in a new kind of fight—to run the point of a rapier into a man's body . . . before that time the one was with little bucklers, and with backwords to strike and never thrust, and it was

accounted unmanly to strike under the girdle.—*Chreston, Thankful Remembrance* (1622).

Rare Ben. Ben Jonson, the dramatist, was so called by Shakespeare (1574-1637).

Raredrench (*Master*), apothecary.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Rascal, worthless, lean. A rascal deer is a lean, poor star. Brutus calls money "rascal counters," i.e. contemptible, ignoble.

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous,
To lock such rascal counters from his friends,
Be ready, gods, with all your thunderbolts,
To dash him to pieces!
Shakespeare, *Julius Cæsar*, act iv. sc. 3 (1607).

Rashleigh Osbaldistone, called "the scholar," an hypocritical and accomplished villain, killed by Rob Roy.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

** Surely never gentleman was plagued with such a family as sir Hildebrand Osbaldistone of Osbaldistone Hall. (1) Percival, "the sot;" (2) Thorncliff, "the bully;" (3) John, "the gamekeeper;" (4) Richard, "the horse-jockey;" (5) Wilfred, "the fool;" (6) Rashleigh, "the scholar and knave."

Ras'sclas, prince of Abyssinia, fourth son of the emperor. According to the custom of the country, he was confined in a private paradise, with the rest of the royal family. This paradise was in the valley of Amhara, surrounded by high mountains. It had only one entrance, which was by a cavern under a rock concealed by woods, and closed by iron gates. He escaped with his sister Neknyah and Imlac the poet, and wandered about to find out what condition or rank of life was the most happy. After careful investigation, he found no lot without its drawbacks, and resolved to return to the "happy valley."—Dr. Johnson, *Rasselas* (1759).

The mad astronomer, who imagined that he possessed the regulation of the weather and the distribution of the seasons, is an original character in romance; and the "happy valley," in which *Rasselas* resides, is sketched with poetic feeling.—Young.

Rat. One of the richest provinces of Holland was once inundated by a hole made in the dykes by a single water-rat.

Rat without a Tail. Witches could assume any animal form, but the tail was ever wanting. Thus, a cat without a tail, a rat without a tail, a dog without a tail, were witch forms.—*See Macbeth*, act i. sc. 3.

Rats (*Devoured by*). Archbishop Hatto, count Graaf, bishop Widoelf of Strasburg, bishop Adolph of Cologne, Freiherr von Guttingen, were all devoured by rats. (See HATTO, p. 429.)

Ratchliffe (*James*), a notorious thief. —Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Ratchliffe (*Mr. Hulst*), a friend of Sir Edward Murely "the Black Dwarf" — Sir W. Scott, *The Black Dwarf* (time, Anne).

Ratchliffe (*Mrs.*), the widow of "don Carlos" who rescued Shiva at Cadiz from an auto d'fe.

Charles Ratchliffe, clerk of Sir Stephen Bertram, discharged because he had a pretty sister, and Sir Stephen had a young son. Charles supported his widowed mother and his sister by his earnings. He rescued Shiva, the Jew, from a howling London mob, and was left the heir of the old man's property.

Miss [She] Ratchliffe, sister of Charles, clandestinely married to Charles Bertram and given £10,000 by the Jew to reconcile Sir Stephen Bertram to the alliance. She was handsome, virtuous, and elegant, mild, modest, and gentle. —Lumbrland, *The Jew* (1776).

Rathmor, chief of Clutha (*the Clyde*), and father of Calthion and Colmar. Duthalmor lord of Teutha "came in his pride against him," and was overcome, whereupon his anger rose, and he went by night with his warriors, and slew Rathmor in his own hall, while his feasts had so often been spread for strangers. —Ossian, *Calthion and Colmar*.

Rattlin (*Jack*), a famous naval character in Smollett's *A Dutch Rascal*. Tom Bowling is in the same novel (1749).

Rattray (*Sir Runnion*), of Runnagulion, the duelling friend of Sir Mungo Malagrowther. —Sir W. Scott, *Foibles of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Raucocan'ti, leader of a troupe of singers going to act in Sicily. The whole were captured by Lambro the pirate, and sold in Turkey as slaves.

"Would not become myself to dwell upon
My own merits and the young, I see Sir [don Juan]
Have got a travelled air which shows you one
To whom the opera is by no means new
You've heard of Raucecant—Is not that man
You saw [etc.] just last year at the fair of Lugo,
But now, when I'm engaged to sing there,—do go.
Byron, *Don Juan*, iv 68 (1820)

Raven, emblem of Denmark, and standard of the Danes. Necromantic powers are ascribed to it. Asser says, in his *Life of Alfred*, if the Danes were destined to gain a victory, "a live crow would appear flying on the middle of the unfurled flag, but if they were doomed to be defeated, the flag would hang down motionless;" and this, he continues, "was often proved to be so."

The raven banner was called *Lundeyda* ("the desolation of the country"), and its device was woven by the daughters of Regner Lodbrok.

We have slattered back
The hugest wave for nigh, and land and sea
Sundered us and curtle little axes broken
'Til hawking winged and dumbed the carrion creak
From the gray sea (etc.)
Tennyson, *Harold*, iv 3 (1876)

Raven (*Parnaby's*), Grip, a large bird, of most impish disposition. Its usual phrases were "I'm a devil!" "Never say die!" "Polly, put the kettle on!" He also uttered a cluck like cock-drawing, a barking like a dog, and a crowing like a cock. Barnaby Rudge used to carry it about in a basket at his back. The bird drooped while it was in jail with his master, but after Barnaby's reprieve,

It soon recovered its gait, it looks and became as glossy
and sleek as ever, but for a whole year it never
indulged in any other sound than a grave and decorous
croak. One bright summer morning the bird
advanced with fantastic steps to the door of the Maypole,
and then cried, "I'm a devil!" three or four times with
extraordinary rapture and from that time constantly
repeated and improved him self in the vulgar tongue. —
(Dickens *Barnaby Rudge*, ii (1841))

Ravens of Owain (*The*). Owain had in his army 300 ravens, who were irresistible. It is thought that these ravens were warriors who bore this device on their shields.

A man who caused the birds to fly upon the host,
Like the ravens of Owain eager for prey
Bleddynt Vardd *Myrddin Archofology* 1. 365

Ravens once White. One day, a raven told Apollo that Coro'nis, a Thessalian nymph whom he passionately loved, was faithless. Apollo, in his rage, shot the nymph, but hated the raven, and "bade him prate in white plumes never more." —Ovid, *Metam.*, ii.

Ravenspurn, at the mouth of the Humber, where Henry IV. landed, in 1399, to depose Richard II. It no longer exists, having been wholly engulfed by the sea, but no record exists of the date of this engulfment.

Ra'venstone or **Ra'benstein**, the stone gibbet of Germany. So called from the ravens which perch on it.

Reason (The Feast of).

There St. John mingles with my friendly Lowl,
The feast of reason and the flow of soul
Pope, *Satire*, i. ("Imitations of Horace"), l. 7-8 (1734)

Reason (The goddess of), in the French Revolution, some say, was the wife of Momoro the printer; but Lamartine says it was Mdlle. Malliard, an actress.

Chauvotte, assisted by Lafe an actor of the Opera, had arranged the *féte* of December 20, 1793. Mdlle. Malliard, an actress, brilliant with youth and talent, played the part of the goddess. She was borne in a palanquin, the canopy of which was formed of oak branches. Women in white, with tri-coloured sashes, preceded her. Attired with the ritual bushings, a Phrygian cap, and a blue chimney over a transparent tunic, she was taken to the roof of the altar, and seated there. Behind her burnt an immense torch, symbolising "the flame of philosophy," the true light of the world. Chauvotte taking a censer in his hands, fell on his knees to the goddess, and offered incense, and the whole concluded with dancing and song. M. de Lamartine. Michelet says it was Mdlle. Aubray.

Rebecca, leader of the Rebeccaites, a band of Welsh rioters, who in 1813 made a raid upon toll-gates. The captain and his guard disguised themselves in female attire.

* * This name arose from a gross perversion of a text of Scripture: "And they blessed Rebekah, and said unto her, . . . let thy seed possess the gate of those which hate them" (*Gen.* xxiv. 60).

Rebecca, daughter of Isaac the Jew; meek, modest, and high-minded. She loves Ivanhoe, who has shown great kindness to her and to her father, and when Ivanhoe marries Rowena, both Rebecca and her father leave England for a foreign land.—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Rebecca (Mistress), the favourite waiting-maid of Mrs. Margaret Bertram of Singleside.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Record, noted for his superlatives, "most presumptuous," "most audacious," "most impatient," as:

Oh, you will, no t' audacious . . . Look at him, most insignificant . . . Under lock and key, most noble . . . I will, most dignified.—R. Birch, *The Adopted Child*

Recruiting Officer (The), a comedy by G. Farquhar (1705). The "recruiting officer" is sergeant Kite, his superior officer is captain Plume, and the recruit is Sylvia, who assumes the military dress of her brother and the name of Jack Wilful *alias* Pinch. Her father, justice Balance, allows the name to pass the muster, and when the trick is discovered, to prevent scandal, the justice gives her in marriage to the captain.

Red Book of Hergest (The), a collection of children's tales in Welsh; so called from the name of the place where

it was discovered. Each tale is called in Welsh a *Mabinogi*, and the entire collection is the *Mabinogion* (from *mab*, "a child"). The tales relate chiefly to Arthur and the early British kings. A translation in three vols., with notes, was published by lady Charlotte Guest (1838-49).

Red-Cap (Mother), an old nurse at the Hungerford Stairs.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Red-Cap (Mother). Madame Baffion was so called, because her bonnet was deeply coloured with her own blood in a street fight at the outbreak of the French Revolution.—W. Melville.

Red Cross Knight (The) represents St. George the patron saint of England. His adventures, which occupy bk. i. of Spenser's *Fairy Queen*, symbolize the struggles and ultimate victory of holiness over sin (or protestantism over popery). Una comes on a white ass to the court of Gloriana, and craves that one of the knights would undertake to slay the dragon which kept her father and mother prisoners. The Red Cross Knight, arrayed in all the armour of God (*Eph.* vi. 11-17), undertakes the adventure, and goes, accompanied for a time with Una; but, deluded by Archimago, he quits the lady, and the two meet with numerous adventures. At last, the knight, having slain the dragon, marries Una; and thus holiness is allied to the Oneness of Truth (1590).

Red Flag (A) signified war in the Roman empire; and when displayed on the capitol it was a call for assembling the military for active service.

Red Hair. Judas was represented in ancient paintings with red hair and red beard.

His very hair is of the dissembling colour,
Something browner than Judas's.
Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, act iv. sc. 4 (1600).

Red Hand of Ulster.

Calverley of Calverley, Yorkshire. Walter Calverley, Esq., in 1605, murdered two of his children, and attempted to murder his wife and a child "at nurse." This became the subject of *The Yorkshire Tragedy*. In consequence of these murders, the family is required to wear "the bloody hand."

The Holt family, of Lancashire, has a similar tradition connected with their coat armour.

Red Horse (*Vale of the*), in Warwickshire; so called from a horse cut in a hill of reddish soil, "a witness of that day we won upon the Danes."

White horse is . . . exalted to the skies;
But Red horse of you all contemned only be
Drayton, *Polydoron*, xiii. (1613).

Red Knight (*The*), sir Perimônês, one of the four brothers who kept the passages leading to Castle Perilous. In the allegory of Gareth, this knight represents noon, and was the third brother. Night, the eldest born, was slain by sir Gareth; the Green Knight, which represents the young day-spring, was overcome, but not slain; and the Red Knight, being overcome, was spared also. The reason is this: darkness is *slain*, but dawn is only *overcome* by the stronger light of noon, and noon decays into the evening twilight. Tennyson, in his *Gareth and Lynette*, calls sir Perimônês "Meridies" or "Noonday Sun." The Latin name is not consistent with a British tale.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 129 (1470); Tennyson, *Idylls*.

Red Knight of the Red Lands (*The*), sir Ironside. "He had the strength of seven men, and every day his strength went on increasing till noon." This knight kept the lady Lionês captive in Castle Perilous. In the allegory of sir Gareth, sir Ironside represents death, and the captive lady "the Bride" or Church triumphant. Sir Gareth combats with Night, Morn, Noon, and Evening, or fights the fight of faith, and then overcomes the last enemy, which is death, when he marries the lady or is received into the Church which is "the Lamb's Bride." Tennyson, in his *Gareth and Lynette*, makes the combat with the Red Knight ("Morn" or "Death") to be a single stroke; but the *History* says that it endured from morn to noon and from noon to night—in fact, that *Man's* whole life is a contest with moral and physical death.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 184-187 (1470); Tennyson, *Idylls* ("Gareth and Lynette").

Red Land (*The*). Westphalia was so called by the members of the Vehmengaricht.

Originally, none but an inhabitant of the Red Land . . . could be admitted a member of the Wismode (or secret societies).—Chambers, *Encyc.*, iv. 321.

Red-Lattice Phrases, ale-house talk. Red lattices or chequers were ordinary ale-house signs.—Shakespeare,

Merry Wives of Windsor, act ii. sc. 4 (1596).

The chequers were the arms of Fitzwarren, the head of which house, in the days of the Henrys, was invested with the power of licensing the establishments of victuallers and publicans. How was he notified the same by displaying the Fitzwarren arms.—*Times*, April 29, 1868.

Red Pipe. The Great Spirit long ago called the Indians together, and, standing on the red pipe-stone rock, broke off a piece, which he made into a pipe, and smoked, letting the smoke exhale to the four quarters. He then told the Indians that the red pipe-stone was their flesh, and they must use the red pipe when they made peace; and that when they smoked it the war-club and scalping-knife must not be touched. Having so spoken, the Great Spirit was received up into the clouds.—*American-Indian Mythology*.

The red pipe has blown its fumes of peace and war to the remotest corners of the continent. It visited every warrior, and passed through its reddened stem the fire-vocal oath of war and desolation. Here too, the poor breathing column was born, and fringed with endless quills, which by shed its thrilling fumes over the land, and soothed the fury of the relentless savage.—Gallin, *Lectures on the N. W. America*, II. 166

Red Riding-Hood (*Little*), a child with a red cloak, who goes to carry cakes to her grandmother. A wolf placed itself in the grandmother's bed, and when the child remarked upon the size of its eyes, ears, and nose, replied it was the better to see, hear and smell the little grandchild. "But, grandamma," said the child, "what a great mouth you have got!" "The better to eat you up," was the reply, and the child was devoured by the wolf.

This nursery tale is, with slight variations, common to Sweden, Germany, and France. In Charles Periault's *Contes des Fées* (1697) it is called "Le Petit Chaperon Rouge."

Red Sea (*The*). So called by the Greeks and Romans. Perhaps because it was the sea of Edom ("the red man"), perhaps because the shore is a red sand, perhaps because the waters are reddened by red sea-weeds or a red bottom. The Hebrews called it "The Weedy Sea" (*Yam-Suphi*).

The Red Sea is not more red than any other sea, but in some places thereof is the gravelle rude, and therefore men clepen it the Redd Sea.—Mandeville, *Travels* (1499).

Red Swan (*The*). Odjibwa, hearing a strange noise, saw in the lake a most beautiful red swan. Pulling his bow, he took deliberate aim, without effect. He shot every arrow from his quiver with the same result; then, fetching from his father's medicine sack three poisoned

arrows, he shot them also at the bird. The last of the three arrows passed through the swan's neck, whereupon the bird rose into the air, and sailed away towards the setting sun.—Schoolcraft, *Algon Researches*, ii. 9 (1839).

Redgauntlet, a story, told in a series of letters, about a conspiracy formed by sir Edward Hugh Redgauntlet, on behalf of the "Young Pretender" Charles Edward, then above 40 years of age. The conspirators insist that the prince should dismiss his mistress, Miss Walkingshaw, and, as he refuses to comply with this demand, they abandon their enterprise. Just as a brig is prepared for the prince's departure from the island, colonel Campbell arrives with the military. He connives, however, at the affair, the conspirators disperse, the prince embarks, and Redgauntlet becomes the prior of a monastery abroad. This is one of the inferior novels, but is redeemed by the character of Peter Peebles.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (1824).

Redgauntlet embodies a great deal of Scott's own personal history and experience.—Chambers, *English Literature*, ii. 569.

Redgauntlet (Sir Alberick), an ancestor of the family.

Sir Edward Redgauntlet, son of sir Alberick; killed by his father's horse.

Sir Robert Redgauntlet, an old story, mentioned in *Wandering Willie's* tale.

Sir John Redgauntlet, son and successor of sir Robert, mentioned in *Wandering Willie's* tale.

Sir Redwald Redgauntlet, son of sir John.

Sir Henry Darsie Redgauntlet, son of sir Redwald.

Lady Henry Darsie Redgauntlet, wife of an Henry Darsie.

Sir Arthur Darsie Redgauntlet, alias *Darsie Latimer*, son of sir Henry and lady Darsie.

Miss Lilias Redgauntlet, alias *Greenmantle*, sister of sir Arthur. She marries Allan Fairford.

Sir Edward Hugh Redgauntlet, the Jacobite conspirator. He is uncle to Darsie Latimer, and is called "Lord of the Lochs," alias "Mr. Herries of Birrenswark," alias "Master Ingoldsby."—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Redi (Francis), an Italian physician and lyric poet. He was first physician to the grand-duke of Tuscany (1626-1698).

Even Redi, tho' he chanted
Bacchus in the Tuscan valleys,
Never drank the wine he vaunted
In his dithyrambic millets.

Longfellow, *Drinking Song*

Redlaw (Mr.), the "haunted man." He is a professor of chemistry, who bargained with the spirit which haunted him to leave him, on condition of his imparting to others his own idiosyncrasies. From this moment the chemist carried with him the infection of sullenness, selfishness, discontent, and ingratitude. On Christmas Day the infection ceased. Redlaw lost his morbid feelings, and all who suffered by his infection, being healed, were restored to love, mirth, benevolence, and gratitude.—C. Dickens, *The Haunted Man* (1848).

Redmain (Sir Magnus), governor of the town of Berwick (fifteenth century).

He was remarkable for his long red beard, and was therefore called by the English "Magnus Red beard," but by the Scotch, in derision, "Magnus Red-mane," as if his beard had been a horse mane.—Godscroft, 178.

Redmond O'Neale, Rokeby's page, beloved by Rokeby's daughter Matilda, whom he marries. He turns out to be Mortham's son and heir.—Sir W. Scott, *Rokeby* (1812).

Reece (Captain), R.N., of the *Mantelpiece*; adored by all his crew. They had feather-beds, warm slippers, hot-water cans, brown Windsor soap, and a valet to every four, for captain Reece said, "It is my duty to make my men happy, and I will." Captain Reece had a daughter, ten female cousins, a niece, and a ma, six sisters, and an aunt or two, and, at the suggestion of William Lee the coxswain, married these ladies to his crew—"It is my duty to make my men happy, and I will." Last of all, captain Reece married the widowed mother of his coxswain, and they were all married on one day—"It was their duty, and they did it."—W. S. Gilbert, *The Bab Ballads* ("Captain Reece, R.N.").

Reeve's Tale (*The*). Symond Symkyn, a miller of Trompington, near Cambridge, used to serve "Soler Hall College," but was an arrant thief. Two scholars, Aleyn and John, undertook to see that a sack of corn sent to be ground was not tampered with; so one stood by the hopper, and one by the trough which received the flour. In the mean time, the miller let their horse loose, and, when the young men went to catch it, purloined half a bushel of the flour, substituting meal instead. It was so late before the horse could be caught, that the miller offered

the two scholars a "shakedown" in his own chamber, but when they were in bed he began to belabour them unmercifully. A scuffle ensued, in which the miller, being tripped up, fell upon his wife. His wife, roused from her sleep, seized a stick, and mistaking the bald pate of her husband for the night-cap of one of the young men, banged it so lustily that the man was almost stunned with the blows. In the mean time, the two scholars made off without payment, taking with them the sack and also the half-bushel of flour which had been made into cakes.—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* (1388).

. Boccaccio has a similar story in his *Decameron*. It is also the subject of a *fabliau* entitled *De Gombert et de Deux Clercs*. Chaucer borrowed his story from a *fabliau* given by Thomas Wright in his *Anecdota Literaria*, 15.

Reformado Captain, an officer shelved or degraded because his troops have been greatly reduced.

Reformation (*The*). It was noticed in the early Lollards, and was radiant in the works of Wycliffe.

It was present in the pulpit of Pierre de Bruys, in the pages of Arnolfo da Brescia, in the cell of Roger Bacon.

It was active in the field with Peter Revel, in the castle of lord Cobham, in the pulpit with John Huss, in the camp with John Ziska, in the class-room of Pico di Mirandola, in the observatory of Abraham Zacuto, and the college of Antonio di Lebrija, before father Martin was born.

Regan, second daughter of king Lear, and wife of the duke of Cornwall. Having received the half of her father's kingdom under profession of unbounded love, she refused to entertain him with his suite. On the death of her husband, she designed to marry Edmund natural son of the earl of Gloster, and was poisoned by her elder sister Goneril out of jealousy. Regan, like Goneril, is proverbial for "filial ingratitude." — Shakespeare, *King Lear* (1605).

Regent Diamond (*The*). So called from the regent duke of Orleans. This diamond, the property of France, at first set in the crown, and then in the sword of state, was purchased in India by a governor of Madras, of whom the regent bought it for £80,000.

Regillus (*The Battle of the Lake*).

Regillus Lacus is about twenty miles east of Rome, between Gabii (north) and Lavicum (south). The Romans had expelled Tarquin the Proud from the throne, because of the most scandalous conduct of his son Sextus, who had violated Lucretia and abused her hospitality. Thirty combined cities of Latium, with Sabines and Volscians, took the part of Tarquin, and marched towards Rome. The Romans met the allied army at the lake Regillus, and here, on July 15, B.C. 499, they won the great battle which confirmed their republican constitution, and in which Tarquin, with his sons Sextus and Titus, was slain. While victory was still doubtful, Castor and Pollux, on their white horses, appeared to the Roman dictator, and fought for the Romans. The victory was complete, and ever after the Romans observed the anniversary of this battle with a grand procession and sacrifice. The procession started from the temple of Mars outside the city walls, entered by the Porta Capena, traversed the chief streets of Rome, marched past the temple of Vesta in the forum, and then to the opposite side of the great "square," where they had built a temple to Castor and Pollux in gratitude for the aid rendered by them in this battle. Here offerings were made, and sacrifice was offered to the Great Twin-Brothers, the sons of Iada. Macaulay has a lay, called *The Battle of the Lake Regillus*, on the subject.

Where, by the lake Regillus,
Under the Porcian height,
All in the land of Tusculum,

Was fought the glorious fight.
Macaulay, *Lays of Ancient Rome* (1842).

A very parallel case occurs in the life of Mahomet. The Korishites had armed to put down "the prophet;" but Mahomet met them in arms, and on January 13, 624, won the famous battle of Bedr. In the *Korân* (ch. iii.), he tells us that the angel Gabriel, on his horse Haizûm, appeared on the field with 3000 "angels," and won the battle for him.

In the conquest of Mexico, we are told that St. James appeared on his grey horse at the head of the Castilian adventurers, and led them on to victory. Bernal Diaz, who was in the battle, saw the grey horse, but fancied the rider was Francesco de Morla, though, he confesses, "it might be the glorious apostle St. James" for aught he knew.

Regimen of the School of Salerno, a collection of precepts in Latin verse, written by John of Milan, a poet

It appears by the confessions of the Inquisition that instances of failure have occurred, but the sacred relics have always recovered their virtue when (as Galbert, a monk of Marbrennes informs us), "they are flouted with rudeness."—*Ibid.*, 341.

* * In the Hotel de Cluny, Paris, we are shown a ring which we are assured contains part of one of the thorns of the "crown of thorns."

Reloxa, the clock town. (From the Spanish *reloz*, "a clock.")

It would be an excellent joke, indeed, if the natives of Reloxa were to shyn every one who only asked them what o'clock it was.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. ii. 3 (1615).

Remember Thou art Mortal! When a Roman conqueror entered the city in triumph, a slave was placed in the chariot to whisper from time to time into the ear of the conqueror, "Remember thou art a man!"

Vespasian, the Roman emperor, had a slave who said to him daily as he left his chamber, "Remember, thou art a man!"

In the ancient Egyptian banquets it was customary during the feast to draw a mummy in a car round the banquet hall, while one uttered aloud, "To this estate you must come at last!"

When the sultan of Serendib (*i.e.* Ceylon) went abroad, his vizier cried aloud, "This is the great monarch, the tremendous sultan of the Indies . . . greater than Solima or the grand Mithragé!" An officer behind the monarch then exclaimed, "This monarch, though so great and powerful, must die, must die, must die!"—*Arabian Nights* ("Sindbad," sixth voyage).

Remois (2 *syl.*), the people of Rheims, in France.

Remond, a shepherd in *Britannia's Pastoral*, by William Browne (1613).

Remond, young Remond, that full well could sing,
And tune his pipe at Pæ's birth-cadence;
Who, for his nimble leaping, sweetest lay,
A lamell gaided wore on holidays;
In flouting of whose hand dame Nature swore,
There never was his like, nor should be more.

Pastoral, i.

Rem'ora, a little fish, which fastens itself on the keel of a ship, and impedes its progress.

The ships are as insensible of the living as of the dead; as the living make it not go the faster, so the dead make it not go the slower, for the dead are no Rheinas (see) to alter the course of her passage.—*Helps to Memory*, etc., 1630.

A goodly ship with banners bravely dight,
And this on her top-gallant I espied. . . .
All suddenly their clove into her keel

A little fish that men call Remora.

Which stopped her course and held her by the keel,
That wind nor tide could move her thence away.

Spenser, *Sonnets* (1601).

Rem'ores, birds which retard the execution of a project.

"Remores" aves in auspicio discount quæ acturæ aliquid remorari compellunt.—Festus, *De Verborum significatione*.

Re'naud, one of the paladins of Charlemagne, always described with the properties of a borderer, valiant, alert, ingenious, rapacious, and unscrupulous. Better known in the Italian form *Rinaldo* (*q.v.*).

Ronault, a Frenchman, and one of the chief conspirators in which Pierre was concerned. When Jaffier joined the conspiracy, he gave his wife Belvidera as surety of his fidelity, and a dagger to be used against her if he proved unfaithful. Ronault attempted the honour of the lady, and Jaffier took her back in order to protect her from such insults. The old villain died on the wheel, and no one pitied him.—T. Otway, *Venice Preserved* (1682).

René, the old king of Provence, father of queen Margaret of Anjou (wife of Henry VI. of England). A minstrel-monarch, friend to the chase and tilt, poetry and music. Thiebault says he gave in largesses to knights-errant and minstrels more than he received in revenue (*ch. xxx.*).—Sir W. Scott, *Annals of the Kings of France* (time, Edward IV.).

René (2 *syl.*), the hero and title of a romance by Chateaubriand (1801). It was designed for an episode to his *Génie du Christianisme* (1802). René is a man of social inaction, conscious of possessing a superior genius, but his pride produces in him a morbid bitterness of spirit.

René [LEBLANC], notary public of Grand-Pré, in Acadia (*Nova Scotia*). Bent with age, but with long yellow hair flowing over his shoulders. He was the father of twenty children, and had a hundred grandchildren. When Acadia was ceded by the French to England, George II. confiscated the goods of the simple colonists, and drove them into exile. René went to Pennsylvania, where he died, and was buried.—Longfellow, *Evangeline* (1849).

Rentowel (*Mr. Jabesh*), a covenanting preacher.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

With the vehemence of some pulpit-drumming Gowk-thrapple [*Waverley*], as "precious" Mr. Jabesh Rentowel,—*Carlyle*.

Renzo and Lucia, the hero and heroine of an Italian novel by Alessandro Manzoni, entitled *The Betrothed Lovers*.

("Promessi Sposi"). This novel contains an account of the Bread Riot and plague of Milan. Cardinal Borromeo is, of course, introduced. There is an English translation (1827).

Republican Queen (*The*), Sophie Charlotte, wife of Frederick I. of Prussia.

Resolute (*The*), John Florio, philologist. He was the tutor of prince Henry (1545-1625).

* * This "Florio" was the prototype of Shakespeare's "Holofernes."

Resolute Doctor (*The*), John Baconthorp (*-1346).

* * Guillaume Durandus de St. Pourcain was called "The Most Resolute Doctor" (1267-1332).

Restless (*Sir John*), the suspicious husband of a suspicious wife. Both are made wretched by their imaginings of the other's infidelity, but neither have the slightest ground for such suspicion.

Lady Restless, wife of sir John. As she has a fixed idea that her husband is inconstant, she is always asking the servants, "Where is sir John?" "Is sir John returned?" "Which way did sir John go?" "Has sir John received any letters?" "Who has called?" etc.; and, whatever the answer, it is to her a confirmation of her surmises.—A. Murphy, *All in the Wrong* (1761).

Reuben Dixon, a village schoolmaster of "ragged lads."

"Mid noise, and dirt, and stench, and play, and pi tie,
He calmly cuts the pun or views the slate."

Gabbri, *Boy on the*, xlv (1910)

Reuben and Seth, servants of Nathan ben Israel, the Jew at Ashby, a friend of Isaac and Rebecca.—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Reullu'ra (i.e. "beautiful star"), the wife of Aodh, one of the Culdees or primitive clergy of Scotland, who preached the gospel of God in Io'na, an island south of Staffa. Here Ulva'gre the Dane landed, and, having put all who opposed him to death, seized Aodh, bound him in iron, carried him to the church, and demanded where the treasures were concealed. Just then appeared a mysterious figure all in white, who first unbound Aodh, and then taking the Dane by the arm, led him up to the statue of St. Columba, which immediately fell and crushed him to death. Then turning to the Norsemen, the same mysterious figure told them to "go back, and take the bones of their chief with

them;" adding, whoever lifted hand in the island again should be a paralytic for life. The "saint" then transported the remnant of the islanders to Ireland; but when search was made for Reullu'ra, her body was in the sea, and her soul in heaven.—Campbell, *Reullu'ra*.

Reutha'mir, the principal man of Balclutha a town belonging to the Britons on the river Clyde. His daughter Moira married Clessammor (Fingal's uncle on the mother's side). Reuthamir was killed by Comhal (Fingal's father) when he attacked Balclutha and burned it to the ground.—Ossian, *Carthou*.

Rev'eller (*Lady*), cousin of Valeria the blue-stocking. Lady Reveller is very fond of play, but ultimately gives it up, and is united to lord Worthy.—Mrs. Centlivre, *The Basset Table* (1706).

Revonge (*The*), a tragedy by Edward Young (1721). (For the plot, see ZANGA.)

Revenge (*The*), the ship under the command of sir Richard Grenville, anchored at Flores, in the Azores, when a fleet of fifty-three Spanish ships hove in sight. Lord Thomas Howard, with six men-of-war, sailed off; but sir Richard stood his ground. He had only a hundred men, but with this crew and his one ship he encountered the Spanish fleet. The fight was very obstinate. Some of the Spanish ships were sunk, and many shattered; but sir Richard at length was wounded, and the surgeon shot while dressing the wound. "Sink the ship, master gunner!" cried sir Richard; "sink the ship, and let her not fall into the hands of Spain!" But the crew were obliged to yield, and sir Richard died. The Spaniards were amazed at Grenville's pluck, and gave him all honours as they cast his body into the sea. *The Revenge* was then manned by Spaniards, but never reached the Spanish coast, for it was wrecked in a tempest, and went down with all hands aboard.—Tennyson, *The Revenge*, a ballad of the fleet (1878).

* * This sea-fight is the subject of one of Froude's essays.

Canon Kingsley has introduced it in *Westward Ho!* where he gives a description of sir Richard Grenville.

Lord Bacon says the fight "was memorable even beyond credit, and to the height of heroic fable."

Mr. Arber published three interesting

contemporary documents relating to *The Revenge*, by sir Walter Raleigh.

Gervase Markham wrote a long poem on the subject (two hundred stanzas of eight lines each).

Revenge (The Palace of), a palace of crystal, provided with everything agreeable to life, except the means of going out of it. The fairy Pagan made it, and when Imis rejected his suit because she loved prince Philax, he shut them up in this palace out of revenge. At the end of a few years, Pagan had his revenge, for Philax and Imis longed as eagerly for a separation as they had once done to be united.—*Comtesse D'Aunoy, Fairy Tales* ("Palace of Revenge," 1682).

Revenons à nos Moutons, let us return to the matter in hand. The phrase comes from an old French comedy of the fifteenth century, entitled *L'Accout Patelin*, by Blanchet. A clothier, giving evidence against a shepherd who had stolen some sheep, is for ever running from the subject to talk about some cloth of which Patelin, his lawyer, had defrauded him. The judge from time to time pulls him up, by saying "Well, well! and about the sheep?" "What about the sheep?" (See *PATLIN*, p. 737.)

Revolutionary Songs. By far the most popular were:

1. *La Marseillaise*, both words and music by Rouget de Lisle (1792).

2. *Veillons au Salut de l'Empire*, by Adolphe S. Boy (1791). Music by Dalayra. Very strange that men whose whole purpose was to *destroy* the empire, should go about singing, "Let us guard it!"

3. *Ca Ira*, written to the tune of *La Carillon National*, in 1789, while preparations were being made for the *Fête de la Fédération*. It was a great favourite with Marie Antoinette, who was for ever "strumming the tune on her harpsichord."

4. *Chant du Départ*, by Marie Joseph de Chénier (1794). Music by Méhul. This was the most popular next to the *Marseillaise*.

5. *La Carmagnole*. "Madame Veto avait promis de faire égorger tout Paris . . ." (1792). Probably so called from Carmagnole, in Piedmont. The burden of this dancing song is:

Dansons la Carmagnolle,
Vive le son ! Vive le son !
Dansons la Carmagnolle,
Vive le son du canon !

6. *Le Vengeur*, a cock-and-bull story, in verse, about a ship so called. Lord Howe took six of the French ships, June 1, 1794; but *Le Vengeur* was sunk by the crew that it might not fall into the hands of the English, and went down while the crew shouted, "Vive la République!" There is as much truth in this story as in David's picture of Napoleon "Crossing the Alps."

In the second Revolution we have:

1. *La Parisienne*, called "The *Marseillaise* of 1830," by Casimir Delavigne, the same year.

2. *La France a l'Horreur du Serenge*, by Casimir Delavigne (1843).

3. *La Chanson de Bataille*, by Emile Debreux (about 1830).

The chief political songs of Branger are: *Adieu de Marie Stuart*, *La Cocarde Blanche*, *Jacques, La Déesse*, *Marquis de Carnabas*, *Le Sacre de Charles le Simple*, *Le Sénateur*, *Le Vieux Goujard*, and *Le Vilain*.

Rewcastle (Old John), a Jedburgh smuggler, and one of the Jacobite conspirators with the laird of Ellieslaw.—Sir W. Scott, *The Black Dwarf* (time, Anne).

Reynaldo, a servant to Polonius.—Shakespeare, *Hamlet* (1596).

Reynard the Fox, the hero of the beast-epic so called. This prose poem is a satire on the state of Germany in the Middle Ages. Reynard represents the Church; Isengrin the wolf (his uncle) typifies the baronial element; and Nodel the lion stands for the regal power. The plot turns on the struggle for supremacy between Reynard and Isengrin. Reynard uses all his endeavours to victimize every one, especially his uncle Isengrin, and generally succeeds.—*Reinecke Fuchs* (thier-epos, 1498), by H. von Alkmaar.

Reynardine (3 *syl.*), eldest son of Reynard the fox. He assumed the name of Dr. Pedanto and Crabron.—*Reynard the Fox*, by H. von Alkmaar (1498).

Reynold of Montalbon, one of Charlemagne's paladins.

Reynolds (Sir Joshua) is thus described by Goldsmith:

Here Reynolds is laid; and, to tell you my mind,
He has not left a winner or better behind.
His pencil was striking, restless, and grand;
His manners were gentle, complying, and bland. . . .
To coxcombs averse, yet most civilly steaming,
When they judged without skill, he was still hard of hearing;

When they talked of their Rhapsels (correl s [sk] and stuff
He shifted his trumpet and I only took a snuff
I felt it (114)

N B—Sir Joshua Reynolds was hard of hearing, and used an ear-trumpet

Rexio (*Dr*) or "Pedro Rexio of Aguerro," the doctor of Barataria who forbade Sancho Panza to taste any of the meats set before him. His judgment was "forbidden by Hippocrates." Pedro's da was "the most pernicious food in the world." Rabbits were "a sharp hured diet." Veal was "prejudicial to health." But, he said, the govern'r might eat a few wafers, and a thin slice or two of quince—(Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II, in 10 (1615))

Dr. Sanchez seems to be a pickin' some meaning from this character. His pinacea was hot water and stewed apples—(Lester, *and I say* (1615))

Dr. Hancock (a real character) prescribed cold water and stewed pinaces.

Rheclaman thus, son of Jupiter and Iur'p'r. He reigned in the Cyclades with such popularity that at death he was made one of the judges of the infernal regions.

And I'll tell it
At the first I'll tell it
The Rhin' and I'll tell it
I'll tell it
I'll tell it

Rhampsinotos, king of Egypt, usually called Rhameses III, the richest of the Egyptian monarchs, who amassed 72 millions sterling, which he secured in a treasury of stone by an utterance of the builder, he was killed every night—*Herodotus*, II, 121.

A parallel tale is told of Hyrieus [*Hyrieus*] of Myria. His two architects, Trophonius and Agamedes (brothers), built his treasure vaults, but left one stone removable at pleasure. After great loss of treasure, Hyrieus spitefully acted, in which Agamedes was caught. To prevent recognition Trophonius cut off his brother's head—Pausanias, *Ilion*, 17, 3.

A similar tale is told of the treasure-vaults of Alexander king of Persia.

Rhasis or Mohammed Aboubeker ibn Zakaria el Razi, a noted Arabian physician. He wrote a treatise on small pox and measles, with some 200 other treatises (850-925).

Well, even I am so fond
Of Rhasis's ring
It is a true and precious stone.

Rhes's Child Jupiter is so called

by Pindar. He dethroned his father Saturn.

The child
Of Rhea drove him (S. Juv.) from the upper sky
Aloofly. *Ilion* to the clouds (1767).

Rheims (*The Jildaw of*) The cardinal-archbishop of Rheims made a grand feast, to which he invited all the jollifiers of the neighbourhood. There were abbots and prelates, knights and squires, and all who delighted to honour the great panjandrum of Rheims. The feast over, water was served, and his lordship's grace, drawing off his turquoise ring, laid it beside his plate, dipped his fingers into the golden bowl, and wiped them on his napkin, but when he looked to put on his ring it was nowhere to be found. It was evidently gone. The floor was searched, the plates and dishes lifted up, the mugs and chalice, every possible and impossible place was poked into, but without avail. The ring must have been stolen. His grace was furious, and, in dignified indignation, calling for bell, book, and candle, banned the thief, both body and soul, this life and for ever. It was a terrible curse, but none of the guests seemed the worse for it—except, indeed, the jildaw. The poor bird was a pitiable object, his head lobbed down, his wings drooped on the floor, his feathers were ruffled, and with a ghost of a caw he prayed the company to follow him, when lo! there was the ring, hidden in some six corner by the jildaw as a clever practical joke. His lordship's grace smiled benignantly, and instantly removed the curse, when lo! as it lay near, the bird became fat and sleek again, peevish and impudent, wagging his tail, winking his eye, and cocking his head on one side, then up he hopped to his old place on the cardinal's chair. Never after this did he indulge in thievish tricks, but became so devout, so constant at feast and chapel, so well-behaved at matins and vespers, that when he died he died in the odour of sanctity, and was canonized his name being changed to that of him (now.—Barham, *Ingilsh's Jildaw* ("Jackdaw of Rheims," 1857).

Rhene (*1. Rhine*), the Rhine, the Latin *Rhenus*—Milton, *Lycidas* Lost, l. 353 (1665).

Rhesus was on his march to aid the Trojans in their siege, and had nearly reached Troy, when he was attacked in the night by Ulysses and Diomed. In

this surprise Rhesus and all his army were cut to pieces.—Homer, *Iliad*, x.

A very parallel case was that of Sweno the Dane, who was marching to join Godfrey and the crusaders, when he was attacked in the night by Solymán, and both Sweno and his army perished.—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575).

Rhetoric of a Silver Fee (*The*).

He will reverse the watchman's harsh decree,
Moved by the rhetoric of a silver fee

Guy, *Tristram*, iii. 317 (1712).

Rhiannon's Birds. The notes of these birds were so sweet that warriors remained spell-bound for eighty years together listening to them. These birds are often alluded to by the Welsh bards. (Rhiannon was the wife of prince Pwyll.)—*The Mabinogion*, 363 (twelfth century).

The snow-white bird which the monk Felix listened to sang so enchantingly that he was spell-bound for a hundred years listening to it.—Longfellow, *Golden Legend*.

Rhine (*The Irish*). The Blackwater is so called from its scenery.

Rhinon Rhin Barnawd's Bottles had the virtue of keeping sweet whatever liquor was put in them.—*The Mabinogion* ("Killweh and Olwen," twelfth century).

Rhinoceros. The horn of the rhinoceros being "cut through the middle from one extremity to the other, on it will be seen several white lines representing human figures."—*Arabian Nights* ("Sindbad's Second Voyage").

Rhinoceros-Horn a Poison-Detector. If poison is put into a vessel made of a rhinoceros's horn, the liquid contained therein will effervesce.

Rhinoceros and Elephant. The rhinoceros with its horn gores the elephant under the belly, but blood running into the eyes of the rhinoceros, blinds it, and it becomes an easy prey to the roc.—*Arabian Nights* ("Sindbad's Second Voyage").

Rhodolind, daughter of Aribert king of Lombardy, in love with duke Gondibert; but Gondibert preferred BIRTHA, a country girl, daughter of the sage As-trigon. While the duke is whispering sweet love-notes to BIRTHA, a page comes post-haste to announce to him that the king has proclaimed him his heir, and is about to give him his daughter in marriage. The duke gives BIRTHA an emerald ring, and says if he is false to her the emerald will lose its lustre; then hastens

to court in obedience to the king's summons. Here the tale breaks off, and was never finished.—Sir Wm. Davenant, *Gondibert* (1605-1668).

Rhodian Venus (*The*). This was the "Venus" of Protagoras mentioned by Pliny, *Natural History*, xxxv. 10.

When first the Rhodian's mimic art arrayed
The Queen of Beauty in her Cyprian shade,
The happy master mingled in his piece
Each look that charmed him in the fair of Greece.
Campbell, *Pleasures of Hope*, ii (1788).

Prior (1564-1721) refers to the same painting in his fable of *Protagoras and Apelles*:

I hope, sir, you intend to stay
To see our Venus: 'tis the piece
The most renowned throughout all Greece.

Rhod'ope (3 syl.) or Rhod'opis, a celebrated Greek courtesan, who afterwards married Psammethichus king of Egypt. It is said that she built the third pyramid.—Pliny, *Nat. Hist.*, xxxvi. 12.

A statelier pyramid to her I'll rear,
Than Rhod'ope's.
Shakespeare, *Henry 12*, act i. sc. 6 (1590).

Rhombus, a schoolmaster who speaks "a loush of languages at once," puzzling himself and his hearers with a jargon like that of "Holofernes" in Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost* (1594).—Sir Philip Sidney, *Pastoral Entertainment* (1587).

Rhombus, a spinning-wheel or rolling instrument, used by the Roman witches for "fetching the moon out of heaven."

Que nunc The-sa-lis lo-mani de-cu-re-re rhom-bi [act]—
Martial, *Epigrams*, ix. 30.

Rhone of Christian Eloquence (*The*), St. Hilary (300-367).

Rhone of Latin Eloquence (*The*). St. Hilary is so called by St. Jerome (300-367).

Rhongomyant, the lance of king Arthur.—*The Mabinogion* ("Killweh and Olwen," twelfth century).

Rhyming to Death. In *1 Henry VI*, act i. sc. 1, Thomas Beaufort duke of Exeter, speaking about the death of Henry V., says, "Must we think that the subtle-witted French conjurors and sorcerers, out of fear of him, 'by magic verses have contrived his end'?" The notion of killing by incantation was at one time very common.

Irishmen . . . will not stick to affirm that they can tame either man or beast to death.—Reg. Scot, *Discoveries of Witchcrafts* (1564).

Ribbon. The yellow ribbon, in France, indicates that the wearer has won a *médaille militaire* (instituted by

Napoleon III.) as a minor decoration of the Legion of Honour.

The red ribbon marks a *chevalier* of the Legion of Honour. A *rosette* indicates a higher grade than that of *chevalier*.

Ribemont (3 *syl.*), the bravest and noblest of the French host in the battle of Poitiers. He alone dares confess that the English are a brave people. In the battle he is slain by lord Audley.—Shirley, *Edward the Black Prince* (1640).

Ribemont (Count), in *The Siege of Calais*, by Colman.

Riccar'do, commander of Plymouth fortress, a puritan to whom lord Walton has promised his daughter Elvira in marriage. Riccardo learns that the lady is in love with Arthur Talbot, and when Arthur is taken prisoner by Cromwell's soldiers, Riccardo promises to use his efforts to obtain his pardon. This, however, is not needful, for Cromwell, feeling quite secure of his position, orders all the captives of war to be released. Riccardo is the Italian form of sir Richard Forth.—Bellini, *I Puritani* (opera, 1834).

Ricciardetto, son of Aymon, and brother of Bradamante.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Rice. *Eating rice with a bodkin*. Aminé, the beautiful wife of Sidi Nouman, ate rice with a bodkin, but she was a ghou. (See AMINE.)

Richard, a fine, honest lad, by trade a smith. He marries on New Year's Day Meg, the daughter of Toby Veck.—C. Dickens, *The Chimes* (1844).

Richard (*Squire*), eldest son of sir Francis Wronghead of Bumper Hall. A country bumpkin, wholly ignorant of the world and of literature.—Vanbrugh and Cibber, *The Provoked Husband* (1727).

Robert Wetherill (1708-1745) came to Drury Lane a boy, where he showed his rising genius in the part of "squire Richard."—Chetwood, *History of the Stage*.

Richard (*Prince*), eldest son of king Henry II.—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

Richard "Cœur de Lion," introduced in two novels by sir W. Scott (*The Talisman* and *Ivanhoe*). In the latter he first appears as "The Black Knight," at the tournament, and is called *Le Noir Émendant* of "The Black Sluggard;" also "The Knight of the Fetter-lock."

Richard a Name of Terror. The name of Richard I., like that of Attila, Bonaparte, Corvinus, Narses, Sebastian, Talbot, Tamerlane, and other great conquerors, was at one time employed as *terrorem* to disobedient children. (See NAMES OF TERROR, p. 675.)

His tremendous name was employed by the Syrian mothers to silence their infants; and if a horse suddenly started from the way, his rider was wont to exclaim, "Dost thou think king Richard is in the bush?"—Gibbon, *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, xi. 146 (1776-88).

The Daughters of Richard I. When Richard was in France, Fulco a priest told him he ought to beware how he bestowed his daughters in marriage. "I have no daughters," said the king. "Nay, nay," replied Fulco, "all the world knows that you have three—Pride, Covetousness, and Lechery." "If these are my daughters," said the king, "I know well how to bestow them where they will be well cherished. My eldest I give to the Knights Templars; my second to the monks; and my third, I cannot bestow better than on yourself, for I am sure she will never be divorced nor neglected."—Thomas Milles, *True Nobility* (1610).

The Horse of Richard I., Fennel.

Ah, Fennel, my noble horse, thou bledest, thou art slain!—*Cœur de Lion and His Horse*.

The Troubadour of Richard I., Bertrand de Born.

Richard II.'s Horse, Roan Barbary.—Shakespeare, *Richard II.* act v. sc. 5 (1597).

Richard III., a tragedy by Shakespeare (1597). At one time, parts of Rowe's tragedy of *Jane Shore* were woven in the acting edition, and John Kemble introduced other clap-traps from Colley Cibber. The best actors of this part were David Garrick (1716-1779), Henry Mossop (1729-1773), and Edmund Kean (1787-1833).

Richard III. was only 19 years old at the opening of Shakespeare's play.—Sharon Turner.

The Horse of Richard III., White Surrey.—Shakespeare, *Richard III.* act v. sc. 3 (1597).

Richard's himself again! These words were interpolated by John Kemble from Colley Cibber.

Richelieu (*Armand*), cardinal and chief minister of France. The duke of Orleans (the king's brother), the count de Baradas (the king's favourite), and other noblemen conspired to assassinate Richelieu, dethrone Louis XIII., and make

Gaston duke of Orleans the regent. The plot was revealed to the cardinal by Marion de Lorme, in whose house the conspirators met. The conspirators were arrested, and several of them put to death, but Gaston duke of Orleans turned king's evidence and was pardoned.—Lord Lytton, *Richelieu* (1839).

Richland (*Miss*), intended for Leontine Croaker, but she gives her hand in marriage to Mr. Honeywood, "the good-natured man," who promises to abandon his quixotic benevolence, and to make it his study in future "to reserve his pity for real distress, his friendship for true merit, and his love for her who first taught him what it is to be happy."—Goldsmith, *The Good-natured Man* (1768).

Richmond (*The duchess of*), wife of Charles Stuart, in the court of Charles II. The line became extinct, and the title was given to the Lennox family.—Sir W. Scott, *Peril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Richmond (*The earl of*), Henry of Lancaster.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Richmond Hill (*The Lass of*), Miss Anson of Hill House, Richmond, Yorkshire. Words by M'Nally; music by James Hook, who married the young lady.

The Lass of Richmond Hill is one of the sweetest ballads in the language.—John Bell.

Rickets (*Mabel*), the old nurse of Frank Osbaldistone.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

Riderhood (*Rogue*), the villain in Dickens's novel of *Our Mutual Friend* (1864).

Rides on the Tempest and Directs the Storm. Joseph Addison, speaking of the duke of Marlborough and his famous victories, says that he inspired the fainting squadrons, and stood unmoved in the shock of battle:

So when an angel by divine command,
With rising tempests shakes a guilty land,
Such as of late o'er pale Britannia past;
Calm and serene he drives the furious blast;
And, pleased th' Almighty's orders to perform,
Rides on the tempest and directs the storm.
The Campaign (1708).

*** The "tempest" referred to, by Addison in these lines is that called "The Great Storm," November 26-7, 1703, the most terrible on record. The loss of property in London alone exceeded two millions sterling. Above 8000 persons were drowned, 12 men-of-war were

wrecked, 17,000 trees in Kent alone were uprooted, Eddystone lighthouse was destroyed, 15,000 sheep were blown into the sea, and the bishop of Bath and Wells with his wife were killed in bed in their palace in Somersetshire.

Ridicule (*Father of*). François Rabelais is so styled by sir William Temple (1495-1553).

Ridolphus, one of the band of adventurers that joined the crusaders. He was slain by Argantes (bk. vii.).—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575).

Rienzi (*Nicolo Gabrini*) or COLA DI RIENZI, last of the tribunes, who assumed the name of "Tribune of Liberty, Peace, and Justice" (1313-1354).

*** Cola di Rienzi is the hero of a novel by lord Bulwer Lytton, entitled *Rienzi, or the Last of the Tribunes* (1849).

Rienzi, an opera by Wagner (1841). It opens with a number of the Orsini breaking into Rienzi's house, in order to abduct his sister Rienzi, but in this they are foiled by the arrival of the Colonna and his followers. The outrage provokes a general insurrection, and Rienzi is appointed leader. The nobles are worsted, and Rienzi becomes a senator; but the aristocracy hate him, and Paolo Orsini seeks to assassinate him, but without success. By the machinations of the German emperor and the Colonna, Rienzi is excommunicated and deserted by all his adherents. He is ultimately fired on by the populace and killed on the steps of the capitol. Libretto by J. P. Jackson.

Rienzi (*The English*), William with the Long Beard, alias Fitzosbert (*-1196).

Rigaud (*Mons.*), a Belgian, 35 years of age, confined in a villainous prison at Marseilles for murdering his wife. He had a hooked nose, handsome after its kind but too high between the eyes, and his eyes, though sharp, were too near to one another. He was, however, a large, tall man, with thin lips, and a goodly quantity of dry hair shot with red. When he spoke, his moustache went up under his nose, and his nose came down over his moustache. After his liberation from prison, he first took the name of Lagnier, and then of Blandois, his name being Rigaud Lagnier Blandois.—Charles Dickens, *Little Dorrit* (1857).

Rigdum-Funnidos, a courtier in the palace of king Chronothothology. After the death of the king, the widowed

queen is advised to marry again, and Rigdum-kunnidos is proposed to her as "a very proper man." At this Aldiborontephosphornio takes umbrage, and the queen says, "Well, gentlemen, to make matters easy, I'll have you both." —H. Carey, *Chrononhotontologos* (1734).
 * * John Ballantyne, the publisher, was so called by sir W. Scott. He was "a quick, active, intrepid little fellow, full of fun and merriment . . . all over quaintness and humorous mimicry."

Right-Hitting Brand, one of the companions of Robin Hood, mentioned by Mundy.

Rig'olotto (*ri'ol' to*) a gricette and courtesan.—Lugene Sue, *My Paris* (1842 3)

Rigoletto, an opera, describing the agony of a father obliged to witness the prostitution of his own daughter—Verdi, *Rigoletto* (1842)

* * The libretto of this opera is borrowed from Victor Hugo's drama *Le Roi et l'Ambre*

Rimegap (*loc*), one of the miners of sir Geoffrey Pycil of the Peak—Sir W. Scott, *Pycil of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Rimini (*Francesca di*), a woman of extraordinary beauty, daughter of a signore of Ravenna. She was married to Lanciotto Malatesta signore of Rimini, a man of great bravery, but deformed. His brother Piolo was extremely handsome, and with him Francesca fell in love. Lanciotto, detecting them in criminal intercourse, killed them both (1389).

This tale forms one of the episodes of Dante's *Inferno*, the subject of a tragedy called *Francesca di Rimini*, by Silvio Pellico (1819), and Leigh Hunt, about the same time, published his *Story of Rimini*, in verse.

Rimmon, seventh in order of the hierarchy of hell (1) Satan, (2) Beelzebub, (3) Moloch, (4) Chemos, (5) Thammuz, (6) Dagon, (7) Rimmon whose chief temple was at Damascus (2 *Angs* v. 18).

Him (*Agatha*) followed Rimmon whose delightful seat Was fair Damascus on the fertile bank Of Arbans and Euphrates' lucid stream
 Milton *Paradise Lost* i. 467 etc (1666)

Rinaldo, son of the fourth marquis d'Esté, cousin of Orlando, and nephew of Charlemagne. He was the rival of Orlando in his love for Angelica, but Angelica detested him. Rinaldo brought

an auxiliary force of English and Scotch to Charlemagne, which "Silence" conducted safely into Paris.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Rinaldo, the Achilles of the Christian army in the siege of Jerusalem. He was the son of Bertoldo and Sophia, but was brought up by Matilda. Rinaldo joined the crusaders at the age of 15. Being summoned to a public trial for the death of Gerardo, he went into voluntary exile.—Lasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1576).

* * Pulci introduces the same character in his burlesque poem entitled *Morgante Maggiore*, which holds up to ridicule the romances of chivalry.

Rinaldo, steward to the countess of Roussillon.—Shakespeare, *All's Well that Ends Well* (1698).

Rinaldo of Montalban, a knight who had the "honour" of being a public plunderer. His great exploit was stealing the golden idol of Mahomet.

In this same *Virgil's Aeneid* we meet with Rinaldo of Montalban and his companions with the twelve peers of France and Turpin the historian. Rinaldo had a broad face and a pair of large rolling eyes. His complexion was ruddy and his disposition choleric. He was headstrong, naturally profligate, and a great conqueror of vagrants.—Cervantes *Don Quixote* i. 116 (1605)

Ring (*Corrad's*), composed of six different metals. It ensured the wearer success in any undertaking in which he chose to embark.

While you have it on your finger said the old man I will turn all I will from you but one condition is attached to the gift which is this when you have chosen for yourself a wife you must remain faithful to her as long as she lives. The moment you neglect her for another you will lose the ring.—F. B. the alchemist *Chinese Tales* (Corrad and his four sons 1 3)

Ring (*Dame Liwón's*), a ring given by Dame Liwóns to sir Gareth during a tournament.

This ring said Dame Liwóns increaseth my beauty much more than it is of itself, and this is the virtue of my ring that which is green it will turn to red and that which is red it will turn green, that which is blue it will turn white and that which is white it will turn blue, and so with all other colours. Also whoever beareth my ring can never lose blood.—Sir I. Malory *History of Prince Arthur* i. 146 (1470)

Ring (*Fury*). Whoever lives in a house built over a fairy-ring shall wonderfully prosper in everything.—*Athenian Oracle*, i. 307.

Ring (*Luned's*). This ring rendered the wearer invisible. Luned or Lynet gave it to Owain, one of king Arthur's knights. Consequently, when men were sent to kill him he was nowhere to be found, for he was invisible.

Take this ring, and put it on thy finger with the stone inside thy hand, and close thy hand upon the stone, and

as long as thou concealest it will conceal thee—*The Washington (Lady of the Fountain twelfth century)*

Ring (The Star) made by Se del-Bekir. This ring enabled the wearer to read the secrets of another's heart—*Comte de Caylus, Oriental Tales ("The Four Talismans," 1743).*

Ring (The Talling), a ring given by Tartaro, the Basque Cyclops, to a girl whom he wished to marry. Immediately, she put it on, it kept incessantly saying, "You there, and I here," so, to get rid of the nuisance, she cut off her finger and threw both ring and finger into a pond.—*Rev. W. Webster, Basque Legend, 1 (1876).*

The same story appears in *Emphell's Popular Tales of the West Highlands, 1. 111*, and in Grimm's tale of *The Robber and His Sons*. When the robber put on the ring, it incessantly cried out "Hear I am," so he bit off his finger, and threw it from him.

Ring The Virgin's Wedding Ring, kept in the Duomo of Perugia, under fourteen locks

Ring Posies.

AFI (fickth always)
A heart content (in nineteenth century)
All for all
All I return And thee I love
Bear and forbear
Beyond this life Love is true wife
Do not care (Sixteenth century found at York)
Death never parts Su-ho-love-let-let
Dix vons gard
En bon an (fifteenth century) H. H. H. P. 1
En bon foye
Follows my love As this it will prove
I or ever and for aye
God alone Ma to us two one
(old did decree This unity)
God send me well to keep (The ring given by Henry VIII to Anne of Cleves)
Got bwar uns held in Loh uni Ild (With clasp hands etc)
Heart and hand At thy command
I have obtained Whom I desired
In love abide Till death divide
In loving thee I love myself
In thee my choice I do rejoice
In unity Let us live and lie
Joined in one By God alone
Joy be with you or in French Joye can come
Le cœur de moy (fifteenth century With Virginia Child)
Let love increase
Let reason rule
Let vs love Like turtle-dove
Lies to love, love to love
Live happy
Love for love
Love always By night and day
Love and respect I do expect
Love is heaven and heaven is love
Love me, and leave me not
May God above Increase our love
May you live long
Memento (I a watch-cow)
Mutual forgiveness
My heart and I, Until I die
My wife were (Gold ring-giving with a candle as devil)
Never more (Almanac wife of the duke of Somerset)
No gift can show The love I owe
Not two, but one, Till life is gone.

Post epinas palma
I try to live and love to pray
Quod Deus coniunct homo non separat (Sixteenth century G. H. Gower P. 1)
Silence ends strife With man and I wife
Tota lege lecta (Ring of Matthew Paris found at Hereford)
Till death us did part (Married with of the earl of Shrewsbury)
Till my life shall be (Elizabeth wife of lord Latimer)
We enjoy to live
Tutur vore (fifteenth century with St Christopher)
Tren and let
True love Will never move
Truth tri thre it
We clearly find it
Will be with us in our life
With this (with the)
Who thy love is not
Who hearts are all in God's will
Yanah it

Ring and the Book (The), an allusion, by Robert Browning, founded on a *celebre* of Italian history in 1108. The case was this. Guido Hamacchini, a Florentine count of shattered fortune, married Pompilia, thinking her to be a heiress. When the young bride discovered she had been married for her money only, she told her husband she was no heiress, it all, but was only the supposititious child of Pietro (2 syl), supplied by one Violante, for the sake of keeping in his hands certain untold property. The count now treated Pompilia so brutally that she ran away from home, under the protection of Caponsacchi, a young priest, and being arrested at Rome, a legal separation took place. Pompilia fled in a divorce, but pending the suit, gave birth to a son. The count now murdered Pietro, Violante, and Pompilia, but being taken red-handed, was brought to trial, found guilty, and executed.

Ring the Bells Backwards (The), to ring a muffled peal, to lament. Thus, John Cleveland, wishing to show his abhorrence of the Scotch, says

How Providence find yet a Scottish crew
I will let it know I am all in fire
Not till I buckle in a country quaro
Shall you be my foe

The A. L. Scot (1613-1653)

Ringdove (The) *Staphy* The response of the oracle of Dodona, in Epeiros, were made by old women called "pigeons," who derived their answers from the cooing of certain doves, the bubbling of a spring, the rustling of the sacred oak [or *beech*], and the tinkling of a gong or bell hung in the tree. The women were called pigeons by a play on the word *pelus*, which means "old women" as well as "pigeons;" and as they came from Libya they were *swarthy*.

According to fable, Zeus gave his daughter Thebe two black doves endowed with the gift of human speech;

one of them flew into Libya, and the other into Dodona. The former gave the responses in the temple of Ammon, and the latter in the oracle of Dodona.

... beech or lime,
Or that Thersilion growth
In which the swarthy ringdove sat,
And mystic sentence spoke.

Temnyson.

Ringhorse (*Sir Robert*), a magistrate at Old St. Ronan's.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.).

Ringwood, a young Templar.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Rintherout (*Jenny*), a servant at Monkbarrow to Mr. Jonathan Oldbuck the antiquary.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Riou (*Captain*), called by Nelson "The Gallant and the Good;" fell in the battle of the Baltic.

Revere heart I to Ratham's pride
Once so faithful and so true
On the deck of time that did
With the gallant, good Riou
Campbell *Battle of the Baltic* (1777-1814)

R. I. P.; i.e. requiescat in pace.

Rip van Winkle slept twenty years in the Kaatskill Mountains of North America. (See **WINKLE**.)

Epimenides the Gnosic slept for fifty-seven years.

Nourjahad, wife of the Mogul emperor Genghis, who discovered the otto of roses.

Gyneth slept 500 years, by the enchantment of Merlin.

The seven sleepers slept for 250 years in mount Celion.

St. David slept for seven years. (See **ORMANDINE**.)

(The following are not dead, but only sleep till the fulness of their respective times:—Elijah, Endymion, Merlin, king Arthur, Charlemagne, Frederick Barbarossa and his knights, the three Tells, Desmond of Kilmallock, Thomas of Erceidoun, Bobadil el Chico, Brian Boromhe, Knez Lazar, king Sebastian of Portugal, Olaf Trygvason, the French slain in the Sicilian Vespers, and one or two others.)

Riquet with the Tuft, the beautiful of ugliness, but with the power of bestowing wit and intelligence on the person he loved best. Riquet fell in love with a most beautiful woman, as stupid as he was ugly, but possessing the power of giving beauty to the person she loved

best. The two married, whereupon Riquet gave his bride wit, and she bestowed on him beauty. This, of course, is an allegory. Love sees through a *couleur de rose*.—Charles Perrault, *Contes des Fées* ("Riquet à la Houppe," 1697).

* * This tale is borrowed from the *Nights of Straparola*. It is imitated by Mde. Villeneuve in her *Beauty and the Beast*.

Risingham (*Bertram*), the vassal of Philip of Mortham. Oswald Wycliffe induced him to shoot his lord at Marston Moor; and for this deed the vassal demanded all the gold and movables of his late master. Oswald, being a villain, tried to outwit Bertram, and even to murder him; but it turned out that Philip of Mortham was not killed, neither was Oswald Wycliffe his heir, for Redmond O'Neale (Rokeby's page) was found to be the son and heir of Philip of Mortham.—Sir W. Scott, *Rokeby* (1812).

Ritho or **Rython**, a giant who had made himself furs of the beards of kings killed by him. He sent to king Arthur to meet him on mount Aravius, or else to send his beard to him without delay. Arthur met him, slew him, and took "fur" as a spoil. Drayton says it was this Rython who carried off Helen the niece of duke Noel; but Geoffrey of Monmouth says that king Arthur, having killed the Spanish giant, told his army "he had found none so great in strength since he killed the giant Ritho;" by which it seems that the Spanish giant and Ritho are different persons, although it must be confessed the scope of the chronicle seems to favour their identity.—Geoffrey, *British History*, x. 3 (1142).

As how great Rython's self he [Arthur] slew
Who ravished Howell's niece, young Helena the fair.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, iv. (1612).

Ritsonism, malignant and insolent criticism. So called from Joseph Ritson (1752-1803).

Ritson's assertion must be regarded as only an example of that peculiar species of malignant and brutal insolence in criticism, which ought from him to be denominated "Ritsonian."—R. Southey.

Rival Queens (*The*), *Sati'ra* and *Roxana*. Statira was the daughter of Darius, and wife of Alexander the Great. Roxana was the daughter of Oxyartès the Bactrian; her, also, Alexander married. Roxana stabbed Statira and killed her.—N. Lee, *Alexander the Great or The Rival Queens* (1678).

Rivals (*The*), a comedy by Sheridan (1775). The rivals are Bob Acres and

ensign Beverley (*alias* captain Absolute), and Lydia Languish is the lady they contend for. Bob Acres tells captain Absolute that ensign Beverley is a booby; and if he could find him out, he'd teach him his place. He sends a challenge to the unknown by sir Lucius O'Trigger, but objects to forty yards, and thinks thirty-eight would suffice. When he finds that ensign Beverley is captain Absolute, he declines to quarrel with his friend; and when his second calls him a coward, he fires up and exclaims, "Coward! Mind, gentlemen, he calls me 'a coward,' coward by my valour!" and when dared by sir Lucius, he replies, "I don't mind the word 'coward'; 'coward' may be said in a joke; but if he called me 'poltroon,' odds dagners and balls—" "Well, sir, what then?" "Why," rejoined Bob Acres, "I should certainly think him very ill-bred." Of course, he resigns all claim to the lady's hand.

River of Juvenescence. Prester John, in his letter to Manuel Comnenus emperor of Constantinople, says there is a spring at the foot of mount Olympus which changes its flavour hour by hour, both night and day. Whoever tastes thrice of its waters will never know fatigue or the infirmities of age.

River of Paradise. St. Bernard abbot of Clairvaux (1091-1153).

River of Swans, the Poto'mac, United States, America.

Rivers (*The king of*), the Tagus.

Tagus they crossed, where, midland on his way,
The king of rivers rolls his stately stream.
Southey, Roderick, the Last of the Goths, xl. (1814).

Rivers, Arise. . . . In this *Vacation Exercise*, George Rivers (son of sir John Rivers of Westerham, in Kent), with nine other freshmen, took the part of the ten "Predicaments," while Milton himself performed the part of "Ens." Without doubt, the pun suggested the idea:

Rivers, arise: whether thou be the son
Of utmost Tread, or Ouse, or gulphy Don,
Or Trent, who, like some earthen giant, spreads
His thirty arms along the indented meads,
Or sullen Mole that runneth underneath,
Or Severn swift, guilty of maiden's death,
Or rocky Avon, or of sedgey Lee,
Or coolly Tyne, or ancient hallowed Dee,
Or Humble lead that keeps the Scythian's name,
Or Medway smooth, or royal towered Thame,
Milton, *Vacation Exercise* (1687).

Rivulet Controversy (*The*), a theological controversy with the Rev. T. T. Lynch, who died in 1871. He was a

congregational minister of neologian views, expressed in a volume of poems called *The Rivulet*, and published in 1853.

Road (*The Law of the*).

The law of the road is a paradox quile,
In riding or driving along:
If you go to the left, you are sure to go right;
If you go to the right, you go wrong.

Road to Ruin, a comedy by Thomas Holcroft (1792). Harry Dornon and his friend Jack Milford are on "the road to ruin" by their extravagance. The former brings his father to the eve of bankruptcy; and the latter, having spent his private fortune, is cast into prison for debt. Silky, a partner in the bank, comes forward to save Mr. Dornon from ruin; Harry advances £6000 to pay his friend's debts, and thus saves Milford from ruin; and the father restores the money advanced by Widow Warren to his son, to save Harry from the ruin of marrying a designing widow instead of Sophia Free love, her innocent and charming daughter.

Roads (*The king of*), John Loudon Macadam, the improver of roads (1756-1836).

* * Of course, the wit consists in the pun (*Rhodes and Roads*).

Roan Barbary, the charger of Richard II., which would eat from his master's hand.

Oh how it earned my heart, when I beheld
In London streets that coronation day,
When Bolingbroke rode on Roan Barbary!
That horse that thou so oft hast bostrid;
That horse that I so carefully have drooped!
Shakespeare, Richard II. act v. sc. 5 (1607)

Rob Roy, published in 1818, excellent for its bold sketches of Highland scenery. The character of Bailie Nicol Jarvie is one of Scott's happiest conceptions; and the carrying of him to the wild mountains among outlaws and desperadoes is exquisitely comic. The hero Frank Osbaldistone, is no hero at all Dramatized by I. Pocock.

None of Scott's novels was more popular than *Rob Roy*, yet, as a story, it is the most ill-conceived and defective of the whole series.—Chambers, *English Literature*, II. 587.

Rob Roy M'Gregor, i.e. "Robert the Red," whose surname was MacGregor. He was an outlaw, who assumed the name of Campbell in 1662. He may be termed the Robin Hood of Scotland. The hero of the novel is Frank Osbaldistone, who gets into divers troubles, from which he is rescued by Rob Roy. The last service is to kill Rashleigh Osbaldistone, whereby Frank's great enemy is

removed; and Frank then marries Diana Vernon.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

Rather beneath the middle size than above it, his limbs were formed upon the very strongest model that is consistent with agility. . . . Two points in his person interfered with the rules of symmetry, his shoulders were too broad . . . and his arms (though round, sinewy, and strong) were so very long as to be rather a deformity.—Ch. xxiil.

Rob Tally-ho, Esq., cousin of the Hon. Tom Dashall, the two blades whose rambles and adventures through the metropolis are related by Pierce Egan (1821-2).

Rob the Rambler, the comrade of Willie Steenson the blind fiddler.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Robb (*Duncan*), the grocer near Ellangowan.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Robber (*Alexander's*). The pirate who told Alexander he was the greater robber of the two, was Diomedes. (See *Æneids at Home*, art. "Alexander and the Robber.") The tale is from Cicero. (See *Œcstæ Romanorum*, cxlvi.)

Nam quum quereretur ex eo, quo scelere impulsus mare haberet infestum uno myrmatione eodem, liquet, quo to orbem totum.—De Re pnb., lib. 11. sec. 21.

Robber (*Edward the*). Edward IV. was so called by the Scotch.

Robert, father of Marian. He had been a wrecker, and still hankered after the old occupation. One night, a storm arose, and Robert went to the coast to see what would fall into his hands. A body was washed ashore, and he rifled it. Marian followed, with the hope of restraining her father, and saw in the dusk some one strike a dagger into a prostrate body. She thought it was her father, and when Robert was on his trial, he was condemned to death on his daughter's evidence. Black Norris, the real murderer, told her he would save her father if she would consent to be his wife; she consented, and Robert was acquitted. On the wedding day, her lover Edward returned to claim her hand, Norris was seized as a murderer, and Marian was saved.—S. Knowles, *The Daughter* (1836).

Robert, a servant of sir Arthur Wardour at Knockwinnock Castle.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Robert (*Mons.*), a neighbour of Sganarelle. Hearing the screams of Mde. Martine (Sganarelle's wife), he steps over

to make peace between them, whereupon madame calls him an impertinent fool, and says, if she chooses to be beaten by her husband, it is no affair of his; and Sganarelle says, "Je la veux battre, si je le veux; et ne la veux pas battre, si je ne le veux pas;" and beats M. Robert again.—Molière, *Le Médecin Malgré Lui* (1666).

Robert Macaire, a bluff, free-living libertine. His accomplice is Bertrand, a simpleton and a villain.—*L'Auberge des Adrets*, by Antier, etc.

Robert Street, Adelphi, London. So called from Robert Adams, the builder.

Robert duke of Albany, brother of Robert III. of Scotland.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Robert duke of Normandy sold his dominions to Rufus for 10,000 marks, to furnish him with ready money for the crusade, which he joined at the head of 1000 heavy-armed horse and 1000 light-armed Normans.—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575).

Robert III. of Scotland, introduced by sir W. Scott in the *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Robert le Diable, son of Bertha and Bertramo. Bertha was the daughter of Robert duke of Normandy, and Bertramo was a fiend in the guise of a knight. The opera shows the struggle in Robert between the virtue inherited from his mother and the vice inherited from his father. His father allures him to gamble till he loses everything, and then claims his soul, but his foster-sister Alice counterplots the fiend, and rescues Robert by reading to him his mother's will.—Meyerbeer, *Roberto il Diavolo* (libretto by Scriba, 1831).

* * Robert le Diable was the hero of an old French metrical romance (thirteenth century). This romance in the next century was thrown into prose. There is a miracle-play on the same subject.

Robert of Paris (*Count*), one of the crusading princes. The chief hero of this novel is Hereward (3 syl.), one of the Varangian guard of the emperor Alexius Comnènes. He and the count fight a single combat with battle-axes; after which Hereward enlists under the count's banner, and marries Bertha also called

Agatha.—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Robert the Devil or Robert the Magnificent, Robert I. duke of Normandy, father of William "the Conqueror" (*, 1028-1085).

Robert François Damiens, who tried to assassinate Louis XV., was popularly so called (*, 1714-1757).

Roberts, cash-keeper of Master George Heriot the king's goldsmith.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Roberts (John), a smuggler.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Robespierre's Weavers, the fish-fags and their rabble female followers of the very lowest class, partisans of Robespierre in the first French Revolution.

Robin, the page of sir John Falstaff.—Shakespeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor* (1601).

Robin, servant of captain Rovewell, whom he helps in his love adventure with Arethusa daughter of Argus.—Carey, *Contrivances* (1716).

Robin, brother-in-law of Farmer Crop, of Cornwall. Having lost his property through the villainy of lawyer Endless, he emigrates, and in three years returns. The ship is wrecked off the coast of Cornwall, and Robin saves Frederick the young squire. On landing, he meets his old sweetheart Margaretta at Crop's house, and the acquaintance is renewed by mutual consent.—P. Hoare, *No Song no Supper* (1790).

Robin, a young gardener, fond of the minor theatres, where he has picked up a taste for sentimental fastuan, but all his rhapsodies bear upon his trade. Thus, when Wilelmína asks why he wishes to dance with her, he replies:

Ask the plants why they love a shower, ask the sun-
flower why it loves the sun; ask the mowdrip why it is
white; ask the violet why it is blue; ask the trees
why they blossom; the cabbage why they grow. 'Tis all
because they can't help it; no more can I help my love
for you.—G. Dibdin, *The Waterman*, l. (1774).

Robin (Old), butler to old Mr. Ralph Morton of Milnwood.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

Robin Bluestring. Sir Robert Walpole was so called, in allusion to his blue ribbon as a knight of the Garter (1676-1745).

Robin Gray (dild). The words of

this song are by lady Anne Lindsay, daughter of the earl of Balcarres; she was afterwards lady Barnard. The song was written in 1772 to an old Scotch tune called *The Bridegroom Gait when the Sun gaed Down*. (See GRAY, p. 402.)

Robin Hood was born at Locksley, in Notts., in the reign of Henry II. (1160). His real name was Fitzooth, and it is commonly said that he was the earl of Huntingdon. Having outrun his fortune, and being outlawed, he lived as a free-booter in Barnsdale (Yorkshire), Sherwood (Notts.), and Plompton Park (Cumberland). His chief companions were Little John (whose name was *Naylor*), William Scadlock (or *Scarlet*), George Green the pinder (or pound-keeper) of Wakefield, Much a miller's son, and Tuck a friar, with one female named Marian. His company at one time consisted of a hundred archers. He was bled to death in his old age by a relative, the prioress of Kirkley's Nunnery, in Yorkshire, November 18, 1247, aged 87 years.

* * * An excellent sketch of Robin Hood is given by Drayton in his *Polyolbion*, xxvi. Sir W. Scott introduces him in two novels—*Ivanhoe* and *The Talisman*. In the former he first appears as Locksley the archer, at the tournament. He is also called "Dickon Bend-the-Bow."

The following dramatic pieces have the famous outlaw for the hero:—*Robin Hood*, i. (1597), Munday; *Robin Hood*, ii. (1598), Chettle; *Robin Hood* (1741), an opera, by Dr. Arne and Burney; *Robin Hood* (1787), an opera, by O'Keefe, music by Shield; *Robin Hood*, by Macnally (before 1820).

Major tells us that this famous robber took away the goods of rich men only; never killed any person except in self-defence; never plundered the poor, but charitably fed them; and adds, "he was the most humane and the prince of all robbers."—*Britannia's Historia*, 128 (1740).

The abbot of St. Mary's, in York, and the sheriff of Nottingham were his *bêtes noires*. Munday and Chettle wrote a popular play in 1601, entitled *The Death of Robert Earl of Huntington*.

Eptaph of Robin Hood.

Here underneath his hillt stonk
Lais robert earl of Huntingtun.
Near ardr ver as his sa good.
An pipi kauld im robin heud.
Bek utawas as hi sa sa men
VII england rirt si agen.
Writ 26 (124) knl demerita, 1267.
Dr. Calk (dawn of York).

Robin Hood's Fat Friar was friar Tuck.

Robin Hood's Men, outlaws, freebooters.

There came sodainly twelve men all appeared in short cootes of Kentish Kendal (green) . . . every one of them . . . like outlaws or Robyn Hodes men.—Hall (*Jo* lvi b).

1. *Robin Hood in Barnsdale Stood*, said to a person who is not speaking to the point. This is the only line extant of a song of great antiquity, and a favourite in the law-courts.

A case in Yelverton was alluded to, but the court remarked, "You may as well say by way of inducement to a traverse, 'Robin Hood in Barnwood stood'." —*Bush v. Leake*.

Blas tout un come il ust repile "Robin Hood in Barnwood stood." *Alouque hoc q def. p commandement sir John.*—*Il thann v Barker*.

Robin Hood upon Greend de stoad
State Trials, III 634.

2. *Come, turn about, Robin Hood*, a challenge in defiance of exceeding pluck.

O Love, whose power and might
No creature can withstand,
Thou forest me to write
Come, turn about, Robin Hood
It is and Drollery (1661)

3. *Many talk of Robin Hood that never shot in his bow*, many prate of things of which they have no practical knowledge.

Herein our author hath verified the proverb, "Talking at large of Robin Hood in whose bow he never shot." —*Fauler, Worthies*, 315 (1682).

Molti parlan di Orlando
Chi non videro mai suo brando.
Italian Proverb.

4. *To sell Robin Hood's Pennyworths*, sold much under the intrinsic value. As Robin Hood stole his goods, he sold them at almost any price. It is said that chapmen bought his wares most eagerly.

All men said it became me well,
And Robin Hood's pennyworths I did sell.
Randal a Barnaby.

Robin Redbreast. One tradition is that the robin pecked a thorn out of the crown of thorns when Christ was on His way to Calvary, and the blood which issued from the wound, falling on the bird, dyed its breast red.

Another tradition is that it carries in its bill dew to those shut up in the burning lake, and its breast is red from being scorched by the fire of Gehenna.

He brings cool dew in his little bill,
And lets it fall on the souls of sin;
You can see the mark on his red breast still
Of fires that scorch as he drops it in.

J. G. Whistler, The Robin.

Robin Redbreasts, Bow Street officers. So called from their red vests.

Robin Roughhead, a poor cottager and farm labourer, the son of lord 'ack-wit. On the death of his lordship, Robin

Roughhead comes into the title and estates. This brings out the best qualities of his heart—liberality, benevolence, and honesty. He marries Dolly, to whom he was already engaged, and becomes the good genius of the peasantry on his estate.—*Allingham, Fortune's Frolic*.

Robin and Makyne (2 *syl.*), an old Scotch pastoral. Robin is a shepherd, for whom Makyne sighs, but he turns a deaf ear to her, and she goes home to weep. In time, Robin sighs for Makyne, but she replies, "He who wills not when he may, when he wills he shall have nay."—*Percy, Reliques, etc.*, II.

Robin of Bagshot, *alias* Gordon, *alias* Bluff Bob, *alias* Carbuncle, *alias* Bob Booty, one of Macheath's gang of thieves, and a favourite of Mrs. Peachum's.—*Gay, The Beggar's Opera* (1727).

Robins (*Zerubbabel*), in *Cromwell's* tooop.—*Sir W. Scott, Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Robinson. *Before you can say, Jack Robinson*, a quotation from one of Hudson's songs, a tobacconist that lived at 98, Shoe Lane, in the early part of the present century.

* * Probably Hudson only adopted the phrase.

Robinson Crusoe (2 *syl.*), a tale by Daniel Defoe. Robinson Crusoe ran away from home, and went to sea. Being wrecked, he led for many years a solitary existence on an uninhabited island of the tropics, and relieved the weariness of life by numberless contrivances. At length he met a human being, a young Indian, whom he saved from death on a Friday. He called him his "man Friday," and made him his companion and servant.

Defoe founded this story on the adventures of Alexander Selkirk, sailing-master of the *Cinque Ports Galley*, who was left by captain Stradling on the desolate island of Juan Fernandez for four years and four months (1704-1709), when he was rescued by captain Woodes Rogers and brought to England.

Robsart (*Amy*), countess of Leicester. She was betrothed to Edmund Tressilian. When the earl falls into disgrace at court for marrying Amy, Richard Varney loosens a trap-door at Cumner Place; and Amy, rushing for-

ward to greet her husband, falls into the abyss and is killed.

Sir Hugh Robsart, of Lidcote Hall, father of Amy.—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Roc, a white bird of enormous size. Its strength is such that it will lift up an elephant from the ground and carry it to its mountain nest, where it will devour it. In the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, it was a roc which carried Sindbad the sailor from the island on which he had been deserted by his companions ("Second Voyage"). And it was a roc which carried Agib from the castle grounds of the ten young men who had lost their right eyes ("The Third Calender's Story"). Sindbad says one claw of the roc is as "big as the trunk of a large tree," and its egg is "fifty paces [150 feet] in circumference."

. The "rukh" of Madagascar lays ap egg equal to 148 hen's eggs.—*Comptes Rendus, etc.*, xxxii. 101 (1851).

Rocco, the jailer sent with Fidelio (*Leonora*) to dig the grave of Fernando Florestan (q.v.). — Beethoven, *Fidelio* (1791).

Roch'dale (*Sir Simon*), of the manor-house. He is a J.P., but refuses to give justice to Job Thornberry the old brazier, who demands that his son Frank Rochdale should marry Mary [Thornberry], whom he has seduced. At this crisis, Peregrine appears, and tells sir Simon he is the elder brother, and as such is heir to the title and estates.

Frank Rochdale, son of the baronet, who has promised to marry Mary Thornberry, but sir Simon wants him to marry lady Caroline Braymore, who has £4000 a year. Lady Caroline marries the Hon. Tom Shuffleton, and Frank makes the best reparation he can by marrying Mary. — G. Colman, junior, *John Bull* (1805).

Roche's Bird (*Sir Boyle*), which was "in two places at the same time." The tale is that sir Boyle Roche said in the House of Commons, "Mr. Speaker, it is impossible I could have been in two places at once, unless I were a bird." This is a quotation from Jevon's play, *The Devil of a Wife* (seventeenth century).

Wife. I cannot be in two places at once.
Richard (Rowland). Surely no, unless thou wert a bird.

Rochecliffe (*Dr. Anthony*), formerly Joseph Albany, a plotting royalist.—*Sir*

W. Scott, Woodstock (time, Commonwealth).

Rochester (*The earl of*), the favourite of Charles II., introduced in high feather by sir W. Scott in *Woodstock*, and in *Peril of the Peak* in disgrace.

Rock (*Dr. Richard*), a famous quack, who professed to cure every disease. He was short of stature and fat, wore a white three-tailed wig, nicely combed and frizzed upon each cheek, carried a cane, and halted in his gait.

Dr. Rock, F.U.N., never wore a hat. . . . He and *Dr. Franks* were at variance. . . . Rock cautioned the world to beware of low trotting quacks, while *Franks* called his rival "Dumplin' Duck." He id of Confucius, what profanation! — Goldsmith, *A Citizen of the World* (1759).

Oh! when his nerves had once received a shock,
Sir Isaac Newton might have gone to Rock.
Crabbe, *Borough* (1810).

Rock Lizards, natives of Gibraltar, born in the town, of British parents.

Rocket. *He rose like a rocket, and fell like the stick*. Thomas Paine said this of Mr. Burke.

Rocnabad, a stream near the city of Schiraz, noted for the purity of its waters.

"I am disgusted with the mountain of the Four Fountains," said the caliph Omar ben Abdal aziz; "and am resolved to go and drink of the stream of Rocnabad." — W. Beckford, *Fathek* (1784).

Roderick, the thirty-fourth and last of the Gothic kings of Spain, son of Theod'ofred and Rusilla. Having violated Florinda, daughter of count Julian, he was driven from his throne by the Moors, and assumed the garb of a monk with the name of "father Maccabee." He was present at the great battle of Covadonga, in which the Moors were cut to pieces, but what became of him afterwards no one knows. His helm, sword, and cuirass were found, so was his steed. Several generations passed away, when, in a hermitage near Visen, a tomb was discovered, "which bore in ancient characters king Roderick's name;" but imagination must fill up the gap. He is spoken of as most popular.

Time has been
When not a tongue within the Pyrenees
Dared whisper in disparage of Roderick's name,
Lest, if the conculous air had caught the sound,
The vengeance of the honest multitude
Should fall upon the traitorous head, and brand
For life-long infamy the lying lips.
Southey, Roderick, etc., xv. (1814).

Roderick's Dog was called Theron.
Roderick's Horse was Orel'io.

Roderick (*The Vision of don*). *Roderick*, the last of the Gothic kings of Spain,

descended into an ancient vault near Toledo. This vault was similar to that in Greece, called the cave of Triphōnion, where was an oracle. In the vault Roderick saw a vision of Spanish history from his own reign to the beginning of the nineteenth century. *Period I.* The invasion of the Moors, with his own defeat and death. *Period II.* The Augustine age of Spain, and their conquests in the two Indies. *Period III.* The oppression of Spain by Bonaparte, and its succour by British aid.—Sir W. Scott, *The Vision of Don Roderick* (1811).

Roderick Dhu, an outlaw and chief of a banditti, which resolved to win back the spoil of the "Saxon spoiler." Fitz-James, a Saxon, met him and knew him not. He asked the Saxon why he was roaming unguarded over the mountains, and Fitz-James replied that he had sworn to combat with Roderick, the rebel, till death laid one of them prostrate. "Have, then, thy wish!" exclaimed the stranger, "for I am Roderick Dhu." As he spoke, the whole place bristled with armed men. Fitz-James stood with his back against a rock, and cried, "Come on, come all, this rock shall fly ere I budge an inch." Sir Roderick, charmed with his daring, waved his hand, and all the band disappeared as mysteriously as they had appeared. Sir Roderick then bade the Saxon fight, "For," said he, "that party will prove victorious which first slays an enemy." "Then," replied Fitz-James, "thy cause is hopeless, for Red Murdock is slain already." They fought, however, and Roderick, being overcome, was made prisoner (canto v.).—Sir W. Scott, *The Lady of the Lake* (1810).

Roderick Random, a child of impulse, and a selfish libertine. His treatment of Strap is infamous and most heartless.—Smollett, *Roderick Random* (1748).

Rod'erigo or Roderi'go (3 syl.), a Venetian gentleman in love with Desdemona. When Desdemona eloped with Othello, Roderigo hated the "noble Moor," and Ja'so took advantage of this temper for his own base ends.—Shakespeare, *Othello* (1611).

Roderigo's suspicious credulity and impatient submission to the cheats which he practised on him, and which, by persuasion, he suffers to be repeated, exhibit a strong picture of a weak mind betrayed by a lawless desire to a false friend.—Dr. Johnson.

Rodilardus, a huge cat, which attacked Panurge, and which he mistook

for "a young soft-chinned devil." The word means "gnaw-lard" (Latin, *rodilardum*).—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, iv. 67 (1545).

He saw in a fine painting the stories of the most famous cats: as Rodilardus [sic] hung by the heels in a council of rats, puss in boots, the marquise de Carabas, Whittington's cat, the writing cat, the cat turned woman, witches in the shape of cats, and so on.—Comte de D'Aumoy, *Fairy Tales* ("The White Cat," 1822).

* * "The Marquis de Carabas." (See **Puss in Boots**.)

Rodri'go, king of Spain, conquered by the Moors. He saved his life by flight, and wandered to Guadalest, where he begged food of a shepherd, and gave him in recompense his royal chain and ring. A hermit bade him, in penance, retire to a certain tomb full of snakes and toads, where, after three days, the hermit found him unhurt; so, going to his cell, he passed the night in prayer. Next morning, Rodrigo cried aloud to the hermit, "They eat me now; I feel the adder's bite." So his sin was atoned for, and he died.

* * This Rodrigo is Roderick, the last of the Goths.

Rodri'go, rival of Pe'dro "the pilgrim," and captain of a band of outlaws.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Pilgrim* (1621).

Rodri'go de Mondragon (*Don*), a bully and tyrant, the self-constituted arbiter of all disputes in a tennis-court of Valladolid.

Don Rodrigo de Mondragon was about 30 years of age, of an ordinary make, but lean and muscular; he had two little twinkling eyes, that rolled in his head and threatened everybody he looked at; a very flat nose, placed between red whiskers that curled up to his very temples; and a manner of speaking so rough and passionate that his words struck terror into everybody.—Le Sage, *Gil Blas*, ii. 5 (1715).

Rodhaver, the sweetheart of Zal a Persian. Zal being about to scale her bower, she let down her long tresses to assist him, but Zal managed to fix his crook into a projecting beam, and thus made his way to the lady of his devotion.—Champion, *Ferdosi*.

Rodmond, chief mate of the *Brytannia*, son of a Northumbrian engaged in the coal trade; a hardy, weather-beaten seaman, uneducated, "boisterous of manners," and regardless of truth, but tender-hearted. He was drowned when the ship struck on cape Colonna, the most southern point of Attica.

Unskilled to argue, in dispute yet loud,
Bold without caution, without honour proud.
In art untaught, each veteran rule he prised;
And all improvement haughtily despised.

Falconer, *The Shipwreck*, i. (1789).

Ro'dogune, Rhodogune, or Rho'dogyne (8 syl.), daughter of Phraa'tés king of Parthia. She married Deme'trius Nica'nor (the husband of Cleopatra queen of Syria) while in captivity. (See p. 196.)

* * P. Corneille has a tragedy on the subject, entitled *Rodogune* (1646).

Rodolfo (*Il conte*). It is in the bed-chamber of this count that Ami'na is discovered the night before her espousal to Elvi'no. Ugly suspicion is excited, but the count assures the young farmer that Amina walks in her sleep. While they are talking, Amina is seen to get out of a window and walk along a narrow edge of the mill-roof while the huge wheel is rapidly revolving. She crosses a crazy bridge, and walks into the very midst of the spectators. In a few minutes she awakes, and flies to the arms of her lover.—Bellini, *La Sonnambula* (opera, 1831).

Rodomont, king of Sarza or Algiers. He was Ulien's son, and called the "Mars of Africa." His lady-love was Dor'alís princess of Grana'da, but she eloped with Mandricardo king of Tartary. At Rogero's wedding, Rodomont accused him of being a renegade and traitor, whereupon they fought, and Rodomont was slain.—*Orlando Innamorato* (1495); and *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Who so meek? I'm sure I quake at the very thought of him; why, he's as fierce as Rodomont!—Dryden, *Spanish Fryar*, v. 2 (1680).

* * Rodomontade (4 syl.), from Rodomont, a bragging although a brave knight.

Rogel of Greece (*The Exploits and Adventures of*), part of the series called *Le Roman des Romans*, pertaining to "Am'adis of Gaul." This part was added by Feliciano de Silva.

Roger, the cook, who "cowde roste, sethe, broille, and frie, make mortreux, and wel bake a pye."—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* (1388).

Roger (*Sir*), curate to "The Scornful Lady" (no name given).—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Scornful Lady* (1616).

Roger Bontemps, the personation of contentment with his station in life, and of the buoyancy of good hope. "There's a good time coming, John."

Vous pauvres, pleins d'envie;
Vous rich, dédaigneux;
Vous dont le char dévie
Après un court bonheur;
Vous qui pouvez peut-être
Des titres célestes;

Et qui! prends pour maître
Le gros Roger Bontemps.
Béranger (1789-1858)

Ye poor, with envy goaded;
Ye rich, for more who long;
Ye who by fortune loaded
Find all things going wrong;
Ye who by some disaster
See all your cables break;
From henceforth for your master
Should Roger Bontemps take. K. C. B.

Roger de Coverley (*Sir*), an hypothetical baronet of Coverley or Cowley, near Oxford.—Addison, *The Spectator* (1711, 1712, 1714).

* * The prototype of this famous character was sir John Pakington, seventh baronet of the line.

Roge'ro, brother of Marphi'sa; brought up by Atlantés a magician. He married Brad'amant, the niece of Charlemagne. Rogero was converted to Christianity, and was baptized. His marriage with Bradamant and his election to the crown of Bulgaria, concludes the poem.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Who more brave than Rodomont? who more courteous than Rogero?—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. I. (1605).

Rogero, son of Roberto Guiscardo the Norman. Slain by Tisaphernés.—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered*, xx. (1575).

Roge'ro (3 syl.), a gentleman of Sicilia.—Shakespeare, *The Winter's Tale* (1604).

* * This is one of those characters which appear in the *drumatis personæ*, but are never introduced in the play. Rogero not only does not utter a word, he does not even enter the stage all through the drama. In the Globe edition his name is omitted. (See VIOLENTA.)

Roget, the pastoral name of George Wither in the four "eglogues" called *The Shepherds Hunting* (1615). The first and last "eglogues" are dialogues between Roget and Willy his young friend; in the second pastoral Cuddy is introduced, and in the third Alexis makes a fourth character. The subject of the first three is the reason of Roget's imprisonment, which, he says, is a hunt that gave great offence. This hunt is in reality a satire called *Abuses Stript and Whipt*. The fourth pastoral has for its subject Roget's love of poetry.

* * "Willy" is his friend William Browne of the Inner Temple (two years his junior), author of *Britannia's Pastorals*.

Roha, the camphor tree. "The juice of the camphor is made to run out from a wound at the top of the tree, and being

received in a vessel, is allowed to harden in the sun."—*Arabian Nights* ("Sindbad's Second Voyage").

Roi Panade ("king of slops"), Louis XVIII. (1755, 1814-1824).

Roister Doister (*Ralph*), a vain, thoughtless, blustering fellow, in pursuit of Custance a rich widow, but baffled in his endeavour.—Nicholas Udall, *Ralph Roister Doister* (the first English comedy, 1534).

Rokesmith (*John*), alias JOHN HARMON, secretary of Mr. Boffin. He lodged with the Wilfers, and ultimately married Bella Wilfer. John Rokesmith is described as "a dark gentleman, 30 at the utmost, with an expressive, one might say, a handsome face."—Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend* (1864).

* * For solution of the mystery, see vol. I. ii. 18.

Roland, count of Mans and knight of Blaives. His mother, Bertha, was Charlemagne's sister. Roland is represented as brave, devotedly loyal, unsuspicious, and somewhat too easily imposed upon. He was eight feet high, and had an open countenance. In Italian romance he is called *Orlando*. He was slain in the valley of Roncesvall's as he was leading the rear of his uncle's army from Spain to France. Charlemagne himself had reached St. Jean Pied de Port at the time, heard the blast of his nephew's horn, and knew it announced treachery, but was unable to render him assistance (A.D. 778).

Roland is the hero of *Théroutle's Chanson de Roland*; of Turpin's *Chronique*; of Bojardo's *Orlando Innamorato*; of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*; of Puccini's opera called *Roland* (1778); etc.

Roland's Horn, Olivant or Olifant. It was won from the giant Jatmund, and might be heard at the distance of thirty miles. Birds fell dead at its blast, and the whole Saracen army drew back in terror when they heard it. So loud it sounded, that the blast reached from Roncesvall's to St. Jean Pied de Port, a distance of several miles.

Roland lifts Olifant to his mouth and blows it with all his might. The mountains around are lofty, but high above them the sound of the horn arises [at the third blast it splits the twain].—Song of Roland (as sung by Taillefer, at the battle of Hastings). See Warton, *History of English Poetry*, v. 1, sect. iii. 122 (1781).

Roland's Horse, Veillantif, called in Italian *Veghiantino* ("the little vigilant one").

In Italian romance, Orlando has another horse, called *Brigliado'ro* ("golden bridle").

Roland's Spear. Visitors are shown a spear in the cathedral of Pa'via, which they are told belonged to Roland.

Roland's Sword, Duran'dal, made by the faeries. To prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy when Roland was attacked in the valley of Roncesvall's, he smote a rock with it, and it made in the solid rock a fissure some 300 feet in depth, called to this day *La Brèche de Roland*.

Then would I seek the Pyrenean breach
Which Roland clove with huge two handed sway,
And to the enormous labour left his name
Wordsworth.

* * A sword is shown at Rocamadour, in the department of Lot (France), which visitors are assured was Roland's *Duran'dal*. But the romances say that Roland, dying, threw his sword into a poisoned stream.

Death of Roland. There is a tradition that Roland escaped the general slaughter in the defile of Roncesvall's, and died of starvation while trying to make his way across the mountains.—John de la Bruiere Champier, *De Cibaria*, xvi. 6.

Died like Roland, died of thirst.

Nonnulli qui de Gallis rebus historias conscripserunt, non dubitauerunt posteris significare Caroli filius magni sororis filium, virum certe bellica gloria omnique fortitudine nobilissimum, post ingentem Hispanorum caedem prope Pyrenaei saltus iuga, ubi insidiae ab hoste collocatae fuerint, alii miserissime extinctum. Inde nostri intolerabili sitis et immiti volentes significare se torquent, facite sicut "Rolandi morte se perire."—John de la Bruiere Champier, *De Cibaria*, xvi. 6.

Roland (The Roman). Sicinius Dentatus is so called by Niebuhr. He is not unfrequently called "The Roman Achilles" (put to death B.C. 450).

Roland and Oliver, the two most famous of the twelve paladins of Charlemagne. To give a "Roland for an Oliver" is to give tit for tat, to give another as good a drubbing as you receive.

Froissart, a countryman of ours [the French], records, England all Olivers and Rowlands bred
During the time Edward the Third did reign.
Shakespeare, *1 Henry VI* act I. sc. 2 (1599).

Roland de Vaux (Sir), baron of Triermain, who wakes Gyneth from her long sleep of 500 years, and marries her.—Sir W. Scott, *Bridal of Triermain* (1813).

Rolando (Signor), a common railler against women, but brave, of a "happy wit and independent spirit." Rolando swore to marry no woman, but fell in love with Zam'ora, and married her.

declaring "she was no woman but an angel."—J. Tobin, *The Honeymoon* (1804).

The resemblance between Rolando and Benedick will instantly occur to the mind.

Rolandseck Tower, opposite the Drachenfels. Roland was engaged to Aude, daughter of sir Gerard and lady Guibourg; but the lady, being told that Roland had been slain by Angoulaffre the Saracen, retired to a convent. The paladin returned home full of glory, having slain the Saracen, and when he heard that his lady-love had taken the veil, he built Rolandseck Castle, which overlooks the convent, that he might at least see the lady to whom he could never be united. After the death of Aude, Roland "sought the battle-field again, and fell at Roncevall."—Campbell, *The Brave Roland*.

Roldan, "El encantado," Roldan made invulnerable by enchantment. The cleft "Roldan," in the summit of a high mountain in the kingdom of Valencia, was so called because it was made by a single back-stroke of Roldan's sword. The character is in two Spanish romances, authors unknown.—Bernardo del Carpio and Roncesvalles.

This book [*Rinaldo de Montalban*] and all others written on French matters, shall be deposited in some dry place . . . except one called *Rinaldo del arjso*, and another called *Roncesvalles*, which shall certainly accompany the rest on the bonfire.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. i. 6 (1605).

Rolla, kinsman of the inca Atali'ba, and the idol of the army. "In war a tiger chafed by the hunters' spears; in peace more gentle than the unweaned lamb" (act i. 1). A firm friend and most generous foe. Rolla is wounded in his attempt to rescue the infant child of Alonzo from the Spaniards, and dies. His grand funeral procession terminates the drama.—Sheridan, *Pizarro* (altered from Kotzebue, 1799).

John Kemble and two friends were returning to town in an open carriage from lord Abercorn's, and came to a toll-bar. As the toll-keeper and his daughter were fumbling for change, Kemble cried out, in the words of Rolla to the army, "We seek no change, and least of all such change as they would bring us" (act ii. 2).—S. Rogers, *Fair Play* (1858).

Rolling Stone.

The stone that is rolling can gather no moss;
For master and servant oft changing is lost.

T. Tupper, *The Points of View* ("Admonitions," 20, 1537).

Rollo, duke of Normandy, called "The Bloody Brother." He caused the death of his brother Otte, and slew several others, some out of mere wanton-

ness.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Bloody Brother* (1639).

Roman (*The*), Jean Dumont, the French painter, *Le Romain* (1700-1781).

Stephen Picart, the French engraver, *Le Romain* (1681-1721).

Giulio Pippi, called *Giulio Romano* (1492-1546).

Adrian van Roomen, mathematician, *Adrianus Romānus* (1561-1615).

Roman Achillēs, Sicinius Pēntātus (slain B.C. 450).

Roman Bird (*The*), the eagle, the distinctive ensign of the Roman legion.

Roman Brevity. Cæsar imitated laconic brevity when he announced to Amintius his victory at Zela, in Asia Minor, over Pharnacēs, son of Mithridates: *Veni, vidi, vici*.

Poins. I will imitate the honourable Roman in brevity.
—Shakespeare, 2 *Henry IV.* act ii. sc. 2 (1598).

Sir Charles Napier is credited with a far more laconic despatch on making himself master of Scinde in 1843. Taking possession of Hyderabad, and outflanking Shere Mohammed by a series of most brilliant manœuvres, he is said to have written home this punning despatch: *Pecçāvi* ("I have sinned" [Scinde]).

Roman Father (*The*), Horatius, father of the Horatii and of Horatia. The story of the tragedy is the well-known Roman legend about the Horatii and Curiatii. Horatius rejoices that his three sons have been selected to represent Rome, and sinks the affection of the father in love for his country. Horatia is the betrothed of Caius Curiatius, but is also beloved by Valerius, and when the Curiatii are selected to oppose her three brothers, she sends Valerius to him with a scarf to induce him to forego the fight. Caius declines, and is slain. Horatia is distracted; they take from her every instrument of death, and therefore she resolves to provoke her surviving brother, Publius, to kill her. Meeting him in his triumph, she rebukes him for murdering her lover, scoffs at his "patriotism," and Publius kills her. Horatius now resigns Publius to execution for murder, but the king and Roman people rescue him.—W. Whitehead (1741).

* * * Cornelle has a drama on the same subject, called *Les Horaces* (1638).

Roman des Romans (*Le*), a series of prose romances connected with Amadis of Gaul. So called by Gilbert Saurier.

Romans (*Last of the*), Mienzi the tribune (1310-1354).

Charles James Fox (1749-1806).

Horace Walpole, *Uttinus Romanorum* (1717-1797).

Caius Cassius was so called by Brutus.

The last of all the Romans fare thee well !

It is impossible that ex or Rome

Should breed thy fellow

Shakespeare, *Julius Cæsar*, act v. sc. 3 (1607).

Romans (*Most Learned of the*), Marcus Terentius Varro (B.C. 116-28).

Romance of the Rose, a poetical allegory, begun by Guillaume de Lorris in the latter part of the thirteenth century, and continued by Jean de Meung in the former half of the fourteenth century. The poet dreams that Dame Idleness conducts him to the palace of Pleasure, where he meets Love, whose attendant maidens are Sweet-looks, Courtesy, Youth, Joy, and Competence, by whom he is conducted to a bed of roses. He singles out one, when an arrow from Love's bow stretches him fainting on the ground, and he is carried off. When he comes to himself, he resolves, if possible, to find his rose, and Welcome promises to aid him; Shyness, Fear, and Slander obstruct him, and Reason advises him to give up the quest. Pity and Kindness show him the object of his search; but Jealousy seizes Welcome, and locks her in Fear Castle. Here the original poem ends. The sequel, somewhat longer than the twenty-four books of Homer's *Iliad*, takes up the tale from this point.

Romano, the old monk who took pity on Roderick in his flight (viii.), and went with him for refuge to a small hermitage on the sea-coast, where they remained for twelve months, when the old monk died.—Southey, *Roderick, the Last of the Goths*, i., ii. (1814).

Rome Does (*Do as*). The saying originated with St. Ambrose (fourth century). It arose from the following diversity in the observance of Saturday :—The Milanese make it a feast, the Romans a fast. St. Ambrose, being asked what should be done in such a case, replied, "In matters of indifference, it is better to be guided by the general usage. When I am at Milan, I do not fast on Saturdays, but when I am at Rome, I do as they do at Rome."

Rome of the North. Cologne was so called (says Hope) in the Middle Ages, from its wealth, power, and ecclesiastical foundations.

Rome Saved by Geese. When the Gauls invaded Rome, a detachment in single file scaled the hill on which the capitol stood, so silently that the foremost man reached the summit without being challenged; but while striding over the rampart, some sacred geese were disturbed, and by their cackle aroused the guard. Marcus Manlius rushed to the wall, and hustled the Gaul over, thus saving the capitol.

A somewhat parallel case occurred in Ireland in the battle of Glinsaly, in Donegal. A party of the Irish would have surprised the protestants if some wrens had not disturbed the guards by the noise they made in hopping about the drums and pecking on the parchment heads.—Aubrey, *Miscellanies*, 45.

Ro'meo, a son of Montague (3 syl.), in love with Juliet the daughter of Capulet; but between the houses of Montague and Capulet there existed a deadly feud. As the families were irreconcilable, Juliet took a sleeping draught, that she might get away from her parents and elope with Romeo. Romeo, thinking her to be dead, killed himself; and when Juliet awoke and found her lover dead, she also killed herself.—Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet* (1598).

Fox said that Barry's "Romeo" was superior to Garrick's (S. Rogers, *Table Talk*). Fitzgerald says that Barry was the superior in the garden-scenes and in the first part of the tomb, but Garrick in the scene with the "friar" and in the dying part.

Romeo and Juliet, a tragedy by Shakespeare (1598). The tale is taken from *Rhomeo and Julietta*, a novel by Boisteau in French, borrowed from an Italian story by Bandello (1554).

In 1562 Arthur Brooke produced the same tale in verse, called *The Tragical History of Romcus and Juliet*. In 1667 Painter published a prose translation of Boisteau's novel.

Romp (*The*), a comic opera altered from Bickerstaff's *Love in the City*. Priscilla Tomboy is "the romp," and the plot is given under that name.

A splendid portrait of Mrs. Jordan, in her character of "The Romp," hung over the mantelpiece in the dining-room (of Adolphus Pictolorence).—Lord W. R. Lennox, *Celebrities*, etc., i. 11.

Rom'uald (*St*). The Catalans had a great reverence for a hermit so called, and hearing that he was about to quit their country, called together a parish meeting.

to consult how they might best retain him amongst them, "For," said they, "he will certainly be consecrated, and his relics will bring a fortune to us." So they agreed to strangle him; but their intention being told to the hermit, he secretly made his escape.—St. Foix, *Essais Historiques sur Paris*, v. 163.

* * Southey has a ballad on the subject.

Rom'ula, the heroine and title of a novel by George Eliot (Mrs. Lewes). Romula married Tito Mel'ema, a Greek. (Brought out in *Cornhill Magazine*.)

Romulus (*The Second and Third*), Camillus and Marius. Also called "The Second and Third Founders of Rome."

Romulus and Remus, the twin sons of Silvia a vestal virgin and the god Mars. The infants were exposed in a cradle, and the floods carried the cradle to the foot of the Palatine. Here a wolf suckled them, till one Faustulus, the king's shepherd, took them to his wife, who brought them up. When grown to manhood, they slew Amulius, who had caused them to be exposed.

The Greek legend of Tyro is in many respects similar. This Tyro had an amour with Poseidon (as Silvia had with Mars), and two sons were born in both cases. Tyro's mother-in-law confined her in a dungeon, and exposed the two infants (Pelias and Neleus) in a boat on the river Enipeus (8 syl.). Here they were discovered, brought up by a herdsman (Romulus and Remus were brought up by a shepherd), and when grown to manhood, they put to death their mother-in-law, who had caused them to be exposed (as Romulus and Remus put to death their great-uncle Amulius).

Ron, the ebony spear of prince Arthur.

The temper of his sword, the tried Excalibur,
The brightness and the length of Ron's noble spear,
With Edwin his great shield.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, iv. (1612).

Ronald (*Lord*), in love with lady Clare, to whom he gave a lily-white doe. The day before the wedding, nurse Alice told lady Clare she was not "lady Clare" at all, but her own child. On hearing this, she dressed herself as a peasant girl, and went to lord Ronald to release him from his engagement. Lord Ronald replied, "If you are not the heiress born, we will be married to-morrow, and you shall still be lady Clare."—Tennyson, *Lady Clare*.

Roncesvalles (4 syl.), a defile in the

Pyrenees, famous for the disaster which befell Roland and his army.

Oh for a blast of that dread horn
On Fontarban echoes borne . . .
When Roland brave and Oliver . . .
On Roncesvalles died.

Scott, *Marmion*.

* * Sometimes the word has only 3 syl., as *Ronce.val.les* or *Ron.ca.val*.

Ed Oliver des Vassals

Ki mourant en Roncheval.

Lorria, *Roman de la Rou*, il. t. 13, 151 (thirteenth century)

And the dead who, deathless all,

Fell at famous Roncheval.

Rondib'ilis, the physician consulted by Panurge on the knotty question, "whether he ought to marry, or let it alone."—Rabelais, *Pantagruel* (1546).

* * This question, which Panurge was perpetually asking every one, of course refers to the celibacy of the clergy.

Rondo (*The Father of the*), Jean Baptiste Davaux.

Rooden Lane. *All on one side, like Rouden Lane*. The village of Rooden or Roden, in Lancashire, is built all on one side of the road, the other side being the high wall of Heaton Park, the residence of the earl of Wilton.

Rope of Ocnus (A), profitless labour. Ocnus was always twisting a rope with unwearied diligence, but an ass ate it as fast as it was twisted.

* * This allegory means that Ocnus worked hard to earn money, which his wife squandered by her extravagance.

The work of Penelope's web was "never ending, still beginning," because Penelope pulled out at night all that she had spun during the day. Her object was to defer doing what she abhorred but knew not how to avoid.

Rope-Walk (*Gone into the*), taken up Old Bailey practice. The "rope" refers to the hangman's cord.—*Barristers' Slang*.

Roper (*Margaret*) was buried with the head of her father, sir Thomas More, between her hands.

Her, who clasped in her last trance

Her murdered father's head.

Tennyson.

Rogue (1 syl.), a blunt, kind-hearted old servant to donna Floranthe.—Colman, *The Mountaineers* (1798).

Rogue Guinart, a freebooter, whose real name was Pedro Rocha Guinarda. He is introduced by Cervantes in *Don Quixote*.

Rosa, a village beauty, patronized by lady Dedlock. She marries Mrs. Rouncewell's grandson.—C. Dickens, *Black House* (1852).

Rosabelle (3 syl.), the lady's-maid of lady Geraldine. Rosabelle promised to marry L'Eclair, the orderly of chevalier Florian.—W. Dimond, *The Foundling of the Forest*.

Rosalind (i.e. Rose Daniel), the shepherd lass who rejected Colin Clout (the poet Spenser) for Menalcas (John Florio the lexicographer (1579). Spenser was at the time in his twenty-sixth year. Being rejected by Rosalind, he did not marry till he was nearly 41, and then we are told that Elizabeth was "the name of his mother, queen, and wife" (*Sunnet*, 74). In the *Fairy Queen*, "the country lass" (Rosalind) is introduced dancing with the Graces, and the poet says she is worthy to be the fourth (bk. vi. 10, 16). In 1595 appeared the *Epithalamion*, in which the recent marriage is celebrated.—Ed. Spenser, *Shepherd's Calendar*, i., vi. (1579).

"Rosalinde" is an anagram for Rose Daniel, evidently a well-educated young lady of the north, and probably the "lady Mirabella" of the *Fairy Queen*, vi. 7, 8. Spenser calls her "the widow's daughter of the glen" (ecl. iv.), supposed to be either Burnley or Colne, near Hurstwood, in Yorkshire. Ecl. i. is the plaint of Colin for the loss of Rosalind. Ecl. vi. is a dialogue between Colin and Hobbinol his friend, in which Colin laments, and Hobbinol tries to comfort him. Ecl. xii. is a similar lament to ecl. i. Rose Daniel married John Florio the lexicographer, the "Holofernes" of Shakespeare.

Rosalind, daughter of the banished duke who went to live in the forest of Arden. Rosalind was retained in her uncle's court as the companion of his daughter Celia; but when the usurper banished her, Celia resolved to be her companion, and for greater security Rosalind dressed as a boy, and assumed the name of Ganimed, while Celia dressed as a peasant girl, and assumed the name of Aliena. The two girls went to the forest of Arden, and lodged for a time in a hut; but they had not been long there when Orlando encountered them. Orlando and Rosalind had met before at a wrestling match, and the acquaintance was now renewed; Ganimed resumed her proper apparel, and the two were married with the sanction of the duke.—Shakespeare, *As You Like It* (1598).

Nor shall the griefs of Lear be alleviated, or the charms and wit of Rosalind be abated by time.—N. Drake, M.D., *Shakespeare and His Times*, ii. 285 (1817).

Rosaline, the niece of Capulet, with whom Romeo was in love before he saw

Juliet. Mercutio calls her "a pale-hearted wench," and Romeo says she did not "grace for grace and love for love allow," like Juliet.—Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet* (1598).

* * Rosaline is frequently mentioned in the first act of the play, but is not one of the *dramatis personæ*.

Rosaline, a lady in attendance on the princess of France. A sharp wit was wedded to her will, and "two pitch balls were stuck in her face for eyes." Rosaline is called "a merry, nimble, stirring spirit." Biron, a lord in attendance on Ferdinand king of Navarre, proposes marriage to her, but she replies:

You must be purged first, your sins are racked . . .

Therefore if you my favour mean to get,

A twelvemonth shall you spend, and never rest,

But seek the weary beds of people sick.

Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost* (1594).

Rosalu'ra, the airy daughter of Nantolet, beloved by Belleur.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Wild-goose Chase* (1652).

Ros'amond (*The Fair*), Jane Clifford, daughter of Walter lord Clifford. The lady was loved not wisely but too well by Henry II., who kept her for concealment in a labyrinth at Woodstock. Queen Eleanor compelled the frail fair one to swallow poison (1177).

She was the fayre daughter of Walter lord Clifford . . . Henry made for her a house of wonderfull working, so that no man or woman might come to her. This house was named "Labyrinthus," and was wrought like unto a knot, in a garden called a myre. But the queen came to her by a cline of thiedde, and so dealt with her that she lived not long after. She was buried at Godtwow, in a house of nunnes, with these verses upon her tombe:

His heart in tumba Rosa munde, non Rosa munde;

Non redolēt, sed olet, que redolere solet.

Here Rose the graced, not Rose the chaste, reposes;

The smell that rises is no smell of roses. F. C. B.

* * The subject has been a great favourite with poets. We have in English the following tragedies:—*The Complaint of Rosamond*, by S. Daniel (before 1619); *Henry II. . . with the Death of Rosamond*, either Bancroft or Mountford (1693); *Rosamond*, by Addison (1706); *Henry and Rosamond*, by Hawkins (1749); *Fair Rosamond*, by Tennyson (1879). In Italian: *Rosmonda*, by Racellai (1525). In Spanish: *Rosmunda*, by Gil y Zarate (1840). We have also *Rosamond*, an opera, by Dr. Arne (1733); and *Rosamonde*, a poem in French, by C. Briffaut (1813). Sir Walter Scott has introduced the beautiful soiled dove in two of his novels—*The Tulinman* and *Woodstock*.

* * Dryden says her name was *Jane*:

Jane Clifford was her name, as books aver;
"Fair Rosamond" was but her *nom de guerre*.

We rode that in Englande was a king that had a concubynne whose name was Rose, and for hir greute bewtye he cleped hir Rose & mounde (Rosa mundi), that is to say, Rose of the world, for him thought that she passed al wyemen in bewtye.—R. Fynson (1493), subsequently printed by Wytken de Worde in 1498.

The *Rosemonde* of Alfieri is quite another person. (See ROSEMOND.)

Rosa'na, daughter of the Armenian queen, who helped St. George to quench the seven lamps of the knight of the Black Castle.—R. Johnson, *The Seven Champions of Christendom*, ii. 8, 9 (1617).

Roscius (*Quintus*), the greatest of Roman actors (died B.C. 62).

What scene of death hath Roscius now to act?
Shakespeare, *3 Henry VI* act v sc 6 (1592)

Roscius (*The British*), Thomas Betterton (1635-1710), and David Garrick (1716-1779).

* * The earl of Southampton says that Richard Burbage "is famous as our English Roscius" (1566-1619).

Roscius (*The Irish*), Spranger Barry, "The Silver-Tongued" (1719-1777).

Roscius (*The Young*), William Henry West Betty, who in 1803 made his *débüt* in London. He was about 12 years of age, and in fifty-six nights realized £34,000. He died, aged 84, in 1874.

Roscius of France (*The*), Michel Boyron or Baron (1653-1729).

Roscraua, daughter of Cormac king of Ireland (grandfather of that Cormac murdered by Cairbar). Roscra'ua is called "the blue-eyed and white-handed maid," and was "like a spirit of heaven, half folded in the skirt of a cloud." Subsequently she was the wife of Fingal king of Morven, and mother of Ossian "king of bards."—Ossian, *Temora*, vi.

* * Cormac, the father of Roscraua, was great-grandfather of that Cormac who was reigning when Swaran made his invasion. The line ran thus: (1) Cormac I., (2) Cairbre, his son, (3) Artho, his son, (4) Cormac II., father-in-law of Fingal.

Rose, "the gardener's daughter," a story of happy first love, told in later years by an old man who had, in his younger days, trifled with the passion of love; but, like St. Augustin, was always "loving to love" (*amans amâre*), and was at length heart-smitten with Rose, whom he married. (See ALIÖK.)—Tennyson, *The Gardener's Daughter*.

Rose. Sir John Mandeville says that a Jewish maid of Bethlehem (whom Southey names Zillah) was beloved by one Ham'uel a brutish sot. Zillah re-

jected his suit, and Hamuel, in revenge, accused the maiden of offences for which she was condemned to be burned alive. When brought to the stake, the flames burnt Hamuel to a cinder, but did no harm to Zillah. There she stood, in a garden of roses, for the brands which had been kindled became red roses, and those which had not caught fire became white ones. These are the first roses that ever bloomed on earth since the loss of paradise.

As the fyre began to brenne about hire, she made her preyeres to oure Lord . . . and anon was the fyre quenched and oute and brandes that weren brennyng becomen white roses . . . and theise weren the first roses that ever any man saugh.—Sir John Mandeville, *Travels and True Tales*

Rose. According to Mussulman tradition, the rose is thus accounted for: When Mahomet took his journey to heaven, the sweat which fell on the earth from the prophet's forehead produced *white* roses, and that which fell from Al Borak' (the animal he rode) produced *yellow* ones.

Rose. On mount Cal'asay (the Indian Olympus) is a table on which lies a silver rose that contains two women, as bright and fair as pearls; one is called Brigas'ira ("lady of the mouth"), and the other Taras'ir ("lady of the tongue"), because they praise God without ceasing. In the centre of the rose is the triangle or residence of God.—Baldæus.

And when the bell hath sounded,
The Rose with all the mysteries it surrounded,
The Bell, the Table, and mount Calasay,
The holy hill itself with all thecon . . .
Dissolves away.

Southey, *Curse of Kehama*, xix. 11 (1809).

Rose (*Couleur de*), an exaggerated notion of the excellence or goodness of something, produced by hope, love, or some other favourable influence. Love, for example, sees the object beloved through a medium of heart-joy, which casts a halo round it, and invests it with a roseate hue, as if seen through glass tinted with rose-pink. Hence the lover says of Maud:

Rose is the west, rose is the south;
Roses are her cheeks, and a rose her mouth.
Tennyson, *Maud*, I. xvii (1855).

Rose. "Queen rose of the rosebud garden of queens."—Tennyson, *Maud*, I. xxii. 9 (1855).

Rose of Arragon (*The*), a drama by S. Knowles (1842). Olivia, daughter of Ruphi'no (a peasant), was married to prince Alonzo of Arragon. The king would not recognize the match, but sent his son to the army, and made the cortes

pass an act of divorce. A revolt having been organized, the king was dethroned, and Almagro was made regent. Almagro tried to marry Olivia, and to murder her father and brother, but the prince returning with the army made himself master of the city, Almagro died of poison, the marriage of the prince and peasant was recognized, the revolt was broken up, and order was restored.

Rose of Harpocrate (3 syl.). Cupid gave Harpocrate a rose, to bribe him not to divulge the amours of his mother Venus.

Red as a rose of Harpocrate.

E. B. Browning, *Isabel's Child*, III.

Rose of Paradise. The roses which grew in paradise had no thorns. "Thorns and thistles" were unknown on earth till after the Fall (*Gen.* iii. 18). Both St. Ambrose and St. Basil note that the roses in Eden had no thorns, and Milton says, in Eden bloomed "Flowers of all hue, and without thorn the rose."—*Paradise Lost*, iv. 256 (1665).

Rose of Raby, the mother of Richard III. This was Cecily, daughter of Ralph de Nevill of Raby earl of Westmoreland.

Rose of York, the heir and head of the York faction.

When Warwick perished, Edmund de la Pole became the Rose of York, and if this foolish prince should be removed by death, his young and clever brother (Richard) would be raised to the rank of Rose of York.—W. B. Dixon, *Two Queens*.

Roses (War of the). The origin of this expression is thus given by Shakespeare:

Pléno. Let him that is a true-born gentleman . . .

If he suppose that I have pleaded truth,

From off this briar pluck a white rose with me.

Sovereign. Let him that is no coward, nor no flatterer,

But dare maintain the party of the truth,

Pluck a red rose from off this thorn with me.

Whereupon Warwick plucked a white rose and joined the Yorkists, while Suffolk plucked a red one and joined the Lancastrians.—Shakespeare, *1 Henry VI.* act ii. sc. 4 (1589).

Rosemond, daughter of Cunimond king of the Gepidæ. She was compelled to marry Alboin king of the Lombards, who put her father to death A.D. 567. Alboin compelled her to drink from the skull of her own father, and Rosemond induced Peride'us (the secretary of Helmichild her lover) to murder the wretch (573). She then married Helmichild, fled to Ravenna, and sought to poison her second husband, that she might marry Longin the exarch; but Helmichild, apprised of her

intention, forced her to drink the mixture she had prepared for him. This lady is the heroine of Alfieri's tragedy called *Rosemonde* (1749-1803). (See ROSAMOND.)

Ro'sencrantz, a courtier in the court of Denmark, willing to sell or betray his friend and schoolfellow, prince Hamlet, to please a king.—Shakespeare, *Hamlet* (1596).

Rosetta, the wicked sister of Brunetta and Blon'dina, the mothers of Chery and Fairstar. She abetted the queen-mother in her wicked designs against the offspring of her two sisters, but, being found out, was imprisoned for life.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Princess Fairstar," 1682).

Rosetta, a bright, laughing little coquette, who runs away from home because her father wants her to marry young Meadows whom she has never seen. She enters the service of justice Woodcock. Now, it so happens that sir William Meadows wishes his son to marry Rosetta, whom he has never seen, and he also runs away from home, and under the name of Thomas becomes gardener to justice Woodcock. Rosetta and young Meadows here fall in love with each other, and the wishes of the two fathers are accomplished.—Isaac Bickerstaff, *Love in a Village* (1763).

In 1786 Mrs. Billington made her *début* in "*Rosetta*," at once dazzling the town with the brilliancy of her vocalization and the flush of her beauty.—G. B. Leslie.

Rosetta [Belmont], daughter of sir Robert Belmont. Rosetta is high-spirited, witty, confident, and of good spirits. "If you told her a merry story, she would sigh; if a mournful one, she would laugh. For yes she would say, 'no,' and for no, 'yes.'" She is in love with colonel Raymond, but shows her love by teasing him, and colonel Raymond is afraid of the capricious beauty.—Edward Moore, *The Foundling* (1748).

Rosiclar and Donzel del Phebo, the heroine and hero of the *Mirror of Knighthood*, a mediæval romance.

Rosinan'te (4 syl.), the steed of don Quixote. The name implies "that the horse had risen from a mean condition to the highest honour a steed could achieve, for it was once a cart-horse, and was elevated into the charger of a knight-errant."—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. ii. 1 (1605).

Rosinante was admirably drawn, so lean, lank, meagre, drooping, sharp-backed, and raw-boned, as to excite much curiosity and mirth.—Fr. I. ii. 1.

Rosiphele (8 syl.), princess of Armenia; of surpassing beauty, but insensible to love. She is made to submit to the yoke of Cupid by a vision which befall her on a May-day ramble.—Gower, *Confessio Amantis* (1393).

Rosmonda, a tragedy in Italian, by John R. Ruccellai (1525). This is one of the first regular tragedies of modern times. *Sophonisba*, by Trissino, preceded it, being produced in 1514 and performed in 1515.

Rosny (*Sabina*), the young wife of lord Sensitive. "Of noble parents, who perished under the axe in France." The young orphan, "as much to be admired for her virtues as to be pitied for her misfortunes," fled to Padua, where she met lord Sensitive.—Cumberland, *First Love* (1796).

Ross (*Lord*), an officer in the king's army under the duke of Monmouth.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

Ross (*The Man of*), John Kyrle of Whitehouse, in Gloucestershire. So called because he resided in the village of Ross, Herefordshire. Kyrle was a man of unbounded benevolence, and beloved by all who knew him.

* * Pope celebrates him in his *Moral Essays*, iii. (1709).

Rosse (2 syl.), the sword which the dwarf Elberich gave to Otvit king of Lombardy. It was so keen that it left no gap where it cut.

Balmung, the sword forged by Wieland and given to Siegfried, was so keen that it clove Amilias in two without his knowing it, but when he attempted to move he fell asunder.

This sword to thee I give; 't is all bright of hue.
Whatever it may cleave no gap will there ensue.
From Almay I brought it, and Rosé is its name.
The Heidenbuch.

Rostocostojambedanesse (*M. N.*), author of *After Beef, Mustard*.—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, ii. 7 (1533).

Rothmar, chief of Tromlo. He attacked the vassal kingdom of Croma while the under-king Crothar was blind with age, resolving to annex it to his own dominion. Crothar's son, Fovar-Gormo, attacked the invader, but was defeated and slain. Not many days after, Ossian (one of the sons of Fingal) arrived with succours, renewed the battle, defeated the victorious army, and slew the invader.—Ossian, *Croma*.

Rothsay (*The duke of*), prince Robert, eldest son of Robert III. of Scotland.

Margaret duchess of Rothsay.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Rou (*The Roman de*), a metrical and mythical history, in Norman-French, of the dukes of Normandy from Rollo downwards, by Robert Wace (author of *Le Brut*).

* * Rou', that is, *Roul*, the same as Rollo.

Roubigné (*Julie de*), the heroine and title of a novel by Henry Mackenzie (1783).

Rougedragon (*Lady Rachel*), the former guardian of Lilia Redgauntlet.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Rouncewell (*Mrs.*), housekeeper at Chesney Wold to lord and lady Dedlock, to whom she is most faithfully attached.—C. Dickens, *Bleak House* (1858).

Round Table (*The*), a table made at Carduel by Merlin for Uther the pen-dragon. Uther gave it to king Leodegraunce of Camelyard, and when Arthur married Guinever (the daughter of Leodegraunce), he received the table with a hundred knights as a wedding present (pt. i. 45). The table would seat 150 knights (pt. iii. 86), and each seat was appropriated. One of them was called the "Siege Perilous," because it was fatal for any one to sit therein except the knight who was destined to achieve the holy graal (pt. iii. 82). King Arthur instituted an order of knighthood called "the knights of the Round Table," the chief of whom were sir Launcelot, sir Tristram, and sir Lamerock or Lamorake. The "Siege Perilous" was reserved for sir Galahad, the son of sir Launcelot by Elaine.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur* (1470).

* * There is a table shown at Winchester as "Arthur's Round Table," but it corresponds in no respect with the Round Table described in the *History of Prince Arthur*. Round Tables were not unusual, as Dr. Percy has shown, with other kings in the times of chivalry. Thus, the king of Ireland, father of Christabelle, had his "knights of the Round Table."—See "Sir Cauline," in Percy's *Reliques*.

In the eighth year of Edward I., Roger de Mortimer established at Kenilworth a Round Table for "the encouragement

of military pastimes." Some seventy years later, Edward III. had his Round Table at Windsor; it was 200 feet in diameter.

Rousseau (*Jean Jacques*) used to say that all fables which ascribe speech and reason to dumb animals ought to be withheld from children, as being only vehicles of deception.

I shall not ask Jean Jacques Rousseau
If birds can babble or no,
'Tis clear that they will always able
To hold di' course— at least in fable
Cowper, *Poetry Lovers Anticipated* (1782)

Roustam or **Rostam**, the Persian Hercules. He was the son of Zal, and a descendant of Djamshid. At one time Roustam killed 1000 Tartars at a blow; he slew dragons, overcame devils, captured cities, and performed other marvellous exploits. This mighty man of strength fell into disgrace for refusing to receive the doctrines of Zoroaster, and died by the hand of one of his brothers named Scheghad (sixth century B.C.).

Rover (*The*). His name is Willmore. —Mrs. Behn, *The Rover* (1680). But Rover is the hero of O'Keefe's *Wild Oats*.

William Mountford (1660-1692) had so much in him of the agreeable, that when he played 'The Rover,' it was remarked by many, and particularly by queen Mary, that it was dangerous to see him act—he made vice so alluring. —C. Dibdin, *History of the Stage*.

Rovewell (*Captain*), in love with Arethusa daughter of Argus. The lady's father wanted her to marry squire Cuckoo, who had a large estate; but Arethusa contrived to have her own way and marry captain Rovewell, who turned out to be the son of Ned Worthly, who gave the bridegroom £30,000. —Carey, *Cont. Advances* (1715).

Rowe (*Nicholas*), poet-laureate (1673, 1714-1718). The monument in Westminster Abbey to this poet was by Rysbrack.

Rowena (*The lady*), of Hargettstatede, a ward of Cedric the Saxon, of Rotherwood. She marries Ivanhoe. —Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Rowland (*Childe*), youngest brother of Helen. Under the guidance of Merlin, he undertook to bring back his sister from elf-land, whither the fairies had carried her, and he succeeded in his perilous exploit. —*An Ancient Scotch Ballad*.

Rowland for an Oliver (*A*), a tit for tat; getting as good as you gave. Rowland (or Roland) and Oliver were two of Charlemagne's paladins, so much

alike in prowess and exploits that they might be described as "fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum" (*Avenel*, i. 222).

Och! Mrs Mustard pot, have you found a Rowland for your Oliver at last! —T. Knight, *The Honest Thief*.

Rowley, one of the retainers of Julia Avenel (2 syl.). —Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth).

Rowley (*Master*), formerly steward of Mr. Surface, senior, the friend of Charles Surface, and the *fidus Achates* of sir Oliver Surface the rich uncle. —Sheridan, *School for Scandal* (1777).

Rowley (*Thomas*), the hypothetical priest of Bristol, said by Chatterton to have lived in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV., and to have written certain poems, of which Chatterton himself was the author.

Rowley Overdees, a highwayman. —Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Roxana, daughter of Oxyartès of Bactria, and wife or concubine of Alexander the Great. Proud, imperious, and relentless, she loved Alexander with a madness of love; and being jealous of Statira, daughter of king Darius, and wife of Alexander, she stabbed her, and slew her. —N. Lee, *Alexander the Great* (1678).

So now am I as great as the famed Alexander, but my dear Statira and Roxana, don't exert yourselves so much about me —Miss Centlivre, *The Wonder*, ill. 1 (1714).

Roxana and **Statira**. Dr. Doran says that Peg Woffington (as "Roxana"), jealous of Mrs. Bellamy (as "Statira") because she was better dressed, pulled her to the floor when she left the stage, and pummelled her with the handle of her dagger, screaming as she did so:

Nor he, nor heaven, shall shield thee from my justice.
Die, sorceress, die! and all my wrongs die with thee!
Table Traits.

Campbell tells a very similar story of Mrs. Barry ("Roxana") and Miss Boutwell ("Statira"). The stage-manager had given to Miss Boutwell a lace veil, and Mrs. Barry out of jealousy actually stabbed her rival in acting, and the dagger went a quarter of an inch through the stays into the flesh.

Royal Mottoes or Legends.

Dieu et mon droit, Richard I.

Honi soit qui mal y pense, Edward III.

Semper eadem, Elizabeth and Anne.

Je maintiendrai, William III.

Royal Style of Address.

"My Liege," the usual style till the Lancastrian usurpation.

"Your Grace," Henry IV.

"Your Excellent Grace," Henry VI.

"Most High" and "Mighty Prince,"

Edward IV.

"Your Highness," Henry VII.

"Your Majesty," Henry VIII. So addressed in 1620, by François I.

"The King's Sacred Majesty," James I.

"Your most Excellent Majesty," Charles II.

"Your most Gracious Majesty," our present style.

Royal Titles.

WILLIAM I. called himself, "Rex Anglorum, comes Normannorum et Cinomanensium."

WILLIAM II. called himself, "Rex Anglorum," or "Monarchus Britannie."

HENRY I. called himself, "Rex Anglorum et dux Normannorum." Subsequent to 1106 we find "Dei gratia" introduced in charters.

HENRY II. called himself, "Rex Anglorum, et dux Normannorum et Aquitanorum, et comes Andegavorum," or "Rex Anglie, dux Normannie et Aquitanie, et comes Andegavie."

RICHARD I. began his charters with, "Dei gratia, rex Anglie, et dux Normannie et Aquitanie, et comes Andegavie."

JOHAN headed his charters with, "Johannes, D.G. rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, dux Normannie et Aquitanie, et comes Andegavie." Instead of "Hibernie," we sometimes find "Ibernie," and sometimes "Ybernie."

HENRY III. followed the style of his father till October, 1259, when he adopted the form, "D.G. rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, et dux Aquitanie."

EDWARD I. adopted the latter style. So did EDWARD II. till 1296, when he used the form, "Rex Anglie et dominus Hibernie." Edward I. for thirteen years headed his charters with, "Edwardus, Dei gratia rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, et dux Aquitanie." But after 1277 the form ran thus: "Edwardus, D.G. rex Anglie et Francie, dominus Hibernie, et dux Aquitanie;" and sometimes "Francie" stands before "Anglie."

RICHARD II. began thus: "Richardus, D.G. rex Anglie et Francie, et dominus Hibernie."

HENRY IV. continued the same style. So did HENRY V. till 1420, after which date he adopted the form, "Henricus, D.G. rex Anglie, hares et regens Francie, et dominus Hibernie."

HENRY VI. began, "Henricus, D.G. rex Anglie et Francie, et dominus Hibernie."

EDWARD IV., EDWARD V., RICHARD III., HENRY VII. continued the same style.

From HENRY VIII. (1521) to GEORGE III. (1800), the royal style and title was, "by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, king, Defender of the Faith."

From GEORGE III. (1800) to the present day, it has been, "by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, king, Defender of the Faith."

A knowledge of these styles is of immense value in establishing the time of royal documents. Richard I. was the first to adopt the style, "king of England." The previous kings called themselves "king of the English."

Ruach, the isle of winds, visited by Pantagruel and his companions on their way to the oracle of the Holy Bottle. The people of this island live on wind, such as flattery, promises, and hope. The poorer sort are very ill-fed, but the

great are stuffed with huge mill-draughts of the same unsubstantial puffs.—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, iv. 43 (1545).

Ru'bezah, Number Nip, a famous mountain-spirit of Germany, corresponding to our Puck.

Rubi, one of the cherubs or spirits of wisdom who was with Eve in paradise. He loved Liris, who was young, proud, and most eager for knowledge. She asked her angel lover to let her see him in his full glory; so Rubi came to her in his cherubic splendour. Liris, rushing into his arms, was burnt to ashes; and the kiss she gave him became a brand upon his forehead, which shot unceasing agony into his brain.—T. Moore, *Loves of the Angels*, ii. (1822).

Rubicon, a small river which separated ancient Italy from Cisalpine Gaul, the province allotted to Julius Cæsar. When Cæsar crossed this river, he passed beyond the limits of his own province, and became an invader of Italy.

Rubicon (*Napoleon's*), Moscow. The invasion of Moscow was the beginning of Napoleon's fall.

Thou Rome, who saw'st thy Cæsar's deeds outdone!
Alas! why passed he [*Napoleon*] too the Rubicon?...
Moscow! thou limit of his long career,
For which rude Charles had wept his frozen tear.

Byron, *Age of Bronze*, v. (1821).

* * Charles XII. of Sweden formed the resolution of humbling Peter the Great (1709).

Rubo'nax, a man who hanged himself from mortification and annoyance at some verses written upon him by a poet.—Sir P. Sidney, *Defence of Poesie* (1595).

Rubrick (*The Rev. Mr.*), chaplain to the baron of Bradwardine.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Ruby (*Lady*), the young widow of lord Ruby. Her "first love" was Frederick Mowbray, and when a widow she married him. She is described as "young, blooming, and wealthy, fresh and fine as a daisy."—Cumberland, *First Love* (1796).

Rucellai (*John*), i.e. Oricellarius, poet (1475-1525), son of Bernard Rucellai of Florence, historian and diplomatist.

As hath been said by Rucellai.
Longfellow, *The Psalmist* (an ode, 1863).

Ruddymane (3 syl.), the name given by sir Guyon to the babe rescued from Amavia, who had stabbed herself

in grief at the death of her husband. So called because :

... in her streaming blood he [the infant] did embay
His little hands.

Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, li 1, 3 (1800).

Rudge (Barnaby), a half-witted young man of three and twenty years old; rather spare, of a fair height and strong make. His hair, of which he had a great profusion, was red, and hung in disorder about his face and shoulders. His face was pale, his eyes glassy and protruding. His dress was green, clumsily trimmed here and there with gaudy lace. A pair of tawdry ruffles dangled at his wrists, while his throat was nearly bare. His hat was ornamented with a cluster of peacock's feathers, limp, broken, and trailing down his back. Girded to his side was the steel hilt of an old sword, without blade or scabbard; and a few knee-ribbons completed his attire. He had a large raven, named Grip, which he carried at his back in a basket, a most knowing imp, which used to cry out in a hoarse voice, "Halloa!" "I'm a devil!" "Never say die!" "Polly, put the kettle on!"

Barnaby joined the Gordon rioters for the proud pleasure of carrying a flag and wearing a blue bow. He was arrested and lodged in Newgate, from whence he made his escape, with other prisoners, when the jail was burnt down by the rioters; but both he and his father and Hugh, being betrayed by Dennis the hangman, were recaptured, brought to trial, and condemned to death, but by the influence of Gabriel Varden the locksmith, the poor half-witted lad was relieved, and lived the rest of his life with his mother in a cottage and garden near the Maypole.

Here he lived, tending the poultry and the cattle, working in a garden of his own and helping every one. He was known to every bird and beast about the place, and had a name for every one. Never was there a lighter-hearted husbandman, a creature more popular with young and old, a blither and more happy soul than Barnaby. —Ch. lxvii.

Mr. Rudge, the father of Barnaby, supposed to have been murdered the same night as Mr. Haredale, to whom he was steward. The fact is that Rudge himself was the murderer both of Mr. Haredale and also of his faithful servant, to whom the crime was falsely attributed. After the murder, he was seen by many haunting the locality, and was supposed to be a ghost. He joined the Gordon rioters when they attacked and burnt to the ground the house of Mr. Haredale, the son of the

murdered man, and, being arrested (ch. lvi.), was sent to Newgate, but made his escape with the other prisoners when it was burnt down by the rioters. Being betrayed by Dennis, he was brought to trial for murder, but we are not told if he was executed (ch. lxxiii.). His name is not mentioned again, and probably he suffered death.

Mrs. [Mary] Rudge, mother of Barnaby, and very like him, "but where in his face there was wildness and vacancy, in hers there was the patient composure of long effort and quiet resignation." She was a widow. Her husband (steward at the Warren), who murdered his master, Mr. Haredale, and his servant, told her of his deed of blood a little before the birth of Barnaby, and the woman's face ever after inspired terror. It was thought for many years that Rudge had been murdered in defending his master, and Mrs. Rudge was allowed a pension by Mr. Haredale, son and heir of the murdered man. This pension she subsequently refused to take. After the reprieve of Barnaby, Mrs. Rudge lived with him in a cottage near the Maypole, and her last days were her happiest. —C. Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge* (1841).

Rudiger, a wealthy Hun, liegeman of Etzel, sent to conduct Kriemhild to Hungary. When Gunther and his suite went to visit Kriemhild, Rudiger entertained them all most hospitably, and gave his daughter in marriage to Giselher (Kriemhild's brother). In the broil which ensued, Rudiger was killed fighting against Gernot, but Gernot dropped down dead at the same moment, "each by the other slain." —*Nibelungen Lied* (by the minnesingers, 1210).

Rudiger, a knight who came to Waldhurst in a boat drawn by a swan. Margaret fell in love with him. At every tournament he bore off the prize, and in everything excelled the youths about him. Margaret became his wife. A child was born. On the christening day, Rudiger carried it along the banks of the Rhine, and nothing that Margaret said could prevail on him to go home. Presently, the swan and boat came in sight, and carried all three to a desolate place, where was a deep cavern. Rudiger got on shore, still holding the babe, and Margaret followed. They reached the cave, two giant arms clasped Rudiger, Margaret sprang forward and seized the infant, but Rudiger was never seen more.

—R. Southey, *Rudiger* (a ballad from Thomas Heywood's notes).

Ruffians' Hall. West Smithfield was for many years so called, because of its being the usual rendezvous for duellists, pugilists, and other "ruffians."

Rufus (or *the Red*), William II. of England (1056, 1087-1100).

Rugg (*Mr.*), a lawyer living at Pentonville. A red-haired man, who wore a hat with a high crown and narrow brim. Mr. Pancks employed him to settle the business pertaining to the estate which had long lain unclaimed, to which Mr. Dorrit was heir-at-law. Mr. Rugg delighted in legal difficulties as much as a housewife in her jams and preserves.—C. Dickens, *Little Dorrit* (1857).

Ruggiero, a young Saracen knight, born of Christian parents. He fell in love with Bradamant (sister of Rinaldo), whom he ultimately married. Ruggiero is especially noted for possessing a hippogriff or winged horse, and a shield of such dazzling splendour that it blinded those who looked on it. He threw away this shield into a well, because it enabled him to win victory too cheaply.—*Orlando Innamorato* (1495), and *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Rukenaw (*Dame*), the ape's wife, in the beast-epic called *Keynard the Fox* (1498).

Rule a Wife and Have a Wife, a comedy by Beaumont and Fletcher (1640). Donna Margaritta, a lady of great wealth, wishes to marry in order to mask her intrigues, and seeks for a husband a man without spirit, whom she can mould to her will. Leon, the brother of Altea, is selected as the "softest fool in Spain," and the marriage takes place. After marriage, Leon shows himself firm, courageous, high-minded, but most affectionate. He "rules his wife" and her household with a masterly hand, wins the respect of every one, and the wife, wholly reclaimed, "loves, honours, and obeys" him.

Rumolt, the chief cook of prince Günther of Burgundy.—*Nibelungen Lied*, 800 (1210).

Rumpelstiltschen [*Rumplestiltskin*], an irritable, deformed dwarf. He aided a miller's daughter, who had been enjoined by the king to spin straw into gold; and the condition he made with her for this service was that she should

give him for wife her first daughter. The miller's daughter married the king, and when her first daughter was born the mother grieved so bitterly that the dwarf consented to absolve her of her promise, if, within three days, she could find out his name. The first day passed, but the secret was not discovered; the second passed with no better success; but on the third day some of the queen's servants heard a strange voice singing:

Little dreams my dainty dame
Rumpelstiltschen is my name.

The queen, being told thereof, saved her child, and the dwarf killed himself from rage.—*German Popular Stories*.

Run-About Raid (*The*), Murray's insurrection against lord Darnley. So called from the hasty and incessant manner in which the conspirators posted from one part of the kingdom to another.

Runa, the dog of Argon and Rurc, sons of Annir king of Inis-Thona an island of Scandinavia.—Ossian, *The War of Inis-Thona*.

Runners.

1. Iphiclus, son of Phylakos and Klymenê. Hesiod says he could run over ears of corn without bending the stems; and Demaratos says that he could run on the surface of the sea.—*Argonauts*, i. 60.

2. Camilla queen of the Volsci was so swift of foot that she could run over standing corn without bending the ear, and over the sea without wetting her feet.—Virgil, *Æneid*, vii. 803; xi. 433.

Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er th' unbending corn, and skims along the main
Pope

3. Ladas, the swift runner of king Alexander. He ran so fast that he never left a foot-print on the ground.

4. Phidippides, a professional courier, ran from Athens to Sparta (150 miles) in two days.

5. Theagènes, a native of Thasos, was noted for his swiftness of foot.

. The Greek hemerodromos would run from twenty to thirty-six leagues in a day.

Runnymede, the *nom de plume* of Benj. Disraeli in the *Times* (1865-1881).

Rupert, i.e. major Rosenheim, the betrothed of Meeta "the maid of Mariendorp"—S. Knowles, *The Maid of Mariendorp* (1838).

Rupert (*Primus*), in the service of Charles II. Introduced by sir W. Scott in three of his novels—*Woodstock*, *Legend of Montrose*, and *Peveril of the Peak*.

Rupert (Sir), in love with Catherine.—S. Knowles, *Love* (1840).

Rupert of Debate. Edward Geoffrey earl of Derby, when he was Mr. Stanley, was so called by lord Lytton in *New Timon* (1799–1869).

Rush (Friar), a house-spirit, sent from the infernal regions in the seventeenth century to keep the monks and friars in the same state of wickedness they then were.

* * The legends of this roistering friar are of German origin. (*Bruder Rausch* means “brother Tiptoe.”)

Milton confounds “Jack-o’-Lantern” with friar Rush. The latter was not a field bogie at all, and was never called “Jack.” Probably Milton meant “a friar with a rush-[light].” Sir Walter Scott also falls into the same error:

Better we had thio’ mire and bush
Been lantern-led by friar Rush.
Marmion (1808).

Rusil’la, mother of Roderick the last of the Goths, and wife of Theodofred rightful heir to the Spanish throne.—Southey, *Roderick, etc.* (1814).

Rusport (Lady), second wife of sir Stephen Rusport a City knight, and step-mother of Charlotte Rusport. Very proud, very mean, very dogmatical, and very vain. Without one spark of generosity or loving charity in her composition. She bribes her lawyer to destroy a will, but is thwarted in her dishonesty. Lady Rusport has a *tendresse* for major ‘Flaherty; but the major discovers the villainy of the old woman, and escapes from this Scylla.

Charlotte Rusport, step-daughter of lady Rusport. An amiable, ingenuous, animated, handsome girl, in love with her cousin Charles Dudley, whom she marries.—R. Cumberland, *The West Indian* (1771).

Russet (Mr.), the choleric old father of Harriot, on whom he dotes. He is so self-willed that he will not listen to reason, and has set his mind on his daughter marrying sir Harry Beagle. She marries, however, Mr. Oakly. (See *HARRIOT*).—George Colman, *The Jealous Wife* (1761).

Russian Byron (The), Alexander Sergeivitch Pushkin (1799–1837).

Russian History (The Father of), Nestor, a monk of Kiev. His *Chronicle* includes the years between 862 and 1116 (twelfth century).

Russian Murat (The), Michael Miloradowitch (1770–1820).

Rust (Martin), an absurd old antiquary. “He likes no coins but those which have no head on them.” He took a fancy to Juliet, the niece of sir Thomas Loft, but preferred his “Æneas, his precious relic of Troy,” to the living beauty; and Juliet preferred Richard Bever to Mr. Rust; so matters were soon amicably adjusted.—Foote, *The Patron* (1764).

Rustam, chief of the Persian mythical heroes, son of Zâl “the Fair,” king of India, and regular descendant of Benjamin the beloved son of Jacob the patriarch. He delivered king Caicus (4 syl.) from prison, but afterwards fell into disgrace because he refused to embrace the religious system of Zoroaster. Caicus sent his son Asfendiar (or Isfendiar) to convert him, and, as persuasion availed nothing, the logic of single combat was resorted to. The fight lasted two days, and then Rustam discovered that Asfendiar bore a “charmed life,” proof against all wounds. The valour of these two heroes is proverbial, and the Persian romances are full of their deeds of fight.

Rustam’s Horse, Reksh. — Chardin, *Travels* (1686–1711).

In Matthew Arnold’s poem *Sohrab and Rustum*, Rustum fights with Sohrab, overcomes him, and finds too late he has slain his own son.

Rustam, son of Tamur king of Persia. He had a trial of strength with Rustam son of Zâl, which was to pull away from his adversary an iron ring. The combat was never decided, for Rustam could no more conquer Rustam than Roland could overcome Oliver.—Chardin, *Travels* (1686–1711).

Rusticus’s Pig, the pig on which Rusticus fed daily, but which never diminished.

Two Christians, travelling in Poland. . . . came to the door of Rusticus, a heathen peasant, who had killed a fat hog to celebrate the birth of a son. The pilgrims, being invited to partake of the feast, pronounced a blessing on what was left, which *scarcely diminished its size or weight* from that moment, though all the family fed on it freely every day.—J. Brady, *Olivia Calendaris*, 183.

This, of course, is a parallelism to Elijah’s miracle (1 *Kings* xvii. 11–16).

Rut (Doctor), in *The Magnetic Lady*, by Ben Jonson (1632).

Ruth, the friend of Arabella an heiress, and ward of justice Day. Ruth

also is an orphan, the daughter of sir Basil Thoroughgood, who died when she was two years old, leaving justice Day trustee. Justice Day takes the estates, and brings up Ruth as his own daughter. Colonel Careless is her accepted *amé de cœur*.—T. Knight, *The Honest Thieves*.

Ruthven (*Lord*), one of the embassy from queen Elizabeth to Mary queen of Scots.—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth).

Rutilio, a merry gentleman, brother of Arnoldo.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Custom of the Country* (1647).

Rutland (*The countess of*), wife of the earl of Essex, whom he married when he started for Ireland. The queen knew not of the marriage, and was heart-broken when she heard of it.—Henry Jones, *The Earl of Essex* (1745).

Rutland (*The duchess of*), of the court of queen Elizabeth.—Sir W. Scott, *Kensworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Rutledge (*Archue*), constable at Osbaldistone Hall.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

Rutledge (*Job*), a smuggler.—Sir W. Scott, *Rodgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Rut'inkin, name of a cat the spirit of a witch, sent at one time to torment the countess of Rutland (sixteenth century).

Ruy'dera, a duenna who had seven daughters and two nieces. They were imprisoned for 500 years in the cavern of Montesinos, in La Mancha of Spain. Their ceaseless weeping stirred the compassion of Merlin, who converted them into lakes in the same province.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. ii. 6 (1615).

R. V. S. V. P., i.e. *répondez vite s'il vous plaît*.

Ryence (*Sir*), king of Wales, Ireland, and many of the isles. When Arthur first mounted the throne, king Ryence, in scorn, sent a messenger to say "he had purged a mantle with the beards of kings; but the mantle lacked one more beard to complete the lining, and he requested Arthur to send his beard by the messenger, or else he would come and take head and beard too." Part of the insolence was in this: Arthur at the time was too young to have a beard at all; and he made answer, "Tell your master, my beard at present is all too young for purging; but I have an arm

quite strong enough to drag him hither, unless he comes without delay to do me homage." By the advice of Merlin, the two brothers Balin and Balan set upon the insolent king, on his way to lady De Vauce, overthrew him, slew "more than forty of his men, and the remnant fled." King Ryence craved for mercy; so "they laid him on a horse-litter, and sent him captive to king Arthur."—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 24, 34 (1470).

Rymar (*Mr. Robert*), poet at the Spa.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.).

Ryno, youngest of the sons of Fingal king of Morven. He fell in the battle of Lena between the Norsemen led by Swaran and the Irish led by Fingal.

"Rest! and Fingal, 'youngest of my sons, rest! Rest O Ryno on Lena! We, too, shall be no more. Warriors must one day fall.'—Osian, *Fingal*, v.

Ryparog'raper of Wits, Rabelais (1495 1553).

* * Greek, *rypāros* ("foul, nasty"). Pliny calls Pyricus the painter a "ryparographer."

Rython, a giant of Brittany, slain by king Arthur. (See *RIRHO*, p. 832.)

Rython, the mighty giant, slain.
By his good brand relieved Bretagne
Sir W. Scott, *Bridal of Triermatin*, II. 11 (1813).

S.

Saadi or **SADI**, the Persian poet, called "The Nightingale of a Thousand Songs." His poems are *The Gulistan* or "Garden of Roses," *The Bostan* or "Garden of Fruits," and *The Pend-Nâmeh*, a moral poem. Saadi (1184-1263) was one of the "Four Monarchs of Eloquence" (see p. 292).

Saba or **Zaba** (*The queen of*), called Balkis. She came to the court of Solomon, and had by him a son named Melech. This queen of Ethiopia or Abyssinia is sometimes called Maqueda.—Zaga Zabo, *Ap. Damian. a Goes*.

The *Korân* (ch. xxvii.) tells us that Solomon summoned before him all the birds to the valley of ants, but the lapping did not put in an appearance. Solomon was angry, and was about to

issue an order of death, when the bird presented itself, saying, "I come from Saba, where I found a queen reigning in great magnificence, but she and her subjects worship the sun." On hearing this, Solomon sent back the lapwing to Saba with a letter, which the bird was to drop at the foot of the queen, commanding her to come at once, submit herself unto him, and accept from him the "true religion." So she came in great state, with a train of 500 slaves of each sex, bearing 500 "bricks of solid gold," a crown, and sundry other presents.

Sabbath-Breakers. The fish of the Red Sea used to come ashore on the eve of the sabbath, to tempt the Jews to violate the day of rest. The offenders at length became so numerous that David, to deter others, turned the fish into apes.—Jallâlo'ddin.—*Al Zamakh.*

Sabellan Song, incantation. The Sabelli or Samnites were noted for their magic arts and incantations.

Sabine (The). Numa the Sabine was taught the way to govern by Egéria, one of the Camènes (prophetic nymphs of ancient Italy). He used to meet her in a grove, in which was a well, afterwards dedicated by him to the Camènes.

Our statues—she
That taught the Sabine how to rule
Tennyson, *The Princess*, II. (1839).

Sablonnière (La), the Tuileries. The word means the "sand-pit." The *tuileries* means the "tile-works." Nicolas de Neuville, in the fifteenth century, built a mansion in the vicinity, which he called the "Hotel des Tuileries," and François I. bought the property for his mother in 1518.

Sabra, daughter of Ptolemy king of Egypt. She was rescued by St. George from the hands of a giant, and ultimately married her deliverer. Sabra had three sons at a birth: Guy, Alexander, and David.

Here come I, St. George, the vallant man,
With naked sword a id spear in han,
Who fought the dragon and brought him to slaughter,
And won fair Sabra thus, the king of Egypt's daughter.
Notes and Queries, December 21, 1878.

Sabreur (Le Beau), Joachim Murat (1767-1815).

Sab'rin, Sabre, or Sabrina, the Severn, daughter of Loegrine (son of Brute) and his concubine Estrildis. His queen Guendolen vowed vengeance, and, having assembled an army, made war upon Loegrine, who was slain. Guendolen now

assumed the government, and commanded Estrildis and Sabrin to be cast into a riv^r, since then called the Severn.—Geoffrey of Monmouth, *British History*, II. 5 (1142).

(An exquisite description of Sabine, sitting in state as a queen, is given in the opening of song v. of Drayton's *Polyolbion*, and the tale of her metamorphosis is recorded at length in song vi. Milton in *Comus*, and Fletcher in *The Faithful Shepherdess*, refer to the transformation of Sabrina into a river.)

Sabrinian Sea or Severn Sea, i.e. the Bristol Channel. Both terms occur not unfrequently in Drayton's *Polyolbion*.

Sacchini (Antonio Maria Gaspere), called "The Racine of Music," contemporary with Gluck and Piccini (1735-1786).

I composed a thing to-day in all the gusto of Sacchini and the sweetness of Gluck.—Mrs. Cowley, *A Bold Stroke for a Husband*.

Sacharissa. So Waller calls the lady Dorothea Sidney, eldest daughter of the earl of Leicester, to whose hand he aspired. Sacharissa married the earl of Sunderland. (Greek, *sachar*, "sugar.")

Sachente'ges (4 syl.), instruments of torture. A sharp iron collar was put round the victim's throat, and as he could not stir without cutting himself, he could neither sit, lie, nor sleep.—Ingram, *Saxon Chronicle*.

Sackbut, the landlord of a tavern, in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy *A Bold Stroke for a Wife* (1717).

Sackerson or Sacarson and "Harry Hunkes" were two famous bears exhibited in the reign of queen Elizabeth at Paris Garden, Southwark.

Publius, a student of the common law.
To Paris Garden doth himself withdraw;
Leaving old Ployden Dyer, and broke alone,
To see old Harry Hunkes and Sacarson.
Sir John Davies, *Epigram* (about 1599).

Sacred Fish, Greek, *ichthus* ("a fish"), is compounded of the initial Greek letters: I[esous], CH[ristos], TH[eu] U[ios], S[oter] ("Jesus Christ, God's Son, Saviour"). Tennyson, describing the "Lady of the Lake," says:

And o'er her breast floated the mazed fish,
Garoth and Lynette (1839).

Sacred Isle (The), Ireland. Also called "The Holy Isle," from its multitude of saints.

The Sacred Isle. Scattery, to which St. Senatus retired, and vowed no woman should set foot thereon.

Oh, haste and leave this sacred isle,
 Unholy bark, ere morning smile.
 T. Moore, *Irish Melodies* ("St. Senatus
 and the Lady," 1814).

The Sacred Isle, enhallo, one of the Orkneys. (Norse, *Eymhalga*, "holy isle.")

The Sacred Isle, the peninsula of mount Athos (Ottoman empire). This island is remarkable for being exclusively inhabited by males. Not only are females of the human sex excluded, but cows also, mares, sow-pigs, hens, ducks, and females of all the animal race.—Milner, *Gallery of Geography*, 666.

Sacred Nine (*The*), the Muses, nine in number.

Pair daughters of the Sun, the Sacred Nine,
 Here wake to cooing their harps divine
 Falconer, *The Shipwreck*, ul. 3 (1758).

Sacred War (*The*), a war undertaken by the Amphictyonic League for the defence of Delphi against the Cirrhæans (B.C. 595-587).

The Sacred War, a war undertaken by the Athenians for the purpose of restoring Delphi to the Phocians (B.C. 448-447).

The Sacred War, a war undertaken by Philip of Macedon, as chief of the Amphictyonic League, for the purpose of wresting Delphi from the Phocians (B.C. 357).

Sacripant (*King*), king of Circassia, and a lover of Angelica.—Bojardo, *Orlando Innamorato* (1495); Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

With the same stratagem, Sacripant had his steed stolen from under him, by that notorious thief Brunello, at the siege of Albracca.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I ul. 9 (1605).

* * The allusion is to Sancho Panza's ass, which was stolen from under him by the galley-slave Gines de Passamonte.

Sacripant, a false, noisy, hectoring braggart; a kind of Pistol or Bobadil.—Tasso, *Scorchia Rapita* (i.e. "Rape of the Bucket").

Sadah, the sixteenth night of the month Bayaman.—*Persian Calendar*.

Sadak and Kalasradê (4 syl.). Sadak, general of the forces of Amurath sultan of Turkey, lived with Kalasradê in retirement, and their home life was so happy that it aroused the jealousy of the sultan, who employed emissaries to set fire to their house, carry off Kalasradê to the seraglio, and seize the children. Sadak, not knowing who were the agents of these evils, laid his complaint before Amurath, and then learnt that Kalasradê

was in the seraglio. The sultan swore not to force his love upon her till she had drowned the recollection of her past life by a draught of the waters of oblivion. Sadak was sent on this expedition. On his return, Amurath seized the goblet, and, quaffing its contents, found "that the waters of oblivion were the waters of death." He died, and Sadak was made sultan in his stead.—J. Ridley, *Tales of the Genii* ("Sadak and Kalasradê," ix., 1751).

Sadaroubay. So Eve is called in Indian mythology.

Sadder, one of the sacred books of the Guebres or Parsis.

Saddle and the Ground.

Between the saddle and the ground,
 Mercy he sought, and mercy found;

Should be:

Between the stirrup and the ground,
 Mercy I asked, mercy I found

It is quoted in Camden's *Remains*. "A gentleman fell from his horse, and broke his neck. Some said it was a judgment on his evil life, but a friend, calling to mind the epitaph of St. Augustine, *Misericordia Domini inter pontem et fontem*, wrote the distich given above."

Saddletree (*Mr. Bartoline*), the learned saddler.

Mrs. Saddletree, the wife of Bartoline.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Sadha-Sing, the mourner of the desert.—Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II.).

Seemund Sigfusson, surnamed "the Wise," an Icelandic priest and scald. He compiled the *Elder* or *Rhythmic Edda*, often called *Seemund's Edda*. This compilation contains not only mythological tales and moral sentences, but numerous sagas in verse or heroic lays, as those of Volung and Hielgê, of Sigurd and Brynhilda, of Folsungs and Niflungs (pt. ii.). Probably his compilation contained all the mythological, heroic, and legendary lays extant at the period in which he lived (1054-1138).

Safa, in Arabia, the hill on which Adam and Eve came together, after having been parted for 200 years, during which time they wandered homeless over the face of the earth.

Safe Bind, Safe Find.—T. Tusser, *The Points of Huswifery* ("Washing," 1557).

Saffron Gown. See p. 304, col. 1.

She the saffron gown will never wear,
And in no flower-strewn couch shall she be laid.
W. Morris, *Atalanta's Race*.

The word *saffron* was wholly unknown in the Greek or Latin language. There is the Greek word "saophron," but that was a girdle worn by girls, indicative of chastity. (Saffron is the Arabic *zaphran*, through the French *safran*.)

Saga, the goddess of history.—*Scandinavian Mythology*.

Saga and Edda. The *Edda* is the Bible of the ancient Scandinavians. A *saga* is a book of instruction, generally but not always in the form of a tale, like a Welsh "mabinogi." In the *Edda* there are numerous sagas. As our Bible contains the history of the Jews, religious songs, moral proverbs, and religious stories, so the *Edda* contained the history of Norway, religious songs, a book of proverbs, and numerous stories. The original *Edda* was compiled and edited by Sæmund Sigfusson, an Icelandic priest and scald, in the eleventh century. It contains twenty-eight parts or books, all of which are in verse.

Two hundred years later, Snorro Sturleson of Iceland abridged, re-arranged, and reduced to prose the *Edda*, giving the various parts a kind of dramatic form, like the dialogues of Plato. It then became needful to distinguish these two works; so the old poetical compilation is called the *Elder* or *Rhythmical Edda* and sometimes the *Sæmund Edda*, while the more modern work is called the *Younger* or *Prose Edda*, and sometimes the *Snorro Edda*. The *Younger Edda* is, however, partly original. Pt. i. is the old *Edda* reduced to prose, but pt. ii. is Sturleson's own collection. This part contains "The Discourse of Bragi" (the scald of the gods) on the origin of poetry; and here, too, we find the famous story called by the Germans the *Nibelungen Lied*.

Sagas. Besides the sagas contained in the *Eddas*, there are numerous others. Indeed, the whole saga literature extends over 200 volumes.

I. THE EDDA SAGAS. The *Edda* is divided into two parts and twenty-eight lays or poetical sagas. The first part relates to the gods and heroes of Scandinavia, creation, and the early history of Norway. The Scandinavian

"Books of Genesis" are the "Voluspá Saga" or "prophecy of Völva" (about 280 verses), "Vafthrúdr's Saga," and "Grimner's Saga." These three resemble the Sibylline books of ancient Rome, and give a description of chaos, the formation of the world, the creation of all animals (including dwarfs, giants, and fairies), the general conflagration, and the renewal of the world, when, like the new Jerusalem, it will appear all glorious, and there shall in no wise enter therein "anything that defileth, neither whatsoever worketh abomination, or maketh a lie."

The "Book of Proverbs" in the *Edda* is called the "Hávamál Saga," and sometimes "The High Song of Odin."

The "Völunga Saga" is a collection of lays about the early Teutonic heroes.

The "Saga of St. Olaf" is the history of this Norwegian king. He was a savage tyrant, hated by his subjects, but because he aided the priests in forcing Christianity on his subjects, he was canonized.

The other sagas in the *Edda* are "The Song of Lodbrok" or "Lodbrog," "Hervara Saga," the "Vilkina Saga," the "Blomsturvalla Saga," the "Ynglinga Saga" (all relating to Norway), the "Joms-vikingia Saga," and the "Knyttlinga Saga" (which pertain to Denmark), the "Sturlunga Saga," and the "Eryrbyggja Saga" (which pertain to Iceland). All the above were compiled and edited by Sæmund Sigfusson, and are in verse; but Snorro Sturleson reduced them to prose in his prose version of the old *Edda*.

II. SAGAS NOT IN THE EDDA. Snorro Sturleson, at the close of the twelfth century, made the second great collection of chronicles in verse, called the *Heimskringla Saga*, or the book of the kings of Norway, from the remotest period to the year 1177. This is a most valuable record of the laws, customs, and manners of the ancient Scandinavians. Samuel Laing published his English translation of it in 1844.

1. *The Icelandic Sagas.* Besides the two Icelandic sagas collected by Sæmund Sigfusson, numerous others were subsequently embodied in the *Landama Bok*, set on foot by Ari hinn Frondé, and continued by various hands.

2. *Frithjof's Saga* contains the life and adventures of Frithjof of Iceland, who fell in love with Ingeborg, the beautiful wife of Hring, king of Norway. On the death of Hring, the young widow married her Icelandic lover. Frithjof lived:

in the eighth century, and this saga was compiled at the beginning of the fourteenth century, a year or two after the *Holmskringla*. It is very interesting, because Tegnér, the Swedish poet, has selected it for his *Idylls* (1825), just as Tennyson has taken his idyllic stories from the *Morte d'Arthur* or the Welsh *Mabinogion*. Tegnér's *Idylls* were translated into English by Latham (1838), by Stephens (1841), and by Blackley (1857).

8. *The Swedish Saga* or lay of Swedish "history" is the *Ingrars Saga*.

4. *The Russian Saga* or lay of Russian legendary history is the *Egvinuds Saga*.

5. *The Folks Sagas* are stories of romance. From this ancient collection we have derived our nursery tales of *Jack and the Bean-Stalk*, *Jack the Giant-Killer*, the *Giant who smelt the Blood of an Englishman*, *Blue Beard*, *Cinderella*, the *Little Old Woman cut Shorter*, the *Pig that wouldn't go over the Bridge*, *Puss in Boots*, and even the first sketches of *Whittington and His Cat*, and *Baron Munchausen*. (See *Sasent Tales from the Norse*, 1859.)

6. *Sagas of Foreign origin*. Besides the rich stores of original tales, several foreign ones have been imported and translated into Norse, such as *Barlaam and Josophat*, by Rudolf of Ems, one of the German minnesingers (see p. 79). On the other hand, the minnesingers borrowed from the Norse sagas their famous story embodied in the *Nibelungen Lied*, called the "German *Iliad*," which is from the second part of Snorri Sturleson's *Edda*.

Sagaman, a narrator of sagas. These ancient chroniclers differed from scalds in several respects. Scalds were minstrels, who celebrated in verse the exploits of living kings or national heroes; sagamen were tellers of legendary stories, either in prose or verse, like Schéhérazade the narrator of the *Arabian Nights*, the mandarin Fum-Hoam the teller of the *Chinese Tales*, Moradbak the teller of the *Oriental Tales*, Ferámorcz who told the tales to Lalla Rookh, and so on. Again, scalds resided at court, were attached to the royal suite, and followed the king in all his expeditions; but sagamen were free and unattached, and told their tales to prince or peasant, in lordly hall or at village wake.

Sagam'te (4 syl.), a kind of soup or tisan, given by American Indians to the sick.

Our virgins fed her with their kindly bowls
Of fever-balm and sweet sacrament
Campbell, *Gertrude of Wyoming*, i. 29 (1808).

Sage of Concord (*The*), Ralph Waldo Emerson, of Boston, United States, author of *Literary Ethics* (1838), *Poems* (1846), *Representative Men* (1850), *English Traits* (1856), and numerous other works (1803-).

In Mr Emerson we have a poet and a profoundly religious man, who is really and entirely undaunted by the discoveries of science, past, present, or prospective. In his case, poetry, with the joy of a Bacchanal, takes her graver brother science by the hand, and cheers him with immortal laughter. By Emerson scientific conceptions are continually transmuted into the finer forms and warmer lines of an ideal world.—Professor Tyndall, *Fragments of Science*.

No one who has conversed with the Sage of Concord can wonder at the love which his neighbours feel for him, or the reverence with which he is regarded by the scholars of England and America.—*Newspaper Biographical Sketch*, May, 1879.

Sage of Monticello (*The*), Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the United States, whose country seat was at Monticello.

As from the grave where Henry sleeps,
From Vernon a weeping willow,
And from the grave-pall which hides
The sage of Monticello
Virginia, o'er thy land of Jives
A warning voice is swelling
Whittier, *Voces of Freedom* (1836).

Sage of Samos (*The*), Pythagoras, a native of Samos (B.C. 584-506).

Sages (*The Seven*). (See **SEVEN WISE MEN OF GREECE**.)

Sagittary, a monster, half man and half beast, described as "a terrible archer, which neighs like a horse, and with eyes of fire which strike men dead like lightning." Any deadly shot is a sagittary.—Guido delle Colonna (thirteenth century), *Historia Troyana Prosaice Composita* (translated by Lydgate).

The dreadful Sagittary,
Appears our numbers
Shakespeare, *Titulus and Cressida* (1602).

(See also *Othello*, act i. sc. 1, 3. The barrack is so called from the figure of an archer over the door.)

Sagramour le De'sirus, a knight of the Round Table.—See *Lancelot du Lac* and *Morte d'Arthur*.

Sa'hira (*Al*), one of the names of hell.—Sale, *Al Korán*, lxxix. notes.

Sailor King (*The*), William IV. of Great Britain (1765, 1830-1837).

Saint (*The*), Kang-he of China, who assumed the name of Chin-tau-jin (1553, 1661-1722).

St. Aldobrand, the noble husband of lady Imogene, murdered by count

Bertram her quondam lover.—C. Maturin, *Bertram* (1816).

St. Alme (*Captain*), son of Darlemont a merchant, guardian of Julio count of Harancour. He pays his addresses to Marianna Franval, to whom he is ultimately married. Captain St. Alme is generous, high-spirited, and noble-minded.—Thomas Holcroft, *The Deaf and Dumb* (1785).

St. Andre, a fashionable dancing-master in the reign of Charles II.

St Andre's feet no'er kept more equal time
Dryden, *Macbeth* (1682).

St. An'gelo (*Castle of*), once called the Molés Adria'ni, the tomb of the emperor Adrian, a structure as big as a village.

St. Asaph (*The dean of*), in the court of queen Elizabeth.—Sir W. Scott, *Kennilworth* (1821).

St. Basil Outwits the Devil. (See SINNER SAVED.)

St. Befana, the day of the Epiphany (January 6). (See BEFANA, p. 90.)

St. Botoiph (*The prior of*).—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

St. Brandon or San Bor'andan (*The Island of*), a flying island, some ninety leagues in length, west of the Canaries. In an old French geographical chart it is placed 5° west of Ferro Island, 29° N. lat. So late as 1721 Spain sent an expedition in quest of this fabulous island! The Spaniards believe that king Rodrigo ("the last of the Goths") made this island his retreat. The Portuguese assign it to St. Sebastian. The poets say it was rendered inaccessible to man by diabolical magic. Probably it owes its existence to some atmospheric illusion, such as the *Fata morgana*.

St. Cecili, Cecily, or Cecile (2 syl.), the daughter of noble Roman parents, and a Christian. She married Valirian. One day, she told her husband she had "an angel . . . that with gret love, wher so I wake or slepe, is redy ay my body for to kepe." Valirian requested to see this angel, and Cecile told him he must first go to St. Urban, and, being purged by him "fro synne, than [then] schul ye se that angel." Valirian was accordingly "cristened" by St. Urban, returned home, and found the angel with two crowns, brought direct from paradise. One he gave to Cecile

and one to Valirian, saying that "bothe with the palme of martirdom schullen come unto God's blisful festa." Valirian suffered martyrdom first; then Almachius, the Roman prefect, commanded his officers to "brenne Cecile in a bath of flammès red." She remained in the bath all day and night, yet "sat she cold, and felte of it no woe." Then smote they her three strokes upon the neck, but could not smite her head off. She lingered on for three whole days, preaching and teaching, and then died. St. Urban buried her body privately by night, and her house he converted into a church, which he called the church of Cecily.—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Second Nun's Tale," 1388).

St. Christopher, a native of Lycia, very tall, and fearful to look at. He was so proud of his strength that he resolved to serve only the mightiest, and went in search of a worthy master. He first entered the service of the emperor; but one day, seeing his master cross himself for fear of the devil, he quitted his service for that of Satan. This new master he found was thrown into alarm at the sight of a cross; so he quitted him also, and went in search of the Saviour. One day, near a ferry, a little child accosted him, and begged the giant to carry him across the water. Christopher put the child on his back, but found every step he took that the child grew heavier and heavier, till the burden was more than he could bear. As he sank beneath his load, the child told the giant he was Christ, and Christopher resolved to serve Christ and Him alone. He died three days afterwards, and was canonized. The Greek and Latin Churches look on him as the protecting saint against floods, fire, and earthquake.—James de Voragine, *Golden Legends*, 100 (thirteenth century).

His body is said to be at Valencia, in Spain; one of his arms at Compostella; a jaw-bone at Astorga; a shoulder at St. Peter's, in Rome; and a tooth and rib at Venice. His day is May 9 in the Greek Church, and July 25 in the Latin. Of course, "the Christ-bearer" is an allegory. The gigantic bones called his relics may serve for "matters of faith" to give reality to the fable.

(His name before conversion was Offérus, but after he carried Christ across the ford, it was called Christ-Offérus, shortened into Christopher, which means "the Christ-bearer.")

St. Clare (*Augustin*), the kind, indulgent master of uncle Tom. He was beloved by all his slaves.

Miss Evangeline St. Clare, daughter of Mr. St. Clare. Evangeline was the good angel of the family, and was adored by uncle Tom.

Miss Ophelia St. Clare, sister of Augustin.—Mrs. Beecher Stowe, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852).

St. Distaff, an imaginary saint, to whom January 7 or Twelfth Day is consecrated.

Partly works and partly play
You must on St. Distaff's Day;
Give St. Distaff all the right,
Then give Christmas sport good night.
We Asporting in a Pleasant Grove of New Fances (1657)

St. Elmo's Fires, those electric lights seen playing about the masts of ships in stormy weather.

And sudden bursting on their raptured sight,
Appeared the splendour of St. Elmo's light
Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso*, ix. (1616).

In 1696 M. de Forbes saw more than thirty *feux St. Elme* on his ship.

Aeneas tells *Dido* that these electric lights danced about the head of his son *Iulus* when they left the burning city of Troy.

Ego levis summo de vertice vixi Iuli
Fundere lumen apex, inactaque innocis molli
Lambere flamma comas et circum tempora pasci
Virgil, *Æneid*, ii. 683-4.

Lo! harmless flames upon Iulus' head,
While we embraced the boy, from heaven were shed,
Flayed in his hair and on his temples fed.

St. Etienne. There are sixty-nine places in France so called. A Paris newspaper stated that the "receiver of St. Etienne" had embezzled £4000, whereupon all the tax-gatherers of the sixty-nine places called St. Etienne brought separate actions against the paper, and the editor had to pay each one a hundred francs damages, besides fine and costs.—*Standard*, February 24, 1879.

St. Filumena or **FILomena**, a new saint of the Latin Church. Sabatelli has a picture of this nineteenth-century saint, representing her as hovering over a group of sick and maimed, who are healed by her intercession. In 1802 a grave was found in the cemetery of St. Priscilla, and near it three tiles, with these words, in red letters:

LUMENA

PAXTE

CVMFI

A re-arrangement of the tiles made the inscription, PAX TE-CUM, FI-LUMENA.

That this was the correct rendering is quite certain, for the virgin martyr herself told a priest and a nun in a dream, that she was Fi[lia] Lumina, the daughter Lumina, i.e. the daughter of the Light of the world. In confirmation of this dream, as her bones were carried to Mugnano, the saint repaired her own skeleton, made her hair grow, and performed so many miracles, that those must indeed be hard of belief who can doubt the truth of the story.

St. George is the national saint of England, in consequence of the miraculous assistance rendered by him to the arms of the Christians under Godfrey de Bouillon during the first crusade.

St. George's Sword, Askelon.

George he shaved the dragon's beard,
And Askelon was his razor.

Percy's Reliques, III. l. 14. R.

St. George (*Le chevalier de*), James Francis Edward Stuart, called "The Old (or elder) Pretender" (1688-1766).

St. Graal. (See SANGRAAL.)

St. Leon, the hero of a novel of the same name by W. Goodwin (1799). St. Leon becomes possessed of the "elixir of life," and of the "philosopher's stone;" but this knowledge, instead of bringing him wealth and happiness, is the source of misery and endless misfortunes.

St. Leon is designed to prove that the happiness of mankind would not have been augmented by the gifts of immortal youth and inexhaustible riches.—*Encyclo Brit.*, Art. "Romance."

Saint Maur, one of the attendants of sir Reginald Front de Bouf (a follower of prince John).—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

St. Nicholas, the patron saint of boys. He is said to have been bishop of Myra, in Lycia, and his death is placed in the year 826.

St. Nicholas is said to have supplied three maidens with marriage portions, by leaving at their windows bags of money. . . . Another legend describes the saint as having restored to life three (3 see) murdered children.—*Young*.

St. Patrick's Purgatory, in an islet in lough Derg, Ireland. Here the saint made a cave, through which was an entrance into purgatory; and here those who liked to do so might forestall their purgatorial punishments while they were in the flesh. This was made the subject of a romance in the fourteenth century, and Calderon dramatized the subject in the seventeenth century.

Who has not heard of St. Patrick's Purgatory . . . with its chapels and its toll-houses? Thither repair ye and

crowds of pious pilgrims, who would wash away at once the accumulated sins of their lives.—Wright.

* * This source of revenue was abolished by order of the pope, on St. Patrick's Day, 1497.

St. Peter's Obelisk, a stone pyramid of enormous size, on the top of which is an urn containing the relics of Julius Cæsar.

St. Prieux, the *amant* of Julie, in Rousseau's novel entitled *Julie ou La Nouvelle Héloïse* (1760).

St. Ronan's Well, a novel by sir W. Scott (1823). An inferior work; but it contains the character of Meg Dodd, of the Clachan or Mowbray Arms inn, one of the very best low comic characters in the whole range of fiction.

St. Stephen's Chapel, properly the House of Commons, but sometimes applied to the two Houses of Parliament. So called by a figure of speech from St. Stephen's Chapel, built by king Stephen, rebuilt by Edward II. and III., and finally destroyed by fire in 1834. St. Stephen's Chapel was fitted up for the use of the House of Commons in the reign of Edward IV. The great council of the nation met before in the chapter-house of the abbey.

St. Swithin, tutor of king Alfred, and bishop of Winchester. The monks wished to bury him in the chancel of the minster; but the bishop had directed that his body should be interred under the open vault of heaven. Finding the monks resolved to disobey his injunction, he sent a heavy rain on July 15, the day assigned to the funeral ceremony, in consequence of which it was deferred from day to day for forty days. The monks then bethought them of the saint's injunction, and prepared to inter the body in the churchyard. St. Swithin smiled his approbation by sending a beautiful sunshiny day, in which all the robes of the hierarchy might be displayed without the least fear of being injured by untimely and untoward showers.

St. Tammany, the patron of democracy in the American states. His day is May 1. Tammany or Tammenund lived in the seventeenth century. He was a native of Delaware, but settled on the banks of the Ohio. He was a chief sachem of his tribe, and his rule was discreet and peaceful. His great maxim was, "Unite. In peace unite for mutual happiness, in war for mutual defence."

Saints (*Island of*), Ireland.

Saints (*Royal*).

- David of Scotland (*, 1124-1153).
- Edward the Confessor (1004, 1042-1066).
- Edward the Martyr (961, 975-979).
- Eric IX. of Sweden (*, 1155-1161).
- Ethelred I. king of Wessex (*, 860-871).
- Eugenius I. pope (*, 654-657).
- Felix I. pope (*, 260-274).
- Ferdinand III. of Castile and Leon (1200, 1217-1252).
- Julius I. pope (*, 337-352).
- Kâng-he, second of the Manchoo dynasty of China (*, 1661-1722).
- Lawrence Justiniani patriarch of Venice (1380, 1451-1465).
- Leo IX. pope (1002, 1049-1054).
- Louis IX. of France (1215, 1226-1270).
- Olaus II. of Norway (992, 1000-1030).
- Stephen I. of Hungary (979, 997-1038).

Saints for Diseases. These saints either ward off ills or help to relieve them, and should be invoked by those who trust their power:—

- AGUE St. Pernel and St. Petronella cure.
- BAD DREAMS St. Christopher protects from.
- BLEAR EYES St. Otilk and St. Clare cure.
- BLINDNESS St. Thomas à Becket cures.
- BOILS and BLAINS St. Rooke and St. Cosmas cure.
- CHASTITY St. Susan protects.
- CHILDREN'S DISEASES (14) St. Blaise heals; and all cattle diseases. The bread consecrated on his day (February 3) and called "The B. meditation of St. Blaise," should have been tried in the recent cattle plague.
- CHOLERA Oola Beebe is invoked by the Hindûs in this malady.
- CHOLIC St. Erasmus relieves.
- DANCING MANIA St. Vitus cures.
- DYSPEPSIA St. Susan preserves from.
- DISCOVERY OF LOST GOODS St. Ethelbert and St. Eilan.
- DOUBTS St. Catharine resolves.
- DYING St. Barbara relieves.
- EPILEPSY St. Valentine cures; St. Cornelius.
- FIRE St. Agatha protects from it, but St. Florian should be invoked if it has already broken out.
- FLOOD, FIRE, and EARTHQUAKE St. Christopher saves from.
- GOUT St. Wolfgang, they say, is of more service than Blair's pills.
- GRIPES St. Erasmus cures.
- IDIOCY St. Gildas is the guardian angel of idiots.
- INFAMY St. Susan protects from.
- INFRECTION St. Roque protects from.
- LEPROSY St. Lazarus, the beggar.
- MADNESS St. Dymphna and St. Villan cure.
- MICK and RAV St. Gertrude and St. Hildrick ward them off. When phosphor paste fails, St. Gertrude might be tried, at any rate with less danger than arsenic.
- NIGHT ALARMS St. Christopher protects from.
- PLAGUE St. Roch, they say, in this case is better than the "good bishop of Marseilles."
- QUENCHING FIRE St. Florian and St. Christopher should not be forgotten by fire insurance companies.
- QUINCY St. Blaise will cure it sooner than tartaric anhydrous.
- RICKETS St. Anne and St. Vincent help those who seek it. Gold-diggers should ask them for nuggets.
- SCABS St. Rooke cures.
- SMALL-POX St. Martin of Tours may be tried by those objecting to vaccination. In Hindûstan, Seattle wards it off.
- SUDDEN DEATH St. Martin saves from.
- TEMPERANCE Father Matthew is called "The Apostle of Temperance" (1790-1836).

TOOTH-ACHE. St. Apollonia; St. Blase.
VERMIN-DESTRUCTORS. St. Gertrude and St. Hildrick.
 If these fail, try Battle, or the Southwark "vermin-killer."
WEALTH-BESTOWERS. St. Anne, recommended to the
 sailors.

Saints of Places. The following
 are the patron saints of the cities, nations,
 or places set down:—

ABERDEEN, St. Nicholas (died 343). His day is De-
 cember 6.
ABYSSINIA, St. Frumentius (died 360). His day is
 October 27.

ALEXANDRIA, St. Mark, who founded the church there
 (died A.D. 52). His day is April 25.
ALPS (The), Felix Nef (1718-1820).

ANTIOCH, St. Margaret (died 375). Her day is July 20.
ARDENNES (The), St. Hubert (956-730). He is called
 "The Apostle of the Ardennes." His days are May 30 and
 November 3.

ARMENIA, St. Gregory of Armenia (258-331). His day
 is September 30.

BATH, St. David, from whose benediction the waters of
 Bath received their warmth and medicinal qualities (430-
 544). His day is March 1.

BEAUVAIS, St. Lucian (died 290), called "The Apostle
 of Beauvais." His day is January 8.

BRILLIUM, St. Boniface (680-755). His day is June 6.

BOMENIA, St. Wenceslaus, St. John Nepomuk.
BRUSSELS, the Virgin Mary, St. Gudule, who died 712.

St. Gudule's Day is January 8.
CAGLIARI (in Sardinia), St. Eufasio or St. Ephesus.
CAFFADOCIA, St. Matthias (died A.D. 62). His day is
 February 24.

CANTHAGE, St. Perpetua (died 203). Her day is March 7.
COLOGNE, St. Ursula (died 458). Her day is October 21.

CURPU, St. Spiridon (fourth century). His day is
 December 14.

CREMONA, St. Margaret (died 375). Her day is July 20.

DENMARK, St. Anskaricus (801-864), whose day is Feb-
 ruary 3; and St. Canute (died 1085), whose day is January 19.

EDINBURGH, St. Giles (died 550). His day is Septem-
 ber 1.

ENGLAND, St. George (died 290). St. Bede calls Gregory
 the Great "The Apostle of England," but St. Augustin
 was "The Apostle of the English People" (died 607). St.
 George's Day is April 23.

ETHIOPIA, St. Frumentius (died 360). His day is
 October 27.

FLANDERS, St. Peter (died 66). His day is June 29.

FLORENCE, St. John the Baptist (died A.D. 32). His
 days are June 24 and August 29.

FOREST, St. Silvester, because *silva*, in Latin, means "a
 wood." His day is June 29.

FORTE, St. Barbara (died 335). Her day is December 4.

FRANCE, St. Denis (died 372). His day is October 9.

St. Remi is called "The Great Apostle of the French"
 (420-530). His day is October 1.

FRANCONIA, St. Kilian (died 689). His day is July 8.

FRISLAND, St. Wilbrod or Willibrod (657-738), called
 "The Apostle of the Frisians." His day is November 7.

GAUL, St. Irenaeus (130-200), whose day is June 29; and
 St. Martin (315-397), whose day is November 11.

St. Denis is called "The Apostle of the Gauls."
GEORGIA, St. George of Cappadocia. His day is April 23.

GENTILES, St. Paul was "The Apostle of the Gentiles"
 (died A.D. 66). His days are January 25 and June 29.

GEORGIA, St. Nino, whose day is September 16.

GERMANY, St. Boniface, "Apostle of the Germans"
 (680-755), whose day is June 5; and St. Martin (316-397),
 whose day is November 11. (St. Boniface was called
 Wilfrid till Gregory II. changed the name.)

GLASGOW, St. Mungo, also called Kentigern (514-601).

GRENOBLE, St. Silvester, because *silva*, in Latin, means "a
 wood." His day is June 29.

HIGHLANDERS, St. Columba (521-597). His day is
 June 9.

HITA, St. Barbara (died 335). Her day is December 4.

HOLLAND, the Virgin Mary. Her days are: her Na-
 tivity, November 8; Visitation, July 2; Conception,
 December 8; Purification, February 2; Assumption,
 August 15.

HUNGARY, St. Louis; Mary of Aquitaine (*Aé-la-
 Chapelle*); and St. Anastasius (died 453), whose day is
 January 22.

INDIA, St. Bartolomé de Las Casas (1474-1556) (the Rev.
 J. Elliot 1558-1599); and Francis Xavier (1506-1552), called
 "The Apostle of the Indians," whose day is December 3.

IRELAND, St. Patrick (373-463). His day is March 17.
 (Some give his birth 387, and some his death 465.)

ITALY, St. Anthony (351-356). His day is January 17.

LAPLAND, St. Nicholas (died 342). His day is Decem-
 ber 6.

LICHFIELD, St. Chad, who lived there (died 672). His
 day is March 2.

LIPPE, St. Albert (died 1195). His day is November 21.

LISBON, St. Vincent (died 304). His translation to Lis-
 bon is kept September 12.

LONDON, St. Paul, whose day is January 25; and St.
 Michael, whose day is September 29.

MOSCOW, St. Nicholas (died 342). His day is December 6.

Mountains, St. Barbara (died 335). Her day is Decem-
 ber 4.

NAPLES, St. Januarius (died 305), whose day is September
 19, and St. Thomas Aquinas (1227-1274), whose days are
 March 7 and July 18.

NETHERLANDS, St. Armand (589-679).

NORRH (The), St. Anagar (801-864), and Bernard Gilpin
 (1517-1593).

NORWAY, St. Anskaricus, called "The Apostle of the
 North" (801-964), whose day is February 3; and St. Olaf
 (992, 1000-1030), (called also St. Anvar)

OXFORD, St. Frideswide.

PADUA, St. Justina, whose day is October 7; and St.
 Anthony (1193-1231), whose day is June 13.

PARIS, St. Genevieve (419-512). Her day is January 3.

PEAK (The), Derbyshire, W. Bagshaw (1023-1702).

PERK (The), St. Numan (fourth century), whose day is
 September 16; and St. Columba (521-597), whose day is
 June 9.

PISA, San Ranieri.

POITIEUS, St. Hilary (300-387). His day is January 14.

POLAND St. Hedwig (1174-1243), whose day is October
 15, and St. Stanislaus (died 1078), whose day is May 7.

PONTICAL, St. Sebastian (250-283). His day is January 20.

PRUSSIA, St. Andrew, whose day is November 30; and
 St. Albert (died 1165), whose day is November 21.

ROCHESTER, St. Paulinus (351-431). His day is June 22.

ROME, St. Peter and St. Paul. Both died on the same
 day of the month, June 29. The old tutelar deity was
 Mars.

RUSSIA, St. Nicholas, St. Andrew, St. George, and the
 Virgin Mary.

SARAGOSSA, St. Vincent, where he was born (died 304).
 His day is January 22.

SARDINIA, Mary the Virgin. Her days are: *Nativity*,
 November 21; *Visitation*, July 2; *Conception*, December
 8; *Purification*, February 2; *Assumption*, August 15.

SCOTLAND, St. Andrew, because his remains were
 brought by Regulus into Fifehire in 389. His day is
 November 30.

SEBASTIA (in Armenia), St. Blaise (died 316). His day
 is February 3.

SILLY, St. Agatha, where she was born (died 351).
 Her day is February 5. The old tutelar deity was Ceres.

SILVIA, St. Hedwig, also called Avoys (1174-1243).
 His day is October 15.

SLAVS or SLAVI, St. Cyril, called "The Apostle of the
 Slavi" (died 869). His day is February 14.

SPAIN, St. James the Greater (died A.D. 44). His day is
 July 25.

SWEDEN, St. Anskaricus, St. John, and St. Eric IX.
 (reigned 1155-1161).

SWITZERLAND, St. Gall (died 646). His day is October
 16.

UNITED STATES, St. Tammany.

Valleys, St. Agatha (died 251). Her day is February 5.

VENICE, St. Mark, who was buried there. His day is
 April 25. St. Pantaleon, whose day is July 27; and St.
 Lawrence Justiniani (1860-1465).

VIENNA, St. Stephen (died A.D. 34). His day is Decem-
 ber 25.

Vineyards, St. Urban (died 230). His day is May 25.

WALFS, St. David, uncle of king Arthur (died 541). His
 day is March 1.

Woods, St. Silvester, because *silva*, in Latin, means "a
 wood." His day is June 29.

YORKSHIRE, St. Paulinus (383-431). His day is June 22.

**Saints for Special Classes of
 Persons, such as tradesmen, children,
 wives, idiots, students, etc.:—**

ARCHERS, St. Sebastian, because he was shot by them.

ARMOURERS, St. George of Cappadocia.

ARTISTS and the ARTS, St. Agatha; but St. Luke is the
 patron of painters, being himself one.

BAKERS, St. Winifred, who followed the trade.
BARBERS, St. Louis.
BARKER WOMEN, St. Margaret befriends them.
BROODERS, St. Giles. Hence the outskirts of cities are often called "St. Giles."
BROTHERS, St. Timothy and St. Titus (1 Tim. III. 1; Titus 1. 7).
BLIND FOLK, St. Thomas & Becket, and St. Lucy who was deprived of her eyes by Phasbasus.
BOOKSELLERS, St. John Fort Latin.
BRIDES, St. Nicholas, because he threw three stockings, filled with wedding portions, into the chamber window of three virgins, that they might marry their sweethearts, and not live a life of sin for the sake of earning a living.
BURGERS, St. Dismas, the penitent thief.
CANDLE AND LAMP MAKERS, St. Lucy and Lucian. A pun upon *lux*, *lucis* ("light").
CANNONKERS, St. Barbara, because she is generally represented in a fort or tower.
CAPTIVES, St. Barbara and St. Leonard.
CARPENTERS, St. Joseph, who was a carpenter.
CHILDREN, St. Eulucias and St. Nicholas. This latter saint restored to life some children, murdered by an innkeeper of Myra and pickled in a pork tub.
COINERS, St. Crispin, who worked at the trade.
CROPPERS, St. Giles, because he is said to be cured of an accidental lameness, that he might mortify his flesh.
DANCERS, St. Vincent.
DIVINES, St. Thomas Aquinas.
DOCTORS, St. Cosmo, who was a surgeon in Cilicia.
DRUNKARDS, St. Martin, because St. Martin's Day (November 11) happened to be the day of the Vinalia or feast of Bacchus at St. Urban protects.
DYING, St. Barbara.
FEATHERMEN, St. Christopher, who was a ferryman.
FISHERMEN, St. Peter, who was a fisherman.
FOOLISH, St. Martin, because the Greek word *matia* or *maia* means "folly."
FREE TRADE, St. Colban is called "The Apostle of Free Trade" (1804-1865).
FRESHMEN, St. John.
FULLERS, St. Sever, because the place so called, on the Adour, is or was famous for its tanneries and fulleries.
GOLDENMITHS, St. Eloy, who was a goldsmith.
HARRERS, St. William, the son of a hatter.
HOG AND SWINEHERDS, St. Anthony. Pigs unfit for food used anciently to hang their ears slit, but one of the protectors of St. Anthony's Hospital once tied a bell about the neck of a pig whose ear was slit, and no one ever attempted to injure it.
HOUSEWIVES, St. Oyst, especially to prevent their losing the keys, and to help them in finding these "tiny tormentors," St. Martin, the sister of Lazarus.
HUNTERS, St. Hubert, who lived in the Ardennes, a famous hunting forest, and St. Eustace.
IDIOTS, St. Gildas restores them to their right senses.
INFANTS, St. Eulucias and St. Nicholas.
INFIDELS, Voltaire is called "The Apostle of Infidels" (1694-1778).
INN-KEEPERS, St. Dymphna.
LAWYERS, St. Yves Helori (in Sicily), who was called "The Advocate of the Poor," because he was always ready to defend them in the law courts gratuitously (1261-1293).
LEARNED MEN, St. Catharine, noted for her learning, and for converting certain philosophers sent to convince the Christians of Alexandria of the folly of the Christian faith.
MADMEN, St. Dymphna, and St. Fillan.
MAIDENS, the Virgin Mary.
MARINERS, St. Christopher, who was a ferryman; and St. Nicholas, who was once in danger of shipwreck; and who, on one occasion, lulled to sleep some pilgrims on their way to the Holy Land.
MILLERS, St. Arnold, the son of a miller.
MERCHANTS, St. Florian, the son of a mercer.
MOTHERS, the Virgin Mary; St. Margaret, for those who wish to be so. The girdle of St. Margaret, in St. Germain's, is placed round the waist of those who wish to be mothers.
MUSICIANS, St. Cecilia, who was an excellent musician.
NAILERS, St. Cloud, because *clou*, in French, means "a nail."
NETMAKERS, St. James and St. John (Matt. iv. 21).
NUDEMEN, St. Agatha.
PAINTERS, St. Luke, who was a painter.
PAPER CHASES, St. Nicholas.
PASTORS, St. Thomas Aquinas, doctor of theology at Paris.

PHYSICIANS, St. Cosmo, who was a surgeon; St. Luke (Col. iv. 14).
PIGHERMS, St. Julian, St. Raphael, St. James of Compostela.
PINMAKERS, St. Sebastian, whose body was as full of arrows in his martyrdom as a pin cushion is of pins.
POOR FOLKS, St. Giles, who affected indigence, thinking "poverty and suffering" a service acceptable to God.
PORTRAIT-PAINTERS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS, St. Veronica, who had a handkerchief with the face of Jesus photographed on it.
POTTERS, St. Gurr, who was a potter.
PRISONERS, St. Sebastian and St. Leonard.
SAGES, St. Cosmo, St. Damian, and St. Catharine.
SAILOBS, St. Nicholas and St. Christopher.
SCHOOLMASTERS, St. Catharine. (See "Learned Men.")
SCHOOL CHILDREN, St. Nicholas and St. Gregory.
SCOTCH REFORMERS, Knox is "The Apostle of the Scotch Reformation" (1505-1572).
SEAVEN, St. Nicholas, who once was in danger of shipwreck; and St. Christopher, who was a ferryman.
SHEPHERDS and their **FLOCKS**, St. Windoline, who kept sheep, like David.
SHOEMAKERS, St. Crispin, who made shoes.
SILVERSMITHS, St. Eloy, who worked in gold and silver.
SLAVERS, St. Cyril. This is a pun; he was "The Apostle of the Slavs."
SOOTHSAIERS, etc., St. Agabus (Acts xxi. 10).
SPORTSMEN, St. Hubert. (See above, "Huntmen.")
HEALABLES, St. Veronica. (See above, "Portrait-painter.")
SPONGEABBERS, St. Peter (John i. 42).
STUDENTS, St. Catharine, noted for her great learning.
SURGEONS, St. Cosmo, who practised medicine in Cilicia. gratuitously (died 310).
SWEETHEARTS, St. Valentine, because in the Middle Ages ladies held their "court of love" about this time. (See **VALENTINE**.)
SWINEHERDS and **SWINE**, St. Anthony.
TAILORS, St. Goodman, who was a tailor.
TANNERS, St. Clement, the son of a tanner.
TAX-COLLECTORS, St. Matthew (Matt. ix. 9).
THEATRICIANS, St. Paul and St. Aquila, who were tent-makers (Acts xviii. 3).
THIEVES, St. Dismas, the penitent thief. St. Ethelbert, St. Kieran, and St. Vincent ward off thieves.
TRAVELLERS, St. Raphael, because he assumed the guise of a traveller in order to guide Tobias from Nineveh to Ruth (Tobias v.).
VINEYARDS and **VINEYARDS**, St. Urban.
VIRGINS, St. Winifred and St. Nicholas.
WHEELWRIGHTS, St. Boniface, the son of a wheelwright.
WHEELMAKERS, St. Louis.
WINE MEN, St. Cosmo, St. Damian, and St. Catharine.
WOOLCOMBERS and **STAPLERS**, St. Blaise, who was torn to pieces by "combes of yren."

Sakhar, the devil who stole Solomon's signet. The tale is that Solomon, when he washed, entrusted his signet-ring to his favourite concubine Amina. Sakhar one day assumed the appearance of Solomon, got possession of the ring, and sat on the throne as the king. During this usurpation, Solomon became a beggar, but in forty days Sakhar flew away, and flung the signet-ring into the sea. It was swallowed by a fish, the fish was caught and sold to Solomon, the ring was recovered, and Sakhar was thrown into the sea of Galilee with a great stone round his neck.—Jallalo'ddin, *Al Zamakh*. (See **FISH** and **THE RING**, p. 336.)

Sakhrat [*Sak.rah*], the sacred stone on which mount Kaf rests. Mount Kaf is a circular plain, the home of giants and fairies. Any one who possesses a single grain of the stone Sakhrat, has the power

of working miracles. Its colour is emerald, and its reflection gives the blue tint to the sky.—*Mohammedan Mythology*.

Sa'kia, the dispenser of rain, one of the four gods of the Adites (2 syl.).

Sakia, we invoked for rain;
We called on Sakia for food;
They did not hear our prayers—they could not hear.
No cloud appeared in heaven,
No nightly dews came down.
Southey, *Thalaba the Destroyer*, l. 24 (1797).

Sakunta'la, daughter of Viswamita and a water-nymph, abandoned by her parents, and brought up by a hermit. One day, king Dushyanta came to the hermitage, and persuaded Sakunta'la to marry him. In due time a son was born, but Dushyanta left his bride at the hermitage. When the boy was six years old, his mother took him to the king, and Dushyanta recognized his wife by a ring which he had given her. Sakuntala was now publicly proclaimed queen, and the boy (whose name was Bhārata) became the founder of the glorious race of the Bhāratas.

This story forms the plot of the famous drama *Sakuntala* by Kālidāsa, well known to us through the translation of sir W. Jones.

Sakya-Muni, the founder of Buddhism. Sakya is the family name of Siddhartha, and *muni* means "a recluse." Buddha ("perfection") is a title given to Siddhartha.

Salacaca'bia or **SALACACABY**, a soup said to have been served at the table of Apicius.

Brulse in a mortar parsley seed, dried pomegranate, dried mint, ginger, green coriander, stoned raisins honey, vinegar, oil, and wine. Put them into a cacabulum with three crusts of Pycentine bread the flesh of a pullet vintage cheese, pine kernels, cucumbers, and dried onions minced small. Pour soup over the whole, garnish with snow and serve up in the cacabulum.—King, *The Art of Cookery*.

Sal'ace (3 syl.) or **SALACIA**, wife of Neptune, and mother of Triton.

Triton, who boasts his high Neptunian race,
Sprung from the god by Salace's embrace.
Camden, *Invited*, vi. (1672).

Salad Days, days of green youth, while the blood is still cool.

[These were] my salad days
When I was green in judgment, cold in blood.
Shakespeare, *Antony and Cleopatra*, act I. sc. 5 (1606).

Sal'adin, the sultan of the East. Sir W. Scott introduces him in *The Talisman*, first as Sheerkohf emir of Kurdistan, and subsequently as Adonbeck el Hakim' the physician.

Salamanca, the reputed home of witchcraft and devilry in De Lancre's time (1610).

Salamanca (*The Bachelor of*), the title and hero of a novel by Lesage. The name of the bachelor is don Cherubim, who is placed in all sorts of situations suitable to the author's vein of satire (1704).

Salamander (4). Prester John, in his letter to Manuel Comnenus emperor of Constantinople, describes the salamander as a worm, and says it makes cocoons like a silkworm. These cocoons, being unwound by the ladies of the palace, are spun into dresses for the imperial women. The dresses are washed in flames, and not in water. This, of course, is asbestos.

Sala'nio, a friend to Anthonio and Bassanio.—Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice* (1598).

Salari'no, a friend to Anthonio and Bassanio.—Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice* (1598).

Sa'leh. The Thamūdites (3 syl.) proposed that Sāleh should, by miracle, prove that Jehovah was a God superior to their own. Prince Jonda said he would believe it, if Sāleh made a camel, big with young, come out of a certain rock which he pointed out. Sāleh did so, and Jonda was converted.

(The Thamūdites were idolaters, and Sāleh the prophet was sent to bring them back to the worship of Jehovah.)

Sāleh's Camel. The camel thus miraculously produced, used to go about the town, crying aloud, "Ho! every one that wanteth milk, let him come, and I will give it him."—Sale, *Al Korān*, vii. notes. (See *Isaiah* lv. 1.)

Sā'leh, son of Faras'chē (3 syl.) queen of a powerful under-sea empire. His sister was Gulna'rē (3 syl.) empress of Persia. Sāleh asked the king of Samandal, another under-sea emperor, to give his daughter Gianhar'rē in marriage to prince Beder, son of Gulnar'rē; but the proud, passionate despot ordered the prince's head to be cut off for such presumptuous insolence. However, Sāleh made his escape, invaded Samandal, took the king prisoner, and the marriage between Beder and the princess Gianhar'rē was duly celebrated.—*Arabian Nights* ("Beder and Gianhar'rē").

Sa'lem, a young seraph, one of the two tutelar angels of the Virgin Mary and of John the Divine, "for God had given to John two tutelar angels, the chief of

whom was Raph'ael, one of the most exalted seraphs of the hierarchy of heaven."—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, iii. (1748).

Sal'emal, the preserver in sickness, one of the four gods of the Adites (2 syl.).—D'Herbelot, *Bibliothèque Orientale* (1697).

Salern' or **Saler'no**, in Italy, celebrated for its school of medicine.

Even the doctors of Salern
Send me I sick w'rd I I can di cern
No cure for a malady like it is
Longfellow *The Gold & Legend* (1881)

Salian Franks. So called from the Isula or Yssel, in Holland. They were a branch of the Sicambri, hence when Clovis was baptized at Rheims, the old prelate addressed him as "Sigambrian, and said that "he must henceforth set at nought what he had hitherto worshipped, and worship what he had hitherto set at nought."

Salisbury (*Earl of*), William Longsword, natural son of Henry II and Jane Clifford, "The Fair Rosamond"—Shakespeare, *Am. John* (1596), sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.).

Sallust of France (*The*). Cesar Vichard (1639-1692) was so called by Voltaire.

Sal'macis, softness, effeminacy. Salmacis is a fountain of Caria, near Halicarnassus, which rendered soft and effeminate those who bathed therein.

Beneath the woman's and the water's kiss,
Thy moist limbs melt'd into his;
And all the boy's life thus stam'd into sighs.
—Shakespeare *Herm. & Phroditus*

Salmigondin or "Salmigondin," a lordship of Dipsody, given by Pantagruel to Panurge (2 syl.). Alcofribas, who had resided six months in the giant's mouth without his knowing it, was in the castle of the castle—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, ii. 82; iii. 2 (1533-45).

The lordship of Salmigondin was worth 67 million pounds sterling per annum in certain rent and an annual revenue for locusts and periwinkles varying from \$24,357 to 12 millions in a good year when the exports of locusts and periwinkles were flourish. "Panurge how ever, could not make the two ends meet. At the close of less than fourteen days he had forestalled three years rent and revenue and had to apply to Pantagruel to pay his debts.—*Pantagruel*, iii. 3

Salmo'neus (3 syl.), king of Elis, wishing to be thought a god, used to imitate thunder and lightning by driving his chariot over a brazen bridge, and darting burning torches on every side.

He was killed by lightning for his impiety and folly.

Salmo'neus who while he his carrouche drove
Over the brazen bridge of Elis stream,
And did with araki'd thunder brags
Jove, till he pierced him with a lightning beam
Lord Brooke *Travels on Monarchie* vi.

It was to be the literary Salmo'neus of the political Jupiter.—Lord Byron

Sa'lo, a rivulet now called *Xalon*, near Bilbilis, in Celtiberia. This river is so exceedingly cold that the Spaniards used to plunge their swords into it while they were hot from the forge. The best Spanish blades owe their stubborn temper to the icy coldness of this brook.

Servo Billi lin q' t'nam metallo
Et ferro Platan suo q' nati tem
Quam ducto tenui sed iniquito
Armorum Salo temperat r' ambit

Martial *Agripectores*

Præcipua his quidem ferri materia sed aqua ipsa ferre vi lentior, quippe temperamento alius ferrum acies r' litur nec ullum apud eos telum probatur quod non aut in Bilibi fluviæ aut Cl'yle tingatur. Unde etiam Cl'ylus fluvi' hujus finitimi q' elicit ferrosque ceteris restare dicuntur.—Justin, *Historia Philippica*, xlv

Salome and the Baptist. When Salomé delivered the head of John the Baptist to her mother, Herodias pulled out the tongue and stabbed it with her bodkin.

When the head of Cicero was delivered to Marc Antony, his wife Fulvia pulled out the tongue and stabbed it repeatedly with her bodkin.

Salopia, Shropshire.

A lured Salopit that with venial pride
Kyes her bright form in Severn's ambient wave;
Famed for her loyal cares in perils tried,
Her daughters lovely and her striplings brave
Shenstone *The Schoolmistress* (1758)

Salsabil, a fountain of paradise, the water of which is called Zengebil. The word Salsabil means "that which goes pleasantly down the throat;" and Zengebil means "ginger" (which the Arabs mix with the water that they drink).

God shall reward the righteous with a garden and silk garments. They shall repose on couches. They shall see there neither sun nor moon, the fruit thereof shall hang low so as to be easily gathered. The bottles shall be silver shining like glass and the wine shall be mixed with the water Zengebil a fountain in paradise named Salsabil.—*Sala's Koran* lxvii

Salt River (*To row up*), to go against the stream, to suffer a political defeat.

There is a small stream called the Salt River in Kentucky noted for its tortuous course and numerous bars. The phrase is applied to one who has the task of propelling the boat up the stream but in political slang it is applied to those who are rowed up.—J. Inman

Salvage Knight (*The*), sir Arthegal, called Arthegal from bk. iv. 6. The hero of bk. v. (*Justice*).—Spenser, *Fairy Queen* (1596).

Salva'tor Rosa (*The English*), John Hamilton Mortimer (1741-1779).

Salvato're (4 *syl.*), Salva'tor Rosa, an Italian painter, especially noted for his scenes of brigands, etc. (1615-1673).

But, ever and anon, to soothe your vision,
Falsqued with these hereditary glories,
These roses a Carlo Dolce or a Titian,
Or wilder group of savage Salvato're's

Byron, *Don Juan*, xiii 71 (1824).

Sam, a gentleman, the friend of "Francis" co.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *Mons. Thomas* (1619).

Sam, one of the Know-Nothing, or Native American party. One of "Uncle Sam's" sons.

Sam (*Dicky*), a Liverpool man.

Sam (*Uncle*), the United States of North America, or rather the government of the states personified. So called from Samuel Wilson, uncle of Ebenezer Wilson, Ebenezer was inspector of Elbert Anderson's store on the Hudson, and Samuel superintended the workmen. The stores were marked E.A. U.S. ("Elbert Anderson, United States"), but the workmen insisted that U.S. stood for "Uncle Sam."—Mr. Frost.

Sam Silverquill, one of the prisoners at Portanferry.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Sam Weller, servant of Mr. Pickwick. The impersonation of the shrewdness, quaint humour, and best qualities of cockney low life.—C. Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836).

Sa'mael (3 *syl.*), the prince of demons, who, in the guise of a serpent, tempted Eve in paradise. (See SAMUEL.)

Samandal, the largest and most powerful of the under-sea empires. The inhabitants of these empires live under water without being wetted; transport themselves instantaneously from place to place; can live on our earth or in the Island of the Moon; are great sorcerers; and speak the language of "Solomon's seal."—*Arabian Nights* ("Beder and Giuhare").

Samarcand Apple, a perfect panacea of all diseases. It was bought by prince Ahmed, and was instrumental in restoring Nouroun'nihar to perfect health, although at the very point of death.

In fact, sir, there is no disease, however painful or dangerous, whether fever, pleurisy, plague, or any other disorder, but it will instantly cure; and that in the easiest

possible way: it is simply to make the sick person smell of the apple.—*Arabian Nights* ("Ahmed and Part-Banon").

Sam'benites [*Sam'.be.netz*], persons dressed in the *sambucito*, a yellow coat without sleeves, having devils painted on it. The sambenito was worn by "heretics" on their way to execution.

And blow us up 't the open streets,
Disguised in rumps, like sambenites.
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, iii. 2 (1678).

Sambo, any male of the negro race.

No race has shown such capabilities of adaptation to varying soil and circumstances as the negro. Alike to them the snows of Canada, the rocky land of New England or the gorgeous profusion of the Southern States, sambo and Cuffy expand under them all.—H. Beecher, *Stowe*.

Sam'eri (*Al*), the proselyte who cast the golden calf at the bidding of Aaron. After he had made it, he took up some dust on which Gabriel's horse had set its feet, threw it into the calf's mouth, and immediately the calf became animated and began to low. Al Beidawi says that Al Sameri was not really a proper name, but that the real name of the artificer was Mû-ahabn Dhafar. Selden says Al Sameri means "the keeper," and that Aaron was so called, because he was the *keeper* or "guardian of the people."—Selden, *De Dus Syris*, l. 4 (see *Al Korân*, n. notes).

Sa'mian (*The Long-Haired*), Pythagoras or Budda Ghoorgos, a native of Samos (sixth century B.C.).

Samian He'ra. Hera or Herè, wife of Zeus, was born at Samos. She was worshipped in Egypt as well as in Greece.

Samian Letter (*The*), the letter Y, used by Pythagoras as an emblem of the path of virtue and of vice. Virtue is like the stem of the letter. Once deviated from, the further the lines are extended the wider the divergence becomes.

When reason, doubtful, like the Samian letter,
Points him two ways, the narrower the better.
Pope, *The Dunciad*, iv. (1742).

Et tibi quæ Samios dedit littera ramos.
Persius, *Satires*.

Samian Sage (*The*), Pythagoras, born at Samos (sixth century B.C.).

'Tis enough
In this late age, adventurous to have touched
Light on the numbers of the Samian Sage.
Thomson.

Samias'a, a seraph, in love with Aholiba'mah the granddaughter of Cain. When the Flood came, the seraph carried off his *innamorata* to another planet.—Byron, *Heaven and Earth* (1819).

Sam'iel, the Black Huntsman of the Wolf's Glen, who gave to Der Freischütz seven balls, six of which were to hit whatever the marksman aimed at, but the seventh was to be at the disposal of Samiel. (See SAMAEL.)—Weber, *Der Freischütz* (libretto by Kind, 1822).

Samiel Wind (*The*), the simoom.

Burning and headlong as the Samiel wind.
T. Moore, *Lalla Rookh*, l. (1817).

Samient, the female ambassador of queen Mircilla to queen Adicia (wife of the soldan). Adicia treated her with great contumely, thrust her out of doors, and induced two knights to insult her; but sir Arleagal, coming up, drove at one of the unmannerly knights with such fury as to knock him from his horse and break his neck.—Spenser, *Faery Queen*, v. (1596).

(This refers to the treatment of the deputies sent by the states of Holland to Spain for the redress of grievances. Philip ("the soldan") detained the deputies as prisoners, disregarding the sacred rights of their office as ambassadors.)

Sam'ite (2 syl.), a very rich silk, sometimes interwoven with gold or silver thread.

an arm
Rose up from the bottom of the lake,
Clothed in white samite
Tennyson, *Morte d'Arthur* (1858).

Sam'ma, the demoniac that John "the Beloved" could not exorcise. Jesus, coming from the Mount of Olives, rebuked Satan, who quitted "the possessed," and left him in his right mind.—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, ii. (1718).

Sam'ood Shore (*The*). Samoi'eda is a province of Muscovy, contiguous to the Frozen Sea.

Now, from the north
Of Norumbega, and the barred shore, . . .
Boreas and Occlus . . . rent the woods and sea upturn.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, v. 695 (1665)

Sampson, one of Capulet's servants.—Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet* (1597).

Samp'son, a foolish advocate, kinsman of judge Verainne (2 syl.).—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Little French Lawyer* (1647).

Sampson (*Dominic*) or Abel Sampson, tutor to Harry Bertram son of the laird of Ellangowan. One of the best creations of romance. His favourite exclamation is "Prodigious!" Dominic Sampson is very learned, simple, and green. Sir Walter describes him as "a poor, modest,

humble scholar, who had won his way through the classics, but fallen to the leeward in the voyage of life."—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

His appearance portended. Ragged black clothes, blue worsted stockings, pointed-headed long cane.—*Guy Mannering* (dramatized), l. 2.

Sampson (*George*), a friend of the Wilfer family. He adored Bella Wilfer, but married her youngest sister Lavinia.—C. Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend* (1864).

Samson (*The British*), Thomas Topham (1710–1749).

Samson Agonistes (4 syl.). "Samson the Combatant," a sacred drama by Milton, showing Samson blinded and bound, but triumphant over his enemies, who sent for him to make sport by feats of strength on the feast of Dagon. Having amused the multitude for a time, he was allowed to rest awhile against the "grand stand," and, twining his arms round two of the supporting pillars, he pulled the whole edifice down, and died himself in the general devastation (1632).

Samson's Crown, an achievement of great renown, which costs the life of the doer thereof. Samson's greatest exploit was pulling down the "grand stand" occupied by the chief magnates of Philistia at the feast of Dagon. By this deed, "he slew at his death more than [all] they which he slew in his life."—*Judges* xvi. 30.

And by self-ruin seek a Samson's crown.
Lord Brooke, *Inquisition upon Fame*, etc. (1554–1628).

San Ben'ito, a short linen dress, with demons painted on it, worn by persons condemned by the Inquisition.

For some time the "traitor Newman" was solemnly paraded in inquisitorial *san benito* before the enlightened public.—E. Yates, *Celebrities*, xvi.

San Bris (*Conte di*), father of Valentina. During the Bartholomew slaughter, his daughter and her husband (Raoul) were both shot by a party of musketeers, under the count's command.—Meyerbeer, *Les Huguenots* (opera, 1836).

Sancha, daughter of Garcias king of Navarre, and wife of Fernan Gonzalez of Castile. Sancha twice saved the life of her husband: when he was cast into a dungeon by some personal enemies who waylaid him, she liberated him by bribing the jailer; and when he was incarcerated at Leon, she effected his escape by changing clothes with him.

The countess of Nithsdale effected the escape of her husband from the Tower, in 1715, by changing clothes with him.

The countess de Lavallette, in 1815, liberated her husband, under sentence of death, in the same way; but the terror she suffered so affected her nervous system that she lost her senses, and never afterwards recovered them.

San'ches II. of Castile was killed at the battle of Zamora, 1065.

It was when brave king Sanchez
Was before Zamora slain.
Longfellow, *The Challenge*.

Sancho'ca, eldest daughter of Sancho and Teresa Panza.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote* (1605-15).

Sancho (Don), a rich old bean, uncle to Victoria. "He affects the misde-meansours of a youth, hides his baldness with amber locks, and complains of tooth-ache, to make people believe that his teeth are not false ones." Don Sancho "loves in the style of Rodrigo I."—Mrs. Cowley, *A Bold Stroke for a Husband* (1782).

Sancho Panza, the squire of don Quixote. A short, pot-bellied peasant, with plenty of shrewdness and good common sense. He rode upon an ass which he dearly loved, and was noted for his proverbs.

Sancho Panza's Ass, Dapple.

Sancho Panza's Island-City, Banataria, where he was for a time governor.

Sancho Panza's Wife, Teresa [Cascado] (pt. II. i. 5); Maria or Mary [Gutierrez] (pt. II. iv. 7); Dame Juana [Gutierrez] (pt. I. i. 7); and Joan (pt. I. iv. 21).—Cervantes, *Don Quixote* (1605-15).

*** The model painting of Sancho Panza is by Leslie; it is called "Sancho and the Duchess."

Sanchoni'athon or **SANCHONIATHO**. Nine books ascribed to this author were published at Bremen in 1837. The original was said to have been discovered in the convent of St. Maria de Merinhão, by colonel Pereira, a Portuguese; but it was soon ascertained that no such convent existed, that there was no colonel of the name of Pereira in the Portuguese service, and that the paper bore the water-mark of the Osnabrück paper-mills. (See **IMPOSTORS**, LITERARY.)

Sanct-Cyr (Hugh de), the seneschal of king René, at Aix.—Sir W. Scott, *Anna of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Sancy Diamond (The) weighs 53½ carats, and belonged to Charles "the Bold" of Burgundy. It was bought, in 1495, by Emmanuel of Portugal, and was sold, in 1580, by don Antonio to the sieur

de Sancy, in whose family it remained for a century. The sieur deposited it with Henri IV. as a security for a loan of money. The servant entrusted with it, being attacked by robbers, swallowed it, and being murdered, the diamond was recovered by Nicholas de Harlay. We next hear of it in the possession of James II. of England, who carried it with him in his flight, in 1688. Louis XIV. bought it of him for \$25,000. It was sold in the Revolution; Napoleon I. re-bought it; in 1825 it was sold to Paul Demidoff for £80,000. The prince sold it, in 1830, to M. Levrat, administrator of the Mining Society; but as Levrat failed in his engagement, the diamond became, in 1832, the subject of a lawsuit, which was given in favour of the prince. We next hear of it in Bombay; in 1867 it was transmitted to England by the firm of Forbes and Co.; in 1873 it formed part of "the crown necklace," worn by Mary of Sachsen Altenburg on her marriage with Albert of Prussia; in 1876, in the investiture of the Star of India by the prince of Wales, in Calcutta, Dr. W. H. Russell tells us it was worn as a pendant by the maharajah of Puttiala.

*† Streeter, in his book of *Precious Stones and Gems*, 120 (1877), tells us it belongs to the czar of Russia, but Dr. Russell is correct, it must have been sold to the maharajah.

Sand (George). Her birth name was Amantine Lucile Aurore Dupin, afterwards Dudevant (1804-1877).

Sand-Bag. Only knights were allowed to fight with lance and sword; meaner men used an ebony staff, to one end of which was fastened a sand-bag.

Engage I with money-bags, as bold
As men with sand-bags did of old.
S. Butler, *Hudibras* (1663-78).

San'dabar, an Arabian writer, about a century before the Christian era, famous for his *Parables*.

It was rumoured he could say
The Parables of Sandabar.
Longfellow, *The Wayside Inn* (prelude, 1863).

Sandion, the great palace of king Lion, in the beast-epic of *Reynard the Fox* (1498).

Sandford (Harry), the companion of Tommy Merton.—Thomas Day, *History of Sandford and Merton* (1783-9).

San'glamore (8 syl.), the sword of Braggadochio.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iii. (1590).

Sanglier (Sir), a knight who insisted

on changing wives with a squire, and when the lady objected, he cut off her head, and rode off with the squire's wife. Being brought before sir Artegall, sir Sanglier insisted that the living lady was his wife, and that the dead woman was the squire's wife. Sir Artegall commanded that the living and dead women should both be cut in twain, and half of each be given to the two litigants. To this sir Sanglier gladly assented; but the squire objected, declaring it would be far better to give the lady to the knight than that she should suffer death. On this, sir Artegall pronounced the living woman to be the squire's wife, and the dead one to be the knight's.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v. 1 (1596).

("Sir Sanglier" is meant for Shan O'Neil, leader of the Irish insurgents in 1567. Of course, this judgment is borrowed from that of Solomon, 1 *Kings* iii. 16-27.)

Sanglier des Ardennes, Guillaume de la Marek (1446-1485).

Sangraal, Sanggreall, etc., generally said to be the holy plate from which Christ ate at the Last Supper, brought to England by Joseph of Arimathea. Whatever it was, it appeared to king Arthur and his 150 knights of the Round Table, but suddenly vanished, and all the knights vowed they would go in quest thereof. Only three, sir Bors, sir Percivale, and sir Galahad, found it, and only sir Galahad touched it, but he soon died, and was borne by angels up into heaven. The sangraal of Arthurian romance is "the dish" containing Christ transubstantiated by the sacrament of the Mass, and made visible to the bodily eye of man. This will appear quite obvious to the reader by the following extracts:—

Then anon they heard creaking and crying of thunder. . . . In the midst of the blast entered a sunbeam more clear by seven times than the day, and all they were alighted of the grace of the Holy Ghost. . . . Then there entered into the hall the Holy Graal covered with white samite, but there was none that could see it, nor who bore it, but the whole hall was full filled with good odours, and every knight had such meat and drink as he best loved in the world, and when the Holy Graal had been borne through the hall, then the holy vessel departed suddenly, and they wist not where it became.—Ch. 46

Then looked they and saw a man come out of the holy vessel, that had all the signs of the passion of Christ, and he said . . . "This is the holy dish; herein I ate the lamb on Shew-Thursday, and now hast thou seen it. . . . yet lust thou not seen it so openly, as thou shalt see it in the city of Sarras . . . therefore thou must go hence and bear with thee this holy vessel, for this night it shall depart from the realm of Logris, . . . and take with thee . . . sir Percivale and sir Bors."—Ch. 101.

So departed sir Galahad, and sir Percivale and sir Bors with him. And so they rode three days, and came to a river, and found a ship . . . and when on board, they found in the midst the table of silver and the Sanggreall covered with red samite. . . . Then sir Galahad and him

down and slept . . . and when he woke . . . he saw the city of Sarras (ch. 103). . . . At the year's end, . . . he saw before him the holy vessel, and a man kneeling upon his knees in the likeness of the bishop, which had about him a great fellowship of angels, as it had been Christ Himself. . . . and when he came to the adoring of the Mass, and had done, anon he called sir Galahad, and said unto him, "Come forth, . . . and thou shalt see that which thou hast much desired to see" . . . and he showed spiritual things . . . (ch. 104).—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, iii. 35, 101, 104 (1470).

The earliest story of the holy graal was in verse (A.N. 1100), author unknown.

Chrétien de Troyes has a romance in eight-syllable verse on the same subject (1170).

Guiot's tale of *Titurel* founder of Graal-burg, and *Purtois* prince thereof belongs to the twelfth century.

Wolfram von Eschenbach, a minnesinger, took Guiot's tale as the foundation of his poem (thirteenth century).

In *Titurel the Younger* the subject is very fully treated.

Sir T. Malory (in pt. iii. of the *History of Prince Arthur*, translated in 1470 from the French) treats the subject in prose very fully.

R. S. Hawker has a poem on the *Sangraal*, but it was never completed.

Tennyson has an idyll called *The Holy Graal* (1858).

Boisseree published, in 1834, at Munich, a work *On the Description of the Temple of the Holy Graal*.

Sangrado (*Doctor*), of Valladolid. This is the "Sagrado" of Espinel's romance called *Marcos de Obregon*. "The doctor was a tall, meagre, pale man, who had kept the shears of Clotho employed for forty years at least. He had a very solemn appearance, weighed his discourse, and used 'great pomp of words.' His reasonings were geometrical, and his opinions his own." Dr. Sangrado considered that blood was not needful for life, and that hot water could not be administered too plentifully into the system. Gil Blas became his servant and pupil, and was allowed to drink any quantity of water, but to eat only sparingly of beans, peas, and stewed apples.

Other physicians make the healing art consist in the knowledge of a thousand different sciences, but I go a shorter way to work, and spare the troubles of studying pharmacy, anatomy, botany, and physic. Know, then, that all which is required is to bleed the patients copiously, and make them drink warm water.—Lesaige, *Gil Blas*, ii. 2 (1715).

Dr. Hancock prescribed cold water and stewed prunes.

Dr. Rezio of Barataria allowed Sancho Panza to eat "a few wafers and a thin slice or two of quince."—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. iii. 10 (1615).

Sanjak-Sherif, the banner of Mahomet. (See p. 595.)

Sansar, the icy wind of death, kept in the deepest entrails of the earth, called in *Thalaba* "Sarsar."

She passed by rapid descents known only to Ebla, . . . and thus penetrated the very entrails of the earth, where brothes the Sansar or icy wind of death.—W. Beckford, *Vathek* (1784).

Sansculottes (3 *syl.*), a low, riff-raff party in the great French Revolution, so shabby in dress that they were termed "the trouser-less." The *culotte* is the breeches, called *brack* by the ancient Gauls, and *hunts-de-chausses* in the reign of Charles IX.

Sansculottism, red republicanism, or the revolutionary platform of the Sansculottes.

The duke of Brunswick, at the head of a large army, invaded France to restore Louis XVI. to the throne, and save legitimacy from the "villainous hands of sansculottism.—G. H. Lewes, *Story of the 18th of July*.

Literary Sansculottism, literature of a low character, like that of the "Minerva Press," the "Leipzig Fair," "Hollywell Street," "Grub Street," and so on.

Sansfoy, a "faithless Saracen," who attacked the Red Cross Knight, but was slain by him. "He cared for neither God nor man." Sansfoy personifies infidelity.

Sansfoy, full large of limb and every joint
He was, and car'd not for God or man; a point
Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, l. 2 (1590).

Sansjoy, brother of Sansfoy. When he came to the court of Lucifer, he noticed the shield of Sansfoy on the arm of the Red Cross Knight, and his rage was so great that he was with difficulty restrained from running on the champion there and then, but Lucifer bade him defer the combat to the following day. Next day, the fight began, but just as the Red Cross Knight was about to deal his adversary a death-blow, Sansjoy was enveloped in a thick cloud, and carried off in the chariot of Night to the infernal regions, where Æsculapius healed him of his wounds.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, l. 4, 5 (1590).

(The reader will doubtless call to mind the combat of Menelaos and Paris, and remember how the Trojan was invested in a cloud and carried off by Venus under similar circumstances.—Homer, *Iliad*, iii.)

Sansloy ("superstition"), the brother of Sansfoy and Sansjoy. He carried off Una to the wilderness, but when the

fauns and satyrs came to her rescue, he saved himself by flight.

* * The meaning of this allegory is this: Una (*truth*), separated from St. George (*holiness*), is deceived by Hypocrisy; and immediately truth joins hypocrisy, it is carried away by superstition. Spenser says the "simplicity of truth" abides with the common people, especially of the rural districts, after it is lost to towns and the luxurious great. The historical reference is to queen Mary, in whose reign Una (*the Reformation*) was carried captive, and religion, being mixed up with hypocrisy, degenerated into superstition, but the rural population adhered to the simplicity of the protestant faith.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, l. 2 (1590).

Sansonetto, a Christian regent of Mecca, vicerent of Charlemagne—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Sansuonna, now *Saragossa*.

Santa Casa, the house occupied by the Virgin Mary at her conception, and removed, in 1291, from Galilee to Loretto.

Santa Klaus (1 *syl.*), the Dutch name of St. Nicholas, the patron saint of boys.

In Flanders and Holland, the children put out their shoe or stocking on Christmas Eve, in the confidence that Santa Klaus or Knecht Globes (as they call him) will put in a prize for good conduct before morning.—Young.

Santiago [*Sent.yah'go*], the war-cry of Spain; adopted because St. James (*Sant Iago*) rendered, according to tradition, signal service to a Christian king of Spain in a battle against the Moors.

Santiago for Spain. This saint was James, son of Zebedee, brother of John. He was beheaded, and caught his head in his hands as it fell. The Jews were astonished, but when they touched the body they found it so cold that their hands and arms were paralyzed.—Francisco Xavier, *Añales de Galicia* (1733).

Santiago's Head. When Santiago went to Spain in his marble ship, he had no head on his body. The passage took seven days, and the ship was steered by the "presiding hand of Providence."—*España Sagrada*, xx. 6.

Santiago had two heads. One of his heads is at Braga, and one at Compostella.

* * John the Baptist had half a dozen heads at the least, and as many bodies, all capable of working miracles.

Santiago leads the armies of Spain.

Thirty-eight instances of the interference of this saint are gravely set down as facts in the *Chronicles of Galicia*, and this is superadded: "These instances are well known, but I hold it for certain that the appearances of Santiago in our victorious armies have been much more numerous, and in fact that every victory obtained by the Spaniards has been really achieved by this great captain." Once, when the rider on the white horse was asked in battle who he was, he distinctly made answer, "I am the soldier of the King of kings, and my name is James."—Don Miguel Erce Gimenez, *Armas y Triunfos del Reino de Galicia*, 618 p.

The true name of this saint was Iago. . . . We have first shortened Santo Jacobo into *Santo Jaco*, and clipped it again into *Sant Jaco*, and by changing the *J* into *I* and the *e* into *y*, we get *sant Iago*. In houses his names we convert *Iago* into *Iago* or *Iago*, which we soften into *Diego*.—Ambrosio de Morales, *Coronica y General de España*, li. 7, sect. 2 (1465).

Santons, a body of religionists, also called *Abduls*, who pretended to be inspired with the most enthusiastic raptures of divine love. They were regarded by the vulgar as saints.—Olearius, *Reisebeschreibungen*, i. 971 (1617).

He diverted himself with the number of calendars, santons, and devotes who were continually coming and going, but especially with the Bahamins, Iugurs, and other enthusiasts, who had travelled from the heart of India, and bulled on their way with the cam—Beckford, *Fanny* (1784).

Sapphi'ra, a female har. —*Icts* v. 1.

She is called the village sapphirin — *Ibid*.

Sappho (*The English*), Mrs. Mary D. Robinson (1758-1800).

Sappha (*The French*), Mdlle. Scudéri (1607-1701).

Sappho (*The Scotch*), Catherine Cockburn (1679-1749).

Sappho of Toulouse, Clémence Isaire (2 syl.), who instituted, in 1490, *Les Jeux Floraux*. She is the authoress of a beautiful *Ode to Spring* (1463-1513).

Sapskull, a raw Yorkshire tike, son of squire Sapskull of Sapskull Hall. Sir Penurious Muckworm wishes him to marry his niece and ward Arbella, but as Arbella loves Gaylove a young barrister, the tike is played upon thus: Gaylove assumes to be Muckworm, and his lad Slango dresses up as a woman to pass for Arbella; and while Sapskull "marries" Slango, Gaylove, who assumes the dress and manners of the Yorkshire tike, marries Arbella. Of course, the trick is then discovered, and Sapskull returns to the home of his father, befooled but not

married.—Carey, *The Honest Yorkshireman* (1736).

Saracen (*A*), in Arthurian romance, means any unbaptized person, regardless of nationality. Thus, Priamus of Tuscany is called a Saracen (pt. i. 96, 97); so is sir Palomides, simply because he refused to be baptized till he had done some noble deed (pt. ii.).—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur* (1470).

Saragossa, a corruption of *Cæsarea Augusta*. The city was rebuilt by Augustus, and called after his name. Its former name was Salduba or Saldyva.

Saragossa (*The Maid of*), Augustina Zaragoza or Saragoza, who, in 1808, when the city was invested by the French, mounted the battery in the place of her lover who had been shot. Lord Byron says, when he was at Seville, "the maid" used to walk daily on the Prado, decorated with medals and orders, by command of the junta.—Southey, *History of the Peninsular War* (1832).

Her lover winks—she sheds no ill-timed tear;

Her chief is slain—she fills his fatal post;

Her fellows fire—she checks their hot career;

The foe retreats—she leads the muffled host.

the *Spain* Gaul,

Foiled by a woman's hand before a bettered wall.

Byron, *Childe Harold*, l. 56 (1800).

Sardanapalus, king of Nineveh and Assyria, noted for his luxury and voluptuousness. Arbaces the Mede conspired against him, and defeated him; whereupon his favourite slave Myrra induced him to immolate himself on a funeral pile. The beautiful slave, having set fire to the pile, jumped into the blazing mass, and was burnt to death with the king her master (B.C. 817).—Byron, *Sardanapalus* (1819).

Sardanapalus of China (*The*), Cheo-tsin, who shut himself up in his palace with his queen, and then set fire to the building, that he might not fall into the hands of Woo-wong (B.C. 1154-1122).

(Cheo-tsin invented the chopsticks, and Woo-wong founded the Tchow dynasty.)

Sardanapalus of Germany (*The*), Wenceslas VI. (or IV.) king of Bohemia and emperor of Germany (1350, 1378-1419).

Sardoin Herb (*The*), the *herba Sardonia*; so called from Sardinia, in Asia Minor. It is so acrid as to produce a convulsive spasm of the face resembling a grin. Phineas Fletcher says the device on the shield of Flattery is:

The Sardonian herb . . . the word [motto] "I please in killing."

The Purple Island, viii. (1633).

Sardonian Smile or Grin, a smile of contempt. Byron expresses it when he says: "There was a laughing devil in his sneer."

But when the villain saw her so afraid,
He 'gan with gulleful words her to persuade
To banish fear, and with Sardonian smile
Laughing at her, his false intent to shade.
Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v. 9 (1596)

Sarmat'ia, Poland, the country of the Sarmatæ. In 1795 Poland was partitioned between Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

Oh, bloodiest picture in the book of Time!
Sarmatæ foil unwept, without a crime,
Found not a generous friend, a pitying foe,
Strength in her arms, nor mercy in her woe
Campbell, *Pleasures of Hope*, i. (1799).

Sar'ra (*Grain of*), Tyrian dye; so called from *sarra* or *sar*, the fish whose blood the men of Tyre used in their purple dye.—Virgil, *Georgics*, ii. 506.

A military vest of purple . . .
Livelier than . . . the grain
Of Sarra worn by kings and heroes old
In time of truce.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, xl. 243 (1665).

Sarsar, the icy wind of death, called in *Vathek* "Sansar."

The Sarsar from its womb went forth,
The icy wind of death
Southey, *Thalaba the Destroyer*, l. 44 (1797).

Sassenach, a Saxon, an Englishman. (Welsh, *sacsony* adj. and *sacsoniad* noun.)

I would, if I thought I'd be able to catch some of the Sassenachs in London.—*Very Far West Indeed*.

Satan, according to the *Talmud*, was once an archangel, but was cast out of heaven with one-third of the celestial host for refusing to do reverence to Adam.

In mediæval mythology, Satan holds the fifth rank of the nine demoniacal orders.

Johan Wier, in his *De Præstigiis Dæmonum* (1564), makes Beelzebub the sovereign of hell, and Satan leader of the opposition.

In legendary lore, Satan is drawn with horns and a tail, saucer eyes, and claws; but Milton makes him a proud, selfish, ambitious chief, of gigantic size, beautiful, daring, and commanding. He declares his opinion that "tis better to reign in hell than serve in heaven." Deloe has written a *Political History of the Devil* (1726).

Satan, according to Milton, monarch of hell. His chief lords are Beëlzebub, Moloch, Chemos, Thamnuiz, Dagon, Rimmon, and Belial. His standard-bearer, Azazel.

He [Satan], above the rest
In shape and gesture proudly eminent,
Stood like a tower. His form had not yet lost
All her original brightness; nor appeared
Less than archangel ruined, and the excess
Of glory obscured . . . but his face
Deep scars of thunder had intrenched, and care
Sat on his faded cheek . . . cruel his eye, but cast
Signs of remorse.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, l. 589, etc. (1665).

* * The word Satan means "enemy;" hence Milton says:

To whom the arch-enemy,
In heaven called Satan.
Paradise Lost, l. 81 (1665)

Satanic School (*The*), a class of writers in the earlier part of the nineteenth century, who showed a scorn for all moral rules, and the generally received dogmas of the Christian religion. The most eminent English writers of this school were Bulwer (afterwards Lord Lytton), Byron, Moore, and P. B. Shelley. Of French writers: Paul de Kock, Rousseau, George Sand, and Victor Hugo.

Immoral writers . . . men of diseased hearts and depraved imaginations, who (forming a system of opinions to suit their own unhappy course of conduct) have rebelled against the holiest ordinances of human society, and hating revelation which they try in vain to disbelieve, labour to make others as miserable as themselves, by infecting them with a moral virus that eats into their soul. The school which they have set up may properly be called "The Satanic School."—Southey, *Vision of Judgment* (preface, 1822).

Satiro (*Father of*), Archilochos of Paros (B.C. seventh century).

Sature (*Father of French*), Mathurin Rignier (1573-1613).

Sature (*Father of Roman*), Lucilius (B.C. 148-103).

Satiro-mastix or *The Untrussing of the Humorous Poet*, a comedy by Thomas Dekker (1602). Ben Jonson, in 1601, had attacked Dekker in *The Poetaster*, where he calls himself "Horace," and Dekker "Crispinus." Next year (1602), Dekker replied with spirit to this attack, in a comedy entitled *Satiro-mastix*, where Jonson is called "Horace, junior."

Saturday. To the following English sovereigns from the establishment of the Tudor dynasty, Saturday has proved a fatal day:—

HENRY VII. died Saturday, April 21, 1509.

GEORGE II. died Saturday, October 26, 1760.

GEORGE III. died Saturday, January 29, 1820, but of his fifteen children only three died on a Saturday.

GEORGE IV. died Saturday, June 26, 1830, but the princess Charlotte died on a Tuesday.

PRINCE ALBERT died Saturday, December 14, 1861. The duchess of Kent and the princess Alice also died on a Saturday.

* * William III., Anne, and George I. all died on a Sunday; William IV. on a Tuesday.

Saturn, son of Heaven and Earth. He always swallowed his children immediately they were born, till his wife Rhea, not liking to see all her children perish, concealed from him the birth of Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto, and gave her husband large stones instead, which he swallowed without knowing the difference.

Much as old Saturn ate his progeny;
For when his pious consort gave him sons
In lieu of sons, of these he made no bones
Byron, *Don Juan*, xiv. 1 (1821)

Saturn, an evil and malignant planet.

He is a genius full of gall, an author born under the planet Saturn, a malicious mortal, whose pleasure consists in hating all the world. — *Lesage, Gil Blas*, v. 12 (1721)

The children born under the sign Saturne shall be great janglers and chydiers . . . and they will never forgive till they be revenged of their quarrel — *Pithagoras, Compost*.

Satyr. T. Woolner calls Charles II. "Charles the Satyr."

Next fluted Charles Satyr's saturnalia
Of lady nymphs,

My Beautiful Lady

* * The most famous statue of the satyrs is that by Praxiteles of Athens, in the fourth century.

Satyrane (*Sir*), a blunt but noble knight, who helps Una to escape from the fawns and satyrs. — *Spenser, Faery Queen*, i. (1590).

And pavon, erst unknown, could gain
The breast of blunt Sir Satyrane.

Sir W. Scott.

* * "Sir Satyrane" is meant for sir John Perrot, a natural son of Henry VIII., and lord deputy of Ireland from 1583 to 1588; but in 1590 he was in prison in the Tower for treason, and was beheaded in 1592.

Satyr'oon, a comic romance in Latin, by Petronius Arbiter, in the first century. Very gross, but showing great power, beauty, and skill.

Saul, in Dryden's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, is meant for Oliver Cromwell. As Saul persecuted David and drove him from Jerusalem, so Cromwell persecuted Charles II. and drove him from England.

. . . ere Saul they chose,
God was their king, and God they durst depose.
Pt. I. (1681).

* * This was the "divine right" of kings.

Saunders, groom of sir Geoffrey Peveril of the Peak. — *Sir W. Scott, Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Saunders (*Richard*), the pseudonym of Dr. Franklin, adopted in *Poor Richard's Almanac*, begun in 1732.

Saunders Sweepclean, a king's messenger at Knockwinnock Castle. — *Sir W. Scott, The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Saunderson (*Saunders*), butler, etc., to Mr. Cosmo Comyn Bradwardine baron of Bradwardine and Tully Veolan. — *Sir W. Scott, Waverley* (time, George II.).

Saurid, king of Egypt, say the Coptiles (2 syl.), built the pyramids 800 years before the Flood, and, according to the same authority, the following inscription was engraved upon one of them: —

I, king Saurid, built the pyramids . . . and finished them in six years. He that comes after me . . . let him destroy them in 600 if he can . . . I also covered them with satin, and let him cover them with matting — *Graeven, Pyramidographia* (seventeenth century).

Saut de l'Allemand (*Id*), "du lit à la table, et de la table au lit."

Of the gods I but ask
That my life, like the Leap of the German, may be
"Du lit à la table, de la table au lit."

T Moore, *The Judge Family in Paris*, viii. (1818).

Savage (*Captain*), a naval commander. — *Captain Marryat, Peter Simple* (1833).

Sav'il, steward to the elder Loveless. — *Beaumont and Fletcher, The Scornful Lady* (1616).

Savile Row (London). So called from Dorothy Savile the great heiress, who became, by marriage, countess of Burlington and Cork. (See CLIFFORD STREET, p. 197.)

Sav'ille (2 syl.), the friend of Doricourt. He saves lady Frances Touchwood from Courtall, and frustrates his infamous designs on the lady's honour. — *Mrs. Cowley, The Belle's Stratagem* (1780).

Saville (*Lord*), a young nobleman with Chiffinch (emissary of Charles II.). — *Sir W. Scott, Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Saviour of Rome. C. Marius was so called after the overthrow of the Cimbri, July 80, B.C. 101.

Saviour of the Nations. So the

duke of Wellington was termed after the overthrow of Bonaparte (1769-1852).

Oh, Wellington . . . called "Saviour of the Nation!"
Byron, *Don Juan*, l. 5 (1834).

Savoy (*The*), a precinct of the Strand (London), in which the Savoy Palace stood. So called from Peter earl of Savoy, uncle of queen Eleanor the wife of Henry III. Jean le Bon of France, when captive of the Black Prince, was lodged in the Savoy Palace (1356-9). The old palace was burnt down by the rebels under Wat Tyler in 1381. Henry VII. rebuilt it in 1505. St. Mary le Savoy, or the "Chapel of St. John," still stands in the precinct.

Sawney, a corruption of Sandie, a contracted form of Alexander. Sawney means a Scotchman, as David a Welshman, John Bull an Englishman, cousin Michael a German, brother Jonathan a native of the United States of North America, Micaire a Frenchman, Colin Tampon a Swiss, and so on.

Sawyer (*Bob*), a dissipated, struggling young medical practitioner, who tries to establish a practice at Bristol, but without success. Sam Weller calls him "Mr. Sawbones."—C. Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836).

Sax'ifrage (3 syl.). So called from its virtues as a lithontriptic.

So saxifrage is good, and hert's-tongue for the stone,
With agrimony, and that herb we call St. John.
Drayton, *Polyolbon*, xii (1611).

Saxon. Higden derives this word from the Latin *saxum*, "a stone." This reminds one of Lloyd's derivation of "Ireland," "the land of Ire," and Ducange's "Saracon" from "*Surah*, Abraham's wife." Of a similar character are "Albion" from *albus*, "white;" "Picts" from *pictus*, "painted;" "Devonshire" from *Debon's share*; "Isle of Wight" from "*Whitgar*, son of Cerdic;" "Britain" from *Brutus*, a descendant of *Æneas*, "Scotland" from *slotos*, "darkness;" "Gaul" (the French) from *gallus*, "a cock;" "Dublin," from *dub[sum] lin[teum]*, "questionable linen," and so on.

Men of that countree ben more lyghter and stronger on
the see than other scormers or diewes of the see . . .
and ben called Saxones, of *saxum*, a stone, for they ben
as hard as stonnes.—Polyolbon, l. 36 (1577).

Saxon, Drayton says, is so called from an instrument of war called by the Germans *handseax*. The *sax* was a short, crooked sword.

And of those crooked skains they used in war to bear,
Which in their thundering tongues the Germans *handseax*
name,
They Saxons first were named.

Polyolbon, iv. (1611).

Saxon Duke (*The*), mentioned by Butler in his *Hudibras*, was John Frederick duke of Saxony, of whom Charles V. said, "Never saw I such a swine before."

Say and Mean. *You speak like a Lamiak*, you say one thing and mean another. The Basque Lamiaks ("fairies") always say exactly the contrary to what they mean.

She said to her, "I must go from home, but your work is in the kitchen; smash the pitcher, break all the plates, beat the children, give them their breakfast by themselves, scold their faces, and rumple well their hair." When the Lamiak returned home, she asked the girl which she preferred—a bag of charcoal or a bag of gold, a beautiful star or a donkey's tail? The girl made answer, "A bag of charcoal and a donkey's tail." Whereupon the fairy gave her a bag of gold and a beautiful star.—Rev. W. Webster, *Basque Legends*, 53 (1876).

Sboga (*Jean*), the hero of a romance by C. Nodier (1818), the leader of a bandit, in the spirit of lord Byron's *Cor-sair* and *Jara*.

Scadder (*General*), agent in the office of the "Eden Settlement." His peculiarity consisted in the two distinct expressions of his profile, for "one side seemed to be listening to what the other side was doing."—C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1841).

Scalds, court poets and chroniclers of the ancient Scandinavians. They resided at court, were attached to the royal suite, and attended the king in all his wars. They also acted as ambassadors between hostile tribes, and their persons were held sacred. These bards celebrated in song the gods, the kings of Norway, and national heroes. Their lays or *vyses* were compiled in the eleventh century by Sæmund Sigfusson, a priest and scald of Iceland, and the compilation is called the *Elder* or *Rhythmicol Edda*.

Scallop-Shell (*The*). Every one knows that St. James's pilgrims are distinguished by scallop-shells, but it is a blunder to suppose that other pilgrims are privileged to wear them. Three of the popes have, by their bulls, distinctly confirmed this right to the *Compostella* pilgrim alone: viz., pope Alexander III., pope Gregory IX., and pope Clement V.

Now, the scallop or scallop is a shell-fish, like an oyster or large cockle; but Gwillim tells us what ignorant zoologists have omitted to mention, that the bivalve

is "engendered solely of dew and air. It has no blood at all; yet no food that man eats turns so soon into life-blood as the scallop."—*Display of Heraldry*, 171.

Scallop-shells used by Pilgrims. The reason why the scallop-shell is used by pilgrims is not generally known. The legend is this: When the marble ship which bore the headless body of St. James approached Bouzas, in Portugal, it happened to be the wedding day of the chief magnate of the village; and while the bridal party was at sport, the horse of the bridegroom became unmanageable, and plunged into the sea. The ship passed over the horse and its rider, and pursued its onward course, when, to the amazement of all, the horse and its rider emerged from the water uninjured, and the cloak of the rider was thickly covered with scallop-shells. All were dumfounded, and knew not what to make of these marvels, but a voice from heaven exclaimed, "It is the will of God that all who henceforth make their vows to St. James, and go on pilgrimage, shall take with them scallop-shells; and all who do so shall be remembered in the day of judgment." On hearing this, the lord of the village, with the bride and bridegroom, were duly baptized, and Bouzas became a Christian Church.—*Sanctoral Portugues* (copied into the *Breviaries of Alcobaca and St. Cucufate*).

Cunctis mare cornutibus,
Sed a profundo ductur,
Natus Equus submergatur,
Totus plenus onchithin.

Hymn for St. James's Day

In sight of all the prince went down,
Into the deep sea dells,
In sight of all the prince emerged,
Covered with scallop shells.

P 1

Scalping (*Rule for*). The Cheyennes, in scalping, remove from the part just over the left ear, a piece of skin not larger than a silver dollar. The Airapahoes take a similar piece from the region of the right ear. Others take the entire skin from the crown of the head, the forehead, or the nape of the neck. The Utes take the entire scalp from ear to ear, and from the forehead to the nape of the neck.

Scambister (*Eric*), the old butler of Magnus Troil the uddaler of Zetland.—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III.).
* * A uddaler is one who holds his lands by allodial tenure.

Scandal, a male character in *Le for Love*, by Congreve (1695).

Scandal (*School for*), a comedy by Sheridan (1777).

Scanderbeg. So George Castriota, an Albanian hero, was called. Amurath II. gave him the command of 5000 men, and such was his daring and success, that he was called Skander (*Alexander*). In the battle of Morava (1443), he deserted Amurath, and, joining the Albanians, won several battles over the Turks. At the instigation of Pius II. he headed a crusade against them, but died of a fever, before Mahomet II. arrived to oppose him (1404–1467). (Beg or Bey is the Turkish for "prince.")

Scanderbeg's sword needs Scanderbeg's arm. Mahomet II. "the Great" requested to see the scimitar which George Castriota used so successfully against the Ottomans in 1461. Being shown it, and wholly unable to draw it, he pronounced the weapon to be a hoax, but received for answer, "Scanderbeg's sword needs Scanderbeg's arm to wield it."

The Greeks had a similar saying, "None but Ulysses can draw Ulysses's bow." Robin Hood's bow needed Robin Hood's arm to draw it; and hence the proverb, "Many talk of Robin Hood that never shot in his bow."

Scandinavia, Sweden and Norway, or Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

Scapegoat (*The*), a farce by John Poole. Ignatius Polyglot, a learned pundit, master of seventeen languages, is the tutor of Charles Eustace, aged 24 years. Charles has been clandestinely married for four years, and has a little son, named Frederick. Circumstances have occurred which render the concealment of this marriage no longer decorous or possible, so he breaks it to his tutor, and conceals his young wife for the nonce in Polyglot's private room. Here she is detected by the housemaid, Molly Maggs, who tells her master, and old Eustace says, the only reparation a man can make in such circumstances is to marry the girl at once. "Just so," says the tutor. "Your son is the husband, and he is willing at once to acknowledge his wife and infant son."

Scapin, valet of Léandre son of seigneur Géroste. (See *FOURBERIES*).—Molière, *Les Fourberies de Scapin* (1671).

J'ai, sans doute reçu du ciel un génie assez beau pour toutes les fabriques de ces gentillesses d'esprit, de ces galanteries ingénieuses, à qui le vulgaire ignorent donner le nom de fourberies; et je puis dire, sans vanité, qu'un n'a guère vu d'homme qui fût plus habile coquet de ressorts et d'intrigues, qui ait acquis plus de gloire que

moi dans ce noble métier.—Molière, *Les Fourberies de Scapin*, I. 2 (1671).

(Otway has made an English version of this play, called *The Cheats of Scapin*, in which Léandre is Anglicized into "Leander," Géronte is called "Gripe," and his friend Argante father of Zerbiniette is called "Thrifty" father of "Lucia.")

Scapi'no, the cunning, knavish servant of Gratiano the loquacious and pedantic Bolognese doctor.—*Italian Mask*.

Scar'amousch, a braggart and fool, most valiant in words, but constantly being drubbed by Harlequin. Scaramouch is a common character in Italian farce, originally meant in ridicule of the Spanish don, and therefore dressed in Spanish costume. Our clown is an imbecile old idiot, and wholly unlike the dashing poltroon of Italian pantomime. The best "Scaramouches" that ever lived were Tiberio Fiorelli, a Neapolitan (born 1606), and Gandini (eighteenth century).

Scarborough Warning (A), a warning given too late to be taken advantage of. Fuller says the allusion is to an event which occurred in 1557, when Thomas Stafford seized upon Scarborough Castle, before the townsmen had any notice of his approach. Heywood says a "Scarborough warning" resembles what is now called Lynch law: punished first, and warned afterwards. Another solution is this: If ships passed the castle without saluting it by striking sail, it was customary to fire into them a shotted gun, by way of warning.

Be subtly seldom, and never for much . . .
Of Scarborough warning, as all I believe,
When ("Sir, I arrest ye") gets hold of thy sleeve
T. Tusser, *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*, x. 25 (1557).

Scarlet (Will), Scadlock, or Scathelocke, one of the companions of Robin Hood.

"Take thy good bowe in thy hande," said Robyn,
"Let Moche wend with the [thee],
And so shall Wyllyam Scathelocke,
And no man abyde with me."

Ritson, *Robin Hood Ballads*, I. 1 (1626)

The tinker looking him about,
Robin his horn did blow;
Then came unto him Little John
And William Scadlock too.
Ditto, II. 7 (1696).

And there of him they made a
Good yeoman Robin Hood,
Scarlet and Little John,
And Little John, hey ho!
Ditto, appendix 2 (1790):

In the two dramas called *The First and Second Parts of Robin Hood*, by Anthony Munday and Henry Chettle, Scathlock or Scadlock is called the brother of Will Scarlet.

... possible that Warman's spite . . . doth hunt the three
Of bonnie Scarlet and his brother Scathlock.
Pt. I. (1597).

Then "enter Warman, with Scarlet and Scathlock bounde," but Warman is banished, and the brothers are liberated and pardoned.

Scarlet Woman (The), popery (*Rev. xvii. 4*).

And fulminated
Against the scarlet woman and her creed.
Lenny-Jon, *Sea Dreams*.

Scathelocke (2 syl.) or Scadlock, one of the companions of Robin Hood. Either the brother of Will Scarlet or another spelling of the name. (See SCARLET.)

Scavenger's Daughter (The), an instrument of torture, invented by Sir William Skevington, lieutenant of the Tower in the reign of Henry VIII. "Scavenger" is a corruption of Skevington.

To kiss the scavenger's daughter, to suffer punishment by this instrument of torture, to be beheaded by a guillotine or some similar instrument.

Seazon, plu. **Seazon'tes (3 syl.)**, a lame iambic metre, the last being a spondee or trochee instead of an iambus (Greek, *skazo*, "to halt, to hobble"), as:

1. Quicumque tegno fidit, et magna p'tens
2. O Mus, gressum quem volens iatis claudum.

Or in English:

1. A little onward lend thy guiding hand.
2. He unuspicious led him, when bannous . . .

(1 is the usual iambic metre, 2 the scazon'tes.)

Seaf [Sheef], one of the ancestors of Woden. So called because in infancy he was laid on a wheatsheaf, and cast adrift in a boat; the boat stranded on the shores of Sleswig, and the infant, being considered a gift from the gods, was brought up for a future king.—*Beowulf* (an Anglo-Saxon epic, sixth century).

Scepticism (Father of Modern), Pierre Bayle (1647-1706).

Schacabac, "the hare-lipped," a man reduced to the point of starvation, invited to a feast by the rich Barmecide. Instead of victuals and drink, the rich man set before his guest empty dishes and empty glasses, pretending to enjoy the imaginary foods and drinks. Schacabac entered into the spirit of the joke, and did the same. He washed in imaginary water, ate of the imaginary delicacies, and praised the imaginary wines. Barmecide was so delighted with his guest, that he ordered

in a substantial meal, of which he made Schacabac a most welcome partaker.—*Arabian Nights* ("The Barber's Sixth Brother"). (See SHACABAC.)

Schah'riah, sultan of Persia. His wife being unfaithful, and his brother's wife too, Schahriah imagined that no woman was virtuous. He resolved, therefore, to marry a fresh wife every night, and to have her strangled at daybreak. Scheherazâd, the vizier's daughter, married him notwithstanding, and contrived, an hour before daybreak, to begin a story to her sister in the sultan's hearing, always breaking off before the story was finished. The sultan got interested in these tales; and, after a thousand and one nights, revoked his decree, and found in Scheherazâd a faithful, intelligent, and loving wife.—*Arabian Nights' Entertainments*.

Schah'zaman, sultan of the "Island of the Children of Khal'cdan," situate in the open sea, some twenty days' sail from the coast of Persia. This sultan had a son, an only child, named Camaralzaman, the most beautiful of mortals. Camaralzaman married Badoura the most beautiful of women, the only daughter of Gaiour (2 syl.) emperor of China.—*Arabian Nights* ("Camaralzaman and Badoura").

Schahbar (2 syl.), brother of the fairy Pari-Banou. He was only eighteen inches in height, and had a huge hump both before and behind. His beard, though thirty feet long, never touched the ground, but projected forwards. His moustaches went back to his ears, and his little pig's eyes were buried in his enormous head. He wore a conical hat, and carried for quarter-staff an iron bar of 500 lbs. weight at least.—*Arabian Nights* ("Ahmed and Pari-Banou").

Schamir (*Th*), that instrument or agent with which Solomon wrought the stones of the Temple, being forbidden to use any metal instrument for the purpose. Some say the Schamir was a worm; some that it was a stone; some that it was "a creature no bigger than a baileycorn, which nothing could resist."

Scheherazado [*Sha.ha'.ra.zah'.do*], the hypothetical relater of the stories in the *Arabian Nights*. She was the elder daughter of the vizier of Persia. The sultan Schahriah, exasperated at the infidelity of his wife, came to the hasty conclusion that no woman could be faithful; so he determined to marry a new wife every night, and strangle her at daybreak.

Scheherazâd, wishing to free Persia of this disgrace, requested to be made the sultan's wife, and succeeded in her wish. She was young and beautiful, of great courage and ready wit, well read, had an excellent memory, knew history, philosophy, and medicine, was besides a good poet, musician, and dancer. Scheherazâd obtained permission of the sultan for her younger sister, Dunarzâd, to sleep in the same chamber, and instructed her to say, one hour before daybreak, "Sister, relate to me one of those delightful stories which you know, as this will be the last time." Scheherazâd then told the sultan (under pretence of speaking to her sister) a story, but always contrived to break off before the story was finished. The sultan, in order to hear the end of the story, spared her life till the next night. This went on for a thousand and one nights, when the sultan's resentment was worn out, and his admiration of his sultana was so great that he revoked his decree.—*Arabian Nights' Entertainments*. (See MORADBAK.)

Romanced like the sultana Schahrazâd, and forced into a story.—G. Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849).

Schemseddin Mohammed, elder son of the vizier of Egypt, and brother of Noureddin Ali. He quarrelled with his brother on the subject of their two children's hypothetical marriage; but the brothers were not yet married, and children "were only in supposition." Noureddin Ali quitted Cairo, and travelled to Basora, where he married the vizier's daughter, and on the very same day Schemseddin married the daughter of one of the chief grandees of Cairo. On one and the same day a daughter was born to Schemseddin and a son to his brother Noureddin Ali. When Schemseddin's daughter was 20 years old, the sultan asked her in marriage, but the vizier told him she was betrothed to his brother's son, Bedreddin Ali. At this reply, the sultan, in anger, swore she should be given in marriage to the "ugliest of his slaves," and accordingly betrothed her to Hunchback a groom, both ugly and deformed. By a fairy trick, Bedreddin Ali was substituted for the groom, but at daybreak was conveyed to Damascus. Here he turned pastry-cook, and was discovered by his mother by his cheese-cakes. Being restored to his country and his wife, he ended his life happily.—*Arabian Nights* ("Noureddin Ali," etc.). (See CHEESE-CAKES, p. 180.)

Schemsel'nihar, the favourite sultana of Haroun-al-Raschid caliph of

Bagdad. She fell in love with Aboul-hassan Ali ebn Becar prince of Persia. From the first moment of their meeting, they began to pine for each other, and fell sick. Though miles apart, they died at the same hour, and were both buried in one grave.—*Arabian Nights* ("Aboul-hassan and Schemselnihar").

Schlemihl (*Peter*), the hero of a popular German legend. Peter sells his shadow to an "old man in grey," who meets him while fretting under a disappointment. The name is a household term for one who makes a desperate and silly bargain.—Chamisso, *Peter Schlemihl* (1813).

Scholastic (*The*), Epiphanius, an Italian scholar (sixth century).

Scholastic Doctor (*The*), Anselm of Laon (1050–1117).

Scholey (*Lawrence*), servant at Burgh-Westra. His master is Magnus Troil the uddaler of Zetland.—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III.).

* * Uddaler, one who holds land by allodial tenure.

Schonfelt, lieutenant of sir Archibald von Hagenbach a German noble.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

School of Husbands (*L'école des Maris*, "wives trained by men"), a comedy by Molière (1661). Ariste and Sganarelle, two brothers, bring up Léonor and Isabelle, two orphan sisters, according to their systems for making them in time their model wives. Sganarelle's system was to make the woman dress plainly, live retired, attend to domestic duties, and have few indulgences. Ariste's system was to give the woman great liberty, and trust to her honour. Isabelle, brought up by Sganarelle, deceived him and married another; but Léonor, brought up by Ariste, made him a fond and faithful wife.

Sganarelle's plan :

J'entend que la mienne vive à ma fantasia—
Que d'une verge honnête elle ait son vêtement,
Et ne porte, le soir qu'aux bons jours seulement;
Qu'enfermée au logis, en personne bien sage,
Elle s'applique toute aux choses du ménage,
A recoudre nous linge aux heures de loisir,
Ou bien à tricoter quelques bus par plaisir;
Qu'aux discours des muguets elle aime l'oreille,
Et ne sorte jamais sans avoir qui la veille.

Ariste's plan :

Leur sexe aime à tout d'un peu de liberté;
On le retient fort mal par tant d'autorité;
Et les soins dédaignés, les vœux et les grâces,
Ne sont pas la vertu des femmes ni des âmes;

C'est l'honneur qui les doit tenir dans le devoir,
Non la sévérité que nous leur faisons voir . . .
Je trouve que le cœur est ce qu'il faut gagner.

Act I. 2.

School for Wives (*L'école des Femmes*, "training for wives"), a comedy by Molière (1662). Arnolphe has a crotchet about the proper training of girls to make good wives, and tries his scheme upon Agnes, whom he adopts from a peasant's cottage, and designs in due time to make his wife. He sends her from early childhood to a convent, where difference of sex and the conventions of society are wholly ignored. When removed from the convent, she treats men as if they were schoolgirls, kisses them, plays with them, and treats them with girlish familiarity. The consequence is, a young man named Horace falls in love with her, and makes her his wife, but Arnolphe loses his pains.

Chacun a sa méthode

En femme, comme en tout, Je veux suivre ma mode . . .
Un air doux et posé parmi d'autres enfants,
M'inspire de l'amour pour elle dès quatre ans;
Si même se trouvant de pauvreté pressée,
De lui lui demander il me vint en pensée;
Et la bonne humeur, apprenant mon desir,
A soter cette chaise, eut beaucoup de plaisir.
Dans un petit couvent, lui de toute pratique,
Je la fis élever selon ma politique.

Act I. 1.

Schoolmen. (For a list of the schoolmen of each of the three periods, see *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*, 794.)

Schoolmistress (*The*), a poem in Spenserian metre, by Shenstone (1758). The "schoolmistress" was Sarah Lloyd, who taught the poet himself in infancy. She lived in a thatched cottage, before which grew a birch tree, to which allusion is made in the poem.

There dwells, in lowly shed, and mean attire,
A matron old, whom we schoolmistress name . . .
And all in sight doth rise a birchen tree.

Stanzas 2, 3.

Schreckenwald (*Ital*), steward of count Albert.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Schwanker (*Jonas*), jester of Leopold archduke of Austria.—Sir W. Scott, *The Tulinman* (time, Richard I.).

Scian Muse (*The*), Simon'idēs, born at Scia or Cea, now Zia, one of the Cyclades.

The Scian and the Teian Muse (*Anacreon*) . . .

Have found the same your shores refuse.
Byron, *Don Juan*, III. ("The Isles of Greece," 1809).

Science (*The prince of*), Tehnuh, "The Aristotle of China" (died A.D. 1200).

Scio (now called *Chios*), one of the seven cities which claimed to be the birthplace of Homer. Hence he is

sometimes called "Scio's Blind Old Bard." The seven cities referred to make an hexameter verse:

*Scyryna, Chios, Colophon, Salamis, Rhodus, Argos, Athenæ, or
Scyryna, Chios, Colophon, Ithaca, Pylos, Argos, Athenæ.
Antipater Sidonius, A Greek Epigram.*

Sciol'to (3 syl.), a proud Genoese nobleman, the father of Calista. Calista was the bride of Altamont, a young man proud and fond of her, but it was discovered on the wedding day that she had been seduced by Lothario. This led to a series of calamities: (1) Lothario was killed in a duel by Altamont; (2) a street riot was created, in which Sciolto received his death-wound; and (3) Calista stabbed herself.—N. Rowe, *The Fair Penitent* (1703).

(In Italian, *Sciolto* forms but two syllables, but Rowe has made it three in every case.)

Scipio "dismissed the Iberian maid" (Milton, *Paradise Regained*, n.). The poet refers to the tale of Scipio's restoring a captive princess to her lover Allucius, and giving to her, as a wedding present, the money of her ransom. (See CONTINUENCE, pp. 208, 210.)

During his command in Spain, a circumstance occurred which contributed more to his fame and glory than all his military exploits. At the taking of New Carthage, a lady of extraordinary beauty was brought to Scipio, who found himself greatly affected by her charms. Under struggling, however, that she was betrothed to a Celtiberian prince named Allucius, he resolved to conquer his rising passion, and sent her to her lover without recompense. A silver shield, on which this interesting event is depicted, was found in the river Rhone by some fishermen in the seventeenth century.—Goldsmith, *History of Rome*, xiv 3. (Whittier's improved edition contains a fac simile of the shield on p. 215.)

Scipio, son of the gipsy woman Coscolina and the soldier Torribio Scipio. Scipio becomes the secretary of Gil Blas, and settles down with him at "the castle of Lillas." His character and adventures are very similar to those of Gil Blas himself, but he never rises to the same level. Scipio begins by being a rogue, who pilfered and plundered all who employed him, but in the service of Gil Blas he was a model of industry and integrity.—Lesage, *Gil Blas* (1716).

Scironian Rocks, between Meg'ara and Corinth. So called because the bones of Sciron, the robber of Attica, were changed into these rocks, when Theseus (2 syl.) hurled him from a cliff into the sea. It was from these rocks that Iro cast herself into the Corinthian bay.—Greek Fable.

Scirum. The men of Scirum used to shoot against the stars.

Like . . . men of wit here were,
Which howle and shoote against the lights of heaven.
Wm. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, iv, (1613).

Scobellum, a very fruitful land, the inhabitants of which were changed into beasts by the vengeance of the gods. The drunkards were turned into swine, the Jeckers into goats, the proud into peacocks, shrews into magpies, gamblers into asses, musicians into song-birds, the envious into dogs, idle women into milch cows, jesters into monkeys, dancers into squirrels, and misers into moles.

They exceeded cannibals in cruelty, the Persians in pride, the Egyptians in luxury, the Christians in lying, the Germans in drunkenness, and all in wickedness.—Hudley (R. Johnson), *The Seven Champions of Christendom*, vi 10 (1617).

Scogan (Henry), M.A., a poet, contemporary with Chaucer. He lived in the reigns of Richard II., Henry IV., and probably Henry V. Among the gentry who had letters of protection to attend Richard II. in his expedition into Ireland, in 1399, is "Henricus Scogan, Armiger."—Tyndall's *Chaucer*, v. 15 (1773).

Scogan? What was he?
Oh, a fine gentleman and a master of arts
Of Henry the Fourth's time, that made disguises
For the King's sons, and writ in ballad royal
Daintily well.

Ben Jonson, *The Fortunate Isles* (1626).

Scogan (John), the favourite jester and buffoon of Edward IV. "Scogan's jests" were published by Andrew Borde, a physician in the reign of Henry VIII.

The name sir John (Falstaff) the very same. I saw him break Skogan's head at the court gate, when he was a crack not thus high.—Shakespeare, 2 *Henry IV.*, act iii. sc. 2.

* * Shakespeare has confounded Henry Scogan, M.A., the poet, who lived in the reign of Henry IV., with John Scogan the jester, who lived about a century later, in the reign of Edward IV.; and, of course, sir John Falstaff could not have known him when "he was a mere crack."

Scogan's Jest. Scogan and some companions, being in lack of money, agreed to the following trick:—A peasant, driving sheep, was accosted by one of the accomplices, who laid a wager that his sheep were hogs, and agreed to abide by the decision of the first person they met. This, of course, was Scogan, who instantly gave judgment against the herdsman.

A similar joke is related in the *Hitopadesa*, an abridged version of Pilpay's *Fables*. In this case, the "peasant" is represented by a Brahmin carrying a goat, and the joke was to persuade the Brahmin that he was carrying a dog. "How is this, friend," says one, "that you,

a Brahmin, carry on your back such an unclean animal as a dog?" "It is not a dog," says the Brahmin, "but a goat;" and trudged on. Presently another made the same remark, and the Brahmin, beginning to doubt, took down the goat to look at it. Convinced that the creature was really a goat, he went on, when presently a third made the same remark. The Brahmin, now fully persuaded that his eyes were befooling him, threw down the goat and went away without it; whereupon the three companions took possession of it and cooked it.

In *Thyl Eulenspiegel* we have a similar hoax. Eulenspiegel sees a man with a piece of green cloth, which he resolves to obtain. He employs two confederates, both priests. Says Eulenspiegel to the man, "What a famous piece of blue cloth! Where did you get it?" "Blue, you fool! why, it is green." After a short contention, a bet is made, and the question in dispute is referred to the first comer. This was a confederate, and he at once decided that the cloth was blue. "You are both in the same boat," says the man, "which I will prove by the priest yonder." The question being put to the priest, is decided against the man, and the three rogues divide the cloth amongst them.

Another version is in novel 8 of Fortini. The joke was that certain kids he had for sale were capons.—See Dunlop, *History of Fulkon*, viii. art. "Ser Giovanni."

Scone [*Stoon*], a palladium stone. It was erected in Icolmkill for the coronation of **Fergus Eric**, and was called the *Luth-Fail* of Ireland. Fergus the son of Fergus Eric, who led the Dalriads to Argyllshire, removed it to Scone; and Edward I. took it to London. It still remains in Westminster Abbey, where it forms the support of Edward the Confessor's chair, which forms the coronation chair of the British monarchs.

*Nil fallax fatum, Scoti, quocunque locatum
Invenit lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.*
Lardner, *History of Scotland*, i. 67 (1832).

Where'er this stone is placed, the fates decree,
The Scottish race shall there the sovereigns be.

* * Of course, the "Scottish race" is the dynasty of the Stuarts and their successors.

Scotch Guards, in the service of the French kings, were called his *garde du corps*. The origin of the guard was this: When St. Louis entered upon his first crusade, he was twice saved from death

by the valour of a small band of Scotch auxiliaries under the commands of the earls of March and Dunbar, Walter Stewart, and sir David Lindsay. In gratitude thereof, it was resolved that "a standing guard of Scotchmen, recommended by the king of Scotland, should evermore form the body-guard of the king of France." This decree remained in force for five centuries.—Grant, *The Scottish Cavalier*, xx.

Scotia, Scotland; sometimes called "Scotia Minor." The Venerable Bede tells us that Scotland was called Caledonia till A.D. 258, when it was invaded by a tribe from Ireland, and its name changed to Scotia.

Scotia Magna or **Major**, Ireland.

Scotland. So called, according to legend, from *Scota*, daughter of Pharaoh. What gives this legend especial interest is, that when Edward I. laid claim to the country as a fief of England, he pleaded that Brute the British king, in the days of Eli and Samuel, had conquered it. The Scotch, in their defence, pleaded their independence in virtue of descent from *Scota*, daughter of Pharaoh. This is not fable, but sober history.—Rymer, *Federat*, i. ii. (1703).

Scotland Yard (London). So called from a palace which stood there for the reception of the king of Scotland when he came to England to pay homage to his over-lord the king of England.

Scotland a Fief of England. When Edward I. laid claim to Scotland as a fief of the English crown, his great plea was that it was awarded to Adelstan by direct miracle, and, therefore, could never be alienated. His advocates seriously read from *The Life and Miracles of St. John of Beverley* this extract: Adelstan went to drive back the Scotch, who had crossed the border, and, on reaching the Tyne, St. John of Beverley appeared to him, and bade him cross the river at daybreak. Adelstan obeyed, and reduced the whole kingdom to submission. On reaching Dunbar, in the return march, Adelstan prayed that some sign might be given, to testify to all ages that God had delivered the kingdom into his hands. Whereupon he was commanded to strike the basaltic rock with his sword. This did he, and the blade sank into the rock "as if it had been butter," cleaving it asunder for "an ell or more." As the cleft remains to the present hour, in testi-

mony of this miracle, why, of course, *cetera va sans dire*.—Rymer, *Fœdera*, I. ii. 771 (1708).

Scotland's Scourge, Edward I. His son, Edward II., buried him in Westminster Abbey, where his tomb is still to be seen, with the following inscription:—

Edwardus Longus, Scotorum Malleus, hic est
(Our Longshanks, "Scotland's Scourge," lies here).
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xvi. (1613).

So Longshanks, Scotland's Scourge, the land laid waste.
Ditto, xxix. (1823).

Scots (*scuite*, "a wanderer, a rover"), the inhabitants of the western coast of Scotland. As this part is very hilly and barren, it is unfit for tillage; and the inhabitants used to live a roving life on the produce of the chase, their chief employment being the rearing of cattle.

The Caledonians became divided into two distinct nations . . . those on the western coast which was hilly and barren, and those towards the east where the land is fit for tillage. . . . As the employment of the former did not fix them to one place, they removed from one heath to another, as suited best with their convenience or inclination, and were called by their neighbours *Scoute* or the "wandering nation."—*Dissertation on the Poems of Ossian*.

Scots (*The Royal*). The hundred cuirassiers, called *hommes des armes*, which formed the body-guard of the French king, were sent to Scotland in 1633 by Louis XIII., to attend the coronation of Charles I. at Edinburgh. On the outbreak of the civil war, eight years afterwards, these cuirassiers loyally adhered to the crown, and received the title of "The Royal Scots." At the downfall of the king, the *hommes des armes* returned to France.

Scott (*The Southern*). Ariosto is so called by lord Byron.

First rose
The Tuscan father's "comedy divine" [*Danté*].
Then, not unequal to the Florentine,
The southern Scott, the minstrel who called forth
A new creation with his magic line,
And, like the Argos of the North [*air W. Scott*],
sang lady-love and war, romance and knightly worth.
Byron, *Child Harold*, iv. 40 (1817).

* * Danté was born at Florence.

Scott of Belgium (*The Walter*),

Hendrick Conscience (1812-).

Scottish Anacreon (*The*), Alexander Scot is so called by Pinkerton.

Scottish Boanerges (*The*), Robert and James Haldane (nineteenth century). Robert died 1842, aged 79, and James 1851.

Scottish Hogarth (*The*), David Allan (1744-1796).

Scottish Homer (*The*), William Wilkie, author of an epic poem in rhyme entitled *The Epigoniad* (1758).

Scottish Solomon (*The*), James VI. of Scotland, subsequently called James I. of England (1566, 1603-1625).
* * The French king called him far more aptly, "The Wisest Fool in Christendom."

Scottish Teniers (*The*), sir David Wilkie (1785-1841).

Scottish Theodoritos (*The*), Allaw Ramsay (1685-1758).

Scotus. There were two schoolmen of this name: (1) John Scotus *Erigëna*, a native of Ireland, who died 886, in the reign of king Alfred; (2) John Dun Scotus, a Scotchman, who died 1308. Longfellow confounds these two in his *Golden Legend* when he attributes the Latin version of *St. Dionysius the Areopagite* to the latter schoolman.

And done into Latin by that Scottish beast,
Erigena Johannes
Longfellow, *The Golden Legend* (1851).

Scourers, a class of dissolute young men, often of the better class, who infested the streets of London in the seventeenth century, and thought it capital fun to break windows, upset sedan-chairs, beat quiet citizens, and molest young women. These young blades called themselves at different times, *Mun*, *Hectors*, *Scourers*, *Nickers*, *flawcubites*, and *Mohawks* or *Mohocks*.

Scourge of Christians (*The*), Noureddin-Mahmûd of Damascus (1116-1174).

Scourge of God (*The*), Attila king of the Huns, called *Flagellum Dei* (*), 434-458). Genseric king of the Vandals, called *Virga Dei* (*, reigned 429-477).

Scourge of Princes (*The*), Pietro Aretino of Arezzo, a merciless satirist of kings and princes, but very obscene and licentious. He called himself "Aretine the Divine" (1492-1557).

Thus Aretin of late got reputation
By scouring kings, as Lucian did of old
By scouring gods.
Lord Brooke, *Inquisition upon Fame* (1854-1855).

Suidas called Lucian "The Blasphemer;" and he added that he was torn to pieces by dogs for his impiety. Some of his works attack the heathen philosophy and religion. His *Jupiter Convicted* shows Jupiter to be powerless, and *Jupiter the Tragedian* shows Jupiter

and the other gods to be myths (120-300).

Scourge of Scotland, Edward I. *Scottrum Malleus* (1289, 1272-1307).

Scrape-All, a scapy, psalm-singing hypocrite, who combines with Cheatly to supply young heirs with cash at most exorbitant usury. (See CHEATLY).—Shadwell, *Squire of Alsatia* (1688).

Scrape on, Gentlemen. Hadrian went once to the public baths, and, seeing an old soldier scraping himself with a potsherd for want of a flesh-brush, sent him a sum of money. Next day, the bath was crowded with potsherd scrapers; but the emperor said when he saw them, "Scrape on, gentlemen, but you will not scrape an acquaintance with me."

Scribble, an attorney's clerk, who tries to get married to Polly Honeycombe, a silly, novel-struck girl, but well off. He is happily foiled in his scheme, and Polly is saved from the consequences of a most unsuitable match.—G. Colman the elder, *Polly Honeycombe* (1760).

Scriblerus (*Cornelius*), father of Martinus. He was noted for his pedantry, and his odd whims about the education of his son.

Martinus Scriblerus, a man of capacity, who had read everything; but his judgment was worthless, and his taste perverted.—(?) Arbuthnot, *Memoirs of the Extraordinary Life, Works, and Discoveries of Martinus Scriblerus*.

* * * These "memoirs" were intended to be the first instalment of a general satire on the false taste in literature prevalent in the time of Pope. The only parts of any moment that were written of this intended series were Pope's *Treatise of the Bathos or Art of Sinking in Poetry*, and his *Memoirs of P. P., Clerk of this Parish* (1727), in ridicule of Dr. Burnet's *History of His Own Time*. The *Dunciad* is, however, preceded by a *Prolegomena*, ascribed to Martinus Scriblerus, and contains his notes and illustrations on the poem, thus connecting this merciless satire with the original design.

Scriever (*Jock*), the apprentice of Duncan Macwhheeble (baillie at Tully Veolan to Mr. Cosmo Cornyne Bradwardine baron of Bradwardine and Tully Veolan).—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Scriptores Decem, a collection of ten ancient chronicles on English history,

in one vol. folio, London, 1652, edited by Roger Twysden and John Selden. The volume contains: (1) Simeon Danelmensis [Simeon of Durham], *Historia*; (2) Johannes Hagustaldensis [John of Hexham], *Historia Continuada*; (3) Richardus Hagustaldensis [Richard of Hexham], *De Gestis Regis Stephani*; (4) Ailredus Ricvallisensis [Ailred of Rievall], *Historia* (genealogy of the kings); (5) Radulphus de Diceto [Ralph of Diceto], *Abbreviationes Chronicorum et Imagines Historiarum*; (6) Johannes Brompton, *Chronicon*; (7) Gervasius Dorobornensis [Gervais of Dover], *Chronica, etc.* (burning and repair of Dover Church; contentions between the monks of Canterbury and archbishop Baldwin; and lives of the archbishops of Canterbury); (8) Thomas Stubbs (a dominican), *Chronica Pontificum ecc. Eboraci* [i.e. York]; (9) Guilielmus Thorn Cantuariensis [of Canterbury], *Chronica*; and (10) Henricus Knighton Leicestrensis [of Leicester], *Chronica*. (The last three are chronicles of "pontiffs" or archbishops.)

Scriptores Quinque, better known as *Scriptores Post Bedam*, published at Frankfurt, 1601, in one vol. folio, and containing: (1) Willielm Malmesburiensis, *De Gestis Regum Anglorum, Historiæ Norwæ, and De Gestis Pontificum Anglorum*; (2) Henry Huntindoniensis, *Historia*; (3) Roger Hovedeni [Hoveden], *Annales*; (4) Ethelwerd, *Chronica*; and (5) Ingulphus Croylandensis [of Croyland], *Historia*.

Scriptores Tres, three "hypothetical" writers on ancient history, which Dr. Bertram professed to have discovered between the years 1747 and 1757. They are called Richardus Corinensis [of Cirencester], *De Situ Britannia*; Gildas Badoniensis; and Nennius Banchoresensis [of Bangor]. J. E. Mayor, in his preface to *Ricardi de Cirencestria Speculum Historiale*, has laid bare this literary forgery.

Scripture. Parson Adams's wife said to her husband that in her opinion "it was blasphemous to talk of Scriptures out of church."—Fielding, *Joseph Andrews*.

A great impression in my youth
Was made by Mrs. Adams, where she cries,
"That Scriptures out of church are blasphemous."
Byron, *Don Juan*, xlii. 96 (1824).

Scroggen, a poor hack author, celebrated by Goldsmith in his *Description of an Author's Bedchamber*.

Scroggens (*Giles*), a peasant, who courted Molly Brown, but died just before the wedding day. Molly cried and cried for him, till she cried herself fast asleep. Fancying that she saw Giles Scroggens's ghost standing at her bedside, she exclaimed in terror, "What do you want?" "You for to come for to go along with me," replied the ghost. "I hen't dead, you fool!" said Molly; but the ghost rejoined, "Why, that's no rule." Then, clasping her round the waist, he exclaimed, "Come, come with me, ere morn'ng beam." "I won't!" shrieked Molly, and woke to find "'twas nothing but a dream."—*A Comic Ballad*.

Scroggs (*Sir William*), one of the judges.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Scrooge (*Ebenezer*), partner, executor, and heir of old Jacob Marley, stock-broker. When first introduced, he is "a squeezing, grasping, covetous old hunk, sharp and hard as a flint;" without one particle of sympathy, loving no one, and by none beloved. One Christmas Day, Ebenezer Scrooge sees three ghosts: The Ghost of Christmas Past; the Ghost of Christmas Present; and the Ghost of Christmas To-come. The first takes him back to his young life, shows him what Christmas was to him when a schoolboy, and when he was an apprentice; reminds him of his courting a young girl, whom he forsook as he grew rich; and shows him that sweetheart of his young days married to another, and the mother of a happy family. The second ghost shows him the joyous home of his clerk Bob Cratchit, who has nine people to keep on 15s. a week, and yet could find wherewithal to make merry on this day; it also shows him the family of his nephew, and of others. The third ghost shows him what would be his lot if he died as he then was, the prey of harpies, the jest of his friends on 'Change, the world's uncared-for wretch. These visions wholly change his nature, and he becomes benevolent, charitable, and cheerful, loving all, and by all beloved.—C. Dickens, *A Christmas Carol* (in five staves, 1843).

Scrow, the clerk of lawyer Glossin.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Scrub, a man-of-all-work to lady Bountiful. He describes his duties thus:

On a Monday I drive the coach, on a Tuesday I drive the plough, on Wednesday I follow the hounds, on Thursday I dun the tenants, on Friday I go to market, on Saturday

I draw warrants, and on Sunday I draw beer.—Geo. Farquhar, *The Beaux' Stratagem*, III. 4 (1707).

One day, when Weston (1732-1778) was announced to play "Scrub," he sent to request a loan of money from Garrick, which was refused; whereupon Weston did not put in his appearance in the green-room. So Garrick came to the foot-lights, and said, "Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Weston being taken suddenly ill, he is not capable of appearing before you this evening, and so with your permission I will perform the part of 'Scrub' in his stead." Weston, who was in the gallery with a sham ballist, now hallooed out, "I am here, but the ballist won't let me come." The audience roared with laughter, clamoured for Weston, insisted he should play "Scrub," and the manager was obliged to advance the loan and release the debtor.—*Spirit of the Public Journals* (1825).

Scrubin'da, the lady who "lived by the scouring of pots in Dyot Street, Bloomsbury Square."

Oh, was I a quart, pint, or gill,
To be scrubbed by her delicate hands! . . .
My scurvier that's next to the sky
I'll quit, her bluest mansion to share;
So happy to live and to be
In Dyot Street, Bloomsbury Square.
W. B. Rhodes, *Bombast's Purloin* (1790).

Scruple, the friend of Random. He is too honest for a rogue, and too conscientious for a rake. At Calais he met Harriet, the elder daughter of sir David Dunder of Dunder Hall, near Dover, and fell in love with her. Scruple subsequently got invited to Dunder Hall, and was told that his Harriet was to be married next day to lord Snolt, a stumpy, "gummy" fogley of five and forty. Harriet hated the idea, and agreed to elope with Scruple; but her father discovered by accident the intention, and intercepted it. However, to prevent scandal, he gave his consent to the union, and discovered that Scruple, both in family and fortune, was quite suitable for a son-in-law.—G. Colman, *Ways and Means* (1788).

Scudamour (*Sir*), the knight beloved by Amoret (whom Britomart delivered from Busyrane the enchanter), and whom she ultimately married. He is called Scudamour (3 syl.) from [*o*] *scus d'amour* ("the shield of love"), which he carried (bk. iv. 10). This shield was hung by golden bands in the temple of Venus, and under it was written: "WHOSEVER BE THIS SHIELD, FAIRER AMORET BE HIS." Sir Scudamour, determined to win the prize, had to fight with twenty combatants, overthrew them all, and the shield was his. When he saw Amoret in the company of Britomart dressed as a knight, he was racked with jealousy, and went on his wanderings, accompanied by nurse Glauce for "his squire;" but somewhat later, seeing Britomart without her helmet, he felt that his jealousy was groundless (bk. iv. 6). His tale is told by himself (bk.

iv. 10).—Spenser, *Færy Queen*, iii., iv. (1590-6).

Sculpture (*Father of French*), Jean Goujon (1610-1672). G. Pilon is so called also (1615-1690).

Scyld, the king of Denmark preceding Beowulf. The Anglo-Saxon epic poem called *Beowulf* (sixth century) begins with the death of Scyld.

At his appointed time, Scyld deceased, very decrepit, and went into the penes of the Lord. They . . . bore him to the sea-shore as he himself requested . . . There on the beach stood the ring-prowed ship, the vehicle of the noble . . . ready to set out. They laid down the dear prince, the distributor of rings, in the bosom of the ship, the mighty one beside the mast . . . they set up a golden ensign high overhead . . . they gave him to the deep. Sad was their spirit, mournful their mood.—*Kaubb*, *Beowulf* (an Anglo-Saxon poem, 1833).

Scylla and Charybdis. The former was a rock, in which dwelt Scylla, a hideous monster encompassed with dogs and wolves. The latter was a whirlpool, into which Charybdis was metamorphosed.—*Classic Fable*.

Scylla and Charybdis of Scotland, the "Swalchie whirlpool," and the "Merry Men of Mey," a bed of broken water which boils like a witch's caldron, on the south side of the Stronach Channel.

("Merry Men;" men is a corruption of *maim* in this phrase.)

Scythian (*That Brave*), Darius the Persian. According to Herodotus, all the south-east of Europe used to be called Scythia, and Xenophon calls the dwellers south of the Caspian Sea "Scythians" also. In fact, by Scythia was meant the south of Russia and west of Asia; hence the Hungarians, a Tartar horde settled on the east coast of the Caspian, who, in 883, crossed into Europe, are spoken of as "Scythians," and lord Brooke calls the Persians "Scythians." The reference below is to the following event in Persian history:—The death of Smerdis was kept for a time a profound secret, and one of the officers about the court who resembled him, usurped the crown, calling himself brother of the late monarch. Seven of the high nobles conspired together, and slew the usurper, but it then became a question to which of the seven the crown should be offered. They did not toss for it, but they did much the same thing. They agreed to give the crown to him whose horse neighed first. Darius's horse won, and thus Darius became king of the Persian empire.

That brave Scythian,
Who found more sweetness in his horse's neighing
Than all the Phrygian, Dorian, Lesbian playing.
Lord Brooke (1564-1688).

* * Marlowe calls Tamburlaine of Tartary "a Scythian."

You shall hear the Scythian Tamburlaine
Threatening the world with high astounding terms.
Marlowe, *Tamburlaine* (prologue, 1587)

Scythian's Name (*The*). Humber or Humbert king of the Huns invaded England during the reign of Loctin, some 1000 years B.C. In his flight, he was drowned in the river Abus, which has ever since been called the Humber, after "the Scythian's name."—Geoffrey, *British History*, ii. 2 (1142); and Milton's *History of England*.

Or Humber loud that keeps the Scythian's name.
Milton, *Vocation of Eve* (1627).

Sea (*The Great*). The Mediterranean was so called by the ancients.

Sea (*The Waterless*). Prester John, in his letter to Manuel Comnenus emperor of Constantinople, says that in his country there is a "waterless sea," which none have ever crossed. It consists of tumbling billows of sand, never at rest, and contains fish of most excellent flavour.

Three days' journey from the coast of the Sand Sea is a mountain whence rolls down a "waterless river," consisting of small stones, which crumble into sand when they reach the "sea."

Near the Sand Sea is a fountain called *Muscul*, because it is contained in a basin like a mussel-shell. This is a test fountain. Those who test it, strip off their clothes, and if they are true and real, the water uses three times, till it covers their head.

Sea-Born City (*The*), Venice.

Sea-Captain (*The*), a drama by lord Lytton (1839). Norman, "the sea-captain," was the son of lady Arundel by her first husband, who was murdered. He was born three days after his father's murder, and was brought up by Onslow, a village priest. At 14 he went to sea, and became the captain of a man-of-war. Lady Arundel married again, and had another son named Percy. She wished to ignore Norman, and to settle the title and estates on Percy, but it was not to be. Norman and Percy both loved Violet, a ward of lady Arundel. Violet, however, loved Norman only. A scheme was laid to murder Norman, but failed; and at the end Norman was acknowledged by his mother, reconciled to his brother, and married to the ward.

Sea-Girt Isle (The), Great Britain.

Sea of Sedge (The), the Red Sea. The Red Sea so abounds with sedge that in the Hebrew Scriptures it is called "The Weedy or Sedgy Sea." Milton refers to it when he says, the rebel angels were as numberless as the

.. scattered sedge
 Aloft, when with fierce winds Orion armed
 Hath vexed the Red Sea coast

Paradise Lost, l. 304 (1665)

Sea of Stars. The source of the Yellow River, in Thibet, is so called because of the unusual sparkle of the waters.

Like a sea of stars,
 The hundred sources of Houngou [the Y. How River]
 Southerly, *Thalaba the Destroyer*, v. 12 (1797).

Seaforth (The curl of), a royalist, in the service of king Charles I.—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.).

Seasons (The), a descriptive poem in blank verse, by James Thomson, "Winter" (1726), "Summer" (1727), "Spring" (1728), "Autumn" (1730). "Winter" is inscribed to the earl of Wilmington; "Summer" to Mr. Doddington; "Spring" to the countess of Hertford; and "Autumn" to Mr. Onslow.

1. In "Winter," after describing the season, the poet introduces his episode of a traveller lost in a snowstorm, "the creeping cold lays him along the snow, a stiffened corpse," of wife, of children, and of friend unseen. The whole book contains 1069 lines.

2. "Summer" begins with a description of the season, and the rural pursuits of haymaking and sheep-shearing; passes on to the hot noon, when "nature pants, and every stream looks languid." After describing the tumultuous character of the season in the torrid zone, he returns to England, and describes a thunderstorm, in which Celadon and Amelia are overtaken. The thunder growls, the lightnings flash, louder and louder crashes the aggravated roar, "convulsing heaven and earth." The maiden, terrified, clings to her lover for protection. "Fear not, sweet innocence," he says. "He who involves yon skies in darkness ever smiles on thee. 'Tis safety to be near thee, sure, and thus to clasp perfection." As he speaks the words, a flash of lightning strikes the maid, and lays her a blackened corpse at the young man's feet. The poem concludes with the more peaceful scenery of a summer's evening, when the story of Damon and Musidora is

introduced. Damon had long loved the beautiful Musidora, but met with scant encouragement. One summer's evening, he accidentally came upon her bathing, and the respectful modesty of his love so won upon the damsel that she wrote upon a tree, "Damon, the time may come when you need not fly." The whole book contains 1804 lines.

3. In "Spring" the poet describes its general features, and its influence on the vegetable and animal world. He describes a garden with its haram of flowers, a grove with its orchestry of song-birds making melody in their love, the rough world of brutes furious and fierce with their strong desire, and lastly man tempered by its infusive influence. The book contains 1173 lines.

4. In "Autumn" we are taken to the harvest-field, where the poet introduces a story similar to that of Ruth and Boaz. His Ruth he calls "Lavinia," and his Boaz "Palæmon." He then describes partridge and pheasant shooting, hare and fox hunting, all of which he condemns. After luxuriating in the orchard and vineyard, he speaks of the emigration of birds, the falling of the sear and yellow leaf, and concludes with a eulogy of country life. The whole book contains 1371 lines.

* * It is much to be regretted that the poet's order has not been preserved. The arrangement of the seasons into Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter, is unnatural, and mars the harmony of the poet's plan.

Seatonian Prize. The Rev. Thomas Seaton, Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge University, bequeathed the rents of his Kislbury estate for a yearly prize of £40 to the best English poem on a sacred subject announced in January, and sent in on or before September 29 following.

Shall hoary Grants call her sable sons . . .
 Shall these approach the Muse? Ah, no! she flies,
 And even spurns the great Seatonian prize.
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers (1809).

Sebastos of Mytilene (4 syl.), the assassin in the "Immortal Guards."—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Sebastian, a young gentleman or Messaliné, brother to Viola. They were twins, and so much alike that they could not be distinguished except by their dress. Sebastian and his sister being shipwrecked, escaped to Illyria. Here Sebastian was mistaken for his sister (who had assumed

man's apparel), and was invited by the countess Olivia to take shelter in her house from a street broil. Olivia was in love with Viola, and thinking Sebastian to be the object of her love, married him.—Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night* (1614).

Sebastian, brother of Alonso king of Naples, in *The Tempest* (1609).

Sebastian, father of Valentine and Alice.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *Mons. Thomas* (1619).

Sebastian (Don), king of Portugal, is defeated in battle and taken prisoner by the Moors (1574). He is saved from death by Dorax a noble Portuguese, then a renegade in the court of the emperor of Barbary. The train being dismissed, Dorax takes off his turban, assumes his Portuguese dress, and is recognized as Alonzo of Alcazar.—Dryden, *Don Sebastian* (1690).

The quarrel and reconciliation of Sebastian and Dorax [alias Alonzo of Alcazar] is a masterly copy from a similar scene between Brutus and Cassius [in Shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar*].—R. Chambers, *English Literature*, i. 380.

Don Sebastian, a name of terror to Moorish children.

Nor shall Sebastian's formidable name
Be longer used to still the crying babe.
—Dryden, *Don Sebastian* (1690).

Sebastian I. of Brazil, who fell in the battle of Alcazarquebir in 1578. The legend is that he is not dead, but is patiently biding the fulness of time, when he will return, and make Brazil the chief kingdom of the earth. (See BARBAROSSA.)

Sebastocrator (The), the chief officer of state in the empire of Greece. Same as Protosebastos.—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Sebile (2 syl.), la Dame du Lac in the romance called *Perceforest*. Her castle was surrounded by a river, on which rested so thick a fog that no one could see across it. Alexander the Great abode with her a fortnight to be cured of his wounds, and king Arthur was the result of this amour (vol. i. 42).

Secret Hill (The). Ossian said to Oscar, when he resigned to him the command of the morrow's battle, "Be thine the secret hill to-night," referring to the Gaelic custom of the commander of an army retiring to a secret hill the night before a battle, to hold communion with the ghosts of departed heroes.—Ossian, *Cathlin of Clutha*.

Secret Tribunal (The), the count

of the Holy Vehme.—Sir W. Scott, *Anna of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Secrets. The Depository of the Secrets of all the World was the inscription over one of the brazen portals of Fakreddin's valley.—W. Beckford, *Vathek* (1784).

Sedgwick (Doomsday), William Sedgwick, a fanatical "prophet" in the Commonwealth, who pretended that it had been revealed to him in a vision that the day of doom was at hand.

Sedillo, the licentiate with whom Gil Blas took service as a footman. Sedillo was a gouty old gourmand of 69. Being ill, he sent for Dr. Sangrado, who took from him six porringers of blood every day, and dosed him incessantly with warm water, giving him two or three pints at a time, saying, "a patient cannot be blooded too much; for it is a great error to suppose that blood is needful for the preservation of life. Warm water," he maintained, "drunk in abundance, is the true specific in all distempers." When the licentiate died under this treatment, the doctor insisted it was because his patient had neither lost blood enough nor drunk enough warm water.—Lesage, *Gil Blas*, ii. 1, 2 (1715).

Sedley (Mr.), a wealthy London stock-broker, brought to ruin by the fall of the Funds just prior to the battle of Waterloo. The old merchant then tried to earn a meagre pittance by selling wine, coals, or lottery-tickets by commission, but his bad wine and cheap coals found but few customers.

Mrs. Sedley, wife of Mr. Sedley. A homely, kind-hearted, bonny, motherly woman in her prosperous days, but soured by adversity, and quick to take offence.

Amelia Sedley, daughter of the stock-broker, educated at Miss Pinkerton's academy, Chiswick Mall, and engaged to captain George Osborne, son of a rich London merchant. After the ruin of old Sedley, George married Amelia, and was disinherited by his father. He was adored by his young wife, but fell on the field of Waterloo. Amelia then returned to her father, and lived in great indigence, but captain Dobbin greatly loved her, and did much to relieve her worst wants. Captain Dobbin rose in his profession to the rank of colonel, and married the young widow.

Joseph Sedley, a collector, of Boggley

Wollah; a fat, sensual, conceited dandy, vain, shy, and vulgar. "His excellency" fled from Brussels on the day of the battle between Napoleon and Wellington, and returned to Calcutta, where he bragged of his brave deeds, and made it appear that he was Wellington's right hand; so that he obtained the sobriquet of "Waterloo Sedley." He again returned to England, and became the "patron" of Becky Sharp (then Mrs. Rawdon Crawley, but separated from her husband). This lady proved a terrible dragon, fleeced him of all his money, and in six months he died under very suspicious circumstances. — Thackeray, *Vanity Fair* (1818).

Sedley (*Sir Charles*), in the court of Charles II.—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

See, the Conquering Hero Comes! This song stands at the opening of act ii. of *Alexander the Great*, a tragedy by N. Lee (1678).

(Set to music by Handel, and introduced in the oratorio of *Judas Maccabæus*, 1743.)

Seelencoop (*Captain*), superintendent of the military hospital at Ryde. — Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II.).

Seer (*The Ploughsheepsie*), Andrew Jackson Davis.

Segont'ari, inhabitants of parts of Hampshire and Berkshire, referred to in the *Commentaries* of Cesar.

Seicento (3 *syl.*), the sixteenth century of Italian notables, the period of bad taste and degenerate art. The degraded art is termed *Seicentista*, and the notables of the period the *Seicentisti*. The style of writing was inflated and bombastic, and that of art was what is termed "rococo." The chief poet was Marini (1569-1615), the chief painter Caravaggio (1569-1609), the chief sculptor Bernini (1593-1680), and the chief architect Borromini (1599-1667).

Sede, in Voltaire's tragedy of *Mahomet*, was the character in which Talma, the great French tragedian, made his *début* in 1787.

Seidel-Beckir, the most famous of all talismanists. He made three of extraordinary power: viz., a little golden fish, which would fetch from the sea whatever was desired of it; a poniard, which rendered the person who bore it

invisible, and all others whom he wished to be so; and a steel ring, which enabled the wearer to read the secrets of another's heart.—Comte de Caylus, *Oriental Tales* ("The Four Talismans," 1743).

Seine (1 *syl.*), put for Paris. Tennyson calls the red republicanism of Paris, "The red fool-fury of the Seine."

Setting the Seine on fire. The Seine is a drag-net as well as a river. Hence drag-men are called in French *les pêcheurs à la seine*. "He'll never set the Thames on fire" is a similar pun, a *temse* being a sieve for sifting flour, as well as the river (French *tamis*, Italian *tamiso*, "a sieve," verb *tamizare*, "to sift"). We sometimes hear of "setting the Mersey on fire," in which the pun is between the river and *murchy* "the devil;" but the application of the "Seine" and "Mersey" is not very obvious to the idea implied in the proverb: he is so idle and lazy he will not set the temse (or sifter) on fire by hard work.

Sejanus (*Ælius*), a minister of Tiberius, and commander of the prætorian guards. His affability made him a great favourite. In order that he might be the foremost man of Rome, all the children and grandchildren of the emperor were put to death under sundry pretences. Drusus, the son of Tiberius, then fell a victim. He next persuaded the emperor to retire, and Tiberius went to Campania, leaving to Sejanus the sole management of affairs. He now called himself emperor; but Tiberius, roused from his lethargy, accused his minister of treason. The senate condemned him to be strangled, and his remains, being treated with the grossest insolence, were kicked into the Tiber, A.D. 31. This was the subject of Ben Jonson's first historical play, entitled *Sejanus* (1603).

Sejjin or **Sejn**, the record of all evil deeds, whether by men or the genii, kept by the recording angel. It also means that dungeon beneath the seventh earth, where Iblis and his companions are confined.

Verily, the register of the deeds of the wicked is surely in Sejjin.—Sale, *Al Korân*, lxxiii.

Selby (*Captain*), an officer in the guards.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Self-Admiration Society (*The*). Poets: Morris, Rossetti, and Swinburne. Painters: Madox Brown, Whistler, Burns Jones, Walter Crane, and some others.

Selim, son of Abdallah, who was murdered by his brother Giaffir (pacha of Abydos). After the death of his brother, Giaffir (2 syl.) took Selim under his charge and brought him up, but treated him with considerable cruelty. Giaffir had a daughter named Zuleika (3 syl.), with whom Selim fell in love; but Zuleika thought he was her brother. As soon as Giaffir discovered the attachment of the two cousins for each other, he informed his daughter that he intended her to marry Osmyn Bey; but Zuleika eloped with Selim, the pacha pursued after them, Selim was shot, Zuleika killed herself, and Giaffir was left childless and alone.—Byron, *Bride of Abydos* (1813).

Selim, son of Acbar. Jehanguir was called Selim before his accession to the throne. He married Nourmahal the "Light of the Haram," but a coolness rose up between them. One night, Nourmahal entered the sultan's banquet-room, as a lute-player, and so charmed young Selim that he exclaimed, "If Nourmahal had so sung, I could have forgiven her!" It was enough. Nourmahal threw off her disguise, and became reconciled to her husband.—T. Moore, *Lalla Rookh* ("Light of the Haram," 1817).

Selim, son of the Moorish king of Algiers. [Horuzh] Barbarossa, the Greek renegade, having made himself master of Algiers, slew the reigning king, but Selim escaped. After the lapse of seven years, he returned, under the assumed name of Achmet, and headed an uprising of the Moors. The insurgents succeeded, Barbarossa was slain, the widowed queen Zaphira was restored to her husband's throne, and Selim her son married Irené daughter of Barbarossa.—J. Brown, *Barbarossa* (1742 or 1755).

Selim, friend of Etan (the supposed son of Zamti the mandarin).—Murphy, *The Orphan of China* (1759).

Sel'ima, daughter of Bajazet sultan of Turkey, in love with prince Axalla, but promised by her father in marriage to Omar. When Selima refused to marry Omar, Bajazet would have slain her; but Tamerlane commanded both Bajazet and Omar to be seized. So every obstacle was removed from the union of Selima and Axalla.—N. Rowe, *Tamerlane* (1702).

Sel'ima, one of the six Wise Men from the East led by the guiding star to Jesus.—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, v. (1771).

Se'lith, one of the two guardian angels of the Virgin Mary and of John the Divine.—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, ix. (1771).

Sellock (*Cisly*), a servant-girl in the service of lady and sir Geoffrey Peveril of the Peak.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Selma, the royal residence of Fingal, in Morven (north-west coast of Scotland).

Selma, the halls are silent. There is no sound in the woods of Morven.—Osman, *Lathmon*.

Selvaggio, the father of sir Industry, and the hero of Thomson's *Castle of Indolence*.

In Fairy-land there lived a knight of old,
Of feature stern, Selvaggio well y-clept;
A rough, unpollished man, robust and hold,
But wondrous poor. He neither sowed nor reaped;
No stores in summer for cold winter heaped.
In hunting all his days away he wore—
Now worried by June, now in November steeped,
Now pinched by biting January sore,
He still in woods pursued the lizzard and the bear.
Thomson, *Castle of Indolence*, ll. 5 (1749).

Sem'ele (3 syl.), ambitious of enjoying Jupiter in all his glory, perished from the sublime effulgence of the god. This is substantially the tale of the second story of T. Moore's *Loves of the Angels*. Liris requested her angel lover to come to her in all his angelic brightness; but was burnt to ashes as she fell into his embrace.

For majesty gives naught to subjects, . . .
A royal smile, a goddess's glorious rays,
Like suns, would kill us with its blaze
Peter Findar [Dr Wolcott], *Progress of Admiration* (1809).

Semi'da, the young man, the only son of a widow, raised from the dead by Jesus, as he was being carried from the walls of Nain. He was deeply in love with Cidli, the daughter of Jairus.

He was in the bloom of life. His hair hung in curls on his shoulders, and he appeared as beautiful as David when, sitting by the stream of Bethlehem, he was ravished at the voice of God.—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, iv. (1771).

Semir'amis, queen of Assyria, wife of Ninus. She survived her husband, and reigned. The glory of her reign stands out so prominently that she quite eclipses all the monarchs of ancient Assyria. After a reign of forty-two years, she resigned the crown to her son Ninias, and took her flight to heaven in the form of a dove. Semiramis was the daughter of Derceto the fish-goddess and a Syrian youth, and, being exposed in infancy, was brought up by doves.

Semiramis of the North, Margarete, daughter of Waldemar III. of Denmark. At the death of her father,

she succeeded him ; by the death of her husband, Haco VIII. king of Norway, she succeeded to that kingdom also ; and having conquered Albert of Sweden, she added Sweden to her empire. Thus was she queen of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden (1358-1412).

Semirāmis of the North, Catharine of Russia, a powerful and ambitious sovereign, but licentious, sensual, and very immoral (1729-1796).

Semkail, the angel of the winds and waves.

I keep the winds in awe with the hand which you see in the air, and prevent the wind Haldi from coming forth. If I gave it freedom, it would reduce the universe to powder. With my other hand I hinder the sea from overflowing, without which precaution it would cover the face of the whole earth.—Comte de Cuyus, *Oriental Tales* ("History of Abdul Metalleh," 1743).

Semo (*Son of*), Cuthullin general of the Irish tribes.

Sempro'nus, one of the "friends" of Timon of Athens, and "the first man that e'er received a gift from him." When Timon sent to borrow a sum of money of "his friend," he excused himself thus: As Timon did not think proper to apply to me first, but asked others before he sent to me, I consider his present application an insult. "Go," said he to the servant, "and tell your master :

Who bates mine honour shall not know my coin "
Shakespeare, *Timon of Athens*, act iii. sc. 3 (1600).

Sempronius, a treacherous friend of Cato while in Utica. *Sempronius* tried to mask his treason by excessive zeal and unmeasured animosity against Cæsar, with whom he was acting in alliance. He loved Marcia, Cato's daughter, but his love was not honourable love; and when he attempted to carry off the lady by force, he was slain by Juba the Numidian prince.—J. Addison, *Cato* (1713).

I'll conceal
My thoughts in passion, 'tis the surest way.
I'll bellow out for Rome and for my country
And mouth at Caesar till I shake the senate.
Your cold hypocrisy's a stale device,
A worn-out trick.

Act 1.1

Sena'rius (St.), the saint who fled to the island of Scattery, and resolved that no woman should ever step upon the isle. An angel led St. Can'ara to the isle, but Senanus refused to admit her.—**T. Moore, Irish Melodies** ("St. Senanus and the Lady," 1814).

Seneca, (*The Christian*), bishop Hall of Norwich (1574-1656).

Senen'na (3 syl.), a Welsh maiden in love with Caradoc. She dressed in boy's clothes, and, under the assumed name of Mervyn, became the page of the princess Goeryvl, that she might follow her lover to America, when Madoc colonized Caer-Madoc. Senen'na was promised in marriage to another; but when the wedding day arrived and all was ready, the bride was nowhere to be found.

Her bridal robes, and clipt her golden locks,
And put on boy's attire, thro' wood and wild
To seek her own true love; and over sea,
Forsaking all for him, she followed him.

Southey, *Madoc*, ll. 23 (1805).

Sennac'herib, called by the Orientals king Moussal.—D'Herbelot, *Notes to the Korân* (seventeenth century).

Sennamar, a very skilful architect who built at Hirah, for Nôman-al-Aôuar king of Hirah, a most magnificent palace. In order that he might not build another equal or superior to it for some other monarch, Nôman cast him headlong from the highest tower of the building.—D'Herbelot. *Bibliothèque Orientale* (1697).

* * A parallel tale is told of Neimheid (2 syl.), who employed four architects to build for him a palace in Ireland, and then, jealous lest they should build one like it or superior to it for another monarch, he had them all privately put to death.—O'Halloran, *History of Ireland*.

Sensitive (*Lord*), a young nobleman of amorous proclivities, who marries Sabina Rosny, a French refugee, in Padua, but leaves her, more from recklessness than wickedness. He comes to England and pays court to lady Ruby, a rich young widow; but lady Ruby knows of his marriage to the young French girl, and so hints at it that his lordship, who is no libertine, and has a great regard for his honour, sees that his marriage is known, and tells lady Ruby he will start without delay to Padua, and bring his young wife home. This, however, was not needful, as Sabina was at the time the guest of lady Ruby. She is called forth, and lord Sensitive openly avows her to be his wife.—*Cumberland, First Love* (1796).

Sentimental Journey (*The*), by Laurence Sterne (1768). It was intended to be sentimental sketches of his tour through Italy in 1764, but he died soon after completing the first part. The tourist lands at Calais, and the first incident is his interview with a poor monk of St. Francis, who begged alms

for his convent. Sterne refused to give anything, but his heart smote him for his churlishness to the meek old man. From Calais he goes to Montriul (Montrenil-sur-Mer), and thence to Nampont, near Cressy. Here occurred the incident, which is one of the most touching of all the sentimental sketches, that of "The Dead Ass." His next stage was Amiens, and thence to Paris. While looking at the Bastille, he heard a voice crying, "I can't get out! I can't get out!" He thought it was a child, but it was only a caged starling. This led him to reflect on the delights of liberty and miseries of captivity. Giving reins to his fancy, he imaged to himself a prisoner who for thirty years had been confined in a dungeon, during all which time "he had seen no sun, no moon, nor had the voice of kinsman breathed through his lattice." 'Carried away by his feelings, he burst into tears, for he "could not sustain the picture of confinement which his fancy had drawn." While at Paris, our tourist visited Versailles, and introduces an incident which he had witnessed some years previously at Rennes, in Brittany. It was that of a marquis reclaiming his sword and "patent of nobility." Any nobleman in France who engaged in trade, forfeited his rank; but there was a law in Brittany that a nobleman of reduced circumstances might deposit his sword temporarily with the local magistracy, and if better times dawned upon him, he might reclaim it. Sterne was present at one of these interesting ceremonies. A marquis had laid down his sword to mend his fortune by trade, and after a successful career at Martinico for twenty years, returned home, and reclaimed it. On receiving his deposit from the president, he drew it slowly from the scabbard, and, observing a spot of rust near the point, dropped a tear on it. As he wiped the blade lovingly, he remarked, "I shall find some other way to get it off." Returning to Paris, our tourist starts for Italy; but the book ends with his arrival at Moulins (Moulines). Some half a league from this city he encountered Maria, whose pathetic story had been told him by Mr. Shandy. She had lost her goat when Sterne saw her, but had instead a little dog named Silvio, led by a string. She was sitting under a poplar, playing on a pipe her vespers to the Virgin. Poor Maria had been crossed in love, or, to speak more strictly, the curé of Moulins had forbidden her banns, and

the maiden lost her reason. Her story is exquisitely told, and Sterne says, "Could the traces be ever worn out of her brain, and those of Eliza out of mine, she should not only eat of my bread and drink of my cup, but Maria should lie in my bosom, and be unto me as a daughter."

Sentinel and St. Paul's Clock (The). The sentinel condemned to death by court-martial for falling asleep on his watch, but pardoned because he affirmed that he heard St. Paul's clock strike thirteen instead of twelve, was John Hatfield, who died at the age of 102, June, 1770.

Sentry (Captain), one of the members of the club under whose auspices the *Spectator* was professedly issued.

September Massacre (The), the slaughter of loyalists confined in the Abbaye. This massacre took place in Paris between September 2 and 5, 1792, on receipt of the news of the capture of Verdun. The number of victims was not less than 1200, and some place it as high as 4000.

September the Third was Cromwell's day. On September 3, 1650, he won the battle of Dunbar. On September 3, 1651, he won the battle of Worcester. On September 3, 1658, he died.

Serab, the Arabic word for the *Fata morgana*.—See Quintus Curtius, *De Rebus Alexandr.*, vii.

The Arabic word *Serab* signifies that false appearance which, in Eastern countries is often seen in sandy plains about noon, resembling a large lake of water in motion. It is occasioned by the reverberation of the sunbeams. It sometimes tempts thirsty travellers out of their way, but deceives them when they come near, either going forward or quite vanishing.—Sale, *At Zorah*, xlv. notes.

The actions of unbelievers are like the serab of the plain, he who is thirsty takes it for water, and finds it deceit.—*At Zorah*.

Seraphic Doctor (The), St. Bonaventura, placed by Dante among the saints of his *Paradiso* (1221-1274).

Seraphic Saint (The), St. Francis d'Assisi (1182-1226).

Of all the saints, St. Francis was the most blameless and gentle.—Dean Milman.

Seraphina Arthuret (Miss), a pauper. Her sister is Miss Angelica Arthuret.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Serapis, an Egyptian deity, symbolizing the Nile, and fertility in general.

Seraskier (3 syl.), a name given by

the Turks to a general of division, generally a pacha with two or three tails. (Persian, *sari asker*, "head of the army.")

... three thousand Moslems perished here,
And sixteen bayonets plucked the warbler
Byron, *Don Juan*, viii. 81 (1824).

Serb, a Servian or native of Servia.

Serbo'nian Bog (*The*). Sorbon was a lake a thousand miles in compass, between mount Ca'b'ius and the city of Damietta, one of the eastern mouths of the Nile. The Serbonian Bog was surrounded on all sides by hills of loose sand, and the sand, carried into it by high winds, floated on the surface, and looked like a solid mass. Herodotus (*Greek History*, ii. 6) tells us that whole armies, deceived by the appearance, have been engulfed in the bog. (See also Diodorus Siculus, *Bibliotheca Historica*, i. 35; and Lucan's *Pharsalia*, viii. 539.)

A gulf profound as that Serbonian Bog
Betwixt Damietta (3 syl.) and mount Caelus old,
Where armies whole have sunk.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, ii. 592, etc. (1685).

Diodorus Siculus (*Bibliotheca Historica*, i. 80) says: "Many, missing their way, have been swallowed up in this bog, together with whole armies." Dr. Smith says: "When Dartus (Ochus) was on his way to Egypt, this bog was the scene of at least a partial destruction of the Persian army" (*Classical Dictionary*, art. "Serbonis Lacus").

Sereme'nes (4 syl.), brother-in-law of king Sardanapalus, to whom he entrusts his signet-ring to put down the rebellion headed by Arbaces the Mede and Belæsis the Chaldean soothsayer. Sereme'nes was slain in a battle with the insurgents.—Byron, *Sardanapalus* (1819).

Sere'na, allured by the mildness of the weather, went into the fields to gather wild flowers for a garland, when she was attacked by the Blatant Beast, who carried her off in its mouth. Her cries attracted to the spot sir Calidore, who compelled the beast to drop its prey.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, vi. 3 (1596).

Serendib, now called *Ceylon*. When Adam and Eve were cast down from paradise, Adam fell on the isle of Serendib, and Eve near Joddah, in Arabia. After the lapse of 200 years, Adam joined Eve, and lived in Ceylon.

We passed several islands, amongst others the island of Belle, distant about ten days' sail from that of Serendib — Arabian Nights ("Sindbad," sixth voyage).

* * A print of Adam's foot is shown on Pico de Adam, in the island of Seren-

dib or Ceylon. According to the *Korân*, the garden of Eden was not on our earth at all, but in the seventh heaven.—Ludovico Marracci, *Al Korân*, 24 (1698).

Sergis (*Sir*), the attendant on Irena. He informs sir Artegal that Irena is the captive of Grantorto, who has sworn to take her life within ten days, unless some knight will volunteer to be her champion, and in single combat prove her innocent of the crime laid to her charge.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v. 11 (1596).

Sergius, a Nestorian monk, said to be the same as Boheira, who resided at Bosra, in Syria. This monk, we are told, helped Mahomet in writing the *Korân*. Some say it was Saïd or Felix Boheira.

Boheira's name, in the books of Christians, is Sergius.—Masudi, *History*, 24 (A.D. 956).

Serian Worms, silkworms from Sericum (China), the country of the Serûs; hence, *serica vestis*, "a silk dress."

No Serian worms he knows, that with their thread

Draw out their silken lives; nor silken pride;

His lambs warm fleece will for his little need;

Not in that proud Babylonian tincture dyed.

Phin. Fletcher, *The Purple Island*, xii. (1633).

Serimner, the wild boar whose lard fed the vast multitude in Einheriar, the hall of Odin. Though fed on daily, the boar never diminished in size. Odin himself gave his own portion of the lard to his two wolves Geri and Freki.—*Scandinavian Mythology*. (See RUSTICUS'S PRO, p. 852.)

Seri'na, daughter of lord Acasto, plighted to Chamont (the brother of Monimia "the orphan").—Otway, *The Orphan* (1680).

Seriswattœ, the Janus of Hindû mythology.

Serpent (A), emblem of the tribe of Dan. In the old church at Totness is a stone pulpit divided into compartments, containing shields decorated with the several emblems of the Jewish tribes, of which this is one.

Dan shall be a serpent by the way, an adder in the path, that biteth the horse's heels, so that his rider shall fall backward.—Gen. xlix. 17.

Serpent (African). (For Lucan's list, see under PHARSALIA.)

The Serpent and Satan. There is an Arabian tradition that the devil begged all the animals, one after another, to carry him into the garden, that he might speak to Adam and Eve, but they all refused except the serpent, who took him between two of its teeth. It was then the most beautiful of all the animals,

and walked upon legs and feet.—Masudi, *History*, 22 (A.D. 956).

The Serpent's Punishment. The punishment of the serpent for tempting Eve was this: (1) Michael was commanded to cut off its legs; and (2) the serpent was doomed to feed on human excrements ever after.

Y llamé (Dios) a la serpiente, y a Michael, aquel que tiene la espada de Dios, y le díxo: Aquesta sierpe es ascondida, oculta la primera del parayso, y cortale las piernas, y si quisiere caminar, arrastrara la vida por tierra. Y llamé a Satanas, el qual vino riendo, y díxole: Porque tu reprobo has engañado a aquestos, y los has hecho inmundos? Yo quiero que toda inmundicia sea, y de todos sus hijos, en saliendo de sus cuerpos entre por tu boca, porque en verdad ellos havian penitencia, y tu quodaras barto de inmundicia.—*Gospel of San Mateo*

Serpent d'Isabit, an enormous monster, whose head rested on the top of the Pic du Midi de Bigorre, its body filled the whole valley of Luz, St. Sauveur, and Gèdres, and its tail was coiled in the hollow below the cirque of Gavarnie. It fed once in three months, and supplied itself by making a very strong inspiration of its breath, whereupon every living thing around was drawn into its maw. It was ultimately killed by making a huge bonfire, and waking it from its torpor, when it became enraged, and drawing a deep breath, drew the bonfire into its maw, and died in agony.—Rev. W. Webster, *A Pyrenean Legend* (1877).

Serpent Stone. In a cairn on the Mount of Mourning was a serpent which had a stone on the tail, and "whoever held this stone in one hand would have in the other as much gold as heart could desire."—*The Mabinogion* ("Peredur," twelfth century).

Served My God. WOLSEY said, in his fall, "Had I but served my God with half the zeal I served my king, He would not in mine age have left me naked to mine enemies."—Shakespeare, *Henry VIII.* act iii. sc. 2 (1601).

SAMRAH, when he was deposed from the government of Basorah by the caliph Moawiyah, said, "If I had served God so well as I have served the caliph, He would never have condemned me to all eternity."

ANTONIO PEREZ, the favourite of Philip II. of Spain, said, "Mon zele estoit si grand vers ces benignes puissances [i.e. *Turin*] qui si j'en eusse eu autant pour Dieu, je ne doute point qu'il ne m'eut déjà recompensé de son paradis."

The earl of GOWRIE, when in 1684 he was led to execution, said, "If I had served God as faithfully as I have done

the king [James VI.], I should not have come to this end."—Spotswood, *History of the Church of Scotland*, 332, 333 (1663).

Service Tree. A wand of the service tree has the power of renewing the virulence of an exhausted poison.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Florina," 1682).

Ses'ame (3 syl.), the talismanic word which would open or shut the door leading into the cave of the forty thieves. In order to open it, the words to be uttered were, "Open, Sesamé!" and in order to close it, "Shut, Sesamé!" Sesamé is a plant which yields an oily grain, and hence, when Cassim forgot the word, he substituted *barley*, but without effect.

Mrs Habbehtsch, coming to a small iron grating, exchanged some words with my companions, which produced as much effect as the "Open, Sesamé!" of nursery renown.—Lord W. P. Linnor, *Celebrities*, etc., 1. 83

Opening a handkerchief, in which he had a sample of sesamé, he inquired of me how much a large measure of the grain was worth. . . I told him that, according to the present price, a large measure was worth one hundred drachms of silver. . . and he left the sesamé with me.—*Arabian Nights* ("The Christian Merchant's Story").

Sesostriis (*The Modern*), Napoleon Bonaparte (1769, 1804-1815, 1821).

But where is he, the modern, mightier far,
Who, born no king, in monarchs draw his car;
The new Sesostriis, whose unhair need kings,
 Freed from the bit, believe themselves with wings,
 And spurn the dust o'er which they crawled of late,
 Chained to the chariot of the obdurate state?
Byron, *Age of Scenery* (1821).

* * "Sesostriis," in Fénelon's *Télémaque*, is meant for Louis XIV.

Set'ebos, a deity of the Patagonians.

His art is of such power,
 It would control my dam's god Setebos.
Shakespeare, *The Tempest* (1609).

The giants, when they found themselves fettered,
 Icar'd d'ike bulls, and cried upon Setebos to help them—
Eden, *History of Travels*.

Seth, a servant of the Jew at Ashby. Reuben is his fellow-servant.—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Settle (*Elkana*), the poet, introduced by sir W. Scott in *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Seven Bodies in Alchemy. The Sun is gold, the Moon silver, Mars iron, Mercury quicksilver, Saturn lead, Jupiter tin, and Venus copper.

The bodies seven, eek, lo hem heer anon:
 Sol gold is, and Luna silver we throne;
 Mars yren, Mercurie quicksilver we clepe;
 Saturnus lead, and Jubitur is tyn,
 And Venus coper, by my fader kyn.
Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* (prologue to "The Chaucer's Ymagines Tale," 1380).

Seven Champions of Christendom (*The*): St. George for England; St. Andrew for Scotland; St. Patrick for Ireland; St. David for

Wales; St. Denys for France; St. James for Spain; and St. Anthony for Italy.

* * * Richard Johnson wrote *The Famous History of the Seven Champions of Christendom* (1617).

Seven-Hilled City (The), in Latin *Urbs Septicollis*; ancient Rome, built on seven hills, surrounded by Servius Tullius with a line of fortifications. The seven hills are the Pallatinus, the Capitollinus, the Quirinālis, the Caelius, the Aventinus, the Viminālis, and Esquilinus.

Seven Mortal Sins (The): (1) pride, (2) wrath, (3) envy, (4) lust, (5) gluttony, (6) avarice, and (7) sloth. (See SEVEN VIRTUES.)

Seven Rienzi's Number.

October 7, Rienzi's foes yielded to his power.
7 months Rienzi reigned as tribune.
7 years he was absent in exile.
7 weeks of return saw him without an enemy (Oct. 7).
7 was the number of the crowns the Roman senate and Roman council awarded him.

Seven Senses (The). According to *Ecclesiasticus*, they are seeing, hearing, tasting, feeling, smelling, understanding, and speech. (See FIVE WITS, p. 336.)

The Lord created man . . . and they received the use of the five operations of the Lord, and in the sixth place He imparted [to] them understanding, and in the seventh speech, an interpreter of the cogitations thereof.—*Lectus*, xvii. 6.

Seven Sisters (The). The window in the ninth transept of York Cathedral is so called because it has seven tall lancets.

The Seven Sisters, seven culverins cast by one Borthwick.

And these were Borthwick's "Sisters Seven,"
And culverins which France had given.
Ill omened gift. The guns remain
The conqueror's spoil on Flodden plain
Sir W. Scott, *Marmion*, iv. (1808).

Seven Sleepers (The). The tale of these sleepers is told in divers manners. The best accounts are those in the *Korān*, xviii., entitled, "The Cave, Revealed at Mecca;" *The Golden Legends*, by Jacques de Voragine; the *De Gloria Martyrum*, . 9, by Gregory of Tours; and the *Oriental Tales*, by comte de Caylus (1743).

Names of the Seven Sleepers. Gregory of Tours says their names were: Constantine, Dionysius, John, Maximian, Malchus, Martinian or Marcian, and Serapion. In the *Oriental Tales* the names given are: Jemlikha, Mekchilinia, Mechlima, Merlima, Debermouch, Char-nouch, and the shepherd Keschetiouch. Their names are not given in the *Korān*.

Number of the Sleepers. Al Seyid, a Jacobite Christian of Najran, says the sleepers were only three, with their dog; others maintain that their number was five, besides the dog; but Al Beidāwi, who is followed by most authorities, says they were seven, besides the dog.

Duration of the Sleep. The *Korān* says it was "800 years and nine years over;" the *Oriental Tales* say the same; but if Gregory of Tours is followed, the duration of the sleep was barely 230 years.

The Legend of the Seven Sleepers. (1) According to Gregory of Tours. Gregory says they were seven noble youths of Ephesus, who fled in the Decian persecution to a cave in mount Celion, the mouth of which was blocked up by stones. After 230 years they were discovered, and awoke, but died within a few days, and were taken in a large stone coffin to Marseilles. Visitors are still shown in St. Victor's Church the stone coffin.

If there is any truth at all in the legend, it amounts to this: In A.D. 250 some youths (three or seven) suffered martyrdom under the emperor Decius, "fell asleep in the Lord," and were buried in a cave of mount Celion. In 479, (the reign of Theodosius) their bodies were discovered, and, being consecrated as holy relics, were removed to Marseilles.

(2) According to the *Oriental Tales*. Six Grecian youths were slaves in the palace of Dakianos (*Decianus, Decius*). This Dakianos had risen from low degrees to kingly honours, and gave himself out to be a god. Jemlikha was led to doubt the divinity of his master, because he was unable to keep off a fly which persistently tormented him, and being roused to reflection, came to the conclusion that there must be a god to whom both Dakianos and the fly were subject. He communicated his thoughts to his companions, and they all fled from the Ephesian court till they met the shepherd Keschetiouch, whom they converted, and who showed them a cave which no one but himself knew of. Here they fell asleep, and Dakianos, having discovered them, commanded the mouth of the cave to be closed up. Here the sleepers remained 809 years, at the expiration of which time they all awoke, but died a few hours afterwards.

The Dog of the Seven Sleepers. In the notes of the *Korān* by Sale, the dog's name is Kratim, Kratimer, or Katmir.

In the *Oriental Tales* it is Catmer, which looks like a clerical blunder for Catmer, only it occurs frequently. It is one of the ten animals admitted into Mahomet's paradise. The *Korân* tells us that the dog followed the seven young men into the cave, but they tried to drive him away, and even broke three of its legs with stones, when the dog said to them, "I love those who love God. Sleep, masters, and I will keep guard." In the *Oriental Tales* the dog is made to say, "You go to seek God, but am not I also a child of God?" Hearing this, the young men were so astounded, they went immediately, and carried the dog into the cave.

The Place of Sepulture of the Seven Sleepers. Gregory of Tours tells us that the bodies were removed from mount Celion in a stone coffin to Marseilles. The *Korân* with Sale's notes informs us they were buried in the cave, and a chapel was built there to mark the site. (See SLEEPER.)

The Seven Sleepers turning on their sides. William of Malmesbury says that Edward the Confessor, in his mind's eye, saw the seven sleepers turn from their right sides to their left, and (he adds) whenever they turn on their sides it indicates great disasters to Christendom.

Woe, woe to England! I have seen a vision:
The seven sleepers in the cave of Ephesus
Have turned from right to left.

Tennyson, *Harold*, l. 1

Seven Sorrows of Mary (*The*):

(1) Simeon's prophecy, (2) the flight into Egypt, (3) Jesus missed, (4) the betrayal, (5) the crucifixion, (6) the taking down from the cross, and (7) the ascension. Her SEVEN JOYS were: (1) the annunciation, (2) the visitation, (3) the nativity, (4) the adoration of the Magi, (5) the presentation in the Temple, (6) finding the lost Child, and (7) the assumption.

Seven Times Christ Spoke on the Cross: (1) "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do;" (2) "To-day shalt thou be with Me in paradise;" (3) "Woman, behold thy son!" (4) "My God, My God, why hast Thou forsaken Me?" (5) "I thirst;" (6) "It is finished!" (7) "Father, into Thy hands I commend My spirit."

Seven Towers (The), a State prison in Constantinople, near the sea of Marmora. It stands at the west of the Seraglio.

But then they never came to the Seven Towers.
Byron, *Don Juan*, v. 180 (1820).

Seven Virtues (The): (1) faith, (2) hope, (3) charity, (4) prudence, (5) justice, (6) fortitude, and (7) temperance. The first three are called "the holy virtues." (See SEVEN MORTAL SINS.)

Seven-Wise-Masters. Lucien the son of Dolopathus was placed under the charge of Virgil, and was tempted in manhood by his step-mother. He repelled her advances, and she accused him to the king of taking liberties with her. By consulting the stars, it was discovered that if he could tide over seven days his life would be spared; so seven wise masters undertook to tell the king a tale each, in illustration of rash judgments. When they had all told their tales, the prince related, under the disguise of a tale, the story of the queen's wantonness; whereupon Lucien was restored to favour, and the queen was put to death.—Sandabar. *Parables* (contemporary with king Courou).

* * John Rolland of Dalkeith has rendered this legend into Scotch verse. There is an Arabic version by Nasr Allah (twelfth century), borrowed from the Indian by Sandabar. In the Hebrew version by rabbi Joel (1270), the legend is called *Kulah* and *Dimnah*.

Seven Wise Men (*The*).

One of Plutarch's brochures in the *Moralia* is entitled, "The Banquet of the Seven Wise Men," in which Periander is made to give an account of a contest at Chalcis between Homer and Hesiod, in which the latter wins the prize, and receives a tripod, on which he caused to be engraved this inscription:

This Hesiod vows to the Heliconian nine,
In Chalcis won from Homer the divine.

Seven Wise Men of Greece (The), seven Greeks of the sixth century B.C., noted for their maxims.

BIAS. His maxim was, "Most men are bad" ("There is none that doeth good, no, not one," *Psalms* xiv. 3): οἱ πλείους κακοί (fl. B.C. 550).

CHILLO. "Consider the end:" τέλος ὄραν μακροῦ βίου (fl. B.C. 530).

CLEOBULOS. "Avoid extremes" (the golden mean): Ἀριστον μετρου (fl. B.C. 580).

PERIANDER. "Nothing is impossible to industry" (patience and perseverance overcome mountains): Μελέτη το πᾶν (B.C. 665-656).

PITTACOS. "Know thy opportunity" (seize time by the forelock): Καρπὸν γνῶθι. (B.C. 652-562).

SOLON. "Know thyself." Γνωθὶ σεαυτὸν (B.C. 689-558).

THALES (2 syl.). "Suretyship is the forerunner of ruin." ("He that hateth suretyship is sure," *Prov.* xi. 15): Ἐγγυα, πᾶσα δ' ἄρα (B.C. 636-546).

First Solon, who made the Athenian laws;
While Chilo, in Sparta, was famed for his saws;
In Miletos did Thales astronomy teach;
Eas used in Priens his morals to preach;
Cleobulus, of Lindos, was handsome and wise;
Mitylæne 'gainst thralldom saw Pittakos rise;
Periander is said to have gained, thro' his court,
The title that Myson, the Cuenian, ought. E.C.B.

** It is Plato who says that Myson should take the place of Periander as one of the Seven Wise Men.

Seven Wonders of Wales (The):

(1) Snowdon, (2) Pystyl Rhaiadr waterfall, (3) St. Winifred's well, (4) Overton churchyard, (5) Gresford church bells, (6) Wrexham steeple (? tower), (7) Llangollen bridge.

Seven Wonders of the Peak (Derbyshire): The three caves called the Devil's Arse, Pool, and Eden; St. Anne's Well, which is similar in character "to that most dainty spring of Bath;" Tideswell, which ebbs and flows although so far inland; Sandy Hill, which never increases at the base or abates in height; and the forest of the Peak, which bears trees on hard rocks.—Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xxvi. (a full description of each is given, 1622).

Seven Wonders of the World (The): (1) The pyramids of Egypt, (2) the hanging gardens of Babylon, (3) the tomb of Mausolos, (4) the temple of Diana at Ephesus, (5) the colossos of Rhodes, (6) the statue of Zeus by Phidias, (7) the pharos of Egypt, or else the palace of Cyrus cemented with gold.

The pyramids first, which in Egypt were laid;
Next Babylon's garden, for Amytis made;
Then Mausolos' tomb of affection and guilt.
Fourth, the temple of Dyon, in Ephesus built;
The colossos of Rhodes, cast in brass, to the sun;
Sixth, Jupiter's statue, by Phidias done;
The pharos of Egypt, last wonder of old,
Or palace of Cyrus, cemented with gold. E.C.B.

Seven Years.

Barbarossa changes his position in his sleep every seven years.

Charlemagne starts in his chair from sleep every seven years.

Ogter the Dane stamps his iron mace on the floor every seven years.

Olaf Redbeard of Sweden uncloses his eyes every seven years.

Seven Years' War (The), the war maintained by Frederick II. of Prussia

against Austria, Russia, and France (1756-1763).

Seven against Thebes (The). At the death of Edipus, his two sons Eteocles and Polynices agreed to reign alternate years, but at the expiration of the first year Eteocles refused to resign the crown to his brother. Whereupon, Polynices induced six others to join him in besieging Thebes, but the expedition was a failure. The names of the seven Grecian chiefs who marched against Thebes were: Adrastus, Amphiaraus, Kapaneus, Hippomedon (*Argives*), Parthenopæus (*an Arcadian*), Polynices (*a Theban*), and Tydeus (*an Æolian*). (See *EPIGONI*.)

Æschylos has a tragedy on the subject.

Severall, a private farm or land with enclosures; a "champion" is an open farm not enclosed.

The country enclosed I praise [*severall*];
The other delighteth not me [*champion*];
T. Tusser, *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*, ill. 1 (1557).

Severn, a corruption of Averte, daughter of Astrild. The legend is this: King Locryn was engaged to Gwendolen daughter of Corineus, but seeing Astrild (daughter of the king of Germany), who came to this island with Hombur king of Hungary, fell in love with her. While Corineus lived he durst not offend him, so he married Gwendolen, but kept Astrild as his mistress, and had by her a daughter (Averte). When Corineus died, he divorced Gwendolen, and declared Astrild queen, but Gwendolen summoned her vassals, dethroned Locryn, and caused both Astrild and Averte to be cast into the river, ever since called Severn from Averte "the kinges dohter."

Sex. Milton says that spirits can assume either sex at pleasure, and Michael Psellus asserts that demons can take what sex, shape, and colour they please, and can also contract or dilate their form at pleasure.

For spirits, when they please,
Can either sex assume, or both; so soft
And uncompounded is their essence pure;
Not tied or manacled with joint and limb,
Nor founded on the brittle strength of bones,
Like cumbersome flesh.

Paradise Lost, l. 423, etc. (1666).

Sex. Cænens and Tiresias were at one part of their lives of the male sex, and at another part of their lives of the female sex. (See these names.)

Iphis was first a woman, and then a

man.—Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, ix. 12; xiv. 699.

Sextus [Tarquinius]. There are several points of resemblance in the story of Sextus and that of Paris son of Priam. (1) Paris was the guest of Menelaos when he eloped with his wife Helen; and Sextus was the guest of Lucretia when he defiled her. (2) The elopement of Helen was the cause of a national war between the Greek cities and the allied cities of Troy; and the defilement of Lucretia was the cause of a national war between Rome and the allied cities under *Por-sena*. (3) The contest between Greece and Troy terminated in the victory of Greece, the injured party; and the contest between Rome and the supporters of Tarquin terminated in favour of Rome, the injured party. (4) In the Trojan war, Paris, the aggressor, showed himself before the Trojan ranks, and defied the bravest of the Greeks to single combat, but when Menelaos appeared, he took to flight; so Sextus rode vauntingly against the Roman host, but when *Memmius* appeared, fled to the rear like a coward. (5) In the Trojan contest, Priam and his sons fell in battle; and in the battle of the lake *Regillus*, Tarquin and his sons were slain.

* * Lord Macanlay has taken the "Battle of the Lake *Regillus*" as the subject of one of his *Lays of Ancient Rome*. Another of his lays, called "*Horatius*," is the attempt of *Por-sena* to re-establish Tarquin on the throne.

Seyd, pacha of the Morea, assassinated by *Gulnare* (2 *syl.*) his favourite concubine. *Gulnare* was rescued from the burning harem by Conrad "the corsair." Conrad, in the disguise of a dervise, was detected and seized in the palace of Seyd, and *Gulnare*, to effect his liberation, murdered the pacha.—Byron, *The Corsair* (1814).

Seyton (Lord), a supporter of queen Mary's cause.

Catherine Seyton, daughter of lord Seyton, a maid of honour in the court of queen Mary. She appears at Kinross village in disguise.

Henry Seyton, son of lord Seyton.—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth).

Sforza, of Lombardy. He with his two brothers (*Achilles* and *Palamodes*), were in the squadron of adventurers in the allied Christian army.—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575).

* * The word *Sforza* means "force," and, according to tradition, was derived thus: *Giacomuzzo Attendolo*, the son of a day labourer, being desirous of going to the wars, consulted his hatchet, resolving to enist if it stuck fast in the tree at which he flung it. He threw it with such force that the whole blade was completely buried in the trunk (fifteenth century).

Sforza (Ludovico), duke of Milan, surnamed "the More," from *mora*, "a mulberry" (because he had on his arm a birth-stain of a mulberry colour). *Ludovico* was dotingly fond of his bride *Marcelia*, and his love was amply returned; but during his absence in the camp, he left *Francesco* lord protector, and *Francesco* assailed the fidelity of the young duchess. Failing in his villainy, he accused her to the duke of playing the wanton with him, and the duke, in a fit of jealousy, slew her. *Sforza* was afterwards poisoned by *Eugenia* (sister of *Francesco*) whom he had seduced.

Nina Sforza, the duke's daughter.—Massinger, *The Duke of Milan* (1622).

* * This tragedy is obviously an imitation of Shakespeare's *Othello* (1611).

Sganarelle, the "coca imaginaire," a comedy by *Molière* (1660). The plot runs thus: *Célie* was betrothed to *Lélie*, but her father, *Gorgibus*, insisted on her marrying *Valère*, because he was the richer man. *Célie* fainted on hearing this, and dropped her lover's miniature, which was picked up by *Sganarelle's* wife. *Sganarelle*, thinking it to be the portrait of a gallant, took possession of it, and *Lélie* asked him how he came by it. *Sganarelle* said he took it from his wife, and *Lélie* supposed that *Célie* had become the wife of *Sganarelle*. A series of misapprehensions arose thence: *Célie* supposed that *Lélie* had deserted her for *Madame Sganarelle*; *Sganarelle* supposed that his wife was unfaithful to him; *madame* supposed that her husband was an adorer of *Célie*; and *Lélie* supposed that *Célie* was the wife of *Sganarelle*. In time they met together, when *Lélie* charged *Célie* with being married to *Sganarelle*; both stared, an explanation followed, a messenger arrived to say that *Valère* was married, and all went merry as a marriage peal.

Sganarelle, younger brother of *Arista* (2 *syl.*); a surly, domineering brute, wise in his own conceit, and the dupe of the play. His brother says to him, "vous procédés inspire un air bizarre, et,"

jusques à l'habit, rend tout chez vous barbare." The father of Isabelle and Léonor, on his death-bed, committed them to the charge of Sganarelle and Ariste, who were either to marry them or dispose of them in marriage. Sganarelle chose Isabelle, but insisted on her dressing in serge, going to bed early, keeping at home, looking after the house, mending the linen, knitting socks, and never flirting with any one. The consequence was, she duped her guardian, and cajoled him in to giving his signature to her marriage with Valère.

Malheureux qui se fie à femme après cela !
Le meilleur est toujours en malice fidèle ;
C'est un sexe engendré pour d'unner tout le monde.
Je renouais à jamais à ce sexe trompeur,
Et je le donne tout au diable de bon cœur
Molière, *L'école des Maris* (1661).

Sganarelle (3 syl.). At about 63 years of age, Sganarelle wished to marry Dorimène (3 syl.) daughter of Alcantor, a girl fond of dances, parties of pleasure, and all the active enjoyments of young life. Feeling some doubts about the wisdom of this step, he first consults a friend, who dissuades him, but, seeing the advice is rejected, replies, "Do as you like." He next consults two philosophers, but they are so absorbed in their philosophy that they pay no attention to him. He then asks the gipsies, who take his money and decamp with a dance. At length, he overhears Dorimène telling a young lover that she only marries the old dotard for his money, and that he cannot live above a few months; so he makes up his mind to decline the marriage. The father of the lady places the matter in his son's hands, and the young fire-eater, armed with two swords, goes at once to the old fiancé, and begs him to choose one. When Sganarelle declines to fight, the young man beats him soundly, and again bids him choose a sword. After two or three good beatings, Sganarelle consents to the marriage "force."—Molière, *Le Mariage Forcé* (1664).

(There is a supplement to this comedy by the same author, entitled *Sganarelle ou Le Cocu Imaginaire*.)

* * This joke about marrying is borrowed from Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, iii. 35, etc. Panurge asks Trouillogan whether he would advise him to marry. The sage says, "No." "But I wish to do so," says the prince. "Then do so, by all means," says the sage. "Which, then, would you advise?" asks Panurge. "Neither," says Trouillogan. "But," says Panurge, "that is not possible." "Then both," says the

sage. After this, Panurge consults many others on the subject, and lastly the oracle of the Holy Bottle.

The plot of Molière's comedy is founded on an adventure recorded of the count of Grammont (q.v.). The count had promised marriage to la belle Hamilton, but deserted her, and tried to get to France. Being overtaken by the two brothers of the lady, they clapped their hands on their swords, and demanded if the count had not forgotten something or left something behind. "True," said the count, "I have forgotten to marry your sister;" and returned with the two brothers to repair this oversight.

Sganarelle, father of Lucinde. Anxious about his daughter because she has lost her vivacity and appetite, he sends for four physicians, who retire to consult upon the case, but talk only on indifferent topics. When Sganarelle asks the result of their deliberation, they all differ, both in regard to the disease and the remedy to be applied. Lasette (the lady's maid) sends for Clitandre, the lover, who comes disguised as a quack doctor, tells Sganarelle that the young lady's disease must be acted on through the imagination, and prescribes a mock marriage. Sganarelle consents to the experiment, but Clitandre's assistant being a notary, the mock marriage proves to be a real one.—Molière, *L'Amour Médecin* (1665).

Sganarelle, husband of Martine. He is a faggot-maker, and has a quarrel with his wife, who vows to be even with him for striking her. Valère and Lucas (two domestics of Géronte) ask her to direct them to the house of a noted doctor. She sends them to her husband, and tells them he is so eccentric that he will deny being a doctor, but they must beat him well. So they find the faggot-maker, whom they beat soundly, till he consents to follow them. He is introduced to Lucinde, who pretends to be dumb, but, being a shrewd man, he soon finds out that the dumbness is only a pretence, and takes with him Léandre as an apothecary. The two lovers understand each other, and Lucinde is rapidly cured with "pills matrimoniales."—Molière, *Le Médecin Malgré Lui* (1666).

* * Sganarelle, being asked by the father what he thinks is the matter with Lucinde, replies, "Entendez-vous le Latin?" "En aucune façon," says Géronte. "Vous n'entendez point le Latin?" "Non, monsieur." "That is a sad pity,"

says Sganarelle, "for the case may be briefly stated thus:

Cabrielles arel thuram, catalanum, singulariter, nominativo, hinc musa, le musse, bonus, bona, bonum Deus amicus, seine oratio Latina? etiam, oui, quare? pourquoi? qui substantivo et adjectivo connotat in genere, numerum et casus." "Wonderful man!" says the father.—Act iii.

Sganarelle (3 syl.), valet to don Juan. He remonstrates with his master on his evil ways, but is forbidden sternly to repeat his impertinent admonitions. His praise of tobacco, or rather snuff, is somewhat amusing.

Tabac est la passion des honnêtes gens; et qui vit sans tabac n'est pas digne de vivre. Non seulement il réjouit et purge les cervelles, mais encore il insuit les ames à la vertu, et l'on apprend avec lui à devenir honnête homme. . . . Il inspire des sentiments de bonheur à tous ceux qui en prennent.—Molière, *Don Juan*, l. 1 (1665).

S. G. O., the initials of the Rev. lord Sidney Godolphin Osborne, of the family of the duke of Leeds; letters in the *Times* on social and philanthropic subjects.

Shaccabac, in *Blue Beard*. (See **SHACABAC**.)

I have seen strange sights. I have seen Wilkinson play "Macbeth;" Matthews, "Othello," Wrench, "George Barnwell;" Backstone, "Iago," Rayner, "Penruddock;" Keeley, "Shylock;" Liston, "Romeo" and "Octavian;" G. F. Cooke, "Mercutio," John Kemble, "Archer;" Edmund Kean, clown in a pantomime, and C. Young, "Shaccabac"—*Record of a Stage Career*.

"Macbeth," "Othello," "Iago" (in *Othello*), "Shylock" (*Merchant of Venice*), "Romeo" and "Mercutio" (in *Romeo and Juliet*), all by Shakespeare; "George Barnwell" (Lillo's tragedy so called); "Penruddock" (in *The Wheel of Fortune*, by Cumberland); "Octavian" (in Colman's drama so called); "Archer" (in *The Beaux' Stratagem*, by Farquhar).

Shaddai (*King*), who made war upon Diabolus for the regaining of Mansoul.—John Bunyan, *The Holy War* (1682).

Shade (*To fight in the*). Dienecees [*Di.en'e.ssez*], the Spartan, being told that the army of the Persians was so numerous that their arrows would shut out the sun, replied, "Thank the gods! we shall then fight in the shade."

Shadow (*Simon*), one of the recruits of the army of sir John Falstaff. "A hawk-faced fellow," so thin that sir John said, "a foeman might as well level his gun at the edge of a penknife" as at such a starveling.—Shakespeare, *2 Henry IV.* act iii. sc. 2 (1598).

Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego were cast, by the command of Nebuchadnezzar, into a fiery furnace, but received no injury, although the furnace was made so hot that the heat

thereof "slew those men" that took them to the furnace.—*Dan.* iii. 22.

By Nimrod's order, Abraham was bound and cast into a huge fire at Cûtha; but he was preserved from injury by the angel Gabriel, and only the cords which bound him were burnt. Yet so intense was the heat that above 2000 men were consumed thereby.—See *Gospel of Barnabas*, xxviii.; and Morgan, *Mahometanism Explained*, V. i. 4.

Shadu'kiam' and Am'be-Abad', the abodes of the peris.

Shadwell (*Thomas*), the poet-laureate, was a great drunkard, and was said to be "round as a butt, and liquored every chink" (1610-1692).

Benlowes, his [Shadwell's] jolly fabric fills the eye,
And seen a designed for thought vs in jesty.
Dryden, *MacFlinchies* (1699).

**** Shadwell** took opium, and died from taking too large a dose. Hence Pope says:

Benlowes propitious still to blockheads, bows;
And Shadwell nods the poppy on his brows.
The Dunciad, iii. 21, 22 (1726).

(Benlowes was a great patron of bad poets, and many have dedicated to him their lucubrations. Sometimes the name is shifted into "Benevolus.")

Shadwell (Wapping, London), a corruption of St. Chad's Well.

Shafalus and Procrus. So Bottom the weaver calls Cephalus and Procrus. (See **CEPHALUS**.)

Pyramus. Not Shafalus to Procrus was so true.
Shabe As shafalus to Procrus, I to you
Shakespeare, *Midsommer Night's Dream* (1592).

Shaftesbury (*Anthony Ashley Cooper*, earl of), introduced by sir W. Scott in *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Shafton (*Ned*), one of the prisoners in Newgate with old sir Hildebrand Osbaldistone.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

Shafton (*Sir Piercie*), called "The knight of Wilverton," a fashionable cavaliero, grandson of old Overstitch the tailor, of Holderness. Sir Piercie talks in the pedantic style of the Elizabethan courtiers.—Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth).

Johnson's speech, like sir Piercie Shafton's supplest eloquence, betrayed him under every disguise.—Lord Macaulay.

Shah (*The*), a famous diamond, weighing 86 carats. It was given by Chosroës of Persia to the czar of Russia. (See **DIAMONDS**.)

Shakebag (*Dick*), a highwayman with captain Colepepper.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Shakespeare, introduced by sir W. Scott in the ante-rooms of Greenwich Palace.—Sir W. Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

* * In *Woodstock* there is a conversation about Shakespeare.

Shakespeare's Home. He left London before 1618, and established himself at Stratford-on-Avon, in Warwickshire, where he was born (1564), and where he died (1616). In the diary of Mr. Ward, the vicar of Stratford, is this entry: "Shakspeare, Drayton, and Ben Jonson had a merry meeting, and, it seems, drank too hard, for Shakspeare died of a fever then contracted." (Drayton died 1631, and Ben Jonson, 1637.) Probably Shakespeare died on his birthday, April 23.

Shakespeare's Monument, in Westminster Abbey, designed by Kent, and executed by Scheemakers, in 1742. The statue to Shakespeare in Drury Lane Theatre was by the same.

The statue of Shakespeare in the British Museum is by Roubiliac, and was bequeathed to the nation by Garrick. His best portrait is by Droeshout.

Shakespeare's Plays, quarto editions:

ROMEO AND JULIET: 1597, John Danter; 1599, Thomas Creede for Cuthbert Burby; 1609, 1637. Supposed to have been written, 1595.

KING RICHARD II.: 1597, Valentine Simmes for Andrew Wise; 1598, 1608 (with an additional scene); 1615, 1634.

KING RICHARD III.: 1597, ditto; 1598, 1602, 1612, 1622.

LOVE'S LABOUR'S LOST: 1598, W. W. for Cuthbert Burby. Supposed to have been written, 1594.

KING HENRY IV (pt. 1): 1598, P. S. for Andrew Wise; 1599, 1604, 1608, 1613. Supposed to have been written, 1597.

KING HENRY IV (pt. 2): 1600, V. S. for Andrew Wise and William Aspley; 1600. Supposed to have been written, 1608.

KING HENRY V.: 1600, Thomas Creede for Thomas Millington and John Busby; 1602, 1608. Supposed to have been written, 1599.

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM: 1600, Thomas Fisher; 1600, James Roberts. Mentioned by Meres, 1598. Supposed to have been written, 1592.

MERCHANT OF VENICE: 1600, I. R. for

Thomas Heyes; 1600, James Roberts; 1637. Mentioned by Meres, 1598.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING: 1600, V. S. for Andrew Wise and William Aspley. **MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR**: 1602, T. C. for Arthur Johnson; 1619. Supposed to have been written, 1596.

HAMLET: 1603, I. R. for N. L.; 1605, 1611. Supposed to have been written, 1597.

KING LEAR: 1608, A. for Nathaniel Butter; 1608, B. for ditto. Acted at Whitehall, 1607. Supposed to have been written, 1605.

TROILUS AND CRESSIDA: 1609, G. Eld for R. Bonian and H. Whalley (with a preface). Acted at court, 1609. Supposed to have been written, 1602.

OTHELLO: 1622, N. O. for Thomas Walkely. Acted at Harefield, 1602.

The rest of the dramas are:

All's Well that Ends Well, 1598. First title supposed to be *Love's Labour's Won*. *Antony and Cleopatra*, 1608. No early mention made of this play.

As You Like It. Entered at Stationers' Hall, 1609. *Comedy of Errors*, 1593. Mentioned by Meres, 1598. *Coriolanus*, 1610. No early mention made of this play.

Cymbeline, 1608. No early mention made of this play. *Henry VI*. Alluded to by Nash in *Pierce Penniless*, 1592.

Henry VI. Original title, *First Part of the Contention*, 1594.

Henry VI. Original title, *True Tragedy of Richard Duke of York*, 1595.

Henry VIII., 1601. Acted at the Globe Theatre, 1613. *John (King)*, 1598. Mentioned by Meres, 1598.

Julius Caesar, 1607. No early mention made of this play.

Lea, 1608. Acted at Whitehall, 1607. Printed 1608. *Macbeth*, 1606. No early mention made of this play.

Measure for Measure, 1608. Acted at Whitehall, 1604. *Merry Wives of Windsor*, 1606. Printed 1602.

Pericles Prince of Tyre. Printed 1608. *Taming of the Shrew*. (?) Acted at Henslow's Theatre, 1593. Entered at Stationers' Hall, 1607.

Tempest, 1608. Acted at Whitehall, 1611. *Timon of Athens*, 1609. No early mention made of this play.

Titus Andronicus, 1598. Printed 1600. *Twelfth Night*. Acted in the Middle Temple Hall, 1602.

Two Gentlemen of Verona, 1595. Mentioned by Meres, 1598.

Winter's Tale, 1604. Acted at Whitehall, 1611.

First complete collection in folio:

1623, Isaac Jaggard and Ed. Blount;

1632, 1664, 1685. The second folio is of very little value.

Shakespeare's Parents. His father was John Shakespeare, a glover, who married Mary Arden, daughter of Robert Arden, Esq., of Bomich, a good country gentleman.

Shakespeare's Wife, Anne Hathaway of Shottery, some eight years older than himself; daughter of a substantial yeoman.

Shakespeare's Children. One son, Hamnet, who died in his twelfth year (1596—

1596). Two daughters, who survived him, Susanna, and Judith twin-born with Hamnet. Both his daughters married and had children, but the lines died out.

Voltaire says of Shakespeare: "Rimer had very good reason to say that Shakespeare *n'était qu'un vulgaire singe*." Voltaire, in 1765, said, "Shakespeare is a savage with some imagination, whose plays can please only in London and Canada." In 1735 he wrote to M. de Cideville, "Shakespeare is the Corneille of London, but everywhere else he is a great fool (*grand fou d'ailleurs*)."

Shakespeare of Divines (*The*), Jeremy Taylor (1613-1667).

His (Taylor's) devotional writings only want what they cannot be said to need, the name and the metrical arrangement to make them poetry. — *Blair*

Taylor, the Shakespeare of divines. — *Emerson*.

Shakespeare of Eloquence (*The*). The comte de Mirabeau was so called by Barnave (1749-1791).

Shakespeare of Germany (*The*), Augustus Frederick Ferdinand von Kotzebue (1761-1819). Also G. F. W. Grossman.

Shakespeare of Prose Fiction (*The*). Richardson the novelist is so called by D'Israeli (1689-1761).

Shallow, a weak-minded country justice, cousin to Slender. He is a great braggart, and especially fond of boasting of the mad pranks of his younger days. It is said that justice Shallow is a satirical portrait of sir Thomas Lucy of Charlecote, who prosecuted Shakespeare for deer-stealing. — Shakespeare, *The Merry Wives of Windsor* (1596); and 2 *Henry IV.* (1598).

As wise as a justice of the quorum and custorum in shallow's time. — *Macaulay*.

Shallum, lord of a manor consisting of a long chain of rocks and mountains called Tirzah. Shallum was "of gentle disposition, and beloved both by God and man." He was the lover of Hilpa, a Chinese antediluvian princess, one of the 150 daughters of Zilpah, of the race of Ochu or Cain. — Addison, *Spectator*, viii. 584-5 (1712).

Shalott (*The lady of*), a poem by Tennyson, in four parts. Pt. i. tells us that the lady passed her life in the island of Shalott in great seclusion, and was known only by the peasantry. Pt. ii. tells us that she was weaving a magic web, and that a curse would fall on her if she looked down the river. Pt. iii. describes how sir Lancelot rode to Came-

lot in all his bravery; and the lady gazed at him as he rode along. Pt. iv. tells us that the lady floated down the river in a boat called *The Lady of Shalott*, and died heart-broken on the way. Sir Lancelot came to gaze on the dead body, and exclaimed, "She has a lovely face, and may God have mercy on her!" This ballad was afterwards expanded into the *Idyll* called "Elaine, the Fair Maid of Astolat" (*q.v.*), the beautiful incident of Elaine and the barge being taken from the *History of Prince Arthur*, by sir T. Malory:

"While my body is whole, let this letter be put into my right hand, and my hand bound fast with the letter until I be cold and let me be put in a fair bed with all the richest clothes that I have about me and let my bed and all my rich clothes be lidd with me in a chariot to the next place whereas the Thames is, and there let me be put in a barge, and but one man with me such as ye trust to steer me thither, and that my barge be covered with black samite over and over so which she wus dead, the corpse and the bed and all was led the next way unto the Thames, and there a man and the corpse and all were put in a barge on the Thames, and so the man stered the barge to Westminster, and there he rowed a great while to and fro, or any man espyed. — Pt. iii. l. 121.

King Arthur saw the body and had it buried, and sir Launcelot made an offering, etc. (ch. 124); much the same as Tennyson has reproduced it in verse.

Shamho'zai (3 syl.), the angel who debauched himself with women, repented, and hung himself up between earth and heaven. — Bereshit rabbi (in *Gen.* vi. 2).

* * * Ilarūt and Marūt were two angels sent to be judges on earth. They judged righteously till Zohara appeared before them, when they fell in love with her, and were imprisoned in a cave near Babylon, where they are to abide till the day of judgment.

Shandy (*Tristram*), the nominal hero of Sterne's novel called *The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gentleman* (1759). He is the son of Walter and Elizabeth Shandy.

Captain Shandy, better known as "Uncle Toby," the real hero of Sterne's novel. Captain Shandy was wounded at Namur, and retired on half-pay. He was benevolent and generous, brave as a lion but simple as a child, most gallant and most modest. Hazlitt says that "the character of uncle Toby is the finest compliment ever paid to human nature." His modest love-passages with Widow Wadman, his kindly sympathy for lieutenant Lefevre, and his military discussions, are wholly unrivalled.

Aunt Dinah [*Shandy*], *Walter Shandy's*

aunt. She bequeathed to him £1000, which Walter fancied would enable him to carry out all the wild schemes with which his head was crammed.

Mrs. Elizabeth Shandy, mother of Tristram Shandy. The ideal of nonentity, individual from its very absence of individuality.

Walter Shandy, Tristram's father, a metaphysical don Quixote, who believes in long noses and propitious names; but his son's nose was crushed, and his name, which should have been Trismegistus ("the most propitious"), was changed in christening to Tristram ("the most unlucky"). If much learning can make man mad, Walter Shandy was certainly mad in all the affairs of ordinary life. His wife was a blank sheet, and he himself a sheet so written on and crossed and rewritten that no one could decipher the manuscript.—L. Sterne, *The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy* (1759).

Sharp, the ordinary of major Touchwood, who aids him in his transformation, but is himself puzzled to know which is the real and which the false colonel.—T. Dibdin, *What Next?*

Sharp (Rebecca), the orphan daughter of an artist. "She was small and slight in person, pale, sandy-haired, and with green eyes, habitually cast down, but very large, odd, and attractive when they looked up." Becky had the "dismal precocity of poverty," and, being engaged as governess in the family of sir Pitt Crawley, bart., contrived to marry clandestinely his son captain Rawdon Crawley, and taught him how to live in splendour "upon nothing a year." Becky was an excellent singer and dancer, a capital talker and wheedler, and a most attractive, but unprincipled, selfish, and unscrupulous woman. Lord Steyne introduced her to court; but her conduct with this peer gave rise to a terrible scandal, which caused a separation between her and Rawdon, and made England too hot to hold her. She retired to the Continent, was reduced to a Bohemian life, but ultimately attached herself to Joseph Sedley, whom she contrived to strip of all his money, and who lived in dire terror of her, dying in six months under very suspicious circumstances.—Thackeray, *Vanity Fair* (1848).

With Becky Sharp, we think we could be good, if we had 25000 a year.—Byrne.

Becky Sharp, with a baronet for a brother-in-law, and so on's daughter for a friend, felt the hollowness of human grandeur, and thought she was happier with the Bohemian artist in Soho.—*The Express*.

Sharp (Timothy), the "lying valet" of Charles Gayless. His object is to make his master, who has not a sixpence in the world, pass for a man of wealth in the eyes of Melissa, to whom he is engaged.—Garrick, *The Lying Valet* (1741).

Sharp-Beak, the crow's wife, in the beast-epic called *Reynard the Fox* (1498).

Sharpe (*The Right Rev. James*), archbishop of St. Andrew's, murdered by John Balfour (a leader in the covenanter's army) and his party.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

Sharper (*Master*), the cutler in the Strand.—Sir W. Scott, *Peccol of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Sharpitlaw (*Gideon*), a police officer.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Shawonda'ssee, son of Mudjekeewis, and king of the south wind. Fat and lazy, listless and easy. Shawondasee loved a prairie maiden (the Dandelion), but was too indolent to woo her.—Longfellow, *Hiawatha* (1855).

The Stoops to Conquer, a comedy by Oliver Goldsmith (1773). Miss Hardcastle, knowing how bashful young Marlow is before ladies, *stoops* to the manners and condition of a barmaid, with whom he feels quite at his ease, and by this artifice wins the man of her choice.

. It is said that when Goldsmith was about 16 years old, he set out for Edgworthstown, and finding night coming on when at Ardagh, asked a man "which was the best house in the town"—meaning the best inn. The man, who was Cornelius O'Kelly, the great fencing-master, pointed to that of Mr. Ralph Fetherstone, as being the best house in the vicinity. Oliver entered the parlour, found the master of the mansion sitting over a good fire, and said he intended to pass the night there, and should like to have supper. Mr. Fetherstone happened to know Goldsmith's father, and, to humour the joke, pretended to be the landlord of "the public," nor did he reveal himself till next morning at breakfast, when Oliver called for his bill. It was not sir Ralph Fetherstone, as is generally said, but Mr. Ralph Fetherstone, whose grandson was sir Thomas.

Sheba. The queen of Sheba or Saba (i.e. the Sabæans) came to visit Solomon,

and tested his wisdom by sundry questions, but affirmed that his wisdom and wealth exceeded even her expectations.—*1 Kings* x.; *2 Chron.* ix.

No, not to answer, madam, all those hard things
That Sheba came to ask of Solomon.
—*Danbyson, The Princess*, ll.

* * The Arabs call her name Balkis or Belkis; the Abyssinians, Macqueda; and others, Aazis.

Sheba (*The queen of*), a name given to Mde. Montreville (the Begum Mootee Mahul).—Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II.).

Shebdiz, the Persian Bucephalos, the favourite charger of Chosroës II. or Khosrou Parviz of Persia (590-628).

Shedad, king of Ad, who built a most magnificent palace, and laid out a garden called "The Garden of Irem," like "the bowers of Eden." All men admired this palace and garden except the prophet Houd, who told the king that the foundation of his palace was not secure. And so it was, that God, to punish his pride, first sent a drought of three years' duration, and then the Sarsar or icy wind for seven days, in which the garden was destroyed, the palace ruined, and Shedad, with all his subjects, died.

It is said that the palace of Shedad or Shuddaud took 500 years in building, and when it was finished the angel of death would not allow him even to enter his garden, but struck him dead, and the rose garden of Irem was over after invisible to the eye of man.—Southey, *Thalaba the Destroyer*, l. (1797).

Sheep (*Lord Bantam's*). These sheep had tails of such enormous length that his lordship had go-carts harnessed to the sheep for carrying their tails.

There goes Mrs. Roundabout, the cutler's wife . . .
Odious puss! how she waddles along with her train two
yards behind her! She puts me in mind of lord Bantam's
sheep.—*Goldsmith, The Bee*, ll. (1789).

Sheep (*The Cotswold*).

No brown, nor sullied black, the face or legs doth
streak, . . .

[And] of the whitest kind, whose brows so woolly be,
As men in her fair sheep no emptiness should see . . .
A body long and large, the buttocks equal broad . . .
And of the fleecy face, the flank doth nothing lack,
But everywhere is stored, the belly as the back.
—*Drayton, Polyolbon*, xiv. (1613).

Sheep-Dog (*A*), a lady-companion, who occupies the back seat of the brouche, carries wraps, etc., goes to church with the lady, and "guards her from the wolves," as much as the lady wishes to be guarded, but no more.

"Rawdon," said Becky, . . . "I must have a sheep-dog . . . I mean a moral shepherd's dog . . . to keep the wolves off me." . . . "A sheep-dog, a companion! Becky Sharp with a sheep dog! Isn't that good fun!" —*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, xxvii. (1848).

Sheep of the Addanc Valley. In this valley, which led to the cave of the Addanc, were two flocks of sheep, one white and the other black. When any one of the black sheep bleated, a white sheep crossed over and became black, and when one of the white sheep bleated, a black sheep crossed over and became white.—*The Mabmogion* ("Peredur," twelfth century).

Sheep of the Prisons, a cant term in the French Revolution for a spy under the jailers.—C. Dickens, *A Tale of Two Cities*, iii. 7 (1859).

Sheep Tilted at. Don Quixote saw the dust of two flocks of sheep coming in opposite directions, and told Sancho they were two armies—one commanded by the emperor Alifanfaron sovereign of the island of Trapoban, and the other by the king of the Garamanteans, called "Pentapolin with the Naked Arm." He said that Alifanfaron was in love with Pentapolin's daughter, but Pentapolin refused to sanction the alliance, because Alifanfaron was a Mohammedan. The mad knight rushed on the flock "led by Alifanfaron," and killed seven of the sheep, but was stunned by stones thrown at him by the shepherds. When Sancho told his master that the two armies were only two flocks of sheep, the knight replied that the enchanter Freston had "metamorphosed the two grand armies" in order to show his malice.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, l. iii. 4 (1605).

* * After the death of Achillès, Ajax and Ulysses both claimed the armour of Hector. The dispute was settled by the sons of Atreus (2 syl.), who awarded the prize to Ulysses. This so enraged Ajax that it drove him mad, and he fell upon a flock of sheep driven at night into the camp, supposing it to be an army led by Ulysses and the sons of Atreus. When he found out his mistake, he stabbed himself. This is the subject of a tragedy by Sophocles called *Ajax Mad*.

* * Orlando in his madness also fell foul of a flock of sheep.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Sheffield (*The Bard of*), James Montgomery, author of *The Wanderer of Switzerland*, etc. (1771-1854).

With broken lyre and cheek serenely pale,
Lo! and Alcma wanders down the vale . . .
O'er his lost works yet classic Sheffield weep;
May no rude hand disturb their early sleep!

Byron, *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (1809).

Shelby (*Mr.*), uncle Tom's first master. Being in commercial difficulties, he was obliged to sell his faithful slave. His son afterwards endeavoured to buy uncle Tom back again, but found that he had been whipped to death by the villain Legree.—Mrs. Beecher Stowe, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852).

Shell (*A.*). Amongst the ancient Gaels a shell was emblematic of peace. Hence when Boinni'na, Fingal's daughter, was sent to propitiate king Erragon, who had invaded Morven, she carried with her a "sparkling shell as a symbol of peace, and a golden arrow as a symbol of war."—Ossian, *The Battle of Lora*.

Shells, *i.e.* hospitality. "Semo king of shells" ("hospitality"). When Cuthullin invites Swaran to a banquet, his messenger says, "Cuthullin gives the joy of shells; come and partake the feast of Erin's blue-eyed chief." The ancient Gaels drank from shells; and hence such phrases as "chief of shells," "hall of shells," "king of shells," etc. (king of hospitality). "To rejoice in the shell" is to feast sumptuously and drink freely.

Shemus-an-Snachad or "James of the Needle," M'ivor's tailor at Edinburgh.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Shepherd's Calendar (*The*), twelve eclogues in various metres, by Spenser, one for each month. *January*: Colin Clout (*Spenser*) bewails that Rosalind does not return his love, and compares his forlorn condition to the season itself. *February*: Cuddy, a lad, complains of the cold, and Thenot laments the degeneracy of pastoral life. *March*: Willie and Thomalin discourse of love (described as a person just aroused from sleep). *April*: Hobbinol sings a song on Eliza, queen of shepherds. *May*: Palinode (3 syl.) exhorts Piers to join the festivities of May, but Piers replies that good shepherds who seek their own indulgence expose their flocks to the wolves. He then relates the fable of the kid and her dam. *June*: Hobbinol exhorts Colin to greater cheerfulness, but Colin replies there is no cheer for him while Rosalind remains unkind and loves Menalcas better than himself. *July*: Morrel, a goat-herd, invites Thomalin to come with him to the uplands, but Thomalin replies

that humility better becomes a shepherd (*i.e.* a pastor or clergyman). *August*: Perigot and Willie contend in song, and Cuddy is appointed arbiter. *September*: Diggon Davis complains to Hobbinol of clerical abuses. *October*: On poetry, which Cuddy says has no encouragement, and laments that Colin neglects it, being crossed in love. *November*: Colin, being asked by Thenot to sing, excuses himself because of his grief for Dido, but finally he sings her elegy. *December*: Colin again complains that his heart is desolate because Rosalind loves him not (1579).

Shepherds Hunting (*The*), four "eglogues" by George Wither, while confined in the Marshalsea (1615). The shepherd Roget is the poet himself, and his "hunting" is a satire called *Abuses Strip and Whipt*, for which he was imprisoned. The first three eclogues are upon the subject of Roget's imprisonment, and the fourth is on his love of poetry. "Willy" is the poet's friend, William Browne of the Inner Temple, author of *Britannia's Pastorals*. He was two years the junior of Wither.

Shepherd (*The*), Moses, who for forty years fed the flocks of Jethro, his father-in-law.

Sing, heavenly Muse, that on the secret top
Of Oreb or of Sinal, didst inspire
That shepherd who first taught the chosen seed,
"In the beginning," how the heaven and earth
Rose out of chaos.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, l. (1685).

Shepherd (*The Gentle*), George Grenville, the statesman. One day, in addressing the House, George Grenville said, "Tell me where! tell me where . . ." Pitt hummed the line of a song then very popular, beginning, "Gentle shepherd, tell me where!" and the whole House was convulsed with laughter (1712-1770).

* * * Allan Ramsay has a beautiful Scotch pastoral called *The Gentle Shepherd* (1725).

Shepherd (*John Claridge*), the signature adopted by the author of *The Shepherd of Banbury's Rules to Judge of the Changes of Weather, etc.* (1744). Supposed to be Dr. John Campbell, author of *A Political Survey of Britain*.

Shepherd-Kings (*The*) or *Hyksos*. These hyksos were a tribe of Cushites driven from Assyria by Aralius and the Shemites. Their names were: (1) *Saltrés* or *Salatés*, called by the Arabs *El-Waleed*, and said to be a descendant of Esau.

(B.C. 1870-1851); (2) **BRON**, called by the Arabs *Er-Raiyan*, son of *El-Weled* (B.C. 1851-1811); (3) **APACHNAS** (B.C. 1811-1750); (4) **AROPHIS**, called by the Arabs *Er-Raiyan II.*, in whose reign Joseph was sold into Egypt and was made viceroy (B.C. 1750-1700); (5) **JANNAS** (B.C. 1700-1651); (6) **ASSERII** (1651-1610). The Hyksos were driven out of Egypt by *Amosis* or *Thethmosis*, the founder of the eighteenth dynasty, and retired to Palestine, where they formed the chiefs or lords of the Philistines. (Hyksos is compounded of *hyk*, "king," and *sos*, "shepherd.")

* * * **Apophis** or **Aphophis** was not a shepherd-king, but a pharaoh or native ruler, who made *Apachnas* tributary, and succeeded him, but on the death of *Aphophis* the hyksos were restored.

Shepherd Lord (*The*), lord Henry de Clifford, brought up by his mother as a shepherd to save him from the vengeance of the Yorkists. Henry VII. restored him to his birthright and estates (1455-1548).

The gracious fairy,
Who loved the shepherd lord to meet
In his wanderings solitary.
Wordsworth, *The White Doe of Rylstone* (1815).

Shepherd of Banbury. (See **SHEPHERD**, JOHN CLARIDGE.)

Shepherd of Filida.

"Preserve him, Mr. Nicholas, as thou wouldst a diamond. He is not a shepherd, but an elegant courtier," said the card.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. i. 6 (1605).

Shepherd of Salisbury Plain (*The*), the hero and title of a religious tract by Hannah More. The shepherd is noted for his homely wisdom and simple piety. The academy figure of this shepherd was David Saunders, who, with his father, had kept sheep on the plain for a century.

Shepherd of the Ocean. So Colin Clout (*Spenser*) calls sir Walter Raleigh in his *Colin Clout's Come Home Again* (1591).

Shepherdess (*The Faithful*), a pastoral drama by John Fletcher (1610). The "faithful shepherdess" is Corin, who remains faithful to her lover although dead. Milton has borrowed rather largely from this pastoral in his *Comus*.

Sheppard (*Jack*), immortalized for his burglaries and escapes from Newgate. He was the son of a carpenter in Spitalfields, and was an ardent, reckless, and generous youth. Certainly the most

popular criminal ever led to Tyburn for execution (1701-1724).

* * * Daniel Defoe made *Jack Sheppard* the hero of a romance in 1721, and W. H. Ainsworth in 1839.

Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, always brings ill luck to the possessor. It belonged at one time to the see of Canterbury, and Osmund pronounced a curse on any layman who wrested it from the Church.

The first layman who held these lands was the protector Somerset, who was beheaded by Edward VI.

The next layman was sir Walter Raleigh, who was also beheaded.

At the death of Raleigh, James I. seized on the lands and conferred them on *Or* earl of Somerset, who died prematurely. His younger son *Carew* was attainted, committed to the Tower, and lost his estates by forfeiture.

* * * James I. was no exception. He lost his eldest son the prince of Wales, Charles I. was beheaded, James II. was forced to abdicate, and the two Pretenders consummated the ill luck of the family.

Sherborne is now in the possession of Digby earl of Bristol.

(For other possessions which carry with them ill luck, see **GOLD OF TOLOSA**, **GOLD OF NIBELUNGEN**, **GRAYSTEEL**, **HARMONIA'S NECKLACE**, etc.)

Sheva, the philanthropic Jew, most modest but most benevolent. He "stints his appetite to pamper his affections, and lives in poverty that the poor may live in plenty." Sheva is "the widows' friend, the orphans' father, the poor man's protector, and the universal dispenser of charity, but he ever shrunk to let his left hand know what his right hand did." Ratcliffe's father rescued him at Cadiz from an *auto da fe*, and Ratcliffe himself rescued him from a howling London mob. This noble heart settled £10,000 on Miss Ratcliffe at her marriage, and left Charles the heir of all his property.—Cumberland, *The Jew* (1776).

* * * The Jews of England made up a very handsome purse, which they presented to the dramatist for this championship of their race.

Sheva, in the satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, by Dryden and Tate, is designed for sir Roger Lestranger, censor of the press in the reign of Charles II. Sheva was one of David's scribes (2 Sam. xx. 25), and sir Roger was editor of the *Observer*, in which he vindicated the

court measures, for which he was knighted.

Than Sheva, none more loyal zeal have shown,
Wakful as Judah's lion for the crown.
Tate, *A Psalm and Ashtophet*, II. (1682).

Shib'boleth, the test pass-word of a secret society. When the Ephraimites tried to pass the Jordan after their defeat by Jephthah, the guard tested whether they were Ephraimites or not by asking them to say the word "Shibboleth," which the Ephraimites pronounced "Sibboleth" (*Judges* xii. 1-6).

In the Sicilian Vespers, a word was given as a test of nationality. Some dried peas (*cicci*) were shown to a suspect: if he called them *chiccharce*, he was a Sicilian, and allowed to pass; but if *siseri*, he was a Frenchman, and was put to death.

In the great Danish laughter on St. Bryce's Day (November 13), 1002, according to tradition, a similar test was made with the words "Chichester Church," which, being pronounced hard or soft, decided whether the speaker were Dane or Saxon.

Shield. When a hero fell in fight, his shields left at home used to become bloody.—*Gaelic Legendary Lore*.

The mother of Cúchulain remains in the hall . . . His shield is bloody in the hall "Art thou fallen, my fair-haired son, in Elin's dismal war?"—*Ossian*, *Temora*, v.

Shield (Point of a). When a flag emblazoned with a shield had the point upwards, it denoted peace; and when a combatant approached with his shield reversed, it meant the same thing in mediæval times.

And behold, one of the ships outstripped the others, and they saw a shield lifted up above the side of the ship, and the point of the shield was upwards, in token of peace.—*The Mabinogion* ("Bianwen," etc., twelfth century).

Shield (Striking the). When a leader was appointed to take the command of an army, and the choice was doubtful, those who were the most eligible went to some distant hill, and he who struck his shield the loudest was chosen leader.

They went each to his hill. Bards marked the sounds of the shields. Loudest rang thy boss, Duth-murru. Thou must lead in war.—*Ossian*, *Cath-Loda*, II.

* * * When a man was doomed to death, the chief used to strike his shield with the blunt end of his spear, as a notice to the royal bard to begin the death-song.

Our bar rises in his arms. The clang of shields is heard.—*Ossian*, *Temora*, I.

Shield of Oathmor (The). This shield had seven bosses, and the ring of each boss (when struck with a spear) conveyed a distinct telegraphic message

to the tribes. The sound of one boss, for example, was for muster, of another for retreat, of a third distress, and so on. On each boss was a star, the names of which were Can'-mathon (on the first boss), Col-derna (on the second), Ul-oicho (on the third), Cathlin (on the fourth), Rel-durath (on the fifth), Berthin (on the sixth), and Ton-the'na (on the seventh).

In his arms strode the chief of Atha to where his shield hung, high, at night, high on a mossy bough over Lubar's streamy roar. Seven bosses rose on the shield, the seven voices of the king which his warriors received from the wind.—*Ossian*, *Temora*, vii.

Shield of Gold or GOLDEN SHIELD, the shield of Mars, which fell from heaven, and was guarded in Rome by twelve priests called *Salii*.

Charge for the hearth of Vesta!
Charge for the Golden Shield!

Stanza xxxv.

Hail to the fire that burns for aye [of Vesta],
And the shield th it fell from heaven!
Macaulay, *Lays of Ancient Rome* ("Battle of the Lake Regillus," xxviii., 1842).

Shield of Love (The). This buckler was suspended in a temple of Venus by golden ribbons, and underneath was written: "WHOSEVER BE THIS SHIELD, FAIRER AMORET BE HIS."—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iv. 10 (1596).

Shield of Rome (The), Fabius "Cunctator." Marcellus was called "The Sword of Rome." (See *FABIVS*.)

Shift (Samuel), a wonderful mimic, who, like Charles Mathews the elder, could turn his face to anything. He is employed by sir William Wealthy to assist in saving his son George from ruin, and accordingly helps the young man in his money difficulties by becoming his agent. Ultimately, it is found that sir George's father is his creditor, the young man is saved from ruin, marries, and becomes a reformed and honourable member of society, who has "sown his wild oats."—Foote, *The Minor* (1760).

Shilla'lah, a wood near Arklow, in Wicklow, famous for its oaks and blackthorns. The Irishman's bludgeon is so called, because it was generally cut from this wood.

Shilling (To cut one off with a). A tale is told of Charles and John Banister. John having irritated his father, the old man said, "Jack, I'll cut you off with a shilling." To which the son replied, "I wish, dad, you would give it me now."

* * * The same identical anecdote is told of Sheridan and his son Tom.

Ship. *The master takes the ship out, but the mate brings her home.* The reason is this: On the first night of an outward passage, the starboard watch takes the first four hours on deck, but in the homeward passage the port watch. Now, the "starboard watch" is also called the master's or captain's watch, because when there was only one mate, the master had to take his own watch (i.e. the starboard). The "port watch" is commanded by the first mate, and when there was only one, he had to stand to his own watch.

* * * When there are two mates, the second mate takes the starboard watch.

Ship (The Intelligent). *Ellida* (Frithjof's ship) understood what was said to it; hence in the *Frithjof Saga* the son of Thorsten constantly addresses it, and the ship always obeys what is said to it.—Tegnér, *Frithjof Saga*, x. (1825).

Ship-Shape. A vessel sent to sea before it is completed is called "jury-shaped" or "jury-rigged," i.e. rigged for the nonce (*jour-y*, "pro tempore"); while at sea, she is completed, and when all the temporary makeshifts have been changed for the proper riggings, the vessel is called "ship-shape."

Having been sent to sea in a hurry, they were little better than jury-rigged, and we are now being put into ship-shape.—*Daily News*, August 23, 1870.

Ship of the Desert, the camel or dromedary employed in "voyages" through the sand-seas of the African deserts.

... let me have the long
And patient as listness of the desert ship.
The helmless dromedary.
Byron, *The Deformed Transformed*, l. 1 (1821).

Shipton (Mother), the heroine of an ancient tale entitled *The Strange and Wonderful History and Prophecies of Mother Shipton*, etc.—T. Evan Prece.

Shipwreck (The), a poem in three cantos, by William Falconer (1762). Supposed to occupy six days. The ship was the *Britannia*, under the command of Albert, and bound for Venice. Being overtaken in a squall, she is driven out of her course from Candia, and four seamen are lost off the lee main-yardarm. A fearful storm greatly distresses the vessel, and the captain gives command "to bear away." As she passes the island of St. George, the helmsman is struck blind by lightning. Bowsprit, foremast, and main-topmast being carried away, the officers try to save themselves on the wreck of the foremast. The ship splits on the projecting verge of cape Colonna.

The captain and all his crew are lost except Arion (*Falconer*), who is washed ashore, and being befriended by the natives, returns to England to tell this mournful story.

Shoe. *The right shoe first.* It was by the Romans thought unlucky to put on the left shoe first, or to put the shoe on the wrong foot. St. Foix says of Augustus:

Cet empereur, qui gouverna avec tant de sagesse, et dont le royaume fut si florissant, restoit immobile et consterné lorsqu'il lui arrivoit par mégarde de mettre le soulier droit au pied gauche, et le soulier gauche au pied droit.

Shoe Pinches. *We all know where the shoe pinches,* we each of us know our own special troubles.

Lord Inghington. Hark thee, shoemaker, these shoes

... don't hit me.

Shoemaker. My lord, I think they fit you very well.

Lord Pop. They hurt me just below the instep.

Shoem. No, my lord, they don't hurt you there.

Lord Pop. I tell thee they pinch me execrably.

Shoem. Why, then, my lord—

Lord Pop. What! wilt thou persuade me I cannot

feel?

Shoem. Your lordship may please to feel what you think fit, but that shoe does not hurt you. I think I understand my trade.—*Sheridan, A Trip to Scarborough*, i. 2 (1777).

Shoe in Weddings. In English weddings, slippers and old shoes are thrown at the bride when she leaves the house of her parents, to indicate that she has left the house for good.

Luther, being at a wedding, told the bridegroom he had placed the husband's shoe on the head of the bed, "afin qu'il prit avec la domination et le gouvernement."—*Michelt, Life of Luther* (1845).

In Turkish weddings, as soon as the prayers are over, the bridegroom makes off as fast as possible, followed by the guests, who pelt him with old shoes. These blows represent the adieux of the young man.—*Thirty Years in the Harem*, 330.

In Anglo-Saxon marriages, the father delivered the bride's shoe to the bridegroom, and the bridegroom touched the bride on the head with it, to show his authority.—*Chambers, Journal*, June, 1870.

Shoe the Gray Goose, to undertake a difficult and profitless business. John Skelton says the attempt of the laity to reform the clergy of his time is about as mad a scheme as if they attempted to shoe wild geese.

What hath laymen to do, The gray goose to shoe?

J. Skelton, *Cotyn Clout* (1450-1459).

* * * "To shoe the goose" is sometimes used as the synonym of being tipsy.

Shoe the Mockish Mare, shoe the wild mare, similar to "belling the

cat;" to do a work of danger and difficulty for general not personal benefit.

Let us see who dare Shoe the moekish mare
J. Skelton, *Cotys Clout* (1400-1529).

* * There is a boys' game called "Shoeing the Wild Mare," in which the players say:

Shoe the wild mare;
But if she won't be shod, she must go bare.

Herrick refers to it (*Works*, i. 176) when he says:

Of blind-man's-buff, and of the care
That young men have to shoe the mare.

"To shoe the colt" means to exact a fine called "footing" from a new associate or colt. The French say, *Ferrer la mule*.

Shoes (*He has changed his*), "mutavit calcēos," that is, he has become a senator, or has been made a peer. The Roman senators wore black shoes, or rather black buskins, reaching to the middle of the leg, with the letter C in silver on the instep.

(For several other customs and superstitions connected with shoes, see *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*, 815-6.)

Shonou (*The Reign of*), the most remote period, historic or pre-historic.

Let us first learn to know what belongs to ourselves, and then, if we have leisure, cast our reflections back to the reign of Shonou, who governed 20,000 years before the creation of the moon.—Goldsmit, *A Citizen of the World*, lxxv. (1759).

Shoo-King (*The*), the history of the Chinese monarchs, by Confucius. It begins with Yoo, B.C. 2205.

Shoolbred (*Dame*), the foster-mother of Henry Smith.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Shore (*Jane*), the heroine and title of a tragedy by N. Rowe (1713). Jane Shore was the wife of a London merchant, but left her husband to become the mistress of Edward IV. At the death of that monarch, lord Hastings wished to obtain her, but she rejected his advances. This drew on her the jealous wrath of Alicia (lord Hastings's mistress), who induced her to accuse lord Hastings of want of allegiance to the lord protector. The duke of Gloucester commanded the instant execution of Hastings; and, accusing Jane Shore of having bewitched him, condemned her to wander about in a sheet, holding a taper in her hand, and decreed that any one who offered her food or shelter should be put to death. Jane continued an outcast for three days, when her husband came to her succour, but he was seized by Gloucester's myrmidons, and Jane Shore died.

Miss Smithson (1809) had a splendid voice, a tall and noble person. Her "Jane Shore" put more money into the manager's pocket than Edmund Kean, Macready, Miss Foote, or Charles Kemble.—Donalson, *Acrosticotele*.

Shoreditch. The old London tradition is that Shoreditch derived its name from Jane Shore, the beautiful mistress of Edward IV., who, worn out with poverty and hunger, died miserably in a ditch in this suburb.

I could not get one bit of bread,
Whereby my hunger might be fed . . .
So, weary of my life, at length
I yielded up my vital strength

Within a ditch . . . which since that day
Is Shoreditch called, as writers say.

A ballad in Peppys's collection, *The Weepest Lamentation of Jane Shore*.

Stow says the name is a corruption of "sewer-ditch," or the common drain. Both these etymologies are only good for fable, as the word is derived from sir John de Soerdich, an eminent statesman and diplomatist, who "rode with Manney and Chandos against the French by the side of the Black Prince."

Shoreditch (*Duke of*). Barlow, the favourite archer of Henry VIII., was so entitled by the Merry Monarch, in royal sport. Barlow's two skilful companions were created at the same time, "marquis of Islington," and "earl of Pancras."

Good king, make not good lord of Lincoln "duke of Shoreditch."—*The Poore Man's Patience to the Kings* (art. xvi., 1603).

Shorne (*Sir John*), noted for his feat of conjuring the devil into a boot

To Master John Shorne,
That blessed man borne,
Which Juggeth with a bote;
I beseeche his berie rote
That will trust him, and it be I.

Fantastie of Idolatrie.

Short-Lived Administration (*The*), the administration formed February 12, 1746, by William Pulteney. It lasted only two days.

Shortcake (*Mrs.*), the baker's wife, one of Mrs. Mailsetter's friends.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Shortell (*Master*), the mercer at Liverpool.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Shorthose (2 syl.), a clown, servant to lady Hartwell the widow.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *Wit without Money* (1633).

Shorthouse (*Tom*), epitaph of . . .
His Jacob Tom Shorthouse, sine Tom, sine Sheets, sine Riches;
Qui fuit sine Gown, sine Cloak, sine Shirt, sine Smocks,
Old London (taken from the *Magna Britannica*).

Shoulder-Blade Divination.
A divination strange the Dutch-made English bore . . .
By the shoulder of a ram from of the right side pared,
Which usually they hold, the spade-bone being bare.

Which then the windar takes, and gasing thereupon,
 Things long to come forshowe. . . . Shapen secretly at
 home . . .
 Murders, adulterous stailies, as the events of war,
 The reigns and deaths of kings. . . . etc.
 Dryton, *Polyolbon*, v (1612).

Shovel-Boards or *Edward Shovel-Boards*, broad shillings of Edward III. Taylor, the water-poet, tells us "they were used for the most part at shoave-board."

. . . the unthrift every day,
 With my face downwards do at shoave board play
 Taylor, the water poet (1580-1654).

Shrewsbury (*Lord*), the earl marshal in the court of queen Elizabeth.—Sir W. Scott, *Kennilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Shropshire Toast (*The*), "To all friends round the Wrckin."

Shufflebottom (*Abel*), a name assumed by Robert Southey in some of his amatory productions (1774-1813).

Shuffleton (*The Hon. Tom*), a man, of very slender estate, who borrows of all who will lend, but always forgets to repay or return the loans. When spoken to about it, he interrupts the speaker before he comes to the point, and diverts the conversation to some other subject. He is one of the new school, always emotionless, looks on money as the *summum bonum*, and all as fair that puts money in his purse. The Hon. Tom Shuffleton marries lady Caroline Braymore, who has £4000 a year. (See DIMANCHE.)—G. Colman, junior, *John Bull*.

"Who is this—all boots and breeches,
 Cravat and cape, and spurs and switches,
 Grins and grimaces, shrugs and capers,
 With affection, spleen, and vapours?"

"Oh, Mr. Richard Jones, your humble—"

"Fiddle give o'er to mouthie and numble;

Stand still, speak plain, and let us hear

What was intended for the ear.

I faith, without the timely aid

Of bill, no part you ever played

(Hob, Handy, Shuffleton, or Rover,

Sharper, stroller, lounge, lover)

Could e'er distinguish from each other."

C. Coker, *On Richard Jones, the Actor* (1778-1861).

Shutters (*Tom, put up the*). A lieutenant threatened Mr. Hoby of St. James's Street (London), to withdraw his custom; whereupon Mr. Hoby instantly called out to his errand boy, "Tom, put up the shutters." This witty reproof has become a stock phrase of banter with tradesmen when a silly customer threatens to withdraw his custom.

Shylock, the Jew, who lends Anthonio (a Venetian merchant) 8000 ducats for three months, on these conditions: If repaid within the time, only the

principal would be required; if not, the Jew should be at liberty to cut from Anthonio's body a pound of flesh. The ships of Anthonio being delayed by contrary winds, the merchant was unable to meet his bill, and the Jew claimed the forfeiture. Portia, in the dress of a law doctor, conducted the trial, and when the Jew was about to take his bond, reminded him that he must shed no drop of blood, nor must he cut either more or less than an exact pound. If these conditions were infringed, his life would be forfeit. The Jew, feeling it to be impossible to exact the bond under such conditions, gave up the claim, but was heavily fined for seeking the life of a Venetian citizen.—Shakespeare, *The Merchant of Venice* (1598).

It was of C. Macklin (1690-1797) that Pope wrote the doggerel:

This is the Jew
 That Shakespeare drew;

but Edmund Kean (1787-1833) was unrivalled in this character.

According to the kindred authority of Shylock, no man hates the thing he would not kill.—Sir W. Scott.

* * * Paul Secchi tells us a similar tale: A merchant of Venice, having been informed by private letter that Drake had taken and plundered Sampsoningo, sent word to Sampson Ceneda, a Jewish usurer. Ceneda would not believe it, and bet a pound of flesh it was not true. When the report was confirmed, the pope told Secchi he might lawfully claim his bet if he chose, only he must draw no blood, nor take either more or less than an exact pound, on the penalty of being hanged.—Gregorio Leti, *Life of Sextus V.* (1666).

Sibbald, an attendant on the earl of Menterth.—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.).

Siber, i.e. Siberia. Mr. Bell of Antermomy, in his *Travels*, informs us that Siberia is universally called Siber by the Russians.

From Guinea's coast and Siber's dreary mines,
 Campbell, *Pleasures of Hope*, l. (1790).

Siberian Climate (*A*), a very cold and rigorous climate, wintery and inhospitable, with snow-hurricanes and biting winds. The valley of the Lena is the coldest region of the globe.

Sibylla, the sibyl. (See SIBYLLA.)

And thou, Alecto, stifle me with thy foods . . .

And thou, Sibilla, when thou seest me tyrant,

Address thyself the cry of my complaints.

—Shakespeare, *Measure for Measure*,
 ("Complaints," etc., 1607).

Sibyls Plato speaks of only *one* sibyl; Martian Capella says there were *two* (the *Erythraean* or *Cumæan* sibyl, and the *Phrygian*); Pliny speaks of the *three* sibyls; Jackson maintains, on the authority of Alian, that there were *four*; Shakespeare speaks of the *nine* sibyls of old Rome (1 *Henry VI.* act i. sc. 2); Varro says they were *ten* (the sibyls of Libya, Samos, Cumæ (in Italy), Cumæ (in Asia Minor), Erythraea, Persia, Tiburtis, Delphi, Ancyra (in Phrygia), and Marpessa), in reference to which Rabelais says, "she may be the *eleventh* sibyl" (*Pantagruel*, iii. 16); the mediæval monks made the number to be *twelve*, and gave to each a distinct prophecy respecting Christ. But whatever the number, there was but *one* "sibyl of old Rome" (the Cumæan), who offered to Tarquin the nine Sibylline books.

Sibyl's Books (*The*). We are told that the sibyl of Cumæ (in Æolis) offered Tarquin nine volumes of predictions for a certain sum of money, but the king, deeming the price exorbitant, refused to purchase them; whereupon she burnt three of the volumes, and next year offered Tarquin the remaining six at the same price. Again he refused, and the sibyl burnt three more. The following year she again returned, and asked the original price for the three which remained. At the advice of the augurs, the king purchased the books, and they were preserved with great care under guardians specially appointed for the purpose.

Her remaining chances, like the sibyl's books, became more precious in an increasing ratio as the preceding ones were destroyed.—P. Fitzgerald, *The Parvenu Family*, i. 7.

Sic Vos non Vobis. (See *Vos non Vobis*.)

Sicilian Bull (*The*), the brazen bull invented by Perillos for the tyrant Phalaris, as an engine of torture. Perillos himself was the first victim enclosed in the bull.

As the Sicilian bull that rightfully
His cries a hood who had shaped the mould,
Did so rebel with the voice of him
Tormented, that the brazen monster seemed
Pierced through with pain.

Dante, *Hell*, xxvii. (1300).

Sicilian Vespers (*The*), the massacre of the French in Sicily, which began at Palermo, March 30, 1282, at the hour of vespers, on Easter Monday. This wholesale slaughter was provoked by the brutal conduct of Charles d'Anjou (the governor) and his soldiers towards the islanders.

A similar massacre of the Danes was made in England on St. Bryce's Day (November 13), 1002.

Another similar slaughter took place at Bruges, March 24, 1302.

* * * The Bartholomew Massacre (Aug. 24, 1572) was a religious not a political movement.

Sicilien (*Le*) or *L'AMOUR PEINTRE*, a comedy by Molière (1667). The Sicilian is don Pèdre, who has a Greek slave named Isidore. This slave is loved by Adraste (2 *syl.*), a French gentleman, and the plot of the comedy turns on the way that the Frenchman allures the Greek slave away from her master. Hearing that his friend Damon is going to make a portrait of Isidore, he gets him to write to don Pèdre a letter of introduction, requesting that the bearer may be allowed to take the likeness. By this ruse, Adraste reveals his love to Isidore, and persuades her to elope. The next step is this: Zaide (2 *syl.*), a young slave, pretends to have been ill-treated by Adraste, and runs to don Pèdre to crave protection. The don bids her go in, while he intercedes with Adraste on her behalf. The Frenchman seems to relent, and Pèdre calls for Zaide to come forth, but Isidore comes instead, wearing Zaide's veil. Don Pèdre says to Adraste, "There, take her home, and use her well!" "I will," says Adraste, and leads off the Greek slave.

Sicily of Spain (*The*). Alemtejo, in Portugal, was so called at one time. In the Middle Ages, Alemtejo was "the granary of Portugal."

Sick Man of the East (*The*), the Turkish empire. It was Nicholas of Russia who gave this name to the moribund empire.

We have on our hands a sick man, a very sick man. It would be a great misfortune if one of these days he should happen to die before the necessary arrangements are all made. . . . The man is certainly dying, and we must not allow such an event to take us by surprise.—Nicholas of Russia, to Sir George Seymour, British chargé d'affaires (January 11, 1854).

Siddhartha, born at Gaya, in India, and known in Indian history as Buddha (i.e. "The Wise").

Sidney, the tutor and friend of Charles Egerton McSycophant. He loves Constantia, but conceals his passion for fear of paining Egerton, her accepted lover.—C. Macklin, *The Man of the World* (1764).

Sidney (*Sir Philip*). Sir Philip Sidney, though suffering extreme thirst

from the agony of wounds received in the battle of Zupphen, gave his own draught of water to a wounded private lying at his side, saying, "Poor fellow, thy necessity is greater than mine."

A similar instance is recorded of Alexander "the Great," in the desert of Gedrosia.

David, fighting against the Philistines, became so parched with thirst that he cried out, "Oh that one would give me drink of the water of the well of Beth-lehem, which is by the gate!" And the three mighty men broke through the host of the Philistines and brought him water; nevertheless, he would not drink it, but poured it out unto the Lord.—2 Sam. xxiii. 15-17.

Sidney's Sister, Pembroke's Mother. Mary Herbert (born Sidney), countess of Pembroke, who died 1621.

Underneath this rible heave
Lies the subject of all verse—
Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother.
Death, ere thou hast killed another
Fain and good and learned as she,
Time shall throw his dart at thee.

Wm Browne (1645). See Lansdowne Collection, No. 777, in the British Museum.

Sidonian Tincture, purple dye, Tyrian purple. The Tyrians and Sidonians were world-famed for their purple dye.

Not in that proud Sidonian tincture dyed.
Paines Fletcher, *The Purple Island*, xli, (1633).

Sid'rophel, William Lilly, the astrologer.

Quoth Balph, "Not far from hence doth dwell
A cunning man, hight Sidrophel,
That deals in destiny's dark counsels;
And sage opinions of the moon sells;
To whom all people, far and near,
On deep importances repair."

S. Butler, *Dustring*, ii. 3 (1664).

Sisbel, Margherita's rejected lover, in the opera of *Faust e Margherita*, by Gounod (1859).

Siege. *Mon siège est fait*, my opinion is fixed, and I cannot change it. This proverb rose thus: The abbé de Vertot wrote the history of a certain siege, and applied to a friend for some geographical particulars. These particulars did not arrive till the matter had passed the press; so the abbé remarked with a shrug, "Bah! mon siège est fait."

Siege Perilous (*The*). The Round Table contained sieges for 150 knights, but three of them were "reserved." Of these, two were poets of honour, but the third was reserved for him who was destined to achieve the quest of the holy grail. This seat was called "perilous,"

because if any one sat therein except he for whom it was reserved, it would be his death. Every seat of the table bore the name of its rightful occupant in letters of gold, and the name on the "Siege Perilous" was sir Galahad (son of sir Launcelot and Elaine).

Said Merlin, "There shall no man sit in the two void places but they that shall be of most worship. But in the *Siege Perilous* there shall no man sit but one, and if any other be so hardy as to do it, he shall be destroyed."—P. l. 48.

Then the old man made sir Galahad unarm; and he put on him a coat of red sandel, with a mantle upon his shoulder furred with fine ermines, . . . and he brought him unto the *Siege Perilous*, when he sat beside sir Launcelot. And the good old man lifted up the cloth, and found there these words written: THE *SIEGE OF SIR GALAHAD*.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, iii. 32 (1470).

Siege of Calais, a novel by Mde. de Tencin (1681-1749). George Colman has a drama with the same title.

Siege of Damascus. Damascus was besieged by the Arabs, while Eumenés was governor. The general of the Syrians was Phocyas, and of the Arabs Calad. Phocyas asked Eumenés's permission to marry his daughter Eudocia, but was sternly refused. After gaining several victories, he fell into the hands of the Arabs, and then joined them in their siege, in order to revenge himself on Eumenés. Eudocia fell into his power, but she refused to marry a traitor. Calad requested Phocyas to point out to him the governor's tent; on being refused, they fought, and Calad fell. Abudah, being now chief in command, made an honourable peace with the Syrians, Phocyas died, and Eudocia retired to a convent.—J. Hughes, *Siege of Damascus* (1720).

Siege of Rhodes, by sir W. Davenant (1656).

Siegfried [*Seeg, freed*], hero of pt. i. of the *Nibelungen Lied*, the old German epic. Siegfried was a young warrior of peerless strength and beauty, invulnerable except in one spot between his shoulders. He vanquished the Nibelungs, and carried away their immense hoards of gold and precious stones. He wooed and won Kriemhild, the sister of Gunther king of Burgundy, but was treacherously killed by Hagan, while stooping for a draught of water after a hunting expedition.

Siegfried had a cape or cloak, which rendered him invisible, the gift of the dwarf Alberich; and his sword, called Balmung, was forged by Wieland, blacksmith of the Teutonic gods.

This epic consists of a number of different lays by the old minnesingers, pieced

together into a connected story as early as 1210. It is of Scandinavian origin, and is in the *Younger Edda*, amongst the "Völsunga Sagas" (compiled by Snorri, in the thirteenth century).

Siegfried's Birthplace. He was born in Rhinecastle, then called Xanton.

Siegfried's Father and Mother. Siegfried was the youngest son of Siegmund and Sieglind, king and queen of the Netherlands.

Siegfried called Horny. He was called horny because when he slew the dragon, he bathed in its blood, and became covered with a horny hide which was invulnerable. A linden leaf happened to fall on his back between his shoulder-blades, and as the blood did not touch this spot, it remained vulnerable.—The minnesingers, *The Nibelungen Lied* (1210).

Siegfried von Lindenberg, the hero of a comic German romance, by Müller (1779). Still popular and very amusing.

Sieglind [*Seeg.lind*], the mother of Siegfried, and wife of Siegmund king of the Netherlands.—The minnesingers, *The Nibelungen Lied* (1210).

Siegmund [*Seeg.mund*], king of the Netherlands. His wife was Sieglind, and his son Siegfried [*Seeg.fried*].—The minnesingers, *The Nibelungen Lied* (1210).

Sieve (*The Trial of the*). When a vestal was charged with unchastity, she was condemned to carry water from the Tiber in a sieve without spilling any. If she succeeded, she was pronounced innocent; but if any of the water ran out, it was a confirmation of her guilt.

Sieve and Shears, a method of discovering a thief. The *modus operandi* is as follows:—A sieve is nicely balanced by the points of shears touching the rim, and the shears are supported on the tips of the fingers while a passage of the Bible is read, and the apostles Peter and Paul are asked whether so-and-so is the culprit. When the thief's name is uttered, the sieve spins round. Theocritus mentions this way of divination in his *Idyll*, iii., and Ben Jonson alludes to it:

Searching for things lost with a sieve and shears.—*The Alchemist*, I. 1 (1610).

Sigero, "the Good," slain by Argantes. Argantes buried his spear at Godfrey, but it struck Sigero, who "rejoiced to suffer in his sovereign's place."—*Tasso, Jerusalem Delivered*, xi. (1576).

Sight. Nine things are necessary before the form of anything can be discerned by the eye: (1) a power to see, (2) light, (3) a visible object, (4) not too small, (5) not too rare, (6) not too near, (7) not too remote, (8) clear space, (9) sufficient time.—See Sir John Davies, *Immortality of the Soul*, xiv. (1622).

Sightly (*Captain*), a dashing young officer, who runs away with Priscilla Tomboy, but subsequently obtains her guardian's consent to marry her.—*The Rump* (altered from Bickerstaff's *Love in the City*).

Sigismunda, daughter of Tancred king of Salerno. She fell in love with Guiscardo her father's 'squire, revealed to him her love, and married him in a cavern attached to the palace. Tancred discovered them in each other's embrace, and gave secret orders to waylay the bridegroom and strangle him. He then went to Sigismunda, and reproved her for her degrading choice, which she boldly justified. Next day, she received a human heart in a gold casket, knew instinctively that it was Guiscardo's, and poisoned herself. Her father being sent for, she survived just long enough to request that she might be buried in the same grave as her young husband, and Tancred:

Too late repenting of his cruel deed,
One common sepulchre for both decreed;
Intombed the wretched pair in royal state,
And on their monument inscribed their fate.

Dryden, *Sigismunda and Guiscardo* (from Boocaccio).

Sigismund, emperor of Austria.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Sigismunda, daughter of Siffredilord high chancellor of Sicily, and betrothed to count Tancred. When king Roger died, he left the crown of Sicily to Tancred, on condition that he married Constantia, by which means the rival lines would be united, and the country saved from civil war. Tancred gave a tacit consent, intending to obtain a dispensation; but Sigismunda, in a moment of wounded pride, consented to marry earl Osmond. When king Tancred obtained an interview with Sigismunda, to explain his conduct, Osmond challenged him, and they fought. Osmond fell, and when his wife ran to him, he thrust his sword into her and killed her.—J. Thomson, *Tancred and Sigismunda* (1745).

* * This tragedy is based on "The Baneful Marriage," an episode in *Gil Blas*, founded on fact.

Sigismunda, the heroine of Cervantes's last work of fiction. This tale is a tissue of episodes, full of most incredible adventures, astounding prodigies, impossible characters, and extravagant sentiments. It is said that Cervantes himself preferred it to his *Don Quixote*, just as Corneille preferred *Nicomede* to his *Cid*, and Milton *Paradise Regained* to his *Paradise Lost*.—*Encyc. Brit.*, Art. "Romance."

Sigurd, the hero of an old Scandinavian legend. Sigurd discovered Brynhild, encased in complete armour, lying in a death-like sleep, to which she had been condemned by Odin. Sigurd woke her by ripping up her corselet, fell in love with her, promised to marry her, but deserted her for Gudrun. This ill-starred union was the cause of an *Iliad* of woes.

An analysis of this romance was published by Weber in his *Illustrations of Northern Antiquities* (1810).

Sijil (Al), the recording angel.

On that day we will roll up the heavens as the angel Al Sijil rolleth up the scroll wherein every man's actions are recorded.—*Al Koran*, xxi.

Sikes (Bill), a burglar, and one of Fagin's associates. Bill Sikes was a hardened, irreclaimable villain, but had a conscience which almost drove him mad after the murder of Nancy, who really loved him (ch. xlviii.). Bill Sikes (1 syl.) had an ill-conditioned savage dog, the beast-image of his master, which he kicked and loved, ill-treated and fondled.—C. Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837).

The French "Bill Sikes" is "Jean Hiroux," a creation of Henri Monnier.

Sikundra (The), a mausoleum about six miles from Agra, raised by Akhbar "the Great," in the reign of our Charles I.

Silence, a country justice of asinine dulness when sober, but when in his cups of most uproarious mirth. He was in the commission of the peace with his cousin Robert Shallow.

Footstg. I did not think Master Silence had been a man of this mettle.
Silence. Who, I? I have been merry twice and once, ere now.—Shakespeare, *2 Henry IV.* act v. sc. 3 (1598).

Silenos, husband of Mysis; a kind-hearted man, who takes pity on Apollo when cast to earth by Jupiter, and gives him a home.—Kane O'Hara, *Atidas* (1764).

Silent (The), William I. prince of Orange (1588-1584). It was the principle of Napoleon III. emperor of the French to "hear, see, and say nothing."

Silent Man (The), the barber of Bagdad, the greatest chatterbox that ever lived. Being sent for to shave the head and beard of a young man who was to visit the cadi's daughter at noon, he kept him from daybreak to midday, prating, to the unspeakable annoyance of the customer. Being subsequently taken before the caliph, he ran on telling story after story about his six brothers. He was called the "Silent Man," because on one occasion, being accidentally taken up with ten robbers, he never said he was not one of the gang. His six brothers were Bachouc the hunchback, Bakbarah the toothless, Bakac the one-eyed, Alcouz the blind, Alnaschar the earless, and Schacabac the hare-lipped.—*Arabian Nights* ("The Barber," and "The Barber's Six Brothers").

Silent Woman (The), a comedy by Ben Jonson (1609). Morose, a miserly old fellow, who hates to hear any voice but his own, has a young nephew, sir Dauphine, who wants to wring from him a third of his property; and the way he gains his point is this: He induces a lad to pretend to be a "silent woman." Morose is so delighted with the phenomenon that he consents to marry the prodigy; but the moment the ceremony is over, the boy-wife assumes the character of a virago, whose tongue is a censeless clack. Morose is in despair, and signs away a third of his property to his nephew, on condition of being rid of this intolerable pest. The trick is now revealed, Morose retires into private life, and sir Dauphine remains master of the situation.

Silenus, son of Pan, chief of the sile'ni or older satyrs. Silenus was the foster-father of Bacchus the wine-god, and is described as a jovial old toper, with bald head, pug nose, and pimply face.

Old Silenus, bloated, drunken,
Led by his inebriate satyrs.
Longfellow, Drinking Song.

Silhouette (3 syl.), a black profile. So called from Etienne de Silhouette, *contrôleur des finances* under Louis XV. (1757).

Les réformes financières de ce ministre ayant paru mesquines et ridicules, la caricature s'en empara, et l'on donna le nom de Silhouettes à ces dessins imparfaits où l'on se bornait à indiquer par un simple trait le contour des objets.

Silky, a Jew money-lender, swindler, and miser. (See **SULKY**.)

You cheat all day, tremble at night, and act the hypocrite the first thing in the morning.—F. H. Holcroft, *The Road to Ruin*, li. 3 (1798).

Silly Billy, William IV. (1765, 1830-1837).

Silv'res (3 *syl.*), the inhabitants of Siluria, that is, Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, Radnorshire, Brecon, and Glamorganshire.

Those Silu'rs, called by us the South Wales men.
Dryton, *Polyglotton*, xii. (1613).

Silva (*Don Ruy* (*Donc* *de*), an old Spanish grandee, to whom Elvira was betrothed; but she detested him, and loved Ernani, a bandit-captain. Charles V. tried to seduce her, and Silva, in his wrath, joined Ernani to depose the king. The plot being discovered, the conspirators were arrested, but, at the intercession of Elvira, were pardoned. The marriage of Ernani and Elvira was just about to be consummated, when a horn sounded.* Ernani had bound himself, when Silva joined the bandit, to put an end to his life whenever summoned so to do by Silva; and the summons was to be given by the blast of a horn. Silva being relentless, Ernani kept his vow, and stabbed himself.—Verdi, *Ernani* (1811).

Silver Age (*The*), the ære succeeding the golden, and succeeded by the iron age. The best period of the world or of a nation is its golden age, noted for giants of literature, simplicity of manners, integrity of conduct, honesty of intention, and domestic virtues. The Elizabethan was the golden age of England. The silver age of a people is noted for its elegant refinement, its delicacy of speech, its luxurious living, its politeness and artificial manners. The reign of Anne was the silver age of England. The iron age is that of commerce and hard matter-of-fact. Truth is no longer the one thing needful, but hard cash; the romance of life has died out, and iron and coals are the philosopher's stone. The age of Victoria is the iron age of England. Strange that the three ages should all be the reigns of queens!

Silver Code (*The*), a translation into Gothic of parts both of the Old and New Testaments by bishop Ulfilas, in the eighth century. Still extant.

Silver-Fork School (*The*), a name given to a class of English novelists who gave undue importance to etiquette and the externals of social intercourse. The most distinguished are: Lady Blessington (1789-1849), Theodore Hook (1716-1796), lord Lytton (1804-1873), Mrs. Trollope (1790-1863), and lord Beaconsfield.

Silver Pen. Eliza Meteyard was so called by Douglas Jerrold, and she adopted the pseudonym (1816-1879).

Silver Spoon. *Born with a silver spoon in your mouth* means born to good luck. The allusion is to the silver spoons given as prizes and at christenings. The lucky man is born with the prize in his mouth, and does not need to wait for it or to earn it.

Silver Star of Love (*The*), the star which appeared to Vasco da Gama when his ships were tempest-tossed through the malice of Bacchus. Immediately the star appeared, the tempest ceased, and there was a great calm.

The sky and ocean blending, each on fire,
Seemed as all Nature struggled to expire;
When now the Silver Star of Love appeared,
Bright in the east her radiant front she reared.
Camden, *Lusitæ*, vi. (1573).

Silver-Tongued (*The*), Joshua Sylvester, translator of Du Bartas's *Divine Weeks and Works* (1563-1618).

William Bates, a puritan divine (1625-1699).

Henry Smith, preacher (1550-1600).

Anthony Hammond, the poet, called "Silver Tongue" (1668-1738).

Spranger Barry, the "Irish Roscius" (1719-1777).

Silver Wedding (*The*), the twenty-fifth anniversary; the fiftieth anniversary is the golden wedding. In Germany those persons who attain the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding day are presented by their friends and family with a wreath of silver flowers, and on the fiftieth anniversary with a wreath of gold flowers. The fifth anniversary is the wooden wedding, and the seventy-fifth the diamond wedding. Sometimes the Wedding Service is repeated on the fiftieth anniversary.

In 1879 William king of Prussia and emperor of Germany celebrated his golden wedding.

Silverquill (*Sam*), one of the prisoners at Portanerry.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Silves de la Selva (*The Exploits and Adventures of*), part of the series called *Le Roman des Romans*, pertaining to "Amadis of Gaul." This part was added by Feliciano de Silva.

Silvestre (2 *syl.*), valet of Octave (son of Argante and brother of Zerbinette).—Molière, *Les Fourberies de Scapin* (1671).

Sil'via, daughter of the duke of Milan, and the lady-love of Valentine one of the heroes of the play.—Shakespeare, *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* (1594).

Simmons (*Widow*), the seamstress; a neighbour of the Ramsays.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Si'mon (*Martin*), proprietor of the village Bout du Monde, and miller of Grenoble. He is called "The king of Pelvoux," and in reality is the baron de Peyras, who has given up all his estates to his nephew, the young chevalier Marcellin de Peyras, and retired to Grenoble, where he lived as a villager. Martin Simon is in secret possession of a gold-mine left him by his father, with the stipulation that he should place it beyond the reach of any private man on the day it became a "source of woe and crime." Rabisson, a travelling tinker, the only person who knows about it, being murdered, Simon is suspected; but Ensebe Noel confesses the crime. Simon then makes the mine over to the king of France, as it had proved the source both "of woe and crime."—E. Stirling, *The Gold-Mine or Miller of Grenoble* (1854).

Simon Pure, a young quaker from Pennsylvania, on a visit to Obadiah Prim (a Bristol quaker, and one of the guardians of Anne Lovely the heiress). Colonel Feignwell personated Simon Pure, and obtained Obadiah's consent to marry his ward. When the real Simon Pure presented himself, the colonel denounced him as an impostor; but after he had obtained the guardian's signature, he confessed the trick, and showed how he had obtained the consent of the other three guardians.—Mrs. Centlivre, *A Bold Stroke for a Wife* (1717).

* * This name has become a household word for "the real man," the *ipsissimus ego*.

Si'monie or **Si'mony**, the friar, in the beast-epic of *Reynard the Fox* (1498). So called from Simon Magus (*Acts* viii. 9-24).

Simony (*Dr.*), in Foote's farce called *The Coxenors*, was meant for Dr. Dodd.

Sim'org, a bird "which hath seen the world thrice destroyed." It is found in *Kâf*, but, as Hafiz says, "searching for the simorg is like searching for the philosopher's stone." This does not agree with Beckford's account (see **SIMURGH**).

In *Kâf* the simorg hath its dwelling-place.
The ill-knowing bird of ages, who hath seen
The world with all its children thrice destroyed.
Southey, *Thalaba the Destroyer*, viii. 19 (1797).

Simpcox (*Saunder*), a lame man, who asserted he was born blind, and to whom St. Alban said, "Come, offer at my shrine, and I will help thee." Being brought before Humphrey duke of Gloucester, the lord protector, he was asked how he became lame; and Simpcox replied he fell from a tree, which he had climbed to gather plums for his wife. The duke then asked if his sight had been restored? "Yes," said the man; and being shown divers colours, could readily distinguish between red, blue, brown, and so on. The duke told the rascal that a blind man does not climb trees to gather their fruits; and one born blind might, if his sight were restored, know that one colour differed from another, but could not possibly know which was which. He then placed a stool before him, and ordered the constables to whip him till he jumped over it; whereon the lame man jumped over it, and ran off as fast as his legs could carry him. Sir Thomas More tells this story, and Shakespeare introduces it in 2 *Henry VI.* act ii. sc. 1 (1591).

Simple, the servant of Slender (cousin of justice Shallow).—Shakespeare, *The Merry Wives of Windsor* (1596).

Simple (*The*), Charles III. of France (879, 893-929).

Simple (*Peter*), the hero and title of a novel by captain Marryat (1833).•

Simple Simon, a man more sinned against than sinning, whose misfortunes arose from his wife Margery's cruelty, which began the very morning of their marriage.

We do not know whether it is necessary to seek for a Teutonic or Northern original for this once popular book.—*Quarterly Review*.

Simpson (*Tom*), the drunken barber.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.).

Simson (*Jean*), an old woman at Middlemas village.—Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II.).

Simurgh, a fabulous Eastern bird, endowed with reason and knowing all languages. It had seen the great cycle of 7000 years twelve times, and, during that period, it declared it had seen the earth wholly without inhabitant seven times.—W. Beckford, *Vathek* (notes,

1784). This does not agree with Southey's account (see SIMORE).

Sin, twin-keeper, with Death, of Hell-gate. She sprang, full-grown, from the head of Satan.

Woman in the waist, and fur,
But ending foul in many a scaly fold
Voluminous and vast, a serpent armed
With mortal sting.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, II (1663).

Sin'adone (*The lady of*), metamorphosed by enchantment into a serpent. Sir Lybius (one of Arthur's knights) slew the enchantress, and the serpent, coiling about his neck, kissed him; whereupon the spell was broken, the serpent became a lovely princess, and sir Lybius made her his wife.—*Libeaux* (a romance).

Sindbad, a merchant of Bagdad, who acquired great wealth by merchandize. He went seven voyages, which he related to a poor discontented porter named Hindbad, to show him that wealth must be obtained by enterprise and personal exertion.

First Voyage. Being becalmed in the Indian Ocean, he and some others of the crew visited what they supposed to be an island, but which was in reality a huge whale asleep. They lighted a fire on the whale, and the heat woke the creature, which instantly dived under water. Sindbad was picked up by some merchants, and in due time returned home.

Second Voyage. Sindbad was left, during sleep, on a desert island, and discovered a roc's egg, "fifty paces in circumference." He fastened himself to the claw of the bird, and was deposited in the valley of diamonds. Next day, some merchants came to the top of the crags, and threw into the valley huge joints of raw meat, to which the diamonds stuck, and when the eagles picked up the meat, the merchants scared them from their nests, and carried off the diamonds. Sindbad fastened himself to a piece of meat, was carried by an eagle to its nest, and being rescued by the merchants, returned home laden with diamonds.

Third Voyage is the encounter with the Cyclops. (See ULYSSES AND POLYPHEMOS, where the account is given in detail.)

Fourth Voyage. Sindbad married a lady of rank in a strange island on which he was cast; and when his wife died, he was buried alive with the dead body, according to the custom of the land. He made his way out of the catacomb, and

returned to Bagdad, greatly enriched by valuables rifled from the dead bodies.

Fifth Voyage. The ship in which he sailed was dashed to pieces by huge stones let down from the talons of two angry rocs. Sindbad swam to a desert island, where he threw stones at the monkeys, and the monkeys threw back cocoa-nuts. On this island Sindbad encountered and killed the Old Man of the Sea.

Sixth Voyage. Sindbad visited the island of Serendib (or Ceylon), and climbed to the top of the mountain "where Adam was placed on his expulsion from paradise."

Seventh Voyage. He was attacked by corsairs, sold to slavery, and employed in shooting elephants from a tree. He discovered a tract of hill country completely covered with elephants' tusks, communicated his discovery to his master, obtained his liberty, and returned home.—*Arabian Nights* ("Sindbad the Sailor").

Sindbad, Ulysses, and the Cyclops. (See ULYSSES AND POLYPHEMOS.)

Sin'el, thane of Glamis, and father of Macbeth. He married the younger daughter of Malcolm II. of Scotland.

Sing (*Sadha*), the mourner of the desert.—Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II.).

Singe de Racine (*Le*), Campistron, the French dramatic poet (1656-1723).

Singing Apple (*The*), in the deserts of Libya. This apple resembled a ruby crowned with a huge diamond, and had the gift of imparting wit to those who only smelt of it. Prince Chery obtained it for Fairstar. (See SINGING TREE.)

The singing apple is as great an embellisher of wit as the dancing water is of beauty. Would you appear in public as a poet or prose writer, a wit or a philosopher, you only need smell it, and you are possessed at once of these rare gifts of genius.—Comte de D'Annoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Princess Fairstar," 1682).

Singing Tree (*The*), a tree, every leaf of which was a mouth, and all the leaves sang together in harmonious concert.—*Arabian Nights* ("The Two Sisters," the last story).

"* * In the tale of *Chery and Fairstar* "the singing tree" is called "the singing apple" (q.v.).

Single-Speech Hamilton, William Gerard Hamilton, statesman (1729-1796). His first speech was delivered November 18, 1775, and his eloquence threw into

the shade every orator except Pitt himself.

It was supposed that he had exhausted himself in that one speech, and had become physically incapable of making a second; so that afterwards, when he really did make a second, everybody was naturally disgusted, and most people dropped his acquaintance.—De Quincy (1786-1869).

Singleton (Captain), the hero of a novel by D. Defoe, called *The Adventures of Captain Singleton*.

The second part [of *Robinson Crusoe*] scarcely rises above the level of *Captain Singleton*.—*Finey Brit. Art. "Romance."*

Singular Doctor (The), William Occam, *Doctor Singularis et Invincibilis* (1276-1347).

* * The "Occam razor" was *entia non sunt multiplicanda*, "entities are not to be unnecessarily multiplied." In other words, elements, genera, and first principles are very few in number.

Sin's or SINNIS, a Corinthian robber, called "The Pine-Bender," because he fastened his victims to the branches of two adjacent pine trees bent down by force; being then left to rebound, they tore the victim to pieces.—*Greek Fable*.

In Stephen's reign, we are told, "the barons took those supposed to have any property, and inflicted on them unutterable tortures. Some they hanged up by the feet, and smoked with foul smoke; some they hung by the thumbs, and weighted with coats of mail. They tied knotted cords about the heads of others, and twisted the cords till the pain went to the brains; others they kept in dungeons with adders and snakes. Some they tore in pieces by fastening them to two trees; and some they placed in a crucet house, i.e. a chest short and narrow, in which were spikes: the victims being forced into the chest, all their limbs were crushed and broken."—Ingram, *Saxon Chronicle*.

Sinner Saved (A). Cyra daughter of Proterius of Cappadocia was on the point of taking the veil among Emmelia's sisterhood, and just before the day of renunciation, Eleemon, her father's freed slave, who loved her, sold himself to the devil, on condition of obtaining her for his wife. He signed the bond with a drop of his heart's blood, and carried about with him a little red spot on his breast, as a perpetual reminder of the compact. The devil now sent a dream to Cyra, and another to her father, which caused them to change their plans; and on the very day that Cyra was to have taken the veil, she was given by St. Basil in marriage to Eleemon, with whom she lived happily for

many years, and had a large family. One night, while her husband was asleep, Cyra saw the blood-red spot; she knew what it meant, and next day Eleemon told her the whole story. Cyra now bestirred herself to annul the compact, and went with her husband to St. Basil, to whom a free and full confession was made. Eleemon was shut up for a night in a cell, and Satan would have carried him off, but he clung to the foot of a crucifix. Next day, Satan met St. Basil in the cathedral, and demanded his bond. St. Basil assured him the bond was illegal and invalid. The devil was foiled, the red mark vanished from the skin of Eleemon, a sinner was saved, and St. Basil came off victorious.—Amphilochius, *Life of St. Basil*. (See Rosweyde, *Vitæ Patrum*, 156-8.)

* * Southey has converted this legend into a ballad of nine lays (1829).

Sinon, the crafty Greek who persuaded the Trojans to drag the Wooden Horse into their city.—Virgil, *Æneid*, ii.

Dantë, in his *Inferno*, places Sinon, with Potiphar's wife, Nimrod, and the rebellious giants, in the tenth pit of Malébolgò (see p. 473).

Sintoism, the primitive religion of Japan. It recognizes *Tien* ("the sun") as the supreme deity, under whom is a crowd of inferior gods and goddesses. The priests eat no animal food. The name is derived from *Sin*, a demi-god.

Sintram, the Greek hero of the German romance *Sintram and His Companions*, by baron Lamotte Fouqué.

Sintram's Sword, Welsing. •

Sio'na, a seraph, to whom was committed the charge of Bartholomew the apostle.—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, iii. (1748).

Siph'a, the guardian angel of Andrew the brother of Simon Peter.—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, iii. (1748).

Si'phax, a soldier, in love with princess Calis, sister of Astorax king of Paphos. The princess is in love with Polydore the brother of general Memnon ("the mad lover").—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Mad Lover* (1617).

Sir Oracle, a dictatorial prig; a dogmatic pedant.

I am sir Oracle,
And when I open my lips, let to dog bark.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, act I. sc. 1 (1598).

Sirens, three sea-nymphs, whose usual abode was a small island near cape

Pelorus, in Sicily. They enticed sailors ashore by their melodious singing, and then killed them. Their names are Parthenopë, Ligeia, and Leucothëa.—*Greek Fable.*

Sirloin of Beef. James I., on his return from a hunting excursion, so much enjoyed his dinner, consisting of a loin of roast beef, that he laid his sword across it, and dubbed it sir Loin. At Chingford, in Essex, is a place called "Friday Hill House," in one of the rooms of which is an oak table with a brass plate let into it, inscribed with the following words:—"ALL LOVERS OF ROAST BEEF WILL LIKE TO KNOW THAT ON THIS TABLE A LOIN WAS KNIGHTED BY KING JAMES THE FIRST ON HIS RETURN FROM HUNTING IN EPPING FOREST."

Knighting the loin of beef is also ascribed to Charles II.

Our second Charles of fume frets,
On loin of beef did dine;
He held his sword, I repeat, o'er the meat:
"Arise, thou fumesir Loin!"
Ballad of the New Sir John Harrycote.

Sirocco, a wind, called the solano in Spain; the khamin in Egypt; the simoon in Western Asia; and the harmattan on the coast of Guinea. The Italians say of a stupid book, *L'ra scritto in tempo dal sirocco* ("It was written during the sirocco").

Sister Anne, sister of Fatima (the seventh and last wife of Bluebeard). Fatima, being condemned to death by her tyrannical husband, requested sister Anne to ascend to the highest tower of the castle to watch for her brothers, who were momentarily expected. Bluebeard kept roaring below stairs for Fatima to be quick; Fatima was constantly calling out from her chamber, "Sister Anne, do you see them coming?" and sister Anne was on the watch-tower, mistaking every cloud of dust for the mounted brothers. They arrived at last, rescued Fatima, and put Bluebeard to death.—Charles Perault, *Contes* ("La Barbe Bleue," 1697).

This is a Scandinavian tale taken from the *Folk Sagas*.

Sisyphus, in Latin **Sisyphus**, a king of Corinth, noted for his avarice and fraud. He was punished in the infernal regions by having to roll uphill a huge stone, which always rolled down again as soon as it reached the top. Sisyphus is a type of avarice, never satisfied. The avaricious man reaches

the summit of his ambition, and no sooner does he so than he finds the object of his desire as far off as ever.

With many a weary step, and many a groan,
Up the high hill he heaves a huge round stone;
The huge round stone, returning with a bound,
Thunders impetuous down, and smokes along the ground.
Homer, Odyssey, xi. (Pope's trans.).

Sisyphus, in the Milesian tales, was doomed to die, but when Death came to him, the wily fellow contrived to fasten the unwelcome messenger in a chair, and then feasted him till old Spare-ribs grew as fat as a prize pig. In time, Pluto released Death, and Sisyphus was caught, but prayed that he might speak to his wife before he went to hadës. The prayer was granted, and Sisyphus told his wife not to bury him, for though she might think him dead, he would not be really so. When he got to the infernal regions, he made the ghosts so merry with his jokes that Pluto reproved him, and Sisyphus pleaded that, as he had not been buried, Pluto had no jurisdiction over him, nor could he even be ferried across the Styx. He then obtained leave to return to earth, that he might persuade his wife to bury him. Now, the wily old king had previously bribed Hermës, when he took him to hadës, to induce Zeus to grant him life, provided he returned to earth again in the body; when, therefore, he did return, he demanded of Hermës the fulfilment of his promise, and Hermës induced Zeus to bestow on him life. Sisyphus was now allowed to return to earth, with a promise that he should never die again till he himself implored for death. So he lived and lived till he was weary of living, and when he went to hadës the second time, he was allotted, by way of punishment, the task of rolling a huge stone to the top of a mountain. Orpheus (2 syl.) asked him how he could endure so ceaseless and vain an employment, and Sisyphus replied that he hoped ultimately to accomplish the task. "Never," exclaimed Orpheus; "it can never be done!" "Well, then," said Sisyphus, "mine is at worst but everlasting hope."—Lord Lytton, *Tales of Miletus*, ii.

Sitoph'agus ("the wheat-eater"), one of the mouse princes, who, being wounded in the battle, crept into a ditch to avoid further injury or danger.

The lame Sitophagus, oppressed with pain,
Creeps from the desperate dangers of the plain;
And where the ditches rising weeds supply . . .
There lurks the silent mouse relieved of heat.
And, safe embowered, avoids the chance of fate.
Parnell, Battle of the Frogs and Mice, iii. (about 1713).

The last two lines might be amended thus :

There lurks the trembling mouse with bated breath,
And, hid from sight, avoids his instant death.

Siward [*Se ward*], the earl of Northumberland, and general of the English forces acting against Macbeth.—Shakespeare, *Macbeth* (1606).

Six Chronicles (*The*). Dr. Giles compiled and edited six Old English Chronicles for Bohn's series in 1818. They are: Ethelwerd's *Chronicle*, Asser's *Life of Alfred*, Geoffrey of Monmouth's *British History*, Gildas the Wise, Nennius's *History of the Britons*, and Richard of Cirencester *On the Ancient State of Britain*. The last three were edited, in 1757, by professor Bertram, in his *Scriptures Tris*, but great doubt exists on the genuineness of Dr. Bertram's compilation. (See **THREE WRITERS**.)

Six Islands (*The*), which constituted "Great Brittain" before the Saxon period, were Ireland, Iceland, Gothland, the Orkneys, Norway, and Dacia (or Denmark).

Six Months' War (*The*), the great war between Prussia and France. The emperor (Napoleon III.) left St. Cloud July 28, 1870, and Paris capitulated January 28, 1871.

Sixpenny War (*The*), the O. P. (*old price*) riot of Covent Garden in 1809. So called because the managers tried to raise the price of admission from 3s. 6d. to 4s. If the managers had not given way, the newly built theatre would have been utterly dismantled.

Sixteen-String Jack, John Rann, a highwayman. He was a great fop, and wore sixteen tags to his breeches, eight at each knee (hanged 1774).

Dr. Johnson said that Gray's poetry towered above the ordinary run of verse, as sixteen-String Jack above the ordinary foot-pad.—Boswell, *Life of Johnson* (1791).

Skeffington, author of *Sleeping Beauty, Maids and Bachelors*, etc.

And sure great Skeffington must claim our praise
For skiffins coats, and skeletons of plays.
Byron, *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (1809).

Skeggs (*Miss Carolina Wilhelmina Amelia*), the companion of "lady Blarney." These were two flash women introduced by squire Thornhill to the Primrose family, with a view of beguiling the two eldest daughters, who were both very beautiful. Sir William Thornhill thwarted their infamous purpose.—Goldsmith, *Vicar of Wakefield* (1766).

Skeleton at the Feast. Plutarch says that in Egyptian banquets towards the close a servant brought in a skeleton, and cried aloud to the guests, "Look on this! Eat, drink, and be merry, for tomorrow you die!" Herodotus says the skeleton was a wooden one, about eighteen inches in length. (See 1 *Cor.* xv. 32.)

The stranger feasted at his board;
But, like the skeleton at the feast,
That warning timepiece never ceased:
"For ever—Never! Never—For ever!"
Longfellow, *The Old Clock on the Stairs*.

Skelton (*Sam*), a smuggler.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Sketchley (*Arthur*), George Rose, author of *Mrs. Brown* (her observations on men and objects, politics and manners, etc.).

Skettles (*Sir Barnet*), of Fulham. He expressed his importance by an antique gold snuff-box and silk handkerchief. His hobby was to extend his acquaintances, and to introduce people to each other. Skettles, junior, was a pupil of Dr. Blimber.—C. Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846).

Skevington's Daughter, an instrument of torture invented by Skevington, lieutenant of the Tower in the reign of Henry VIII. It consisted of a broad iron hoop, in two parts, jointed with a hinge. The victim was put into the hoop, which was then squeezed close and locked. Here he remained for about an hour and a half in the most inexpressible torture. (Generally corrupted into the "Scavenger's Daughter.")

Skewton (*The Hon. Mrs.*), mother of Edith (Mr. Dombey's second wife). Having once been a beauty, she painted when old and shrivelled, became enthusiastic about the "charms of nature," and reclined in her bath-chair in the attitude she assumed in her barouche when young and well off. A fashionable artist had painted her likeness in this attitude, and called his picture "Cleopatra." The Hon. Mrs. Skewton was the sister of the late lord Femix, and aunt to the present lord.—C. Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846).

Skies, snobs, blackguards. At Westminster School the boys call themselves *Romans*, and the "town" *Volsci*, contracted into *sci*, and corrupted into "skies."

"Snowball the skies!" thought I, not knowing that "skies" and blackguards were synonymous terms.—Lord W. E. Lennox, *Colebrides*, etc. i. 4.

Skiffins (*Miss*), an angular, middle-

aged woman, who wears "green kid gloves when dressed for company." She marries Wemmick.—C. Dickens, *Great Expectations* (1860).

Skimpole (*Harold*), an amateur artist, always sponging on his friends. Under a plausible, light-hearted manner, he was intensely selfish, but Mr. Jarndyce looked on him as a mere child, and believed in him implicitly.—C. Dickens, *Bleak House* (1852).

(The original of this character was Leigh Hunt, who was greatly displeased at the skit.)

Skin (*The Man without a*), Richard Cumberland. So called by Garrick, on account of his painful sensitiveness of all criticism. The same irritability of temper made Sheridan caricature him in *The Critic* as "sir Fretful Plagiary" (1782-1811).

Skinfaxi ("shining mane"), the horse which draws the chariot of day.—*Scandinavian Mythology*.

Skofnung, the sword of king Rolf the Norway hero, preserved for centuries in Iceland.

Skogan. (See SCOGAN.)

Skreigh (*Mr.*), the precentor at the Gordon Arms inn, Kippeltringan.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Skulls. The skulls of the ancient Persians were so thin-boned that a small pebble would break them; whereas those of the Egyptians were so thick in the bone that they would not break even with the blow of a huge stone.—Herodotus, *History* (in nine books, called "The Nine Muses").

Skulls at Banquets. Plutarch tells us that towards the close of an Egyptian feast a servant brought in a skeleton, and cried to the guests, "Eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow you die!"

Like skulls at Memphis banquets.

Byron, *Don Juan*, iii. 65 (1820).

Skurlewihitter (*Andrew*), the scrivener.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Sky-Lark, a lark with the "skies" or "sols." The Westminster boys used to style themselves *Romans*, and the "town" *Volseis*; the latter word was curtailed to 'eci [sky]. A row between the Westminsterians and the town roughs

was called a 'sci-lark or a lark with the Volsci.

Skyresh Bol'golah, the high admiral or gabel of the realm of Lilliput.—Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* ("Voyage to Lilliput," iii., 1726).

S. L. Land ordered William Prynne to be branded on both cheeks with the letters S. L., meaning "Schismatic libeller;" but Prynne insisted that the letters stood for *Stigmata Laudis* ("Laud's disgrace").

Slackbridge, one of the "hands" in Bounderby's mill at Coketown. Slackbridge is an ill-conditioned fellow, ill made, with lowering eyebrows, and though inferior to many of the others, exercises over them a great influence. He is the orator, who stirs up his fellow-workmen to strike.—C. Dickens, *Hard Times* (1854).

Slammerkin (*Mrs.*). Captain Macheath says of her, "She is careless and genteel." "All you fine ladies," he adds, "who know your own beauty, affect an undress."—Gay, *The Beggars Opera*, ii. 1 (1727).

Slander, an old hag, of "ragged, rude attyre, and filthy lockes," who sucked venom out of her nails. It was her nature to abuse all goodness, to frame groundless charges, to "steal away the crowne of a good name," and "never thing so well was doen, but she with blame would blot, and of due praise deprive."

A foule and loathly creature sure in sight,
And in conditions to be loathed no leas;
For she was stuf with rancour and despite
Up to the throte, that oft with bitterness
It forth would breake and gush in great excess,
Pouring out streames of poyson and of gall
'Gainst all that truth or vertue doe profess,
Whom she with leasurously did miscall,
And wickedly backbite. Her name men "Sclander"
call.

Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, IV. viii. 24 (1596).

Slang, from Slangenberg, a Dutch general, noted for his abusive and exaggerated epithets when he reproved the men under his command. The etymon is suited to this dictionary, and the following are not without wit:—Italian, *s-lingua*, *s* negative and *lingua* = "bad language;" French, *esclandre*, "an event which gives rise to scandal," hence, *faire esclandre*, "to expose one to scandal," *causer de l'esclandre*, "to give ground for scandal;" Greek, *skandálon*, "an offence, a scandal," "Slangs," fetters for malefactors.

Slango, a lad, servant of Gaylove a young barrister. He dresses up as a woman, and when squire Sapakull comes from Yorkshire for a wife, Slango passes himself off as Arbella. In the mean time, Gaylove assumes the airs and manners of a Yorkshire tike, and marries Arbella, with whom he is in love.—Carey, *The Honest Yorkshireman* (1736).

Slawken-Ber'gius (*Hafen*), an imaginary author, distinguished for the great length of his nose. In the *Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy* (by Sterne), Slawken-Ber'gius is referred to as a great authority on all lore connected with noses, and a curious tale is introduced from his hypothetical works about a man with an enormously long nose.

No nose can be justly amputated by the public, not even the nose of Slawken-Ber'gius himself.—Caylie.

Slaygood (*Giant*), master of a gang of thieves which infested the King's highway. Mr. Greathcart slew him, and rescued Feeblemind from his grasp in a duel.—Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, ii. (1684).

Sleary, proprietor of the circus at Coketown. A stout man, with one eye fixed and one loose, a voice like the efforts of a broken pair of bellows, a flabby skin, and muddled head. He was never sober and never drunk, but always kind-hearted. Tom Gradgrind, after robbing the bank, lay concealed in this circus as a black servant, till Sleary connived at his escape. This Sleary did in gratitude to Thomas Gradgrind, Esq., M.P., who adopted and educated Cecilia Jupe, daughter of his clown, signor Jupe.

Josephine Sleary, daughter of the circus proprietor, a pretty girl of 18, who had been tied on a horse at two years old, and had made a will at 12. This will she carried about with her, and in it she signified her desire to be drawn to the grave by two piebald ponies. Josephine married E. W. B. Childers of her father's circus.—C. Dickens, *Hard Times* (1854).

Sleak (*Aminadab*), in *The Serious Family*, a comedy by Morris Barnett.

Sleeper (*The*). Almost all nations have a tradition about some sleeper, who will wake after a long period of dormancy.

American (North). RIP VAN WINKLE, a Dutch colonist of New York, slept twenty years in the Catskill Moun-

tains of North America.—Washington Irving.

American (South). SEBASTIAN I., supposed to have fallen in the battle of Alcazarquebir, in 1578, is only asleep, and will in due time awake, return to life, and make Brazil the chief kingdom of the earth.

Arabian Legends. MAHOMMED MOHADI, the twelfth imân, is only sleeping, like Charlemagne, till Antichrist appears, when he will awake in his strength, and overthrow the great enemy of all true believers.

NOUJAHAD is only in a temporary sleep, waiting the fulness of time.

British Traditions. KING ARTHUR is not dead in Avillon, but is merely metamorphosed into a raven. In due time he will awake, resume his proper person, claim the throne of Britain, and make it the head and front of all the kingdoms of the globe. "Because king Arthur bears for the nonce the semblance of a raven, the people of Britain never kill a raven" (Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. ii. 5).

GYNERU slept 500 years by the enchantment of Merlin. She was the natural daughter of king Arthur and Guendolen, and was thus punished because she would not put an end to a combat in which twenty knights were mortally wounded, including Merlin's son.—Sir W. Scott, *Bridal of Triermain* (1813).

MERLIN, the enchanter, is not dead, but "sleeps and sighs in an old tree, spell-bound by Vivien."—*British Legend*.

ST. DAVID was thrown into an enchanted sleep by Ormandine, but after sleeping for seven years, was awake by Merlin.

French Legend. The French slain in the SICILIAN VESPERs are not really dead, but they sleep for the time being, awaiting the day of retribution.

German Legends. BARBAROSSA with six of his knights sleep in Kyffhallsberg, in Thuringia, till the fulness of time, when they will awake and make Germany the foremost kingdom of the earth. The beard of the red king has already grown through the table slab at which he is sitting, but it must wind itself three times round the table before his second advent. Barbarossa occasionally wakes and asks, "Is it time?" when a voice replies, "Not yet. Sleep on."

CHARLEMAGNE is not dead, but only asleep in Untersberg, near Salzburg, waiting for the advent of Antichrist, when he will rouse from his slumber, go

forth conquering, and will deliver Christendom that it may be fit for the second advent and personal reign of Christ.

CHARLES V. kaiser of Germany is only asleep, waiting his time, when he will awake, return to earth, "resume the monarchy over Germany, Portugal, Spain, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Denmark, putting all enemies under his feet.

KNEZ LAZAR, of Servia, supposed to have been slain by the Turks in 1389, is not really dead, but has put on sleep for a while, and at an allotted moment he will re-appear in his full strength.

Grecoan Legends. ENDYMION, a beautiful youth, sleeps a perpetual sleep in Latmos. Seléné (the moon) fell in love with him, kissed him, and still lies by his side. In the British Museum is an exquisite statue of Endymion asleep.—*Greek Fable.*

EPIMENIDES (5 syl.) the Cretan poet was sent in boyhood to search for a stray sheep; being heated and weary, he stepped into a cave, and fell asleep for fifty-seven years. Epimenides, we are told, attained the age of 154, 157, 229, and some say 289 years.—Pliny, *History*, vii. 12.

Irish Traditions. BRIAN, surnamed "Boroimhe," king of Ireland, who conquered the Danes in twenty pitched battles, and was supposed to have been slain in the battle of Clontarf, in 1014, was only stunned. He still sleeps in his castle of Kincora, and the day of Ireland's necessity will be Brian's opportunity.

DERMOND OF KILMALLOCK, in Limerick, supposed to have perished in the reign of Elizabeth, is only sleeping under the waters of lough Gur. Every seventh year he re-appears in full armour, rides round the lake early in the morning, and will ultimately re-appear and claim the family estates.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel*.

Jewish Legend. ELIJAH the prophet is not dead, but sleeps in Abraham's bosom till Antichrist appears, when he will return to Jerusalem and restore all things.

Russian Tradition. ELIJAH MANSUR, warrior, prophet, and priest in Asiatic Russia, tried to teach a more tolerant form of Islâm, but was looked on as a heretic, and condemned to imprisonment in the bowels of a mountain. There he sleeps, waiting patiently the summons which will be given him, when he will awake, and wave his conquering sword to

the terror of the Muscovite.—Milner, *Gallery of Geography*, 781.

Scandinavian Tradition. OLAF TRYGGVASON king of Norway, who was baptized in London, and introduced Christianity into Norway, Iceland, and Greenland. Being overthrown by Swolde king of Sweden (A.D. 1000), he threw himself into the sea and swam to the Holy Land, became an anchorite, and fell asleep at a greatly advanced age; but he is only waiting his opportunity, when he will sever Norway from Sweden, and raise it to a first-class power.

Scottish Tradition. THOMAS OF ERCELDOUNE sleeps beneath the Eildon Hills, in Scotland. One day, an elfin lady led him into a cavern in these hills, and he fell asleep for seven years, when he revisited the upper earth, under a bond that he would return immediately the elfin lady summoned him. One day, as he was making merry with his friends, he heard the summons, kept his word, and has never since been seen.—Sir W. Scott, *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*.

Spanish Tradition. BOBADIL EL CHICO, last of the Moorish kings of Granada, lies spell-bound near the Alhambra, but in the day appointed he will return to earth and restore the Moorish government in Spain.

Swiss Legend. Three of the family of TELL sleep a semi-death at Rütli, waiting for the hour of their country's need, when they will wake up and deliver it.

* * See SEVEN SLEEPERS.

Sleeper Awakened (The). Abou Hassan, the son of a rich merchant at Bagdad, inherited a good fortune; but, being a prudent man, made a vow to divide it into two parts: all that came to him from rents he determined to set apart, but all that was of the nature of cash he resolved to spend on pleasure. In the course of a year he ran through this fund, and then made a resolve in future to ask only one guest at a time to his board. This guest was to be a stranger, and never to be asked a second time. It so happened that the caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, disguised as a merchant, was on one occasion his guest, and heard Abou Hassan say that he wished he were caliph for one day, and he would punish a certain imân for tittle-tattling. Haroun-al-Raschid thought that he could make capital of this wish for a little diversion; so, drugging the merchant's wine, he fell into a profound sleep, was conveyed to the palace, and on waking

was treated as the caliph. He ordered the imán to be punished, and sent his mother a handsome gift; but at night, another sleeping draught being given him, he was carried back to his own house. When he woke, he could not decide if he had been in a dream or not, but his conduct was so strange that he was taken to a mad-house. He was confined for several days, and, being discharged, the caliph in disguise again visited him, and repeated the same game, so that next day he could not tell which had been the dream. At length the mystery was cleared up, and he was given a post about the caliph's person, and the sultana gave him a beautiful slave for his wife. Abou Hassan now played a trick on the caliph. He pretended to be dead, and sent his young wife to the sultana to announce the sad news. Zobeida, the sultana, was very much grieved, and gave her favourite a sum of money for the funeral expenses. On her return, she played the dead woman, and Abou Hassan went to the caliph to announce his loss. The caliph expressed his sympathy, and, having given him a sum of money for the funeral expenses, went to the sultana to speak of the sad news of the death of the young bride. "The bride?" cried Zobeida; "you mean the bridegroom, commander of the faithful." "No, I mean the bride," answered the caliph, "for Abou Hassan has but just left me." "That cannot be, sire," retorted Zobeida, "for it is not an hour ago that the bride was here, to announce his death." To settle this moot point, the chief of the eunuchs was sent to see which of the two was dead; and Abou, who saw him coming, got the bride to pretend to be dead, and set himself at her head bewailing, so the man returned with the report that it was the bride who was dead, and not the bridegroom. The sultana would not believe him, and sent her aged nurse to ascertain the fact. As she approached, Abou Hassan pretended to be dead, and the bride to be the wailing widow; accordingly the nurse contradicted the report of the eunuch. The caliph and sultana, with the nurse and eunuch, then all went to see for themselves, and found both apparently dead. The caliph now said he would give 1000 pieces of gold to know which died first, when Abou Hassan cried, "Commander of the faithful, it was I who died first." The trick was found out, the caliph

nearly died with laughter, and the jest proved a little mine of wealth to the court favourite.—*Arabian Nights*.

Sleepers. (See SEVEN SLEEPERS.)

Sleeping Beauty (*The*), a lady who sleeps in a castle a hundred years, during which time an impenetrable wood springs up around the castle; but being at length disenchanted by a young prince, she marries him. The brothers Grimm have reproduced this tale in German. The old Norse tale of Brynhild and Sigurd seems to be the original of *The Sleeping Beauty*.—Perrault, *Contes du Temps* ("La Belle au Bois Dormant," 1697).

(Tennyson has poetized this nursery story.)

Sleipner, the horse of Odin.

Slender, one of the suitors of "sweet Anne Page." His servant's name is Simple. Slender is a country lout, cousin of justice Shallow.—Shakespeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor* (1596).

Slender is a perfect satire . . . on the brilliant youth of the provinces . . . before the introduction of newspapers and turnpike roads, awkward and boobyish among civil people but at home in rude sports, and proud of exploits at which the town would blush.—Hallam

Slender and Mr Andrew Ague cheek are fools troubled with an uneasy consciousness of their folly, which in the latter produces a most distressing meekness and docility, and in the former awkwardness, obstinacy, and confusion.—Macaulay.

Slick (*Sam*), judge Thomas Chandler Haliburton of Nova Scotia, author of *The Clockmaker* (1837).

Sam Slick, a Yankee clockmaker and pedlar, wonderfully 'cute, a great observer, full of quaint ideas, droll wit, odd fancies, surprising illustrations, and plenty of "soft sawder." Judge Haliburton wrote the two series called *Sam Slick* or *the Clockmaker* (1837).

Sliderskew (*Peg*), the hag-like housekeeper of Arthur Gride. She robs her master of some deeds, and thereby brings on his ruin.—C. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838).

Sligo (*Dr.*), of Ireland. He looks with contempt on his countryman, Dr. Osasafras, because he is but a *parvenu*.

Osasafras? That's a name of no note. He is not a Milesian, I am sure. The family, I suppose, came over the other day with Strongbow, not above seven or eight hundred years ago.—Foots, *The Devil upon Two Sticks* (1768).

Slingsby (*Jonathan Freke*), John Francis Waller, author of *The Slingsby Papers* (1852), etc.

Slip, the valet of young Marlowe (son

of sir Harry Harlowe of Dorsetshire). He schemes with Martin, a fellow-servant, to contract a marriage between Martin and Miss Stockwell (daughter of a wealthy merchant), in order to get possession of £10,000, the wedding portion. The plan was this: Martin was to pass himself off as young Harlowe, and marry the lady or secure the dot; but Jenny (Miss Stockwell's maid) informs Belford, the lover of Miss Stockwell, and he arrests the two knaves just in time to prevent mischief.—Garrick, *Neck or Nothing* (1766).

Slippers which enabled the feet to walk, *knives* that cut of themselves, and *sabres* which dealt blows at a wish, were presents brought to Vathek by a hideous monster without a name.—W. Beckford, *Vathek* (1784).

Slippery Sam, a highwayman in captain Macheath's gang. Peachum says he should dismiss him, because "the villain hath the impudence to have views of following his trade as a tailor, which he calls an honest employment."—Gay, *The Beggar's Opera*, i. (1727).

Slipslop (Mrs.), a lady of frail morals.—Fielding, *Joseph Andrews* (1742).

Slo-Fair, Chichester, the October fair, when the beasts were sold for slaughter, that they might be salted down for winter use. The next month (November) was called *Blot-monath* or "Blood-month," being the time when the beasts were killed. (Old English, *slean*, *sloh*, "to slaughter;" *blot*, "blood, sacrifice," from *blotan*, "to shed blood.")

Some idea may be gathered of the enormous number of animals salted down in November, from the mere residue left in the larder of the elder Spencer, in May, 1327. There were "80 salted beeves, 500 bacons, and 600 muttons."

Slop (Dr.), sir John Stoddart, M.D., editor of the *New Times*, who entertained an insane hatred of Napoleon Bonaparte, called by him "The Corsican Fiend." William Hone devised the name from Stoddart's book entitled *Slop's Shave at a Broken Hone* (1820), and Thomas Moore helped to popularize it (1778-1856).

Slop (Dr.), a choleric, enthusiastic, and bigoted physician. He breaks down Tristram's nose, and crushes uncle Toby's fingers to a jelly in attempting to demonstrate the uses and virtues of a newly invented pair of obstetrical forceps.—

Sterne, *The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gentleman* (1769).

(Under this name, Sterne ridiculed Dr. Burton, a man-midwife of York.)

Slopard (Dame), wife of Grimbard the brook or badger, in the beast-epic of *Reynard the Fox* (1498).

Sloppy, a love-child brought up by Betty Higden, for whom he turned the mangle. When Betty died, Mr. Boffin apprenticed him to a cabinet-maker. Sloppy is described as "a very long boy, with a very little head, and an open mouth of disproportionate capacity that seemed to assist his eyes in staring." It is hinted that he became "the prince" of Jenny Wien, the dolls' dressmaker.

Of an ungainly make was Sloppy. There was too much of him longways, too little of him broadways, and too many sharp angles of him angle-wise. . . . He had a considerable capital of knee, and elbow, and wrist, and ankle. Full private Number One in the awkward squad was Sloppy.—C. Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend*, I. i. 18 (1864).

Slough of Despond (The), a deep bog, which Christian had to pass on his way to the Wicket Gate. Neighbour Phable would not attempt to pass it, and turned back. While Christian was floundering in the slough, Help came to his aid, and assisted him over.

The name of the slough was Despond. Here they wallowed for a time and Christian, because of the burden that was on his back began to sink into the mire. This miry slough is such a place as cannot be mended. It is the descent whither the sin and filth that attend conviction of sin doth continually run, and therefore is it called the Slough of Despond, for still, as the sinner is awakened about his lost condition, there arise in his soul many fears and doubts and discouraging apprehensions, which all of them get together, and settle in this place, and this is the reason of the badness of this ground.—Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, I. (1678).

Slowboy (Tilly), nurse and general help of Mr. and Mrs. Peerybingle. She "was of a spare and straight shape, inasmuch that her garments appeared to be in constant danger of sliding off her shoulders. Her costume was remarkable for its very partial development, and always afforded glimpses at the back of a pair of dead-green stays." Miss Tilly was very fond of baby, but had a surprising talent for getting it into difficulties, bringing its head in perpetual contact with doors, dressers, stair-rails, bedposts, and so on. Tilly, who had been a foundling, looked upon the house of Peerybingle the carrier as a royal residence, and loved both Mr. and Mrs. Peerybingle with all the intensity of an undivided affection.—C. Dickens, *The Cricket on the Hearth* (1845).

Sludge (Gammer), the landlady of

Erasmus Holiday the schoolmaster in *White Horse Vale*.

Dickie Sludge or "Flibbertigibbet," her dwarf grandson.—Sir W. Scott, *Kendworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Slum (*Mr.*), a patter poet, who dressed *en militaire*. He called on Mrs. Jarley, exhibitor of wax-works, all by accident. "What, Mr. Slum?" cried the lady of the wax-work; "who'd have thought of seeing you here?" "Pon my soul and honour," said Mr. Slum, "that's a good remark! 'Pon my soul and honour, that's a wise remark . . . Why I came here? 'Pon my soul and honour, I hardly know what I came here for . . . What a splendid classical thing is this, Mrs. Jarley! 'Pon my soul and honour, it is quite Minervian!" "It'll look well, I fancy," observed Mrs. Jarley. "Well!" said Mr. Slum; "it would be the delight of my life, 'pon my soul and honour, to exercise my Muse on such a delightful theme. By the way—any orders, madam? Is there anything I can do for you?" (ch. xxviii.).

"Ask the perfumers," said the military gentleman, "ask the blacking-makers, ask the batters, ask the old lottery office keepers, ask any man among 'em what poetry has done for him, and mark my word, he blesses the name of Slum."—C. Dickens, *The Old Curiosity Shop* (1840).

Slumkey (*Samuel*), "blue" candidate for the representation of the borough of Eatonswill in parliament. His opponent is Horatio Fizkin, who represents the "buff" interest.—C. Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836).

Sly (*Christopher*), a keeper of bears, and a tinker. In the induction of Shakespeare's comedy called *Taming of the Shrew*, Christopher is found dead drunk by a nobleman, who commands his servants to take him to his mansion and attend on him as a lord. The trick is played, and the "commonalty" of *Taming of the Shrew* is performed for the delectation of the ephemeral lord.

A similar trick was played by Haroun-al-Raschid on a rich merchant named Abou Hassan (see *Arabian Nights*, "The Sleeper Awakened"). Also by Philippe le Bon of Burgundy, on his marriage with Eleanor (see Burton, *Anatomy of Melancholy*, ii. 2, 4, 1624).

Slyme (*Chovy*), one of old Martin Chuzzlewit's numerous relations. He is a drunken, good-for-nothing vagabond, but his friend Montague Tigg considers him "an unappreciated genius." His chief peculiarity consists in his always

being "round the corner."—C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1844).

Small (*Gilbert*), the pinmaker, a hardworking old man, who loves his son most dearly.

Thomas Small, the son of Gilbert, a would-be man of fashion and maccaroni. Very conceited of his fine person, he thinks himself the very glass of fashion. Thomas Small resolves to make a fortune by marriage, and allies himself to Kate, who turns out to be the daughter of Strap the cobbler.—S. Knowles, *The Beggar of Bethnal Green* (1834).

Small Beer (*To . . . Chronicle*). "To suckle fools, and chronicle small beer" (Iago).—Shakespeare, *Othello*, act ii. sc. i (1611).

Small Beer Poet (*The*), W. Thomas Fitzgerald. He is now known only for one line, quoted in the *Rejected Addresses*: "The tree of freedom is the British oak." Cobbett gave him the sobriquet (1759-1829).

Small-Endians, a "religious sect" in Lilliput, who made it an article of orthodoxy to break their eggs at the small end. By the Small-endians is meant the protestant party; the Roman Catholics are called the Big-endians, from their making it a *sine qua non* for all true Churchmen to break their eggs at the big end.—Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* ("Voyage to Lilliput," 1726).

Smallweed Family (*The*), a grasping, ill-conditioned lot, consisting of grandfather, grandmother, and the twins Bartholomew and Judy. The grandfather indulges in vituperative exclamations against his aged wife, with or without provocation, and flings at her anything he can lay his hand on. He becomes, however, so dilapidated at last that he has to be shaken up by his amiable granddaughter Judy in order to be aroused to consciousness.

Bart., i.e. *Bartholomew Smallweed*, a youth who moulds himself on the model of Mr. Guppy, the lawyer's clerk in the office of Kenge and Carbony. He prides himself on being "a limb of the law," though under 15 years of age; indeed, it is reported of him that his first long clothes were made out of a lawyer's blue bag.—C. Dickens, *Black House* (1852).

Sma'trash (*Eppie*), the ale-woman at Wolf's Hope village.—Sir W. Scott,

Bride of Lammermoor (time, William III.).

Smauker (*John*), footman of Angelo Cyrus Bantam. He invites Sam Weller to a "swarry" of "biled mutton."—C. Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836).

Smectym'nuus, the title of a celebrated pamphlet containing an attack upon episcopacy (1641). The title is composed of the initial letters of the five writers, **SM** (Stephen Marshall), **EC** (Edmund Calamy), **TY** (Thomas Young), **MN** (Matthew Newcomen), **US** (William Spurstow). Sometimes one U is omitted. Butler says the business of synods is:

To find, in lines of heart and face,
The physiognomy of "Grace";
And by the sound and twang of nose,
If all be sound within disclose . . .
The handkerchief about the neck
(Canonical or wot of Snock,
From whom the institution came
When Church and State they set on flame . . .)
Judge rightly if "regeneration"
Be of the newest cut in fashion

Hudibras, l. 3 (1663).

Smelfungus. Smollett was so called by Sterne, because his volume of *Travels through France and Italy* is one perpetual snarl from beginning to end.

The lamented Smelfungus travelled from Boulogne to Paris, from Paris to Rome, and so on, but he set out with the spleen and jaundice, and every object he passed by was discoloured or distorted. He wrote an account of them, but 'twas nothing but the account of his own miserable feelings.—Sterne, *Sentimental Journey* (1768).

Smell a Voice. When a young prince had clandestinely visited the young princess brought up in the palace of the Flower Mountain, the fairy mother Violenta said, "I smell the voice of a man," and commanded the dragon on which she rode to make search for the intruder.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("The White Cat," 1682).

Bottom says, in the part of "Pyramus":

I see a voice, now will I to the chink,
To spy an I can hear my Thisbe's face.
Shakespeare, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, act v.
sc. 1 (1602).

Smikey (1 syl.), a poor, half-starved, half-witted boy, the son of Ralph Nickleby. As the marriage was clandestine, the child was put out to nurse, and neither its father nor mother ever went to see it. When about seven years old, the child was stolen by one Brooker, out of revenge, and put to school at Dotheboys big Hall, Yorkshire. Brooker paid the school Tristram's six years, and being then transferrers to a job, payment ceased, and the boy strate the use of sort of drudge. Nicholas invented pair of pity on him, and when he

left, Smikey ran away to join his friend, who took care of the poor half-witted creature till he died (see pp. 594-5, original edit.).—C. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838).

Smiler, a sheriff's officer, in *A Regular Fir*, by J. M. Morton.

Smilinda, a lovelorn maiden, to whom Sharper was untrue. Pope, in his eclogue called *The Basset Table* (1715), makes Cordelia and Smilinda contend on this knotty point, "Who suffers most, she who loses at basset, or she who loses her lover?" They refer the question to Betty Lovet. Cordelia stakes her "lady's companion, made by Mathers, and worth fifty guineas," on the point; and Smilinda stakes a snuff-box, won at Corticelli's in a raffle, as her pledge. When Cordelia has stated the iron agony of loss at cards, and Smilinda the crushing grief of losing a sweetheart, "strong as a footman and as his master sweet," Lovet awards the lady's companion to Smilinda, and the snuff-box to Cordelia, and bids both give over, "for she wants her tea." Of course, this was suggested by Virgil's *Eclogue*, iii.

Smith. In the *Leisure Hour* we read: "During a period of seventeen years (from 1838 to 1854, both inclusive), the births, deaths, and marriages of the Smiths registered amounted to 286,037, and it is calculated that the families of Smith in England are not less than 53,000."

* * This must be a very great miscalculation. 286,037, in seventeen years, gives rather more than 16,825 a year, or a marriage, death, or birth to every three families per annum (nearly). If the registration is correct, the number of families must be ten times the number stated.

Smith (Henry), alias "Henry Gow," alias "Gow Chrom," alias "Hal of the Wynd," the armourer, and lover of Catharine Glover, whom at the end he marries.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Smith (Mr.), a faithful confidential clerk in the bank of Dornton and Sulky.—Holcroft, *The Road to Ruin* (1792).

Smith (Rainy-Day), John Thomas Smith, antiquary (1766-1838).

Smith (Wayland), an invisible farrier, who haunted the "Vale of White Horse," in Berkshire, where three flat stones

supporting a fourth commemorate the place of his stithy. His fee was sixpence, and he was offended if more were offered him.

Sir W. Scott has introduced him in *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Smith's Prizeman, one who has obtained the prize (£25) founded in the University of Cambridge by Robert Smith, D.D., once Master of Trinity. Two prizes are awarded annually to two commencing bachelors of arts for proficiency in mathematics and natural philosophy.

Smolkin, a punie spirit.

Peace, Smolkin, peace, thou fiend!
Shakespeare, *King Lear*, act iii sc. 4 (1605).

Smollett of the Stage (*The*), George Farquhar (1678-1707).

Smotherwell (*Stephen*), the executioner.—Sir W. Scott, *The Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Smyr'nean Poet (*The*), Mimnermos, born at Smyrna (fl. B.C. 630).

Snacks, the hard, grinding steward of lord Lackwit, who by grasping got together £26,000. When lord Lackwit died, and the property came to Robin Roughhead, he treated him with the greatest servility, but Robin dismissed him and gave the post to Frank.—Allingham, *Fortune's Frolic*.

Snaggs, a village portrait-taker and tooth-drawer. He says, "I draws off heads and draws out teeth," or "I takes off heads and takes out teeth." Major Touchwood, having dressed himself up to look like his uncle the colonel, pretends to have the tooth-ache. Snaggs, being sent for, prepares to operate on the colonel, and the colonel in a towering rage sends him to the right about.—T. Dibdin, *What Next?*

Snagsby (*Mr.*), the law-stationer in Cook's Court, Cursitor Street. A very mild specimen of the "spear half," in terrible awe of his termagant wife, whom he calls euphemistically "his little woman." He preceded most of his remarks by the words, "Not to put too fine a point upon it."—C. Dickens, *Bleak House* (1852).

Snail, the collector of customs, near Ellangowan House.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Snailsfoot (*Bryce*), the jagger or

pedlar.—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III.).

Snake (*Mr.*), a traitorous ally of lady Sneerwell, who has the effrontery to say to her, "You paid me extremely liberally for propagating the lie, but unfortunately I have been offered double to speak the truth." He says:

Ab, sir, consider, I live by the baseness of my character, and if it were once known that I have been betrayed into an honest action, I shall lose every friend I have in the world.—Sheidan, *School for Scandal*, v. 3 (1777).

Snap, the representation of a dragon which for many years was carried about the city of Norwich on Guild day in grand procession with flags and banners, bands of music, and whiffers with swords to clear the way, all in fancy costume. Snap was of great length, a man was in the middle of the beast to carry it, and caused its head to turn and jaws to open an amazing width, that half-pence might be tossed into it and caught in a bag. The procession was stopped in the year 1824, when Snap was laid up in St. Andrew's Hall.

At Metz a similar procession used to take place annually on St. Mark's Day, the French Snap being called "St. Clement's dragon."

Snaro (1 syl.), sheriff's officer.—Shakespeare, 2 *Henry IV.* (1598).

Snaw'ley, "in the oil and colour line." A "sleek, flat-nosed man, bearing in his countenance an expression of mortification and sanctity."—C. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby*, iii. (1838).

Sneak (*Jerry*), a hen-pecked pin-maker; a paltry, pitiful, prying sneak. If ever he summoned up a little manliness, his wife would begin to cry, and Jerry was instantly softened.

Master Sneak, . . . the ancient corporation of Garratt, in consideration of your great parts and abilities, and out of respect to their landlord sir Jacob, have unanimously chosen you mayor.—Act II.

Jerry Sneak has become the type of hen pecked husband.—*Temple Bar*, 466 (1875).

Mrs. Sneak, wife of Jerry, a domineering tartar of a woman, who keeps her lord and master well under her thumb. She is the daughter of sir Jacob Jollup.—S. Foote, *The Mayor of Garratt* (1763).

Jerry Sneak Russell. So Samuel Russell the actor was called, because of his inimitable representation of "Jerry Sneak," which was quite a hit (1764-1845).

Sneer, a double-faced critic, who carps at authors behind their backs, but fawns on them when they are present (see act i. 1).—*Sheridan, The Critic* (1770).

Sneerwell (*Lady*), the widow of a City knight. Mr. Snake says, "Every one allows that lady Sneerwell can do more with a word or a look than many can with the most laboured detail, even when they happen to have a little truth on their side to support it."

Wounded myself in the early part of my life by the venomous tongue of slander I confess I have since known no pleasure equal to the reducing of others to the level of my own reputation.—*Sheridan School for Scandal*, i. 1 (1777).

Miss Farrow took leave of the stage in 1797 and her concluding words were "Let me request lady Sneerwell, that you will make my respects to the scandalous college of which you are a member and inform them that I still remain (about to retire) of Derby" (scatulate boys leave to return the diploma they would her as she now leaves off practice and kills the warner no more). A burst of applause followed and no more of the play was listened to.—*Mrs. C. Matilda*.

Sneeze into a Sack (*To*), to be guillotined.

Who kissed in Guillotine looked through the little window and sneezed into the sack.—*C. Dickens A Tale of Two Cities* iii. 4 (1859).

Sneezing. A person who sneezed was at one time supposed to be under the influence of fairies and demons, and as the name of God repelled all evil spirits, the benediction of "God bless you!" drove away the demon, and counteracted its influence.

Judge Haliburton has a good paper "On Sneezing," in *Temple Bar*, 345 (1875).

But I have often Dr. Skeleton had it in my head to ask some of the faculty what can be the reason that when a man happens to sneeze all the company bows.

Said Surgeon Dr. Bulbiterly was a mortal symptom that attended a peculiar disease which formerly decimated the republic of Athens ever since when it it could be cured a shorty solution is offered up that the sneezing is terminating, why may not be afflicted with the same illness.

Had I on my conscience a very learned account I say, and say it will constitute to.—*Luckhurst and Hook, Dr. Farrow in His Character* (1771).

Snevellicci (*Mr.*), in Crummie's company of actors. Mr. Snevellicci plays the military swell, and is great in the character of speechless noblemen.

Mrs. Snevellicci, wife of the above, a dancer in the same theatrical company.

Miss Snevellicci, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Snevellicci, also of the Portsmouth Theatre. "She could do anything, from a medley dance to Lady Macbeth." Miss Snevellicci laid her tools to catch Nicholas Nickleby, but "the bird escaped from the nets of the taylor."—*C. Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby* (1838).

Snitchey and Craggs, lawyers.

It was the opinion of Mr. Thomas Craggs that "everything is too easy," especially law; that it is the duty of wise men to make everything as difficult as possible, and as hard to go as rusty looks and hinges which will not turn for want of greasing. He was a cold, hard, dry man, dressed in grey-and-white like a flint, with small twinkles in his eyes. Jonathan Snitchey was like a magpie or raven. He generally finished by saying, "I speak for Self and Craggs," and, after the death of his partner, "for Self and Craggs deceased."

Mrs. Snitchey and Mrs. Craggs, wives of the two lawyers. Mrs. Snitchey was, on principle, suspicious of Mr. Craggs; and Mrs. Craggs was, on principle, suspicious of Mr. Snitchey. Mrs. Craggs would say to her lord and master:

Your Snitchneys indeed! I don't see what you want with your Snitchneys for my part. You trust a great deal too much to your Snitchneys I think and I hope you may never find my words come true.

Mrs. Snitchey would observe to Mr. Snitchey:

Snitchey if ever you were led away by man take my word for it you are led away by Craggs, and if so I can read a double purpose in mortal eye I can read it in Craggs's eye.—*C. Dickens, The Battle of Life* ii. (1846).

Snodgrass (*Augustus*), M.P.C., a poetical young man, who travels about with Mr. Pickwick, "to inquire into the source of the Hampstead ponds." He marries Emily Wardle.—*C. Dickens, The Pickwick Papers* (1836).

Snoring (*Great*). "Rector of Great Snoring," a dull, prosy preacher.

Snorro Sturleson, last of the great Icelandic scalds or court poets. He was author of the *YOUNGER Edda*, in prose, and of the *HEIMSKRINGLA*, a chronicle in verse of the history of Norway from the earliest times to the year 1177. The *YOUNGER Edda* is an abridgment of the *HYTHIMICAL Edda* (see SAMUND SIGURSSON). The *HEIMSKRINGLA* appeared in 1230, and the *YOUNGER Edda* is often called the *Snorro Edda*. Snorro Sturleson incurred the displeasure of Hakon king of Norway, who employed assassins to murder him (1178-1211).

* * The *HEIMSKRINGLA* was translated into English by Samuel Laing in 1844.

Snout (*Tom*), the tinker, who takes part in the "tragedy" of *Pyramus and Thisbe*, played before the duke and duchess of Athens "on their wedding day at night." Next to Peter Quince and Nick Bottom the weaver, Snout was by far the most self-important man of

the troupe. He was cast for Pyramus's father, but has nothing to say, and does not even put in an appearance during the play.—Shakespeare, *Midsummer Night's Dream* (1592).

Snow King (*The*), Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, king of Sweden, killed in the Thirty Years' War, at the battle of Lutzen. The cabinet of Vienna said, in derision of him, "The Snow King is come, but he can live only in the north, and will melt away as soon as he feels the sun" (1594, 1611-1632).

At Vienna he was called, in derision, "The Snow King," who was kept together by the cold, but would melt and disappear as he approached a warmer soil.—Dr. Crichton, *Scandinavia* ("Gustavus Adolphus," ii. 61).

Snow King (*The*), Frederick elector palatine, made king of Bohemia by the protestants in the autumn of 1619, but defeated and set aside in the following autumn.

The winter king, king in times of frost, a snow king, altogether soluble in the spring, is the name which Frederick obtains in German histories.—Carlyle.

Snow Kingdom (*The*), Inistore, the Orkney Islands.

Let no vessel of the kingdom of snow (*Norway*), bound on the dark-rolling waves of Inistore.—Osian, *Legend*, i.

Snow Queen (*The*), Christiana queen of Sweden (1626, 1633-1649).

The princess Elizabeth of England, who married Frederick V. elector palatine, in 1613, and induced him to accept the crown of Bohemia in 1619. She was crowned with her husband October 25, 1619, but fled in November, 1620, and was put under the ban of the empire in 1621. Elizabeth was queen of Bohemia during the time of snow, but was melted by the heat of the ensuing summer.

Snowdonia (*The king of*), Moel-y-Wyddfa ("the conspicuous peak"), the highest peak in Snowdonia, being 3571 feet above the sea-level.

Snubbin (*Serjeant*), retained by Mr. Perker for the defence in the famous case of "Bardell v. Pickwick." His clerk was named Mallard, and his junior Phunky, "an infant barrister," very much looked down upon by his senior.—C. Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836).

Snuffin (*Sir Tumbley*), the doctor who attends Mrs. Witterlly.—C. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838).

Snuffle (*Simon*), the sexton of Garatt, and one of the corporation. He was called a "scollard, for he could read a written hand."—S. Foote, *Mayor of Garatt*, ii. 1 (1763).

Snug, the joiner, who takes part in the "lamentable comedy" of *Pyramus and Thisbe*, played before the duke and duchess of Athens "on their wedding day at night." His rôle was the "lion's part." He asked the manager (Peter Quince) if he had the "lion's part written out, for," said he, "I am slow of memory;" but being told he could do it extempore, "for it was nothing but roaring," he consented to undertake it.—Shakespeare, *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (1592).

Soane Museum (*The*), the museum collected by sir John Soane, architect, and preserved on its original site, No. 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields, the private residence of the founder (1753-1837).

Sobri'no, one of the most valiant of the Saracen army, and called "The Sage." He counselled Agrämant to entrust the fate of the war to a single combat, stipulating that the nation whose champion was worsted should be tributary to the other. Rogero was chosen for the pagan champion, and Rinaldo for the Christian army; but when Rogero was overthrown, Agrämant broke the compact. Sobri'no was greatly displeased, and soon afterwards received the rite of Christian baptism.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Who more prudent than Sobri'no?—Cervantes, *Don Quixote* (1605).

Socratês (*The English*). Dr. Johnson is so called by Boswell (1709-1784).

Mr. South's amiable manners and attachment to our Society's at once united me to him.—*Life of Johnson* (1791).

Sodom of India, Hy'derabad. So called from the beauty of the country and the depravity of the inhabitants.

Sodor and Man. Sodor is a contraction of Sodorenensis. The *sodor-eyes* or *sodor-eyes* means "the southern isles." The bishop of Sodor and Man is bishop of Man and the southern isles.

Sofronia, a young Christian of Jerusalem, the heroine of an episode in Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575). The tale is this: Aladine king of Jerusalem stole from a Christian church an image of the Virgin, being told by a magician that it was a palladium, and, if set up in a mosque, the Virgin would forsake the Christian army, and favour the Mohammedan. The image was accordingly set up in a mosque, but during the night was carried off by some one. Aladine, greatly enraged, ordered the instant execution of all his Christian subjects, but, to prevent this.

massacre, Sofronia accused herself of the offence. Her lover Olindo, hearing that Sofronia was sentenced to death, presented himself before the king, and said that he and not Sofronia was the real offender; whereupon the king ordered both to instant execution; but Clorinda the Amāzon, pleading for them, obtained their pardon, and Sofronia left the stake to join Olindo at the altar of matrimony.—Bk. ii.

This episode may have been suggested by a well-known incident in ecclesiastical history. At Merum, a city of Phrygia, Amachius the governor of the province ordered the temple to be opened, and the idols to be cleansed. Three Christians, inflamed with Christian zeal, went by night and broke all the images. The governor, unable to discover the culprits, commanded all the Christians of Merum to be put to death; but the three who had been guilty of the act confessed their offence, and were executed.—Socratēs, *Ecclesiastical History*, iii. 15 (A.D. 439). (See SOFRONIA.)

Softer Adams of your Academe, schoolgirls.—Tennyson, *The Princess*, ii.

Soham, a monster with the head of a horse, four eyes, and the body of a fiery dragon. (See OURANABAD.)

Soho (London). The tradition is that this square was so called from the watchword of the duke of Monmouth at the battle of Sedgemoor, in 1685. The reverse of this may possibly be true, viz., that the duke selected the watchword from the name of the locality in which he lived; but the name of the place certainly existed in 1632, if not earlier.

Soi-même. *St. Soi-même*, the "natural man," in opposition to the "spiritual man." In almost all religious acts and feelings, a thread of self may be detected, and many things are done ostensibly for God, but in reality for *St. Soi-même*.

They attended the church service not altogether without regard to *St. Soi-même*.—*Asylum Christi*, ii.

Soldan (*The*), Philip II. of Spain, whose wife was Adicia (or *papal bigotry*). Prince Arthur sent the soldan a challenge for wrongs done to Samient, a female ambassador (*deputies of the states of Holland*). On receiving this challenge, the soldan "swore and banned most blasphemously," and mounting "his chariot high" (*the high ships of the Armādu*), drawn by horses fed on carrion (*the Inquisitors*), went forth to meet the prince, whom he expected to tear to pieces with his chariot scythes, or trample down beneath his

horses' hoofs. Not being able to get at the soldan from the great height of the chariot, the prince uncovered his shield, and held it up to view. Instantly the soldan's horses were so terrified that they fled, regardless of the whip and reins, overthrew the chariot, and left the soldan on the ground, "torn to rags, amongst his own iron hooks and grapples keen."—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v. 8 (1596).

*** The overthrow of the soldan by supernatural means, and not by combat, refers to the destruction of the Armada by tempest, according to the legend of the medals, *Flavit Jehovah, et dissipati sunt* ("He blew with His blast, and they were scattered").

Soldier's Daughter (*The*), a comedy by A. Cherry (1804). Mrs. Cheerly, the daughter of colonel Woodley, after a marriage of three years, is left a widow, young, rich, gay, and engaging. She comes to London, and Frank Heartall, a generous-minded young merchant, sees her at the opera, falls in love with her, and follows her to her lodging. Here he meets with the Malfort family, reduced to abject poverty by speculation, and relieves them. Ferret, the villain of the piece, spreads a report that Frank gave the money as hush-money, because he had base designs on Mrs. Malfort; but his character is cleared, and he leads to the altar the blooming young widow, while the return of Malfort's father places his son again in prosperous circumstances.

Soldiers' Friend (*The*), Frederick duke of York, second son of George III., and commander of the British forces in the Low Countries during the French Revolution (1763-1827).

Solemn Doctor (*The*). Henry Goethals was by the Sorbonne given the honorary title of *Doctor Solennus* (1227-1293).

Solemn League and Covenant, a league to support the Church of Scotland, and exterminate popery and prelacy. Charles II. signed it in 1651, but declared it null and void at his restoration.

Soles, a shoemaker, and a witness at the examination of Dirk Hatteraick.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Solid Doctor (*The*), Richard Middleton (*-1304).

Soliman the Magnificent, Charles

Jennens, who composed the libretto for Handel's *Messiah* (*-1778).

Solingen, called "The Sheffield of Germany;" famous for swords and foils.

Soli'nus, duke of Ephesus, who was obliged to pass the sentence of the law on *Ægeon*, a merchant, because, being a Syracusan, he had dared to set foot in Ephesus. When, however, he discovered that the man who had saved his life, and whom he best loved, was the son of *Ægeon*, the prisoner was released, and settled in Ephesus.—Shakespeare, *Comedy of Errors* (1593).

Sologne, in France. There is a legend that every domestic animal, such as dogs, cats, pigs, horses, cows, etc., in Sologne, become possessed of human speech from the midnight of Christmas Eve to the midnight of December 25.

Solomon, an epic poem in three books, by Prior (1718). Bk. i. Solomon seeks happiness from wisdom, but comes to the conclusion that "All is vanity;" this book is entitled *Knowledge*. Bk. ii. Solomon seeks happiness in wealth, grandeur, luxury, and ungodliness, but comes to the conclusion that "All is vanity and vexation of spirit;" this book is entitled *Measure*. Bk. iii., entitled *Power*, consists of the reflections of Solomon upon human life, the power of God, life, death, and a future state. An angel reveals to him the future lot of the Jewish race, and Solomon concludes with this petition:

Bestore, Great Father, Thy instructed son,
And in my act may Thy great will be done!

Solomon is called king of the ginn and fairies. This is probably a mere blunder. The monarchs of these spirits was called "suleyman," and this title of rank has been mistaken for a proper name.

Solomon died standing. Solomon employed the genii in building the Temple, but, perceiving that his end was at hand, prayed God that his death might be concealed from the genii till the work was completed. Accordingly, he died standing, leaning on his staff as if in prayer. The genii, supposing him to be alive, toiled on, and when the Temple was fully built, a worm gnawed the staff, and the corpse fell prostrate to the earth. Mahomet refers to this as a fact:

When We [God] had decreed that Solomon should die, nothing discovered his death unto them [the genii] except the creeping thing of the earth, which gnawed his staff. And when his [Solomon's] body fell down, the genii plainly perceived that if they had known that which is secret,

they would not have continued in a vile punishment.—*At Koran*, xxxiv.

Solomon's Favourite Wife. Prior, in his epic poem called *Solomon* (bk. ii.), makes Abra the favourite.

The apples she had authored smelt most sweet;
The cake she kneaded was the savory meat;
All taints their odour lost and melts their taste,
If gentle Abra had not decked the feast;
Dis-honoured did the sparkling goblet stand,
Unless received from gentle Abra's hand; . . .
Nor could my soul approve the music's tone,
Till all was hushed, and Abra sung alone.

Al Beidâwi, Jallâlô'ddin, and Abulfeda, give Amîna, daughter of Jerâda king of Tyre, as his favourite concubine.

Solomon Kills His Horses. Solomon bought a thousand horses, and went to examine them. The examination took him the whole day, so that he omitted the prayers which he ought to have repeated. This neglect came into his mind at sunset, and, by way of atonement, he slew all the horses except a hundred of the best "as an offering to God;" and God, to make him amends for his loss, gave him the dominion of the winds. Mahomet refers to this in the following passage:—

When the horses, standing on three feet, and touching the ground with the edge of the fourth foot swift in the course, were led in parade before him [Solomon] in the evening, he said, "Verily I have loved the love of earthly good above the remembrance of my Lord; and I have spent the time in viewing these horses till the sun is hidden in the veil of night. Bring the horse back unto me." And when they were brought back, he began to cut off their legs and their necks.—*At Koran*, xxviii.

Solomon's Mode of Travelling. Solomon had a carpet of green silk, on which his throne was placed. This carpet was large enough for all his army to stand on. When his soldiers had stationed themselves on his right hand, and the spirits on his left, Solomon commanded the winds to convey him whither he listed. Whereupon the winds buoyed up the carpet, and transported it to the place the king wished to go to, and while passing thus through the air, the birds of heaven hovered overhead, forming a canopy with their wings to ward off the heat of the sun. Mahomet takes this legend as an historic fact, for he says in reference to it:

Unto Solomon We subjected the strong wind, and it ran at his command to the land whereto We had bestowed our blessing.—*At Koran*, xli.

And again:

We made the wind subject to him, and it ran gently at his command whithersoever he desired.—*At Koran*, xxxviii.

Solomon's Signet-Ring. The rabbins say that Solomon wore a ring in which was set a chased stone that told him everything he wished to know.

Solomon Loses His Signet-Ring. Solo-

mon's favourite concubine was Amina, daughter of Jerada king of Tyro, and when he went to bathe, it was to Amina that he entrusted his signet-ring. One day, the devil Sakhar assumed the likeness of Solomon, and so got possession of the ring, and for forty days reigned in Jerusalem, while Solomon himself was a wanderer living on alms. At the end of the forty days, Sakhar flung the ring into the sea; it was swallowed by a fish, which was given to Solomon. Having thus obtained his ring again, Solomon took Sakhar captive, and cast him into the sea of Galilee.—*Al Korân* (Sale's notes, ch. xxxviii.). (See JUVIAN, p. 501.)

* * Mahomet, in the *Korân*, takes this legend as an historic fact, for he says: "We [God] also tried Solomon, and placed on his throne a counterfeit body [i.e. *Sakhar the devil*]."—Ch. xxxviii.

Uffan, the sage, saw Solomon asleep, and, wishing to take off his signet-ring, gave three arrows to Aboutaleb, saying, "When the serpent springs upon me and strikes me dead, shoot one of these arrows at me, and I shall instantly come to life again." Uffan tugged at the ring, was stung to death, but, being struck by one of the arrows, revived. This happened twice. After the third attempt, the heavens grew so black, and the thunder was so alarming, that Aboutaleb was afraid to shoot, and, throwing down the bow and arrow, fled with precipitation from the dreadful place.—Comte de Caylus, *Oriental Tales* ("History of Aboutaleb," 1743).

Solomon (*The Second*), James I. of England (1566, 1603-1625).

The French king [*Henri IV.*] said, in the presence of Lord Sully, to one that called James a second Solomon, "I hope he is not the son of David the sinner." [*David Hume*]—Osborne, *Secret History*, 1. 231.

Sully called him "The Wisest Fool in Christendom."

Solomon, a tedious, consequential old butler, in the service of count Winter-sen. He has two idiosyncrasies: One is that he receives letters of confidential importance from all parts of the civilized world, but "has received no communication from abroad to tell him who Mrs. Haller is." One letter "from Constantinople" turns out to be from his nephew, Tim Twist the tailor, about a waistcoat which had been turned three times. In regard to the other idiosyncrasy, he boasts of his cellar of wine provided in a "most frugal and provident way," and of his alterations in the park, "all done with the most

economical economy." He is very proud of his son Peter, a half-witted lad, and thinks Mrs. Haller "casts eyes at him."—Benj. Thompson, *The Stranger* (1797).

Solomon Daisy, parish clerk and bell-ringer of Chigwell. He had little round, black, shiny eyes like beads; wore rusty black breeches, a rusty black coat, and a long-flapped waistcoat with little queer buttons like his eyes. As he sat in the firelight, he seemed all eyes, from head to foot.—C. Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge* (1841).

Solomon of China (*The*), Taetong I., whose real name was Lee-cheemen. He reformed the calendar, founded a very extensive library, established schools in his palace, built places of worship for the Nestorian Christians, and was noted for his wise maxims (*, 618-626).

Solomon of England (*The*), Henry VII. (1457, 1485-1509). (See above, *SOLOMON, THE SECOND*.)

Solomon of France (*The*), Charles V. *le Sage* (1337, 1364-1380).

* * Louis IX. (i.e. St. Louis) is also called "The Solomon of France" (1215, 1226-1270).

Solon of French Prose (*The*), Balzac (1596-1655).

Solon of Parnassus (*The*), Boileau is so called by Voltaire, in allusion to his *Art of Poetry* (1636-1711).

Solon's Happiness, death. Solon said, "Call no man happy till he is dead."

Safer triumph is to funeral pomp
That hath aspired to Solon's happiness,
And triumphs over chance.

(1) Shakespeare, *Titus Andronicus*, act I. sc. 3 (1603).

Solsgrace (*Master Nehemiah*), a presbyterian pastor.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Solus, an old bachelor, who greatly wished to be a married man. When he saw the bright sides of domestic life, he resolved he would marry; but when he saw the reverse sides, he determined to remain single. Ultimately, he takes to the altar Miss Spinster.—Inchbald, *Every One has His Fault* (1794).

Solymæan Rout (*The*), the London rabble and rebels. Solymæ was an ancient name of Jerusalem, subsequently called Hiero-solyma, that is "sacred Solyma." As Charles II. is called

"David," and London "Jerusalem," the London rebels are called "the Solyman rout" or the rabble of Jerusalem.

The Solyman rout, well versed of old,
In giddy faction, and in treason bold,
Saw with disdain an Ethnic plot (popish plot) begun,
And scorned by Jesuites (papists) to be outdone
Dryden, *Abdolon and Achitophel*, l. (1681).

Solyman, king of the Saracens, whose capital was Nice. Being driven from his kingdom, he fled to Egypt, and was there appointed leader of the Arabs (bk. ix.). Solyman and Argantès were by far the most doughty of the pagan knights. The former was slain by Rinaldo (bk. xx.), and the latter by Tancred. —Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575).

Sombragloom, London, the inhabitants of which are Sombragloomians.

Sonnambulus. Sir W. Scott so signs *The Visionary* (political satire, 1819). —Olphar Hamst [Ralph Thomas], *Handbook of Fictitious Names*.

Somo Sala (*Like the father of*), a dreamer of air castles, like the milkmaid Perrette in Lafontaine. (See *COUSIN*, etc.)

Son of Belial (*A*), a wicked person, a rebel, an infidel.

Now the sons of Eli were sons of Belial they knew not
(1st acknowledgment) the Lord —1 Sam. ii. 12.

Son of Consolation, St. Barnabas of Cyprus (first century). —Acts iv. 36.

Son of Perdition (*The*), Judas Iscariot. —John xvii. 12.

Son of Perdition, Antichrist. —2 Thes. ii. 3.

Son of a Star (*The*), Barcochebas or Barchochab, who gave himself out to be the "star" predicted by Balaam (died A.D. 185).

There shall come a Star out of Jacob, and a Scepter shall rise out of Israel, and shall smite the corner of Moab, and destroy all the children of Seba. —Numbers xxiv. 17.

Son of the Last Man. Charles II. was so called by the parliamentarians. His father Charles I. was called by them "The Last Man."

Son of the Rock, echo.

She went. She called on Armar. Nought answered but the son of the rock. —Oman, *The Songs of Solra*.

Sons of Phidias, sculptors.

Sons of Thunder or *Boanerges*, James and John, sons of Zebedee. —Mark iii. 17.

Song. *The Father of Modern French Songs*, C. F. Panard (1691-1765).

Song. *What! all this for a song?* So said William Cecil lord Burghley when queen Elizabeth ordered him to give Edmund Spenser £100 as an expression of her pleasure at some verses he had presented to her. When a pension of £50 a year was settled on the poet, lord Burghley did all in his power to oppose the grant. To this Spenser alludes in the lines following:—

O grief of griefs! O gall of all good hearts!
To see that virtue should despised be
Of him that first was raised for virtuous parts;
And now, like an aged tree,
Let none shoot up that nigh him planted be.
Oh let the man of whom the Muse is proud,
Alive nor dead be of the Muse adorned!
Spenser, *The Ruins of Time* (1591).

Sonnambula (*La*), Aminta the miller's daughter. She was betrothed to Elvino a rich young farmer, but the night before the wedding was discovered in the bed of conte Rodolpho. This very ugly circumstance made the farmer break off the match, and promise marriage to Lasa the innkeeper's daughter. The count now interfered, and assured Elvino that the miller's daughter was a sleep-walker, and while they were still talking she was seen walking on the edge of the mill-roof while the huge mill-wheel was turning rapidly. She then crossed a crazy old bridge, and came into the midst of the assembly, when she woke and ran to the arms of her lover. Elvino, convinced of her innocence, married her, and Lasa was resigned to Alessio whose paramour she was. —Bellini's opera, *La Sonnambula* (1831).

(Taken from a melodrama by Romani, and adapted as a libretto by Scribe.)

Sooterkin, a false birth, as when a woman gives birth to a rat, dog, or other monstrosity. This birth is said to be produced by Dutch women, from their sitting over their foot-stoves.

Soper's Lane (London), now called "Queen Street."

Sophi, in Arabic, means "pure," and therefore one of the pure or true faith. As a royal title, it is tantamount to "catholic" or "most Christian." —Selden, *Titles of Honour*, vi. 76-7 (1614).

Sophia, mother of Rollo and Otto dukes of Normandy. Rollo is the "bloody brother." —Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Bloody Brother* (1639).

Sophia, wife of Mathias a Bohemian knight. When Mathias went to take service with king Ladislaus of Bohemia,

the queen Honoria fell in love with him, and sent Ubaldo and Ricardo to tempt Sophia to infidelity. But immediately Sophia perceived their purpose, she had them confined in separate chambers, and compelled them to earn their living by spinning.

Sophia's Picture. When Mathias left, Sophia gave him a magic picture, which turned yellow if she were tempted, and black if she yielded to the temptation.—Massinger, *The Picture* (1629).

Sophia's (St.) or AGIA [Aya] SOR'I'A, the most celebrated mosque of Constantinople, once a Christian church, but now a Mohammedan jamih. It is 260 feet long and 230 feet broad. Its dome is supported on pillars of marble, granite, and green jasper, and to have belonged to the temple of Diana at Ephesus.

Sophia cupol with golden toun.
Pylou, *Don Juan*, v. 1 (1820).

Sophia (*The princess*), only child of the old king of Lombardy, in love with Paladore, a Briton, who saved her life by killing a boar which had gored her horse to death. She was unjustly accused of wantonness by duke Bireno, whom the king wished her to marry, but whom she rejected. By the law of Lombardy, this offence was punishable by death, but the accuser was bound to support his charge by single combat, if any champion chose to fight in her defence. Paladore challenged the duke, and slew him. The whole villainy of the charge was then exposed, the character of the princess was cleared, and her marriage with Paladore concludes the play.—Robert Jephson, *The Law of Lombardy* (1779).

Sophia [ΦΙΛΙΟΥΡ], daughter of the Widow Warren by her first husband. She is a lovely, innocent girl, passionately attached to Harry Dornion the banker's son, to whom ultimately she is married.—T. Holcroft, *The Road to Ruin* (1792).

Sophia [PRIMOSE], the younger daughter of the vicar of Wakefield, soft, modest, and alluring. Being thrown from her horse into a deep stream, she was rescued by Mr. Burchell, alias sir William Thornhill. Being abducted, she was again rescued by him, and finally married him.—Goldsmith, *Vicar of Wakefield* (1766).

Sophia [SPRIGHTLY], a young lady of high spirits and up to fun. Tukeley loves her sincerely, and knowing her partiality for the Hon. Mr. Daffodil,

exposes him as a "male coquette," of mean spirit and without manly courage; after which she rejects him with scorn, and gives her hand and heart to Tukeley.—Garriek, *The Male Coquette* (1758). *

Sophonis'ba, daughter of Asdrubal, and reared to detest Rome. She was affianced to Masinissa king of the Numidians, but married Syphax. In B.C. 203 she fell into the hands of Lelius and Masinissa, and, to prevent being made a captive, married the Numidian prince. This subject and that of Cleopatra have furnished more dramas than any other whatsoever.

French: J. Mairet, *Sophonisbe* (1630); Pierre Corneille; Lagrange-Chancel; and Voltaire. *Italian*: Trissino (1514); Altieri (1749-1863). *English*: John Marston, *The Wonder of Women or The Tragedy of Sophonisba* (1605); James Thomson, *Sophonisba* (1729).

(In Thomson's tragedy occurs the line, "Oh Sophonisba! Sophonisba oh!" which was parodied by "Oh Jemmy Thomson! Jemmy Thomson oh!")

With arts arising Sophonisba rose.—Voltaire.

Sophronia, a young lady who was taught Greek, and to hate men who were not scholars. Her wisdom taught her to gauge the wisdom of her suitors, and to discover their shortcomings. She never found one up to the mark, and now she is wrinkled with age, and talks about the "leauties of the mind."—Goldsmith, *A Citizen of the World*, xxviii. (1759).

Sophronia. (See SOPHRONIA.)

Sophros'yne (4 syl.), one of Logistilla's handmaids, noted for her purity. Sophrosyne was sent with Andronica to conduct Astolpho safely from India to Arabia.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Sophy, the eldest of a large family. She is engaged to Traddles, and is always spoken of by him as "the dearest girl in the world."—C. Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849).

Sops of [or in] Wine. Deptford pinks are so called.

Sora'no, a Neapolitan noble, brother of Evanthe (3 syl.) "the wife for a month," and the infamous instrument of Frederick the licentious brother of Alphonso king of Naples.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *A Wife for a Month* (1624).

Sordello, a Provençal poet, whom Dante meets in purgatory, sitting apart.

On seeing Virgil, Sordello springs forward to embrace him.

* * R. Browning has a poem called *Sordello*, and makes Sordello typical of liberty and human perfectibility.

Sorel (*Agnes*), surnamed *La dame de Beauté*, not from her personal beauty, but from the "château de Beauté," on the banks of the Marne, given to her by Charles VII. (1409-1450).

Sorrento (in Naples), the birthplace of Torquato Tasso, the Italian poet.

Sorrows of Werther, a mawkish, sentimental novel by Goethe (1771), once extremely popular. "Werther" is Goethe himself, who loves a married woman, and becomes disgusted with life because "[Char]lotte is the wife of his friend Kestner."

Werther, infusing itself into the core and whole spirit of literature, gave birth to a race of sentimentalists, who raged and wailed in every part of the world till letter light dawned on them, or at any rate till common-sense nature had itself to sleep, and it was discovered that lamenting was an unproductive labour.—Curlyk.

Sosia (in Molière's *Sosie*), the slave of Amphitryon. When Mercury assumes the form of Sosia, and Jupiter that of Amphitryon, the mistakes and confusion which arise resemble those of the brothers Antipholus and their servants the brothers Dromio, in Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*.—Plautus, Molière (1668), and Dryden (1690), *Amphitryon*.

His first name . . . looks out upon him like another Sosia, or as if a man should suddenly encounter his own duplicate.—C. Lamb.

Sosii, brothers, the name of two book-sellers at Rome, referred to by Horace.

Sotenville (*Mon. le baron d.*), father of Angélique, and father-in-law of George Dandin. His wife was of the house of Prudoterie, and both boasted that in 300 years no one of their distinguished lines ever swerved from virtue. "La bravoure n'y est pas plus héréditaire aux mâles, que la chasteté aux familles." They lived with their son-in-law, who was allowed the honour of paying their debts, and receiving a snubbing every time he opened his mouth that he might be taught the mysteries of the *haut monde*.—Molière, *George Dandin* (1668).

Soulis (*Lord William*), a man of prodigious strength, cruelty, avarice, and treachery. Old Redcap gave him a charmed life, which nothing could affect "till threefold ropes of sand were twisted round his body." Lord Soulis

waylaid May the lady-love of the heir of Branksholm, and kept her in durance till she promised to become his bride. Walter, the brother of the young heir, raised his father's liegemen and invested the castle. Lord Soulis having fallen into the hands of the liegemen, "they wrapped him in lead, and flung him into a caldron, till lead, bones, and all were melted."—John Leyden (1802).

(The caldron is still shown in the Skelfhill at Ninestane Rig, part of the range of hills which separates Liddesdale and Teviotdale.)

South (*Squire*), the archduke Charles of Austria.—Arbuthnot, *History of John Bull* (1712).

South Britain, all the island of Great Britain except Scotland, which is called "North Britain."

South Sea (*The*), the Pacific Ocean; so called by Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, in 1493. (See MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE, p. 647.)

Southampton (*The earl of*), the friend of the earl of Essex, and involved with him in the charge of treason, but pardoned.—Henry Jones, *The Earl of Essex* (1745).

Sovereigns of England (*Mortual Days of the*).

SUNDAY: six, viz., Henry I., Edward III., James I., William III., Anne, George I.

MONDAY: six, viz., Stephen, Henry IV., Henry V., Richard III., Elizabeth, Mary II. (Richard II. *deposed*.)

TUESDAY: four, viz., Richard I., Charles I., Charles II., William IV. (Edward II. *resigned*, and James II. *abdicated*.)

WEDNESDAY: four, viz., John, Henry III., Edward IV., Edward V. (Henry VI. *deposed*.)

THURSDAY: five, viz., William I., William II., Henry II., Edward VI., Mary I.

FRIDAY: three, viz., Edward I., Henry VIII., Cromwell.

SATURDAY: four, viz., Henry VII., George II., George III., George IV.

That is, 6 Sunday and Monday; 5 Thursday; 4 Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday; and 3 Friday.

ANNE, August 1 (Old Style), August 12 (New Style), 1714.

CHARLES I., January 30, 1649-9; CHARLES II., February 6, 1684-5; CROMWELL died September 3, 1658; burnt at Tyburn, January 30, 1661.

EDWARD I., July 7, 1307; EDWARD III., June 21, 1377; EDWARD IV., April 9, 1483; EDWARD V., June 19,

1483, EDWARD VI, July 6, 1553, 'LEAHAN III March 21, 1603

GEORGE I, June 11 1727, GEORGE II, October 29, 1760, GEORGE III, January 29, 1820, GEORGE IV, June 26, 1830.

HENRY I, December 1 1172 HENRY II July 6 1189, HENRY III, November 16 1272 HENRY IV March 20 1413-3, HENRY V, August 31 1422, HENRY VI deposed March 4, 1460 1, HENRY VII April 1 1489, HENRY VIII, January 28, 1540 7

JAMES I, March 7, 1625, JAMES II abdicated December 11, 1688, JOHN October 1 1716

MARY I, November 17, 1558, MARY II, December 7, 1684

RICHARD I, April 6 1190 RICHARD II deposed September 29 1399, EDWARD III, August 1 1327

STEPHEN October 25 1154

WILLIAM I, September 9 1066 WILLIAM II August 2, 1100, WILLIAM III, March 8 1702 WILLIAM IV, June 20 1837

Edward II reigned 16 days January 20 1327 and was murdered, Monday September 21 1327 Henry VI deposed Wednesday March 4 1461 again Sunday April 14 1471, and died Wednesday May 6 1471 James II abdicated Sunday December 11 1688 and died at St Germain's 10 Piccadilly 11 1701 on Monday September 29 1702 and the last week in February 1700 but his death was not announced till Friday, March 12 1700, when a dead body was exhibited said to be that of the deposed king

Of the sovereigns that have had between the ages of 70 and 70, two between 70 and 80 and one has reigned 80 years of age

William I 60, Henry I 61, Henry III 61, Edward I 61, Edward III 65, Elizabeth I 63, George I 64, George II 64, George III 72, George IV 64

Length of reign I live have reigned between 20 and 30 years, seven between 30 and 40 years one between 40 and 50 years, and three above 50 years

William I, 30 years 3 months 16 days Richard II 22 years 7 months 8 days, Henry VII 35 years 8 months

James I, 22 years 4 days, Charles I 29 years 10 months 4 days

Henry I, 35 years 3 months 7 days Henry II 34 years 6 months 17 days, Edward I 34 years 7 months 14 days

Henry VI, 36 years 6 months 15 days Henry VIII 37 years 9 months 7 days, Charles II 39 years 8 days, George II 34 years 4 months 14 days

Elizabeth 44 years 4 months 4 days

Henry III 56 years 20 days Edward III 50 years 1 month 28 days, George III 59 years 3 months 4 days

Sow (A), a machine of war. It was a wooden sled which went on wheels, the roof being ridged like a hog's back. Being thrust close to the wall of a place besieged, it served to protect the besieging party from the arrows hurled against them from the walls. When the countess of March (called "Black Agnes"), in 1335, saw one of these engines advancing towards her castle, she called out to the earl of Salisbury, who commanded the engineers:

Beware Montagwe,
For farrow shall thy sow,

and then had such a huge fragment of rock rolled on the engine that it dashed it to pieces. When she saw the English soldiers running away, the countess called out, "Lo! lo! the litter of English pigs!"

Sow of Dallweir, named "Hewen," went burrowing through Wales, and leaving in one place a grain of barley, in another a little pig, a few bees, a grain or two of wheat, and so on, and these

made the places celebrated for the particular produce ever after.

It is supposed that the sow was really a ship, and that the keeper of the sow, named Coll ab Collfrewi, was the captain of the vessel.—*Welsh Trads*, lvi.

Sowerberry, the parochial undertaker, to whom Oliver Twist is bound when he quits the workhouse. Sowerberry was not a badly disposed man, and he treated Oliver with a certain measure of kindness and consideration; but Oliver was ill-treated by Mrs. Sowerberry, and bullied by a big boy called Noah Claypole. Being one day greatly exasperated by the bully, Oliver gave him a thorough "drubbing," whereupon Charlotte the maid-servant set upon him like a fury, scratched his face, and held him fast till Noah Claypole had pummelled him within an inch of his life. Three against one was too much for the lad, so he ran away.—C. Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837).

Sowerberry, a misanthrope.—W. Brough, *A Phenomenon in a Smock Frock*.

Sowerbrowst (Mr.), the maltster.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Rymon's Well* (time, George III.).

Soyer (Alexis), a celebrated cook, appointed, in 1837, *chef de cuisine* to the Reform Club. Alexis Soyer [*Soy*] was the author of several works, as *The Gastronomic Regenerator*, *The Poor Man's Regenerator*, *The Modern Housewife*, etc. (died 1858).

Spado, an impudent rascal in the band of don Caesar (called "captain Ramirez"), who tricks every one, and delights in mischief.—O'Keefe, *Castles of Andalusia* (1798).

Qui k's great parts were "Isaac," "Tony Lumpkin," "St. Ido" and sir Christopher Curry.—*Records of a Stage Career*

("Isaac," in the *Duenna*, by Sheridan; "Tony Lumpkin," in *The Shoops to Conquer*, by Goldsmith; "sir Christopher Curry," in *Inkle and Yarico*, by G. Colman.)

Spahis, native Algerian cavalry officered by Frenchmen. The infantry are called *Turcos*.

Spanish Brutus (The), Alfonso Perez de Guzman, governor of Tarifa in 1293. Here he was besieged by the infant don Juan, who had Guzman's son in his power, and threatened to kill him unless Tarifa was given up. Alfonso replied, "Sooner than be guilty of such treason, I will lend Juan a dagger to

carry out his threat;" and so saying, he tossed his dagger over the wall. Juan, unable to appreciate this patriotism, slew the young man without remorse.

* * Lopé de Vega has dramatized this incident.

Spanish Curate (*The*), Lopez.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Spanish Curate* (1622).

Spanish Fryar (*The*), a drama by Dryden (1680). It contains two plots, wholly independent of each other. The serious element is this: Leonora, the usurping queen of Aragon, is promised in marriage to duke Bertran, a prince of the blood; but is in love with Torrismond, general of the army, who turns out to be the son and heir of king Sancho, supposed to be dead. Sancho is restored to his throne, and Leonora marries Torrismond. The comic element is the illicit love of colonel Lorenzo for Elvira, the wife of Gomez a rich old banker. Dominick (the Spanish fryar) helps on this scandalous amour, but it turns out that Lorenzo and Elvira are brother and sister.

Spanish Lady (*The*), a ballad contained in Percy's *Reliques*, ii. 23. A Spanish lady fell in love with captain Popham, whose prisoner she was. A command being sent to set all the prisoners free, the lady prayed the gallant captain to make her his wife. The Englishman replied that he could not do so, as he was married already. On hearing this, the Spanish lady gave him a chain of gold and a pearl bracelet to take to his wife, and told him that she should retire to a nunnery and spend the rest of her life praying for their happiness.

It will be stuck up with the hall of Margaret's Ghost (q.v.) and the Spanish Lady, against the walls of every cottage in the country.—Isaac Bickersstaff, *Love in a Village* (1768).

Spanish Main (*The*), the coast along the north part of South America.

A parrot from the Spanish main.
Campbell.

Spanish Tragedy (*The*), by T. Kyd (1597). Horatio (son of Hieronimo) is murdered while he is sitting in an arbour with Belimperia. Balthazar, the rival of Horatio, commits the murder, assisted by Belimperia's brother Lorenzo. The murderers hang the dead body on a tree in the garden, where Hieronimo, roused by the cries of Belimperia, discovers it, and goes raving mad.

Spanker (*Lady Gay*), in *London Assurance*, by D. Boucicault (1841).

Damie and lady Gay Spanker "act themselves," and will never be dropped out of the list of acting players.—Percy Fitzgerald.

Sparabell'a, a shepherdess in love with D'Urfe, but D'Urfe loves Clum'silis, "the fairest shepherd wooed the foulest lass." Sparabell'a resolves to kill herself; but how? Shall she cut her windpipe with a penknife? "No," she says, "squeaking pigs die so." Shall she suspend herself to a tree? "No," she says, "dogs die in that fashion." Shall she drown herself in the pool? "No," she says, "scolding queans die so." And while in doubt how to kill herself, the sun goes down, and

The prudent maiden deemed it then too late,
And till to-morrow cannot defer her fate.

Gay, *Pastorals*, iii. (1714).

Sparkish, "the prince of coxcombs," a fashionable fool, and "a cuckold before marriage." Sparkish is engaged to Althea Moody, but introduces to her his friend Harcourt, allows him to make love to her before his face, and, of course, is jilted.—*The Country Girl* (Garriek, altered from Wycherley's *Country Wife*, 1675).

William Mountford [1660-1692] flourished in days when the mingling tragedies of Nat Lee and the jingling plays of Dryden . . . held possession of the stage. His most important characters were "Alexander the Great" [*by* 1664] and "Catalio" in the *Oriphion* [*by* 1670]. Cibber highly commends his "Sparkish."—Dutton Cook.

Sparkler (*Edmund*), son of Mrs. Merdle by her first husband. He married Fanny, sister of Little Dorrit. Edmund Sparkler was a very large man, called in his own regiment, "Quinbus Flestrin, junior, or the Young Man-Mountain."

Mrs. Sparkler, Edmund's wife. She was very pretty, very self-willed, and snubbed her husband in most approved fashion.—C. Dickens, *Little Dorrit* (1857).

Sparsit (*Mrs.*), housekeeper to Josiah Bounderby, banker and mill-owner at Coketown. Mrs. Sparsit is a "highly connected lady," being the great-niece of lady Scadgers. She had a "Coriolanian nose, and dense black eyebrows," was much believed in by her master, who, when he married, made her "keeper of the bank." Mrs. Sparsit, in collusion with the light porter Bitzer, then acted the spy on Mr. Bounderby and his young wife.—C. Dickens, *Hard Times* (1854).

Spartan Broth, sorry fare.

The promoters would be reduced to dine on Spartan broth in Leicester Square.—*Daily News*, February 28, 1879.

Spartan Dog (*A*), a bloodhound.

O Spartan dog!

More fell than anguish, hunger, or the me!
Shakespeare, *Othello*, act v. sc. 2 (1611).

Spartan Mother (*The*) said to her son going to battle, as she handed him his shield, "My son, return *with* this or on it," i.e. come back with it as a conqueror or be brought back on it as one slain in fight, but by no means be a fugitive or suffer the enemy to be the victorious party.

Why should I not pl y
The Spartan mother?
Tennyson, *The Princess*, ii.

Spasmodic School (*The*), certain authors of the nineteenth century, whose writings abound in spasmodic phrases, startling expressions, and words used out of their common acceptation. Carlyle, noted for his Germanic English, is the chief of this school. Others are Bailey author of *Festus*, Sydney Dobell, Gillfillan, Tennyson, and Alexander Smith.

Professor Aytoun has gibbeted this class of writers in his *Firmidum, a Spasmodic Tragedy* (1854).

Spear. When a king of the ancient Caledonians abdicated, he gave his spear to his successor, and "raised a stone on high" as a record to future generations. Beneath the stone he placed a sword in the earth and "one bright boy from his shield."

When thou, O stone, shalt moulder down and lose thee in the moss of years, then shall the traveller come, and whistling pass away . . . But King resigned his spear after the last of his fields.—Ogilby, *Tomara*, viii.

Spear (*The Forward*), a sign of hostility. In the Ossianic times, when a stranger landed on a coast, if he held the point of his spear *forwards*, it indicated hostile intentions; but if he held the point behind him, it was a token that he came as a friend.

"Are his heroes many?" said Carbar; "and lifts he the spear of battle, or comes the king in peace?" "In peace he comes not, king of Ithi. I have seen his forward spear."—Ogilby, *Pimont* i.

Spear of Achillès. Telèphos, son-in-law of Priam, opposed the Greeks in their voyage to Troy. A severe contest ensued, and Achillès with his spear wounded the Mysian king severely. He was told by an oracle that the wound could be cured only by the instrument which gave it; so he sent to Achillès to effect his cure. The surly Greek replied he was no physician, and would have dismissed the messengers with scant courtesy, but Ulysses whispered in his ear that the aid of Telephos was required to direct them on their way to Troy. Achillès now scraped some rust from his spear, which, being applied to the wound, healed it. This so conciliated Telephos that he conducted the fleet to Troy, and

even took part in the war against his father-in-law.

Achillès' and his father's javelin caused Pain first, and then the boon of health restored Dante, *Hell*, xxi. (1300).

And other folk have wondered on . . . Achillès' . . . spere,
For he couthe with it bothe heale and dere.
Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Squire's Tale," 1385).

Whose smile and frown, like to Achillès' spear,
Is able with the change to kill and cure.
Shakespeare, *2 Henry VI.* act v. sc. 1 (1601).

* * Probably Telephos was cured by the plant called *Achilles* (milfoil or yarrow), still used in medicine as a tonic. "The leaves were at one time much used for healing wounds, and are still employed for this purpose in Scotland, Germany, France, and other countries." Achillès (the man) made the wound, achilles (the plant) healed it.

Spears of Spyinghow (*The Three*), in the troop of Fitzurse.—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Speech ascribed to Dumb Animals. Al Borak, the animal which conveyed Mahomet to the seventh heaven (p. 17); Arion, the wonderful horse which Hercules gave to Adrastus (p. 51); Balaam's ass (*Numb.* xxii. 28-30); the black pigeons of Dodona (p. 259, art. DODONA); Comrade, Fortunio's horse (p. 206); Katmir, the dog of the Seven Sleepers (p. 506); Saleh's camel (p. 863); Temliha, king of the serpents (p. 981); Xanthos, the horse of Achillès. Frithjof's ship, *Ellida*, could not speak, but it understood what was said to it (p. 905).

Speech given to Conceal Thought. *La parole a été donnée à l'homme pour déguiser la pensée* or *pour l'aider à cacher sa pensée*. Talleyrand is usually credited with this sentence, but Aeneid Gronow, in his *Recollections and Anecdotes*, asserts that the words were those of count Montrond, a wit and poet, called "the most agreeable scoundrel and most pleasant reprobate in the court of Marie Antoinette."

Voltaire, in *Le Chapon et la Poularde*, says: "Ils n'employent les paroles que pour déguiser leurs pensées."

Goldsmith, in *The Bee*, iii. (October 20, 1759), has borrowed the same thought: "The true use of speech is not so much to express our wants as to conceal them."

Speech-Makers (*Bad*).

ADDISON could not make a speech. He attempted once in the House of Commons, and said, "Mr. Speaker, I conceive—I conceive, sir—sir, I conceive—" Whereupon a member exclaimed, "The right

honourable secretary of state has conceived thrice, and brought forth nothing."

CAMPBELL (*Thomas*) once tried to make a speech, but so stuttered and stammered that the whole table was convulsed with laughter.

CICERO, the great orator, never got over his nervous terror till he warmed to his subject.

IRVING (*Washington*), even with a speech written out and laid before him, could not deliver it without a breakdown. In fact, he could hardly utter a word in public without trembling.

MOORE (*Thomas*) could never make a speech.

(Dickens and prince Albert always spoke well and fluently.)

Speed, an inveterate punster and the clownish servant of Valentine one of the two "gentlemen of Verona."—Shakespeare, *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* (1594).

Speed the Parting Guest.

Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest.
Pope, *Rome's Odyssey* (1725).

Speed the Plough, a comedy by Thomas Morton (1798). Farmer Ashfield brings up a boy named Henry, greatly beloved by every one. This Henry is in reality the son of "Morrington," younger brother of sir Philip Blandford. The two brothers fixed their love on the same lady, but the younger married her, whereupon sir Philip stabbed him to the heart and fully thought him to be dead, but after twenty years the wounded man re-appeared and claimed his son. Henry marries his cousin Emma Blandford; and the farmer's daughter, Susan, marries Robert only son of sir Abel Handy.

Spenlow (*Mr.*), father of Dora (*g.v.*). He was a proctor, to whom David Copperfield was articled. Mr. Spenlow was killed in a carriage accident.

Miss Lavinia and *Charissa Spenlow*, two spinster aunts of Dora Spenlow, with whom she lived at the death of her father.

They were not unlike birds altogether, having a chirp, brisk, sudden manner, and a little, short, spruce way of adjusting themselves, like canaries.—C. Dickens, *David Copperfield*, xii. (1849).

Spens (*Sir Patrick*), a Scotch hero, sent in the winter-time on a mission to Norway. His ship, in its home passage, was wrecked against the Papa Stour, and every one on board was lost. The incident has furnished the subject of a famous old Scotch ballad.

Spenser. *The Spenser of English Prose Writers*, Jeremy Taylor (1618-1667).

Spenser. From *Spenser to Flecknoe*, that is, from the top to the bottom of all poetry; from the sublime to the ridiculous.—Dryden, *Comment on Spenser*, etc.

Spenser's Monument, in Westminster Abbey, was erected by Anne Clifford countess of Dorset.

Spider Cure for Fever (A).

Only beware of the fever, my friends, beware of the fever. For it is not, like that of our cold Arabian climate, cured by the wearing a spider hung round one's neck in a nut-shell.

Longfellow, *Evangeline*, li. 3 (1849).

Spiders (*Unlucky to kill*). This especially refers to those small spiders called "money-spinners," which prognosticate good luck. Probably because they appear in greater numbers on a fine morning; although some say the fine day is the precursor of rain.

Spiders ben token of divination, and of knowing what weather shal fall, for out by webs that shal tel some spin and weve higher and lower, and multitude of spiders ever ben token moe he reve.—Beetholet, *De Proprietatibus Rerum*, xiii. 314 (1636).

Spiders Indicators of Gold. In the sixteenth century it was generally said that "Spiders be true signs of great stores of gold;" and the proverb arose thus: While a passenger to Cathay was being sought by the north-west, a man brought home a stone, which was pronounced to be gold, and caused such a ferment that several vessels were fitted out for the express purpose of collecting gold. Fro-bisher, in 1577, found, in one of the islands on which he landed, similar stones, and an enormous number of spiders.

Spider's Net (A). When Mahomet fled from Mecca, he hid in a cave, and a spider wove its net over the entrance. When the Koreishites came thither, they passed on, being fully persuaded that no one had entered the cave, because the cobweb was not broken.

In the *Tutnam*, we are told that David, in his flight, hid himself in the cave of Adullam, and a spider spun its net over the opening. When Saul came up and saw the cobweb, he passed on, under the same persuasion.

Spidireen (*The*). If a sailor is asked to what ship he belongs, and does not choose to tell, he says, "The spidireen frigate with nine decks."

Officers who do not choose to tell their quarters, give B.K.S. as their address, i.e. Barrack S.

Spindle (*Jack*), the son of a man of fortune. Having wasted his money in riotous living, he went to a friend to bor-

row £100. "Let me see, you want £100, Mr. Spindle; let me see, would not £50 do for the present?" "Well," said Jack, "if you have not £100, I must be contented with £50." "Dear me, Mr. Spindle!" said the friend, "I find I have but £20 about me." "Never mind," said Jack, "I must borrow the other £30 of some other friend." "Just so, Mr. Spindle, just so. By-the-by, would it not be far better to borrow the whole of that friend, and then one note of hand will serve for the whole sum? Good morning, Mr. Spindle; delighted to see you! Tom, see the gentleman down."—Goldsmith, *The Bee*, iii. (1759).

Spirit of the Cape (*The*), Adamastor, a hideous phantom, of unearthly pallor, "erect his hair uprose of withered red," his lips were black, his teeth blue and disjointed, his beard haggard, his face scarred by lightning, his eyes "shot livid fire," his voice roared. The sailors trembled at the sight of him, and the fiend demanded how they dared to trespass "where never hero braved his rage before?" He then told them "that every year the shipwrecked should be made to deplore their foolhardiness." According to Barreto, the "Spirit of the Cape," was one of the giants who stormed heaven.—Camões, *The Lusad* (1572).

In me the Spirit of the Cape be hold . . .
That rock by you the "Cape of Tempests" named . . .
With wile-stretched pilot I guard
Great Adamastor is my dreaded name.

Canto v.

Spirit of the Mountain (*The*), that peculiar melancholy sound which precedes a heavy storm, very observable in hilly and mountainous countries.

The wind was abroad in the oaks. The Spirit of the Mountain roared. The blast came rustling through the hall.—Ossian, *Dar Phula*.

Spirit, the Holy Ghost as the friend of man, personified in canto ix. of *The Purple Island*, by Minerva Fletcher (1633). He was married to Urania, and their offspring are: Knowledge, Contemplation, Care, Humility, Obedience, Faith or Fido, Penitence, Elphius or Hope, and Love the foster-son of Gratitude. (Latin, *spiritus*, "spirit.")

Spitfire (*Will*) or WILL SPITTAL, serving-boy of Roger Wildrake the dissipated royalist.—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Spittle Cure for Blindness. Spittle was once decried a sovereign remedy for ophthalmia.—Pliny, *Natural History*, xxviii. 7.

* * The blind man restored to sight by Vespasian was cured by anointing his eyes with spittle.—Tacitus, *History*, iv. 81; Suetonius, *Vespasian*, vii.

When (*Jesus*) had thus spoken, He spat on the ground, and made clay of the spittle, and He anointed the eyes of the blind man with the clay.—*John* ix. 6.

He cometh to Bethsaida; and they bring a blind man unto Him, . . . and He took the blind man by the hand, and . . . when He had spit on his eyes . . . He asked him if he saw ought.—*Mark* viii. 22, 23.

Spontaneous Combustion. There are above thirty cases on record of death by spontaneous combustion, the most famous being that of the countess Cornelia di Baudi Cesenat8, which was most minutely investigated, in 1731, by Giuseppe Bianchini, a prebendary of Verona.

The next most noted instance occurred at Rheims, in 1725; and is authenticated by no less an authority than Mon. Le Cat, the celebrated physician.

Messrs. Foderé and Mere investigated the subject of spontaneous combustion, and gave it as their fixed opinion that instances of death from such a cause cannot be doubted.

In vol. vi. of the *Philosophical Transactions*, and in the *English Medical Jurisprudence*, the subject is carefully investigated, and several examples are cited in confirmation of the fact.

Joseph Battaglia, a surgeon of Ponte Bosio, gives in detail the case of don G. Maria Bortholi, a priest of mount Valerius. While reading his breviary, the body of this priest burst into flames in several parts, as the arms, back, and head. The sleeves of his shirt, a handkerchief, and his skull-cap were all more or less consumed. He survived the injury four days. (This seems to me more like an electrical attack than an instance of spontaneous combustion.)

Spontoon, the old confidential servant of colonel Talbot.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Spoon. *One needs a long spoon to eat with the devil*.—*Old Proverb*.

Therefore behoveth him a ful long spoon

That shall ate with a fend.

Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales*, 10,916 ("Squire's Tale," 1386).

Spoons (*Gossip*). It was customary at one time for sponsors at christenings to give gilt spoons as an offering to their godchild. These spoons had on the handle the figure of one of the apostles or evangelists, and hence were called "Apostle spoons." The wealthy would give the twelve apostles, those of less opulence the four evangelists, and others again a single spoon. When Henry

VIII. asks Cranmer to be godfather to "a fair young maid," Cranmer replies, "How may I deserve such honour, that am a poor and humble subject?" The king rejoins, "Come, come, my lord, you'd spare your spoons."—Shakespeare, *Henry VIII.* act v. sc. 2 (1601).

Sporus. Under this name, Pope satirized lord John Hervey, generally called "lord Fanny," from his effeminate habits and appearance. He was "half wit, half fool, half man, half beau." Lord John Hervey was vice-chamberlain in 1736, and lord privy seal in 1740.

That thing of silk,
Sporus, that mere white curd of ass, milk;
Futile or sense, alive! can Sporus foil;
Who breaks a butterfly upon a wheel?

A. Pope, *Prologue to the Satires* (1734)

* * * This lord John Hervey married the beautiful Molly Lapel; hence Pope says:

So perfect a beau and a belle
As when Hervey the handsome was woo'd
To the beautiful Molly Lapel.

S. P. Q. R., the Romans. The letters are the initials of *Senatus Populus-Que Romanus*.

New blood must be pumped into the vein and arteries of the S. P. Q. R.—G. A. Sala (*Belgravia*, April, 1971)

Sprackling (*Joseph*), a money-lender and a self-made man.

Thomas Sprackling, his brother, and equal in roguery.—Wybert Reeve, *Painted*.

Sprat Day, November 9, the first day of sprat-selling in the streets. The season lasts about ten weeks.

Sprenger (*Louis*), Annette Veilchen's bachelor.—Sir W. Scott, *Anna of Guéstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Sprightly (*Miss Kitty*), the ward of sir Gilbert Pumpkin of Strawberry Hall. Miss Kitty is a great heiress, but stage-struck, and when captain Charles Stanley is introduced, she falls in love with him, first as a "play actor," and then in reality.—I. Jackman, *All the World's a Stage*.

Spring (*A Sacred*). The ancient Sabines, in times of great national danger, vowed to the gods "a sacred spring" (*ver sacrum*), if they would remove the danger. That is, all the children born during the next spring were "held sacred," and at the age of 20 were compelled to leave their country and seek for themselves a new home.

Spring. (See SEASONS.)

Spring-Heel Jack. The marquis of Waterford, in the early parts of the nineteenth century, used to amuse himself by

springing on travellers unawares, to terrify them; and from time to time others have followed his silly example. Even so late as 1877-8, an officer in her majesty's service caused much excitement in the garrisons stationed at Aldershot, Colchester, and elsewhere, by his "spring-heel" pranks. In Chichester and its neighbourhood the tales told of this adventurer caused quite a little panic, and many nervous people were afraid to venture out after sunset, for fear of being "sprung" upon. I myself investigated some of the cases reported to me, but found them for the most part Fakenham ghost tales.

Springer (*The*). Ludwig Margrave of Thuringia was so called, because he escaped from Giebiichenstein, in the eleventh century, by leaping over the river Saale.

Sprinklers (*Holy Water*), Danish clubs, with spiked balls fastened to chains.

Spruce, M.C. (*Captain*), in *Lord Mo Eric Stallings*, by J. M. Morton (1764-1838).

Spruch-Sprocher (*The*) or "sayer of sayings" to the archduke of Austria.—Sir W. Scott, *The Tahisman* (time, Richard I.).

Spuma'dor, prince Arthur's horse. So called from the foam of its mouth, which indicated its fiery temper.—Spenser, *Every Man*, ii. (1590).

* * * In the *Mabinogion*, his favourite mare is called Llamrei ("the curveter").

Spurs (*The Battle of*), the battle of Gannegate, in 1513, between Henry VIII. and the duc de Longueville. So called because the French used their spurs in flight more than their swords in fight. (See SPURS OF GOLD, etc.)

Spurs (*To dish up the*), to give one's guests a hint to go; to maunder on when the orator has nothing of importance to say. During the time of the border feuds, when a great family had come to an end of their provisions, the lady of the house sent to table a dish of spurs, as a hint that the guests must spur their horses on for fresh raids before they could be feasted again.

When the last bullock was killed and devoured, it was the lady's custom to place on the table a dish which, as being uncovered, was found to contain a pair of clean spurs—a hint to the riders that they must shift for the next meal.—*Border Minstrelsy* (new edit.), l. 231 note.

Spurs of Gold (*Battle of the*), the

battle of Courtray, the most memorable in Flemish history (July 11, 1302). Here the French were utterly routed, and 700 gold spurs were hung as trophies in the church of Notre Dame de Courtray. It is called in French *Journée des Eperons d'Or*. (See SPURS, THE BATTLE OF.)

Marching homeward from the bloody battle of the Spurs of Gold.

Longfellow, *The Belfry of Bruges*.

Squab (*The Poet*). Dryden was so called by Lord Rochester (1681-1701).

Squab Pie, a pie made of mutton, apples, and onions.

Cornwall squab pie, and Devon white pot brings,
And Leicester beans and bacon fit for kings.

King, *Art of Cookery*.

Squab Pi, a pie made of squabs, that is, young pigeons.

Squaro (*Mr.*), a "philosopher," in Fielding's novel called *The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling* (1719).

Squeers (*Mr. Wackford*), of Dotheboys Hall, Yorkshire, a vulgar, conceited, ignorant schoolmaster, overbearing, grasping, and mean. He steals the boys' pocket money, clothes his son in their best suits, half starves them, and teaches them next to nothing. Ultimately, he is transported for purloining a deed.

Mrs. *Squeers*, wife of Mr. Wackford, a raw-boned, harsh, heartless virago, without one spark of womanly feeling for the boys put under her charge.

Miss *Fanny Squeers*, daughter of the schoolmaster, "not tall like her mother, but short like her father. From the former she inherited a voice of hoarse quality, and from the latter a remarkable expression of the right eye." Miss Fanny falls in love with Nicholas Nickleby, but hates him and spites him because he is insensible of the soft impeachment.

Master *Wackford Squeers*, son of the schoolmaster, a spoilt boy, who was dressed in the best clothes of the scholars. He was overbearing, self-willed, and passionate.—C. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838).

The person who suggested the character of *Squeers* was Mr. Shaw of Dover. He married a Miss Laidman. The satire ruined the school, and was the death both of Mr. and Mrs. Shaw.—*Notes and Queries*, October 25, 1878.

Squeeze (*Miss*), a pawnbroker's daughter. Her father had early taught her that money is the "one thing needful," and at death left her a moderate competence. She was so fully convinced of the value of money that she would

never part with a farthing without an equivalent, and refused several offers, because she felt persuaded her suitors sought her money and not herself. Now she is old and ill-natured, marked with the small-pox, and neglected by every one.—Goldsmith, *A Citizen of the World*, xxviii. (1759).

Squint (*Lawyer*), the great politician of society. He makes speeches for members of parliament, writes addresses, gives the history of every new play, and finds "seasonable thought" upon every possible subject.—Goldsmith, *A Citizen of the World*, xxix. (1759).

Squint-Eyed, [Guercino] Gian-Francesco Barbieri, the painter (1590-1666).

Squantum (*Dr.*). George Whitefield is so called by Foote in his farce entitled *The Minor* (1714-1770).

Squantum (*Dr.*). The Rev. Edward Irving, who had an obliquity of the eyes, was so called by Theodore Hook (1792-1831).

Squire of Dames (*The*), a young knight, in love with Columbell, who appointed him a year's service before she would consent to become his bride. The "squire" was to travel for twelve months, to rescue distressed ladies, and bring pledges of his exploits to Columbell. At the end of the year he placed 300 pledges in her hands, but instead of rewarding him by becoming his bride, she set him another task, viz., to travel about the world on foot, and not present himself again till he could bring her pledges from 300 damsels that they would live in chastity all their life. The squire told Columbell that in three years he had found only three persons who would take the pledge, and only one of these, he said (a rustic cottager), took it from a "principle of virtue;" the other two (a nun and a courtesan) promised to do so, but did not voluntarily join the "virgin martyrs." This "Squire of Dames" turned out to be Britomart.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iii. 7 (1590).

* * This story is imitated from "The Host's Tale," in *Orlando Furioso*, xxviii.

Squirt, the apothecary's boy, in Garth's *Dispensary*; hence any apprentice lad or errand boy.

Here muntering 'prentices o'er Otway weep,
O'er Congreve smile, or over D'Urfey sleep.

Pleas'd sempstresses the Lock's famed Rape unfold,
And Squirts read Garth till apocrypha grow cold.
J. Gay, *Trivia* (1713).

(Pope wrote *The Rape of the Lock*, 1712.)

Squod (*Phil*), a grotesque little fellow, faithfully attached to Mr. George the son of Mrs. Rouncewell (housekeeper at Chesney Wold). George had rescued the little street arab from the gutter, and the boy lived at George's "Shooting Gallery" in Leicester Square (London). Phil was remarkable for limping along sideways, as if "tacking."—C. Dickens, *Black House* (1852).

S. S., *souvenance*, forget-me-not, in remembrance, a *souvenir*.

On the Wednesday preceding Easter Day, 1465, Sir Anthony was speaking to his rival (for on his knee, all the ladies of the court gathered round him and bowed to his left knee a band of gold, adorned with stones fashioned into the letters S S (*souvenance* or *remembrance*), and to this band was suspended an emerald all I forget me not"—Lord Lytton, *Last of the Britons*, v. 5 (1849).

S. S. G. G., the letters of the Femengerichte. They stand for *Stock*, *Stem*, *Gras*, *Grem* ("Stick," "Stone," "Grass," "Groan"). What was meant by these four words is not known.

Stael (*Madame de*), called by Heine [*line*] "a whirlwind in petticoats," and a "sultana of myth."

Stag (*The*) symbolizes Christ, because (according to fable) it draws serpents by its breath out of their holes, and then tramples them to death.—Pliny, *Natural History*, viii. 50.

Stag or Hind, emblem of the tribe of Naphtali. In the old church at Totness is a stone pulpit divided into compartments, containing shields bearing the emblems of the Jewish tribes, this being one.

Naphtali is a hind let loose.—Gen. xlii. 21

Stag's Horn, considered in Spain a safeguard against the evil eye; hence, a small horn, silver-tipped, is often hung on the neck of a child. If an evil eye is then cast on the child, it enters the horn, which it bursts asunder.

Are you not afraid of the evil eye?

Have you a stag's horn with you?

Longfellow, *The Spanish Student*, iii. 5.

Stagg (*Benjamin*), the proprietor of the cellar in the Barbican where the secret society of "Prentice Knights" used to convene. He was a blind man, who fawned on Mr. Sim Tappertit, "the 'prentices' glory" and captain of the "Prentice Knights." But there was a disparity between his words and sentiments, if we may judge from this specimen: "Good night, most noble

captain! farewell, brave general! bye-bye, illustrious commander!—a conceited, bragging, empty-headed, duck-legged idiot!" Benjamin Stagg was shot by the soldiery in the Gordon riots.—C. Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge* (1841).

Stagirite (3 syl.). Aristotle is called the Stagirite because he was born at Stagira, in Macedon. Almost all our English poets call the word Stagirite: as Pope, Thomson, Swift, Byron, Wordsworth, B. Browning, etc.; but it should be Stag'irite (*Stagayrisme*).

Thick like any round the Stag'irite,

Your trials through the ages.

B. Browning, *Paracelsus*, l.

All the wisdom of the stag'irite. Wordsworth.

Plato, the Stag'irite, and Tully joined.

Thomson.

As if the Stag'irite overlooked the line.

Pope.

I mightily censured by the Stag'irite,

Whose style, numbers do not judge right.

Swift, *To Dr. Sheridan* (1715).

• **Stamboul** (2 syl.), Constantinople.

And Stamboul's minarets must greet my sight
Byron, *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (1809).

Stammerer (*The*), Louis II. of France, *le Bègue* (846, 877-879).

Michael II. emperor of the East (*, 820-829).

Notker or Notger of St. Gall (830-912).

Stanchells, head jailer at the Glasgow tolbooth.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

Standard. A substantial building for water supplies, as the Water Standard of Cornhill, the Standard in Cheap, opposite Honey Lane, "which John Wells, grocer, caused to be made [?] rebuilt" in his mayoralty, 1430.—Stow, *Survey* ("Chenpside").

The Cheapside Standard. This Standard was in existence in the reign of Edward I. In the reign of Edward III. two fishmongers were beheaded at the Cheapside Standard, for aiding in a riot. Henry IV. caused "the blank charter of Richard II." to be burnt at this place.

The Standard, Cornhill. This was a conduit with four spouts, made by Peter Morris, a German, in 1562, and supplied with Thames water, conveyed by leaden pipes over the steeple of St. Magnus's Church. It stood at the east end of Cornhill, at its junction with Gracechurch Street, Bishopsgate Street, and Leadenhall Street. The water ceased to run between 1598 and 1603, but the Standard itself remained, long after.

Distances from London were measured from this spot.

In the year 1775 there stood upon the borders of Epping Forest, at a distance of about twelve miles from London, measuring from the Standard in Cornhill, or rather from the spot on which the Standard used to be, a house of public entertainment called the Maypole.—Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge*, I. (1811).

Standard (*The Battle of the*), the battle of Luton Moor, near Northallerton, between the English and the Scotch, in 1188. So called from the "standard," which was raised on a waggon, and placed in the centre of the English army. The pole displayed the standards of St. Cuthbert of Durham, St. Peter of York, St. John of Beverley, and St. Wilfred of Ripon, surmounted by a little silver casket containing a consecrated wafer.—Hailes, *Annals of Scotland*, I. 85 (1779).

The Battle of the Standard was so called from the banner of St. Cuthbert, which was thought always to secure success. It came forth at the battle of Nevil's Cross, and was again victorious. It was preserved with great reverence till the Reformation, when, in 1539, Catherine Willoughby (a French lady), wife of the dean of Durham, burnt it out of zeal against popery.—Miss Yonge, *Comes of English History*, 126 8 (1868).

Standing (*To die*). Vespasian said, "An emperor of Rome ought to die standing." Louis XVIII. of France said, "A king of France ought to die standing." This craze is not confined to crowned heads. (See SOLOMON, p. 929.)

Standish (*Miles*), the puritan captain, was short of stature, strongly built, broad in the shoulders, deep-chested, and with sinews like iron. His daughter Rose was the first to die "of all who came in the Mayflower." Being desirous to marry Priscilla "the beautiful puritan," he and young Alden to plead his cause; but the maiden answered archly, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?" Soon after this, Standish was shot with a poisoned arrow, and John Alden did speak for himself, and prevailed.—Longfellow, *Courtship of Miles Standish*, (1858).

Standish (*Mr. Justice*), a brother magistrate with Bailie Trumbull.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

Stanley, in the earl of Sussex's train.—Sir W. Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Stanley (*Captain Charles*), introduced by his friend captain Stukely to the family at Strawberry Hall. Here he meets Miss Kitty Sprightly an heiress, who has a theatrical twist. The captain makes love to her under the mask of acting, induces her to run off with him and get married, then, returning to the

hall, introduces her as his wife. All the family fancy he is only "acting," but discover too late that their "play" is a life-long reality.—I. Jackman, *All the World's a Stage*.

Stanley Crest (*The*). On a chapeau gu. an eagle feeding on an infant in its nest. The legend is that sir Thomas de Lathom, having no male issue, was walking with his wife one day, and heard the cries of an infant in an eagle's nest. They looked on the child as a gift from God, and adopted it, and it became the founder of the Stanley race (time, Edward III.).

Staples (*Lawrence*). head jailer at Kenilworth Castle.—Sir W. Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Star Falling. Any wish formed during the shoot of a star will come to pass.

Star of Arcady (*The*), the Great Bear; so called from Calisto, daughter of Lycaon king of Arcadia. The Little Bear is called the *Tyrian Cynosura*, from Arcas or Cynosura son of Calisto.

And thou shalt be our star of Arcady,
Or Lycaon Cynosure (S. M.).

Milton, *Comus*, 342 (1634).

*** Of course, "Cynosure" signifies "dog's tail," (Greek, *kyunos oura*, meaning the star in Ursa Minor.

Star of South Africa, a diamond discovered in the South African fields. It weighed in the rough 88½ carats; and after being cut 46½ carats.

Star of the South (*The*), the second largest cut diamond in the world. It weighs 254 carats. It was discovered in Brazil by a poor negro (1853).

Starch (*Dr.*), the tutor of Blushing-ton.—W. T. Moncrieff, *The Bashful Man*.

Starchat'erus, of Sweden, a giant in stature and strength, whose life was protracted to thrice the ordinary term. When he felt himself growing old, he hung a bag of gold round his neck, and told Olo he might take the bag of gold if he would cut off his head, and he did so. He hated luxury in every form, and said a man was a fool who went and dined out for the sake of better fare. One day, Helgo king of Norway asked him to be his champion in a contest which was to be decided by himself alone against nine adversaries. Starchaterus selected for the site of combat the top of a mountain covered with snow,

and, throwing off his clothes, waited for the nine adversaries. When asked if he would fight with them one by one or all together, he replied, "When dogs bark at me, I drive them all off at once."—*Joannes Magnus, Gothorum Suevorumque Historia* (1554).

Stareleigh (*Justice*), a stout, pudgy little judge, very deaf, and very horrible, who, in the absence of the chief justice, sat in judgment on the trial of "*Bardell v. Pickwick*."—C. Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836).

Starno, king of Lochlin. Having been conquered by Fingal and generously set at liberty, he promised Fingal his daughter Agandecca in marriage, but meant to deal treacherously by him and kill him. Fingal accepted the invitation of Starno, and spent three days in hunts. He was then warned by Agandecca to beware of her father, who had set in ambush to waylay him. Fingal, being forewarned, fell on the ambush and slew every man. When Starno heard thereof, he slew his daughter, whereupon Fingal and his followers took to arms, and Starno either "died or died." Swaran succeeded his father Starno.—Ossian, *Unlugal*, ix.; see also *Cath-Loda*.

Starvation Dundas, Henry Dundas the first lord Melville. So called because he introduced the word *starvation* into the language (1776).

Starveling (*Robin*), the tailor. He was cast for the part of "Thisbe's mother," in the drama played before duke Theseus (2 syl.) on "his wedding day at night." Starveling has nothing to say in the drama.—Shakespeare, *Midsummer Night's Dream* (1592).

State, a royal chair with a canopy over it.

Our hostess keeps her state
Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, act iii sc 4 (1606).

Statira, the heroine of La Culprenède's romance of *Cassandra*. Statira is the daughter of Darius, and is represented as the "most perfect of the works of creation." Oroondates is in love with her, and ultimately marries her.

Statira, daughter of Darius, and wife of Alexander. Young, beautiful, womanly, of strong affection, noble bearing, mild yet haughty, yielding yet brave. Her love for Alexander was unbounded. When her royal husband took Roxana into favour, the proud spirit of the

princess was indignant, but Alexander, by his love, won her back again. Statira was murdered by Roxana the Bactrian, called the "Rival Queen."—N. Lee, *Alexander the Great* (1678).

Miss Boutwell was the original "Statira" of Lee's *Alexander*, and once, when playing with Mrs. Barry (1678) she was in danger of receiving on the stage her death blow. It happened thus: Before the curtain drew up, the two queens "Statira" and "Roxana" had a real rivalry about a lace veil allotted to Miss Boutwell by the manager. This so enraged Mrs. Barry that, in "stabbing" Statira, she actually thrust her dagger through her rivals stays a quart of an inch or more into the flesh.—An unprintable page of Mrs. Siddons.

Dr. Doan tells us that:

The charming George Ann LeLamy (1793-1798) procured from Paris two gorgeous dresses for the part of "Statira." When Lord Wellington, who played "Roxana," saw them, she was so overcome by dislike, hatred, and all uncharitable feelings, that she rolled her rival in the dust, pummelled her with the handle of her dagger, and screamed in anger.

Nor he, nor heaven shall shield thee from my justice
Die, scoundrel, die! and all my wrongs die with thee!
—*Table Traits*

Staunton (*The Rev. Mr.*), rector of Willingham, and father of George Staunton.

George Staunton, son of the Rev. Mr. Staunton. He appears first as "Geordie Robertson," a felon; and in the *Porteous* mob he assumes the guise of "Madge Wildfire." George Staunton is the seducer of Elsie Deans. Ultimately he comes to the title of baronet, marries Elsie, and is shot by a gipsy boy called "The Whistler," who proves to be his own natural son.

Lady Staunton, Elsie Deans after her marriage with Sir George. On the death of her husband, she retired to a convent on the Continent. Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Steadfast, a friend of the Düberly family.—Colman, *The Hen-at-Law* (1797).

Steeds of the Sea, ships, a common synonym of the Runic bards.

And thro' the deep exulting sweep
The thunder steeds of Aspal
—*Lord Lytton, Ode, l. (1839).*

Steel Castle, a strong ward, belonging to the Yellow Dwarf. Here he confined All-Fair when she refused to marry him according to her promise.—Comtesse D'Annoy, *Fairy Tales* ("The Yellow Dwarf," 1682).

Steele Glas (*The*), a mirror in which we may "see ourselves as others see us," or see others in their true likenesses.

The Christel Glasse, on the other hand, reflects us as vanity dictates, and shows other people as fame paints them. These

mirrors were made by Lucyl'ius (an old satirist).

Lucyl'ius . . . bequeathed 'The Christal Glasse'
To su h as love t's some l u t n t to be
But unto those that love t's some l u t n t to be
How fool or fyre soot w't that they ar
He gan bequeit a Glasse of t'u l'le b'te!
G. Gekolgoe *The Steeple* (died 1577)

Steenie, i.e. "Stephen" So George Villiers duke of Buckingham was called by James I, because, like Stephen the first martyr, "all that sat in the council, looking stedfastly on him, saw his face it had been the face of an angel" (1633 vi. 15).

Steenon (*Willu*) or "Wanduin; Willie," the blind fiddler

Steenie Steenson, the piper, in *Wandering Willie's tale*.

Magpie Steen on, or "Topsy Anshie," the wife of Wandering Willie—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III).

Steerforth, the young man who led little Em'ly astray. When tired of his toy, he proposed to her to marry his valct. Steerforth being shipwrecked off the coast of Yarmouth, Han Peggotty tried to rescue him, but both were drowned.—C. Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849).

Stein. There is a German saying that, "Krems and Stein are three places." The solution lies in the word "and" (German, *und*). Now *Und* is between Krems and Stein, so that Krems, *Und*, [and] Stein are three places.

Steinbach (*Lithum von*) designed Strasbourg Cathedral; begun 1010, and finished 1139.

A great master of his craft
Erwin von Steinbach
Longfellow *Golden Legend* (1871)

Steinernherz von Blutsacker (*Francis*), the scharf-gerichter or executioner.—Sir W. Scott, *Annals of Gwentstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Steinfeldt (*The old barones of*), introduced in Donnerlugel's narrative.—Sir W. Scott, *Annals of Gwentstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Steinfort (*The baron*), brother of the countess Wintensen. He falls in love with Mrs. Haller, but, being informed of the relationship between Mrs. Haller and "the stranger," exerts himself to bring about a reconciliation.—Benj. Thompson, *The Stranger* (1797).

Stella. The lady Fenelopé Devereux, the object of sir Philip Sidney's affection. She married lord Rich, and was a widow in Sidney's life-time. Spenser says, in

his *Astrophel*, when *Astrophel* (or *Philip*) died, Stella died of grief, and the two "lovers" were converted into one flower, called "Starlight," which is first red, and as it fades turns blue. Some call it *penthea*, but henceforth (he says) it shall be called "Astrophel." It is a purification that Stella died from grief at the death of Sidney, for she afterwards married Charles Blount, created by James I. earl of Devonshire. The poet himself must have forgotten his own lines

A l'le priu' worthy Stella do I read
Tho' non bt my j'ruces of her heeded are
Whom I use of a l'le t'ephed lately dead (1586)
Hith' rurs I and raised there cools other star
h'misor *Com' let us Come Home Again* (1691).

Stella. Miss Hester Johnson was so called by Swift, to whom she was privately married in 1706. Hester is first perverted into the Greek *aster*, and "aster" in Latin, like *stella*, means "a star." Stella lived with Mrs. Dingley on Ormond Quay, Dublin.

I oar Stella must pack off to town
T' luffy shinking tide at Dublin
To be directed th're by Dingley
And now arrives the dismal day,
She mu' t return to Ormond Quay
Swift *To Stella at Wood Park* (1723)

Steno (*Michel*), one of the chiefs of the tribunal of Forty. Steno acts indecorously to some of the ladies assembled at a civic banquet given by the doge of Venice, and is turned out of the house. In revenge, he fastens on the doge's chair some scurrilous lines against the young dogressa, whose extreme modesty and innocence ought to have protected her from such insolence. The doge refers the matter to "the Forty," who sentence Steno to two months' imprisonment. This punishment, in the opinion of the doge, is wholly inadequate to the offence, and Marino Faliero joins a conspiracy to abolish the council altogether.—Byron, *Marino Faliero, the Doge of Venice* (1819).

Stentor, a Grecian herald in the Trojan war. Homer says he was "great-hearted, brazen-voiced, and could shout as loud as fifty men."

He began to roar for help with the lungs of a Stentor—
Smollett

Steph'ano, earl of Carnuti, the leader of 400 men in the allied Christian army. He was noted for his military prowess and wise counsel.—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered*, i. (1575).

Steph'ano, a drunken butler.—Shakespeare, *The Tempest* (1609).

Stephano, servant to Portia.—Shakespeare, *MERCHANT OF VENICE* (1598).

Stephen, one of the attendants of sir Reginald Front de Bouf (a follower of pance John).—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Stephen (Count), nephew of the count of Crèvecoeur.—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

Stephen (Master), a conceited puppy, who thinks all interiors are to be snubbed and bullied, and all those weaker and more cowardly than himself are to be kicked and beaten. He is especially struck with captain Bobdil, and tries to imitate his "dainty oaths." Master Stephen has no notion of honesty and high-mindedness, thus he steals Downright's clock, which had been accidentally dropped, declares he bought it, and then that he found it. Being convicted of falsehood, he resigns all claim to it, saying, in a huff, "There, take your clock, I'll none on't." This small-minded youth is young Kno'well's cousin.—Ben Jonson, *Every Man in His Humour* (1598).

Stephen (The British St.), St. Alban, the British proto-martyr (died 303).

As soon as the executioner gave the fatal stroke, he looked at Alban, his eyes directed out of his head.—*See the Lollards in History* (A.D. 1544).

Stephen Steelheart, the nickname of Stephen Wetherall.—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Stephen of Amboise, leader of 5000 foot soldiers from Blois and Lorraine in the allied Christian army of Godfrey of Bouillon. Impetuous in attack, but deficient in steady resistance. He was shot by Clorinda with an arrow (bk. xi).—Passo, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575).

Sterling (Mr.), a vulgar, rich City merchant, who wishes to see his two daughters married to titles. Lord Ogilby calls him "a very abstract of change," and he himself says, "What signifies birth, education, titles, and so forth? Money, I say—money's the stuff that makes a man great in this country."

Miss Sterling, whose Christian name is Elizabeth or Betty; a spiteful, jealous, purse-proud damsel, engaged to sir John Melvil. Sir John, seeing small prospect of happiness with such a tartar, proposed marriage to the younger sister, and Miss Sterling, being left out in the cold, exclaimed, "Oh that some other person, an earl or duke for instance, would propose

to me, that I might be revenged on the monsters!"

Miss Fanny Sterling, an amiable, sweet-smiling, soft-speaking beauty, clandestinely married to Lovewell.—Colman and Garrick, *The Clandestine Marriage* (1766).

A strange blunder was once made by Mrs. Gibbs of Great Garden in the year of *Miss Sterling*. "When speaking of the conduct of Betty who had locked the door of Miss Lundy's room and walked away with the key Mrs. Gibbs exclaimed: 'She has locked the key and carried away the door in her pocket.'—W. C. Russell, *Jealous Entailments*.

Sterry, a fanatical preacher, admired by Hugh Peters. S. Butler, *Hudibras* (1663, 78).

Stevens, a messenger of the earl of Sussex at Say's Court.—Sir W. Scott, *Antiquary* (time, Elizabeth).

Stewart (Colonel), governor of the castle of Doune.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Stewart (Prince Charles Edward), surnamed "The Chevalier" by his friends, and "The Pretender" by his foes. Sir W. Scott introduces him in *Waverley*, and again in *Redgauntlet*, where he appears disguised as "father Buonaventura." (Now generally spelt Stuart.)

Stewart (William), John Stewart, the English traveller, who travelled on foot through Hindustan, Persia, Nubia, Abyssinia, the Arabian Desert, Europe, and the United States (died 1822).

A most interesting man. In conversation courteous and agreeable, and in all his actions and words all sorts of delicacy and refinement. This man as a good scholar traveller had seen more of the world's surface than any man of his race.—De Quincey.

* * * Walking Stewart must not be confounded with John McDouall Stuart, the Australian explorer (1818-1866).

Stewart Diamond (The), found in 1872, is the largest South African diamond discovered up to the year 1880. It weighed in the rough state 286½ carats, and but few diamonds in the world exceed it in size. It is of a light yellow hue and is set as a star with eight points and a *fleur de lys* above. This superb stone, with the Dudley and Twin diamonds, have all been discovered in the Cape since 1870.

Steyne (Margaret of), earl of Gaunt and of Gaunt Castle, a viscount, baron, knight of the Garter and of numerous other orders, colonel, trustee of the British Museum, elder brother of the Trinity House, governor of White Friars, etc., had honours and titles enough to

Store makes no Sore.—G. Gascoigne, *Satis Sufficit* (died 1577).

Storm (*The Great*) occurred November 26-7, 1703. This storm supplied Addison with his celebrated simile of the angel:

So when an angel by divine command,
With rising tempests shakes a guilty land,
Such as of late o'er pale Britannia past,
Calm and serene he drives the furious blast;
And, pleased to 'Almighty's orders to perform,
Lies on the tempest and directs the storm.

The Campaign (1705).

Storm-and-Strain Period. The last quarter of the eighteenth century was called in Germany the *Sturm-und-Drang Zeit*, because every one seemed in a fever to shake off the shackles of government, custom, prestige, and religion. The poets raved in volcanic rant or moonshine sentimentality; marriage was disregarded; law, both civil and divine, was pooh-poohed. Goethe's *Man with the Iron Hand* and *Sorrows of Werther*, Schiller's *Robbers*, Klinger's tragedies, Lessing's criticisms, the mania for Shakespeare and Ossian revolutionized the literature; and the cry went forth for untrammelled freedom, which was nicknamed "Nature." As well go unclad, and call it nature.

* **Storms** (*Cape of*). The Cape of Good Hope was called by Bartholomew Diaz *Cabo Tormentoso* in 1486; but king John II. of Portugal gave it its present more auspicious name.

Stornello Verses, verses in which a word or phrase is harped upon, and turned about and about, as in the following example:—

Vive in France! wave our banner, the red, white, and blue;

The flag of the loyal, the royal, and true.
Blue and red for our city we wave, and the white
For our sovereign the people, whose rule is their right.
Royal white, loyal blue, and forget not the red,
To show for our freedom we'll bleed and have bled.

E. G. B.

S.T.P., the same as D.D., "divinity doctor." The initials of *Sanctæ Theologiæ Professor*.

Stradivarius (*Antonius*), born at Cremona, in Italy (1670-1728). He was a pupil of Andreus Amati. The Amati family, with Stradivarius and his pupil Guarnerius (all of Cremona), were the most noted violin-makers that ever lived, inasmuch that the word "Cremona" is synonymous for a first-rate violin.

The instrument of which he played
Was in Cremona's workshop made. . .
The maker from whose hands it came
Had written his unrivalled name—
"Antonius Stradivarius."

Longfellow, *The Weyland Inn* (prelude, 1863).

Strafford, an historical tragedy by R. Browning (1836). This drama contains portraits of Charles I., the earl of Strafford, Hampden, John Pym, sir Harry Vane, etc., both truthful and graphic. Of course, the subject of the drama is the attainder and execution of Wentworth earl of Strafford.

Straitlace (*Dame Philippa*), the maiden aunt of Blushington. She is very much surprised to find her nephew entertaining dinner company, and still more so that he is about to take a young wife to keep house for him instead of herself.—W. T. Moncrieff, *The Bashful Man*.

Stral'enheim (*Count of*), a kinsman of Werner, who hunted him from place to place, with a view of cutting him off, because he stood between him and the inheritance of Siegendorf. This mean, plausible, overreaching nobleman was by accident lodged under the same roof with Werner while on his way to Siegendorf. Here Werner robbed him of a rouleau of gold, and next night Ulric (Werner's son) murdered him.

Ida Stralenheim, daughter of count Stralenheim, betrothed to Ulric, whom she dearly loved; but being told by Ulric that he was the assassin of her father, she fell senseless, and Ulric departed, never to return.—Byron, *Werner* (1822).

The accent of this name is given by Byron sometimes on the first and sometimes on the second syllable:

Stral'enheim, altho' noble, is unheeded.

Act III. 4.

The daughter of dead Stral'enheim, your foe.

Act IV. 1.

Stranger (*The*), the count Waldbourg. He married Adelaide at the age of 16; she had two children by him, and then eloped. The count, deserted by his young wife, lived a roving life, known only as "The Stranger;" and his wife, repenting of her folly, under the assumed name of Mrs. Haller, entered the service of the countess Wintersen, whose affection she secured. In three years' time, "the stranger" came by accident into the same neighbourhood, and a reconciliation took place.

His servant Francis says he is "a good master, though one almost loses the use of speech by living with him. A man kind and dear, though I cannot understand him. He rails against the whole world, and yet no beggar leaves his door unsatisfied. I have now lived three years with him, and yet I know not who he is. A hater of selfishness, no doubt; . . . (with) misanthropy in the head, not in the heart."—Benjamin Thompson, *The Stranger*, I. 1 (1797).

This drama is altered from Kotzebue.

Mrs. R. Trench says of John P. Kemble (1757-1828) :

"I always saw him with pain descend to 'The Stranger.' It was like the genius in the Arabian tale going into the vase. First, it seemed so unlikely he should meet with such an affront, and this injured the probability of the piece; and next, 'The Stranger' is really never dignified, and one is always in pain for him, poor gentleman!—*Remarks* (1829).

Strangford (*Percy Clinton Sydney Smythe, viscount*), in 1803, published a translation of the poems of Camoens, the great Portuguese poet.

Hibernian Strangford . . .
Thinks that to gain thy verse a higher place
By dressing Camoens in a suit of lace? . . .

Cease to deceive; thy pliffed hump restore.

Nor teach the Lusian bard to copy Moore.

Byron, *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (1809).

Strap (*Hugh*), a simple, generous, and disinterested adherent of Roderick Random. His generosity and fidelity, however, meet with but a base return from the heartless libertine.—T. Smollett, *Roderick Random* (1748).

We believe there are few readers who are not disgusted with the miserable reward assigned to Strap in the closing chapter of the novel. Five hundred pounds (scarcely the value of the goods he had presented to his master) and the hand of a reclaimed street-walker, even when added to a Highland furr, seem but a poor recompense for his faithful and disinterested attachment.—Sir W. Scott.

Strasbourg Cathedral, designed by Erwin von Steinbach (1015-1459).

Strauchan (*Old*), the 'squire of sir Kenneth.—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.).

Straw. *A little straw shows which way the wind blows.*

You know, or don't know, that great Bacon smith,
Flung up a straw, 'twill show the way the wind blows.
Byron, *Don Juan*, xiv. 8 (1824).

Strawberry Leaves (*To win the*), to be created a duke.

Strawberry Preacher (1.), a "Jerusalem pony," a temporary help, who wanders from pulpit to pulpit, to preach for some society, to aid some absent or invalid minister, or to advocate some charity. The term was first used by Latimer, and the phrase means a "straying preacher." (Anglo-Saxon, *strowan*, "to stray;" hence, strawberry, *strow-berie*, "the straying berry-plant.")

Streets of London (*The*), a drama by Dion Boucicault (1862), adapted from the French play *Les Pauvres des Paris*.

Stremon, a soldier, famous for his singing.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Mad Lover* (1617).

Strephon, the shepherd in sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia*, who makes love to the beautiful Urania (1580). It is a stock

name for a lover, Cloë being usually the corresponding lady.

Captain O'Flarty was one of my dying Strephons at Scarborough. I have a very grate regard for him, and must make him a little miserable with my happiness.—Garrick, *The Irish Widow*, I. 3 (1767).

The servant of your Strephon . . . is my lord and master.—Garrick, *Miss in Her Teens* (1758).

Stretton (*Hesba*), the pseudonym of Miss Smith, daughter of a bookseller and printer in Wellington, Salop, authoress of several well-known religious novels.

Strickalthrow (*Merciful*), in Cromwell's troop.—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Strickland (*Mr.*), the "suspicious husband;" who suspects Clarinda, a young lady visitor, of corrupting his wife; suspects Jacintha, his ward, of lightness; and suspects his wife of infidelity; but all his suspicions being proved groundless, he promises reform.

Mrs. Strickland, wife of Mr. Strickland, a model of discretion and good nature. She not only gives no cause of jealousy to her husband, but never even resents his suspicions or returns ill temper in the same coin.—Dr. Hoadly, *The Suspicious Husband* (1747).

Strike Dakyns! the Devil's in the Hempe, the motto of the Dakynses. The reference is to an enemy of the king, who had taken refuge in a pile of hempe. Dakyns, having nosed the traitor, was exhorted to strike him with his battle-axe and kill him, which he did. Hence the crest of the family—a dexter arm . . . holding a battle-axe.

Striking the Shield, a call to battle among the ancient Gaels.

"Strike the sounding shield of Semo! It hangs at Tara's rustling gate. The sound of peace is not its voice. My heroes shall hear and obey." He went. He struck the bowy shield. The hills, the rocks reply. The sound spreads along the wood. Dear start by the lake of rees. "It is the shield of war," mild Ronnar.—Ossian, *Fingal*, l.

Stromboli, called "The Great Light-house of the Mediterranean" from its volcano, which is in a constant blaze.

Strong (*Dr.*), a benevolent old school-master, to whom David Copperfield was sent whilst living with Mr. Wickfield. The old doctor doted on his young wife Annie, and supported her scapegrace cousin Jack Maldon.—C. Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849).

Strong Men and Women.

Antæus, Atlas, Dorsinés the Indian Hercules, Guy earl of Warwick, Hercule, Maceria son of Amon, Rustam the Persian

Herculés, Samson, Starchatérus the Swede (first Christian century).

BROWN (*Miss Phoebe*), about five feet six inches in height, well proportioned, round-faced, and ruddy. She could carry fourteen score, and could lift a hundred-weight with each hand at the same time. She was fond of poetry and music, and her chief food was milk.—W. Hutton.

MILÓ of Crotóna could carry on his shoulders a four-year-old bullock, and kill it with a single blow of his fist. On one occasion, the pillar which supported the roof of a house gave way, and Milo held up the whole weight of the building with his hands.

POLYD'AMAS, the athlete. He killed a lion with a blow of his fist, and could stop a chariot in full career with one hand.

TOPHAM (*Thomas*) of London (1710-1749). He could lift three hogsheds or 1836 lbs.; could heave a horse over a turnpike gate; and could lift two hundredweight with his little finger.

Strongback, one of the seven attendants of Fortunio. He could never be overweighted, and could fell a forest in a few hours without fatigue.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Fortunio," 1682).

The brothers Grimm have introduced the tale of "Fortunio" in their *Goblins*.

Strongbow, Gilbert de Clare, who succeeded to the title of his brother, the earl of Hertford, in 1138, and was created earl of Pembroke (died 1149).

Henry II. called him a "false" or "pseudo-earl."

Strongbow (Richard of Strigal) was Richard de Clare earl of Pembroke, son of Gilbert de Clare. He succeeded Dermot king of Leinster, his father-in-law, in 1170, and died 1176.

The earl of Strigale then, our Strongbow, first that won Wild Ireland with the sword.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xviii. (1613).

Struldbuggs, the inhabitants of Luggnagg, who never die.

He had reached that period of life . . . which . . . entitles a man to admission into the ancient order of Struldbuggs.—Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* ("Laputa," 1726).

Strutt (*Lord*), the king of Spain; originally Charles II. (who died without issue), but also applied to his successor Philippe duc d'Anson, called "Philip lord Strutt."

I need not tell you of the great quarrels that happened in our neighbourhood since the death of the late lord Strutt: how the person (*cardinal Portocarrero*) . . . got him to resign his estate upon his cousin Philip Baboon (*Baboon*) to the great disappointment of his cousin

squire South (*Charles of Austria*).—Dr. Arbuthnot, *History of John Bull*, i. (1713).

Stryver (*Bully*), of the King's Bench Bar, counsel for the defence in Darnay's trial.

He was stout, loud, red, bluff, and free from any drawback of delicacy; had a pushing way of shouldering himself (morally and physically) into companies and conversations, that argued well for his shouldering his way on in life.—C. Dickens, *A Tale of Two Cities*, ii. 34 (1859).

Stuart Ill-Fated (*The House of*), as that of Cédipos.

JAMES I. of Scotland, poet, murdered by conspirators at Perth, in the forty-fourth year of his age (1393, 1424-1487).

JAMES II., his son, killed at the siege of Roxburgh, aged 30 (1430, 1437-1460).

JAMES III., his son, was stabbed in his flight from Bannockburn by a pretended priest, aged 36 (1452, 1460-1488).

(His brother, the earl of Mar, was imprisoned in 1477, and died in durance, 1480.)

JAMES IV., his son, the "Chivalrous Madman," was defeated and slain at Flodden, aged 41 (1472, 1488-1513).

JAMES V., his son, was defeated at Solway Moss, November 25, and died of grief, December 14, aged 30 (1512, 1513-1512).

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, daughter of James V., was beheaded, aged 44 years 63 days (1542, 1542-1587, Old Style).

(Her husband, Henry Stuart lord Darnley, was murdered (1541-1566). Her niece, Arabella Stuart, died insane in the Tower, 1575-1615.)

CHARLES I., her grandson, was beheaded, aged 48 years 69 days (1600, 1625-1649).

CHARLES II., his son, was in exile from 1645 to 1661, and in 1665 occurred the Great Fire of London, in 1666 the Great Plague; died aged 54 years 252 days (1630, 1661-1685).

(His favourite child, a natural son, defeated at Sedgemoor, July 5, was executed as a traitor, July 15, aged 46, 1649-1685).

James II., brother of Charles, and son of Charles I., was obliged to abdicate to save his life, and died in exile (1683, reigned 1685-1688, died a pensioner of Louis XIV., 1701).

JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD "the Luckless," his son, called the "Old Pretender," was a mere cipher. His son Charles came to England to proclaim him king; but was defeated at Culloden, leaving 8000 dead on the field (1688-1765).

CHARLES EDWARD, the "Young Pretender," was son of the "Old Pretender."

After the defeat at Culloden he fled to France, was banished from that kingdom, and died at Rome a drunken dotard (1720-1788).

HENRY BENEDICT, cardinal York, the last of the race, was a pensioner of George III.

Stuart of Italy (*The Mary*), Jane I. of Naples (1827, 1848-1882).

Jane married her cousin André of Hungary, who was assassinated two years after his marriage, when the widow married the assassin. So Mary Stuart married her cousin lord Darnley, 1563, who was murdered 1567, and the widow married Bothwell, the assassin.

Jane fled to Provence, 1847, and was strangled in 1882. So Mary Stuart fled to England in 1568, and was put to death 1587 (Old Style).

Jane, like Mary, was remarkable for her great beauty; her brilliant court, her voluptuousness, and the men of genius she drew around her; but Jane, like Mary, was also noted for her deplorable administration.

* * La Harpe wrote a tragedy called *Jeanne de Naples* (1765). Schiller has an adaptation of it (1821).

Stuarts' Fatal Number (*The*). This number is 88.

James III. was killed in flight near Bannockburn, 1488.

Mary Stuart was beheaded 1588 (New Style).

James II. of England was dethroned 1688.

Charles Edward died 1788.

* * James Stuart, the "Old Pretender," was born 1688, the very year that his father abdicated.

James Stuart, the famous architect, died 1788.

(Some affirm that Robert II., the first Stuart king, died 1388, the year of the great battle of Otterburn; but the death of this king is more usually fixed in the spring of 1390.)

Stubble (*Keuben*), bailiff to Farmer Cornflower, rough in manner, severe in discipline, a stickler for duty, "a plain, upright, and downright man," true to his master and to himself.—C. Dibdin, *The Farmer's Wife* (1780).

Stubbs, the beadle at Willingham. The Rev. Mr. Staunton was the rector.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Stubbs (*Miss Slesly* or *Cecilia*), laugh-

ter of squire Stubbs, one of Waverley's neighbours.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Stuffy (*Matthew*), an applicant to Velinspeck, a country manager, for a situation as prompter, for which he says he is peculiarly qualified by that affection of the eyes vulgarly called a squint, which enables him to keep one eye on the performers and the other on the book at the same time.—Charles Mathews, *At Home* (1818).

Stuffy is one of the richest bits of humour we ever witnessed. His endless eulogies upon the state of things in the immortal Garrick's time are highly ludicrous.—*Contemporary Paper*.

Stuke'ly (2 syl.), a detestable man. "T'would be as easy to make him honest as brave" (act i. 2). He pretends to be the friend of Beverley, but cheats him. He aspires to the hand of Miss Beverley, who is in love with Lewson.—Edward Moore, *The Gamester* (1753).

Stukely (*Will*), the companion of Little John. In the morris-dance on May-day, Little John used to occupy the right hand side of Robin Hood, and Will Stukely the left. (See STUTLY.)

Stukely (*Captain Harry*), nephew of sir Gilbert Pumpkin of Strawberry Hall.—I. Jackman, *All the World's a Stage*.

Stupid Boy (*The*), St. Thomas Aquinas; also called at school "The Dumb Ox" (1224-1274).

Sturgeon (*Major*), J.P., "the fish-monger from Brentford," who turned volunteer. This bragging major makes love to Mrs. Jerry Sneak.—S. Foote, *The Mayor of Garratt* (1763).

We had some desperate duty, sir Jacob, . . . such marchings and counter-marchings, from Brentford to Ealing, from Ealing to Acton, from Acton to Uxbridge. Why, there was our last expedition to Hounslow; that day's work carried off major Moleman. . . . But to proceed. On we marched, the men all in high spirits, to attack the gibbet where Gardel is hanging; but, turning down a narrow lane to the left, as it might be about there, in order to possess a plot of ground, that we might take the gallows in flank, and secure a retreat, who should come by but a drove of fat oxen for Smithfield. The drums beat in front, the dogs barked in the rear, the oxen set up a gallop; on they came, thundering upon us, broke through our ranks in an instant, and threw the whole corps into confusion.—Act I. 1.

Sturmthal (*Melchoir*), the banneret of Berne, one of the Swiss deputies.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Stutly (*Will*), sometimes called *Will Stukely*, a companion of Little John. In the morris-dance on May-day, Little John occupied the right hand side of Robin Hood, and Will Stutly the left. His rescue from the sheriff of [Notts] by

Robin Hood, forms the subject of one of the Robin Hood ballads.

When Robin Hood in the greenwood lived,

Under the greenwood tree,

Tidings there came to him with speed,

Tidings for certain tie,

That Will Styly surprised was,

And eke in prison lay;

Three varlets that the sheriff hired,

Did likely him betray.

Robin Hood's Rescuing Will Styly, iv. 15.

Styles (*Tom* or *John*) or *Tom o' Styles*, a phrase name at one time used by lawyers in actions of ejectment. Jack Noakes and Tom Styles used to act in law the part that N or M acts in the church. The legal fiction has been abolished.

I have no connection with the company further than giving them, for a certain fee and reward, my poor opinion as a medical man, precisely as I may give it to Jack Noakes or Tom Styles.—*Dickens*.

**** Tom Styles, Jack Noakes, John Doe, and Richard Roe** are all Mrs. Harrises of the legal profession, *nomina et prætoræ nihil*.

Styx, one of the five rivers of hell. The others are Achéron ("the river of grief"), Cocytus ("the river of wailing"), Phleg'ethon ("the river of liquid fire"), and Lethé ("the river of oblivion"). Styx means "the river of hate." (Greek, *stugeo*, "I hate.")

Abhorred Styx, the flood of deadly hate;

Sad Achéron, of sorrow, black and deep;

Cocytus, named of lamentation loud;

Heard on the rueful stream; fierce Phleg'ethon,

Whose waves of torrent fire inflame with rage.

Far off from these, a slow and silent stream,

Lethé, the river of oblivion, rolls,

Milton, Paradise Lost, li. 577, etc. (1665).

**** Dantè** places the rivers in different circles of the Inferno; thus, he makes the Achéron divide the border-land from limbo. The former realm is for the "praiseless and the blameless dead;" limbo is for the unbaptized. He places the Stygian Lake of "inky hue" in the fifth circle, the realm of those who put no restraint on their anger. The fire-stream of Phleg'ethon he fixes to the eighth steep, the "hell of burning where it snows flakes of fire," and where blasphemers are confined. He places "the frozen river" of Cocytus in the tenth pit of Malèbolgè, a region of thick-ribbed ice, the lowest depth of hell, where Judas and Lucifer are imprisoned. Lethé, he says, is no river of hell at all, but it is the one wish of all the infernals to get to it, that they may drink its water and forget their torments; being, however, in "Purgatory," they can never get near it.—*The Divine Comedy* (1300-1).

Subtle, the "alchemist," an artful quack, who pretends to be on the eve of

discovering the philosopher's stone. Sir Epicure Mammon, a rich knight, is his principal dupe, but by no means his only one.—Ben Jonson, *The Alchemist* (1610).

Subtle, an Englishman settled in Paris. He earns a living by the follies of his countrymen who visit the gay capital.

Mrs. Subtle, wife of Mr. Subtle, and a help-meat for him.—Foote, *The Englishman in Paris* (1753).

Subtle Doctor (*The*), Duns Scotus, famous for his metaphysical speculations in theology (1265-1308).

Suburra. *So-and-so is the Suburra of London*, the most disreputable quarter, being the chief haunt of the "demi-monde." The Suburra of Rome was a district "ubi meretricum erant domicilia."

Senem (quod omnes rideant) adulterum

Latrent Suburano canes

Nardo perunctum.

Horace, *Epode*, v.

Subvolvans, inhabitants of the moon, in everlasting strife with the Privolvans. The former live under ground in cavities, "eight miles deep and eighty round;" the latter on "the upper ground." Every summer the under-ground lunatics come to the surface to attack the "grounders," but at the approach of winter, slink back again into their holes.—S. Butler, *The Elephant in the Moon* (1754).

Success.

'Tis not in mortals to command success.

But we'll do more, Sempromius, we'll deserve it.

Addison, *Cato*, l. 1 (1713).

Such Things Are, a comedy by Mrs. Inchbald (1786). The scene lies in India, and the object of the play is to represent the tyranny of the old régime, and the good influence of the British element, represented by Haswell the royal physician. The main feature is an introduction to the dungeons, and the infamous neglect of the prisoners, amongst whom is Arabella, the sultan's beloved English wife, whom he has been searching for unsuccessfully for fifteen years. Haswell receives the royal signet, and is entrusted with unlimited power by the sultan.

Suckfist (*Lord*), defendant in the great Pantagruelian lawsuit, known as "lord Busqueue v. lord Suckfist," in which the plaintiff and defendant pleaded in person. After hearing the case, the bench declared, "We have not understood one single circumstance of the matter on either side." But Pantagruel gave judgment.

and as both plaintiff and defendant left the court fully persuaded that the verdict was in his own favour, they were both highly satisfied, "a thing without parallel in the annals of the law."—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, ii. 11-13 (1533).

Suckle Fools. Iago says the use of a wife is

To suckle fools, and chronicle small beer.
Shakespeare, *Othello*, act ii. sc. 1 (1611).

Suddlechop (*Benjamin*), "the most renowned barber in all Fleet Street." A thin, half-starved creature.

Dame Ursula Suddlechop, the barber's wife. "She could contrive interviews for lovers, and relieve frail fair ones of the burden of a guilty passion." She had been a pupil of Mrs. Turner, and learnt of her the secret of making yellow starch, and two or three other prescriptions more lucrative still. The dame was scarcely 40 years of age, of full form and comely features, with a joyous, good-humoured expression.

Dame Ursula had acquaintances . . . among the quality, and maintained her intercourse . . . partly by driving a trade in perfumes, essences, pomades, head-gears from France, not to mention drugs of various descriptions, chiefly for the use of ladies, and partly by other services more or less connected with the esoteric branches of her profession.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel*, viii. (time, James I.).

Suds (*Mrs.*), any washerwoman or laundress.

Suerpo Santo, called St. Elmo, Castor and Pollux, St. Hermes; a comant or electric light occasionally seen on a ship's mast before or after a storm.

I do remember . . . there came upon the tops of our maine-yards and maine-masts a certaine little light . . . which the Spaniards call the *Suerpo Santo*. . . This light continued aboard our ship about three houres, flying from mast to mast, and from top to top.—Hackluyt, *Voyages* (1598).

Suffusion. So that dimness of sight is called which precedes a cataract. It was once thought that a cataract was a thin film growing externally over the eye and veiling the sight; but it is now known that the seat of the disease is the crystalline humour (between the outer coat of the eye and the pupilla). Couching for this disease is performed with a needle, which is passed through the external coat, and driven into the crystalline humour. (See DROP SERENE.)

So thick a "drop serene" hath quenched their orbs,
Or dim "suffusion" veiled.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iii. 25 (1668).

Suicides from Books.
OLEOMBROROS, the Academic philosopher, killed himself after reading Plato's *Phædon*, that he might enjoy the happiness of the future life so enchantingly described.

FÄULEIN VON LASSBERG drowned herself in spleen, after reading Goethe's *Sorrows of Werther*.

Sulin-Sifad'da, one of the two steeds of Cuthullin general of the Irish tribes. The name of the other was Dusronnall.

Before the right side of the car is seen the mounting horse; the high-mand, broad-breasted, proud, wide-leaping, strong steed of the hill. Loud and resounding is his hoof; the spreading of his mane above is like a stream of smoke on a ridge of rocks. Bright are the sides of his steed. His name is Sulin-Sifadda.—Ossian, *Fingal*, i.

Dusronnall mortored over the bodies of heroes. Sifadda bathed his hoof in blood.—Ditto.

Sulky (*Mr.*), executor of Mr. Warren, and partner in Dornton's bank. With a sulky, grumpy exterior, he has a kind heart, and is strictly honest. When Dornton is brought to the brink of ruin by his son's extravagance, Sulky comes nobly forward to the rescue. (See SILKY.)—T. Holcroft, *The Road to Ruin* (1792).

And oh! for monopoly. What a blessed day,
When the lank and the silk shall, in fond combination
(Like Sulky and Sulky, that pair in the play),
Cry out with one voice for "high rents" and "starvation"!

T. Moore, *Ode to the Goddess Ceres* (1806).

Sullen (*Squire*), son of lady Bountiful by her first husband. He married the sister of sir Charles Freeman, but after fourteen months their tempers and dispositions were found so incompatible that they mutually agreed to a divorce.

He says little, thinks less, and does nothing at all.
Faith! but he's a man of great estate, and values nobody.—Act i. 1.

Parson Trulliber, sir Wilful Witwoud, sir Francis Wronghead, squire Western, squire Sullen,—such were the people who composed the main strength of the tory party for sixty years after the Revolution.—Lord Macaulay.

** "Parson Trulliber," in *Joseph Andrews* (by Fielding); "sir Wilful Witwoud," in *The Way of the World* (Congreve); "sir Francis Wronghead," in *The Provoked Husband* (by Cibber); "squire Western," in *Tom Jones* (by Fielding).

Mrs. Sullen, sister of sir Charles Freeman, and wife of squire Sullen. They had been married fourteen months when they agreed mutually to a separation, for in no one single point was there any compatibility between them. The squire was sullen, the lady sprightly; he could not drink tea with her, and she could not drink ale with him; he hated ombre and picquet, she hated cock-fighting and racing; he would not dance, and she would not hunt. Mrs. Sullen liked Archer, friend of Thomas viscount Aimwell, both fortune-hunters; and squire Sullen, when he separated from his wife, was obliged to

resign the £20,000 which he received with her as a dowry.—George Farquhar, *The Beaux' Stratagem* (1707).

Sul-Malla, daughter of Connor king of Inis-Huna and his wife Clun-galo. Disguised as a warrior, Sul-Malla follows Cathmor to the war; but Cathmor, walking his rounds, discovers Sul-Malla asleep, falls in love with her, but exclaims, "This is no time for love." He strikes his shield to rouse the host to battle, and is slain by Fingal. The sequel of Sul-Malla is not given.

Clun galo came. The maid the maid. "Where art thou, beam of light? Hunters from the misty rock saw you the blue eyed, fair? Are her steps on grassy Lamon, near the bed of roes? Ah me! I beheld her bow in the hall. Where art thou, beam of light?"—Ossian, *Temora*, vi. (Set to music by Sir H. Bishop)

Sultan's Horse (*The*). According to tradition, nothing will grow where the sultan's horse treaded.

Dyrantian's boast that on the clod
Where once the sultan's horse has trod
Grows neither grass, nor herb nor tree
Swith, *Pithia the Great* (1723)

Summer King. Amadeus of Spain.

Summer of All Saints, the fine weather which generally occurs in October and November; also called St. Martin's Summer (*L'été de St. Martin*) and St. Luke's Summer.

Then followed that beautiful season
Called by the pious Acadicians peasant: the summer of All Saints.

Longfellow, *Longfellow*, 12 (1849)

All Saints' Day, November 1; St. Martin's Day, November 11; St. Luke's Day, October 18.

Expected St. Martin's summer, hark ye boys
Shakespeare, *1 Henry VI* act I. sc. 2 (1589)

All Halloween Summer is the same as "All Saints' Summer."

Barrow, all Halloween summer
Shakespeare, *1 Henry VI* act I. sc. 2 (1589)

Summerland, supposed to be the Crimea or Constantinople "over the Hazy Sea." This is given by Thomas Jones of Tregaron as the place from which the Britons originally emigrated.—T. Jones, *The Historical Triads* (sixteenth century).

Summerson (*Father*). (See **ESHER HAWDON**.)

Summons to Death.

JACQUES MOLAY, grand-master of the Knights Templars, as he was led to the stake, summoned the pope (Clement V.) within forty days, and the king (Philippe IV.) within forty weeks, to appear before the throne of God to answer for his

murder. They both died within the stated times.

MONTREAL D'ALBANO, called "Fra Moriale," knight of St. John of Jerusalem, and captain of the Grand Company in the fourteenth century, when sentenced to death by Rienzi, summoned him to follow within the month. Rienzi was within the month killed by the sickle mob.

PETER and JOHN DE CARVAJAL, being condemned to death on circumstantial evidence alone, appealed, but without success, to Ferdinand IV. of Spain. On their way to execution, they declared their innocence, and summoned the king to appear before God within thirty days. Ferdinand was quite well on the thirtieth day, but was found dead in his bed next morning.

GEORGE WISHART, a Scotch reformer, was condemned to the stake by cardinal Beaton. While the fire was blazing about him, the martyr exclaimed in a loud voice, "He who from yon high place beholdeth me with such pride, shall be brought low, even to the ground, before the trees which have supplied these laggots have shed their leaves." It was March when these words were uttered, and the cardinal died in June.

Sun (*The*). The device of Edward III. was the sun bursting through a cloud. Hence Edward III. is called "our half-faced sun."—Shakespeare, *2 Henry VI*. act iv. sc. 1 (1592).

Sun (*City of the*). Rhodes was so called, because Apollo was its tutelary deity. On or Heliopolis, in Egypt, was a sun-city (Greek, *helios polis*, "sun city").

Sun Inn, Westminster. This sign was adopted because it was the badge of Richard II. The "sun" was the cognizance of the house of York.

Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this sun of York.
Shakespeare, *Richard III*. act I. sc. 1 (1597).

Sun-Steeds. Brontë ("thunder") and Amethra ("no loiterer"), Ethon ("fiery red") and Pyrois ("fire"); Lampos ("shining like a lamp"), used only at noon; Philogea ("effluence"), used only in the westerly course.

* * Phaeton ("the shining one") and Abraxas (the Greek numeral for 865) were the horses of Aurora or the morning sun.

Sun on Easter Day. It was at

one time maintained that the sun danced on Easter Day.

But oh! she dances such a way,
No sun upon an Easter Day
Is half so fine a sight.

Mr John Suckling, *The Widdling* (died 1641).

Whose beauty makes the sprightly sun

To dance, as upon Easter Day.

John Cleveland, *The General Eclipse* (died 1639).

Sunday is the day when witches do penance.

Fill on a day (that day is every prime [*first day*]).

When witches went do penance for their crime

Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, I li 40 (1590)

Sunflower (*The*) is so called simply because the flower resembles a picture-book, with its yellow petals like rays round its dark disc. Thomas Moore is quite in error when he says it turns towards the sun. I have had sunflowers turning to every point of the compass, and after narrowly watching them, have seen in them no tendency to turn towards the sun, or to shift their direction.

The sunflower turns on her god when he wets,

The same look which she turned when he rose

T. Moore, *Irish Melodies* II (Leaves) 161 if all those

Endeavour Young Chaucer, 1514)

Sun'ith, one of the six Wise Men of the East led by the guiding star to Jesus. He had three holy daughters.—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, v. (1771).

Sunium's Marbled Steep, cape Colonna, once crowned with a temple of Minerva.

Here a marble column, long by time defaced,

Moss-covered, on the lofty cape are placed,

There reared by fair devotion to sustain

In older times Tritonia's sacred fane (*Temple of Minerva*).

Falconer, *The Shipwreck*, III 5 (1763).

Sunshine of St. Eulalie' (3 syl.),
Evangeline.

Sunshine of St. Eulalie was she called, for that was the

sunshine

Which, as the farmers believed, would lend their orchards
with apple.

Longfellow, *Evangeline*, I 1 (1849)

Super Grammat'icam, Sigismund emperor of Germany (1366, 1111-1437).

At the council of Constance, held 1414, Sigismund used the word *schisma* as a noun of the feminine gender (*ut in schisma schisma*). A party of a cardinal corrected him, saying, "*Schisma*, your highness is neuter gender, when the bishop turned on him with buffable scorn and said, 'I am king of the Romans, and what is grammar to me?' [*Ego sum rex Romanus? Romanorum*], et super grammat'icam."—Carlyle, *Frederick the Great* (1858)

Superb (*The*). Genoa is called *La Superba*, from its general appearance from the sea.

Superstitions about Animals.

Ant. When ants are unusually busy, foul weather is at hand.

Ants never sleep.—Emerson, *Nature*, iv.

Ants lay up food for winter use.—

Prov. vi. 6-8; xxx. 25.

Ants' eggs are an antidote to love.

Ass. The mark running down the back of an ass, and cut at right angles over the shoulders, is the cross of Christ, impressed on the animal because Christ rode on an ass in His triumphant entry into Jerusalem.

Three hairs taken from the "cross" of an ass will cure the whooping-cough, but the ass from which the hairs are plucked will die.

The ass is deaf to music, and hence Apollo gave Midas the ears of an ass, because he preferred the piping of Pan to the music of Apollo's lute.

BARNACLE. A barnacle broken off a ship turns into a Solan goose.

File your Scotch barnacle now a block,

Instantly a woin, and presently a great goose

Marston, *The Malcontent* (1604)

BASILISK. The basilisk can kill at a distance by the "poison" of its glance.

There's not a glance of thine

But, like a basilisk, comes a wing with death

Ice, *Alexander the Great*, v 1 (1679)

BEAR. The cub of a bear is licked into shape and life by its dam.

Five wretched Bruln forms with plastic care

Lach growing lump, and bungs it to a bear,

Pope, *The Dunciad*, I 101 (1728)

BEAVER. When a beaver is hunted, it bites off the part which the hunters seek, and then, standing upright, shows the hunters it is useless to continue the pursuit.—Eugenius Philalethes, *Briefve Natural History*, 69.

BEES. If bees swarm on a rotten tree, a death in the family will occur within the twelvemonth.

Swarmed on a rotten stick the bees all sped,

Which erst I saw when Goodly Dobson died,

Guy, *Pastor il*, v (1714).

Bees will never thrive if you quarrel with them or about them.

If a member of the family dies and the bees are not put into mourning, they will forsake their hive.

It is unlucky for a stray swarm of bees to flight on your premises.

BEETLE. Beetles are both deaf and blind.

CAT. When cats wash their ears more than usual, rain is at hand.

When the cat washes her face over her ears, wee shall have great show of ruine.—Milton, *Astronomer*, 45.

The sneezing of a cat indicates good luck to a bride.

Cristina nupture lux est prosperissima ryonae:

Felix sole bonum sneruit comen amor

Robert Keuchen, *Orependia*, 413.

If a cat sneezes thrice, a cold will run through the family.

Satan's favourite form is that of a

black cat, and hence is it the familiar of witches.

A cat has nine lives.

Tybolt. What wouldst thou have with me?
Mer. Good king of cats, nothing but one of your nine lives.—*Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet*, act iii. sc 1 (1609).

CHAMELEONS live on air only.

I saw him eat the air for food
Floyd, The Chameleon

Cow. If a milkmaid neglects to wash her hands after milking, her cows will go dry.

Curst cows have curt horns. *Curst* means "angry, fierce."

God sends a curst cow short horns.—*Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing*, act ii. sc 1 (1609).

CRICKET. Crickets bring good luck to a house. To kill crickets is unlucky. If crickets forsake a house, a death in the family will soon follow.

It is a sign of death to some in a house, if the crickets on a sudden forsake the chimney.—*Melton, Astrology*, 48.

CROCODILES moan and sigh, like persons in distress, to allure travellers and make them their prey.

As the mournful crocodile
With sorrow snuggles reuniting passengers
Shakespeare, 2 Henry VI act iii. sc 1 (1591)

Crocodiles weep over the prey which they devour.

The crocodile will weep over a man's head when he [it] hath devoured the body, and then he will eat it up the head too.—*Bullock, English Lexicographer* (1616).

Paul Lucas tells us that the hummingbird and lapwing enter fearlessly the crocodile's mouth, and the creature never injures them, because they pick its teeth.—*Voyage fait en 1714*.

Crow. If a crow croaks an odd number of times, look out for foul weather; if an even number, it will be fine.

[The superstitious] listen in the morning whether the crow crah even or odd, and by that token prognosticate the weather.—*Dr Hall, Characters of Fortunes and Misfortunes*, 87.

If a crow flies over a house and croaks thrice, it is a bad omen.—*Lamesey, Elmhurst's po.*, 271 (1668).

If a crow flutters about a window and caws, it forebodes a death.

Night crows screech aloud,
Whuttering 'bout casements of departing souls.
Marston, Antonio and Melinda, II. (1602).

Several crows fluttered about the head of Cicero on the day he was murdered by Popilius Lenas . . . one of them even made its way into his chamber, and pulled away the bedclothes.—*Macaulay, History of St. Alda*, 176.

If crows flock together early in the morning, and gape at the sun, the weather will be hot and dry; but if they stalk at nightfall into water, and croak, rain is at hand.—*Willsford, Nature's Secrets*, 188.

When crows [? rooks] forsake a wood in a flock, it forebodes a famine.—*Supplement to the Athenian Oracle*, 476.

DEATH-WATCH. The clicking or tapping of the beetle called a death-watch is an omen of death to some one in the house.

Chamber maids christen this worm a "Death-watch," Because, like a watch, it always cries "click." Then was he to those in the house that are sick, For sure as a gun they will give up the ghost . . . But a kettle of scalding hot water injected infallibly cures the timber infected; The omen is broken, the danger is over, The maggot will die, and the sick will recover.
Swift, Wood an Insect (1726).

DOG. If dogs howl by night near a house, it presages the death of a sick inmate.

If dogs howle in the night near an house where somebody is sick, 'tis a signe of death.—*Dr. N. Home, Demonology*, 80.

When dogs wallow in the dust, expect foul weather: "Canis in pulvere voluntans . . ."

Præcis ventorum, se volvit odora canum vis,
Numina diffundit pulvis instar hominis
Robert Keuchen, Cependra, 211.

ECHINUS. An echinus, fastening itself on a ship's keel, will arrest its motion like an anchor.—*Pliny, Natural History*, xxxvii. 1.

EGG. The tenth egg is always the largest.

Decumani ora duntaxat, quin ovum decimum majus nascitur.—*Poetius*.

ELEPHANT. Elephants celebrate religious rites.—*Pliny, Natural History*, viii. 1.

Elephants have no knees.—*Eugenius Philalethes, Brief Natural History*, 89.

The elephant hath joints, but none for courtesy; his legs are for necessity, not for flexure.—*Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida*, act iii. sc. 3 (1609).

FISH. If you count the number of fish you have caught, you will catch no more that day.

FROG. To meet a frog is lucky, indicating that the person is about to receive money.

Some man hadde levy to mete a frogs on the way than a knight . . . for than they say and leve that they shal have golde.—*Dives and Pauper* (first precepte, xlvii. 1493).

When frogs croak more than usual, it is a sign of bad weather.

GUINEA-PIG. A guinea-pig has no ears.

HADDOCK. The black spot, on each side of a haddock, near the gills, is the impression of St. Peter's finger and thumb, when he took the tribute money from the fish's mouth.

The haddock has spots on either side, which are the marks of St. Peter's fingers when he touched that fish for the tribute.—*Metellus, Dialogues*, etc., 87 (1698).

HAIR. If a dog bites you, any evil consequence may be prevented by applying three of the dog's hairs to the wound.

Take the hair, it is well written,
Of the dog by which you're bitten;
Work off one wine by his brother,
And one labour by another.

Athenæus (ascribed to *Silvophilus*).

HARE. It is unlucky if a hare runs across a road in front of a traveller. The Roman augurs considered this an ill omen.

If a hare cross their way, they suspect they shall be robbed or come to some mischance.—*Ramsey, Pimphologia*, 371 (1668).

It was believed at one time that hares changed their sex every year.

HEDGEHOG. Hedgehogs foresee a coming storm.—Bodenham, *Garden of the Muses*, 153 (1600).

Hedgehogs fasten on the dugs of cows, and drain off the milk.

HORSE. If a person suffering from hooping-cough asks advice of a man riding on a piebald horse, the malady will be cured by doing what the man tells him to do.

JACKAL. The jackal is the lion's provider. It hunts with the lion, and provides it with food by starting prey as dogs start game.

LADY-BUG. It is unlucky to kill a lady-bug.

LION. The lion will not injure a royal prince.

Fetch the Numidian lion I brought over;
If she be sprung from royal blood, the lion
Will do her reverence, else he will tear her.

Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Mad Lover* (1617)

The lion will not touch the true prince.—*Shakespeare, Henry IV.* act ii. sc. 4 (1598).

The lion hates the game-cock, and is jealous of it. Some say because the cock wears a crown (its crest), and others because it comes into the royal presence "booted and spurred."

The fiercest lion trembles at the crowing of a cock.—*Pliny, Natural History*, viii. 19.

According to legend, the lion's whelp is born dead, and remains so for three days, when the father breathes on it, and it receives life.

LIZARD. The lizard is man's special enemy, but warns him of the approach of a serpent.

MAGPIE. To see one magpie is unlucky; to see two denotes matrimony or a marriage; to see three, a successful journey; four, good news; five, company.—Grose.

Another superstition is: "One for sorrow; two for mirth; three, a wedding; four, a death."

One's sorrow, two's mirth,
Three's a wedding, four's a birth,
Five's a christening, six's a death,
Seven's heaven, eight is hell,
And nine's the devil his angel.

Old Scotch Rhyme.

In Lancashire, two magpies flying together is thought unlucky.

I have heard my grumpy say, hooded as leaf o' seen two owd harries as two pyrots [magpies].—*Tim Bobbin, Lancashire Dialect*, 31 (1775).

When the magpie chatters, it denotes that you will see strangers.

MAN. A person weighs more fasting than after a good meal.

The Jews maintained that man has three natures—body, soul, and spirit. Diogenes Laertius calls the three natures body, *prên*, and *thumos*; and the Romans called them *manes*, *anima*, and *umbra*.

There is a nation of pygmies.

The Patagonians are of gigantic stature.

There are men with tails, as the Ghilanes, a race of men "beyond the Sennar;" the Niam-niams of Africa, the Narea tribes, certain others south of Herrar, in Abyssinia, and the natives in the south of Formosa.

MARTIN. It is unlucky to kill a martin.

MOLE. Moles are blind. Hence the common expression, "Blind as a mole."

Pray you, tread softly, that the blind mole may not
Hit a footfall
Shake peare, *The Tempest*, act iv. sc. 1 (1609).

MOON-CALT, the offspring of a woman engendered solely by the power of the moon.—*Pliny, Natural History*, x. 61.

MOUSE. To eat food which a mouse has nibbled will give a sore throat.

It is a bad omen if a mouse gnaws the clothes which a person is wearing.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, 211 (1621).

A fried mouse is a specific for small-pox.

OSTRICH. An ostrich can digest iron.

Stephen. I could eat the very hilts for anger.
Knowell. A sign of your good digestion; you have an ostrich stomach.—*K. Jonson, Every Man in His Humour*, iii. 1 (1598).

I'll make thee eat iron like an ostrich, and swallow my sword.—*Shakespeare, Henry VI.* act iv. sc. 19 (1591).

OWL. If owls screech with a hoarse and dismal voice, it bodes impending calamity. (See **OWL**, p. 718.)

The owl that of death the birds bringeth.
Chaucer, *Assembly of Foules* (1355).

PELICAN. A pelican feeds its young brood with its blood.

The pelican turneth her beak against her breast, and therewith pierceth it till the blood gush out, wherewith she nourisheth her young.—*Eugenius Philaethes, Brief Natural History*, 92.

Then sayd the Follycane,
 "When thy byrds them reayne,
 With my bloude I them reayne [reviveth]."
 Scripture doth record,
 The same dyd our Lord,
 And rose from deth to lyve [H.C.]
 Skelton, *Armoury of Byrds* (died 1529).
 And, like the kind, I here rendering pelican,
 Repeat them with my blood
 Shakespeare, *Hamlet*, act iv. sc. 5 (1596)

PHOENIX. There is but one phoenix in the world, which, after many hundred years, burns itself, and from its ashes another phoenix rises up.

Now I will believe . . . that in Arabia
 There is one tree, the phoenix' throne, one phoenix
 At this hour reigning there.
 Shakepeare, *The Tempest*, act III. sc. 3 (1609)

The phoenix is said to have fifty orifices in its bill, continued to its tail. After living its 1000 or 500 years, it builds itself a funeral pile, sings a melodious elegy, flaps its wings to fan the fire, and is burnt to ashes.

The enchanted pile of th'it lonely but I
 Who sings at the last his own death liv,
 And in musk and perfume dies again

T. Moore, *Lalla Lock's* ("Paradise and the Peri" 1817).

The phoenix has appeared five times in Egypt: (1) in the reign of Sesostris; (2) in the reign of Amasis; (3) in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphos; (4) a little prior to the death of Tiberius; and (5) during the reign of Constantine. Tacitus mentions the first three (*Annales*, vi. 28).

PIG. In the fore feet of pigs is a very small hole, which may be seen when the pig is dead and the hair carefully removed. The legend is that the devils made their exit from the swine through the forefeet, and left these holes. There are also six very minute rings round each hole, and these are said to have been made by the devils' claws (*Mark* v. 11-13).

When pigs carry straws in their mouth, rain is at hand.

When swine carry bottles of hay or straw to hide them, rain is at hand.—*The Husbandman's Practice*, 137 (1664)

When young pigs are taken from the sow, they must be drawn away backwards, or the sow will be fallow.

The bacon of swine killed in a waning moon will waste much in the cooking.

When hogs run grunting home, a storm is impending.—*The Cabinet of Nature*, 262 (1687).

It is unlucky for a traveller if a sow crosses his path.

If, going on a journey on business, a sow cross the road, you will meet with a disappointment, if not an accident, before you return home.—Grose.

To meet a sow with a litter of pigs is very lucky.

If a sow is with her litter of pigs, it is lucky, and denotes a successful journey.—Grose.

Langley tells us this marvellous bit of etymology: "The byrde anoynteth the poostes of the doores with swynes grease, . . . to dryve away misfortune, wherefore she had her name in Latin *uxor*, 'ab ungendo' [to anoint]."—*Translation of Polydore Vergil*, 9.

PIGEON. If a white pigeon settles on a chimney, it bodes death to some one in the house.

No person can die on a bed or pillow containing pigeons' feathers.

If anybody be sick and be a dying, if they [see] lie upon pigeons' feathers they will be languishing and never die, but be in pain and torment.—*British Apollo*, II. No. 93 (1710).

The blue pigeon is held sacred in Mecca.—Pitt.

PORCUPINE. When porcupines are hunted or annoyed, they shoot out their quills in anger.

RAT. Rats forsake a ship before a wreck, or a house about to fall.

They prepared
 A rotten carcass of a boat, the very rats
 Instinctively had quit it
 Shakespeare, *The Tempest*, act I. sc. 2 (1609).

If rats gnaw the furniture of a room, there will be a death in the house ere long.—Grose.

* * The bucklers at Kanuvium being gnawed by rats, presaged ill fortune, and the battle of Marses, fought soon after, confirmed the superstition.

The Romans said that to see a white rat was a certain presage of good luck.—Pliny, *Natural History*, viii. 57.

RAVEN. Ravens are ill-omened birds. The hoarse night raven, trompe of doleful dreams.
 Spenser.

Ravens seen on the left hand side of a person bode impending evil.

Sæpe sinistra cava prædixit ab illice cornix.
 Virgil, *Ecl.*, l.

Ravens call up rain.

How the curst raven, with her harmless voice,
 Invokes the rain!
 Smart, *Hop Garden*, II. (died 1770).

When ravens [? rooks] forsake a wood, it prognosticates famine.

This is because ravens bear the character of Saturn, the author of such calamities.—*Athenian Oracle* (supplement, 476).

Ravens forebode pestilence and death.

Like the sad-preaching raven, that tolls
 The sick man's passport in her hollow beak,
 And, in the shadow of the silent night,
 Does shake contagion from her sable wing.
 Marlowe, *The Jew of Malta* (1633).

Ravens foster forsaken children.
 Some say that ravens foster forlorn children.
 (7) Shakespeare, *Titus Andronicus*, act II. sc. 3 (1609).

It is said that king Arthur is not dead, but is only changed into a raven, and

will in due time resume his proper form and rule over his people gloriously.

The raven was white till it turned tell-tale, and informed Apollo of the faithlessness of Coronis. Apollo shot the nymph for her infidelity, but changed the plumage of the raven into inky blackness for his officious prating.—Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, ii.

He [Apollo] blacked the raven o'er,
And bid him prate in his white plumes no more
Addison's *Translation of Ovid* II

If ravens gape against the sun, hent will follow; but if they busy themselves in preening or washing, there will be rain.

REMORA. A fish called the remora can arrest a ship in full sail.

A little fish th'it men call remora,
Which stopped her course
That wold nor tide coul' move her
Spenser's *Shepherd's Calendar* (1591).

ROBIN. The red of a robin's breast is produced by the blood of Jesus. While the "Man of sorrows" was on His way to Calvary, a robin plucked a thorn from His temples, and a drop of blood, falling on the bird, turned its bosom red.

Another legend is that the robin used to carry dew to refresh sinners parched in hell, and the scorching heat of the flames turned its feathers red.

• He brings cool dew in his little bill,
And lets it fall on the soul of sin,
You can see the mark on his tail but astill,
Of fires that scorch as he drops it in
J. G. Whittier, *The Robin*

If a robin finds a dead body unburied, it will cover the face at least, if not the whole body.—Grey, *On Shakespeare*, ii. 226.

The robins so red, now their blood is dead,
Bare their berry leaves to doth over them spread
Bacon's *Hamlet*

It is unlucky either to keep or to kill a robin. J. H. Pott says, if any one attempts to detain a robin which has sought hospitality, let him "fear some new calamity."—*Poems* (1780).

SALAMANDER. The salamander lives in the fire.

Should a glass house fire be kept up without extinction for more than seven years, there is no doubt but that a salamander will be generated in the chimneys.—J. P. Andrews, *Anecdotes*, etc., 369.

The salamander seeks the hottest fire to breed in, but soon quenches it by the extreme coldness of its body.—Pliny, *Natural History*, x. 67; xxix. 4.

Food touched by a salamander is poisonous.—Ditto, xxix. 23.

SALIVA. The human saliva is a cure for blindness.—Ditto, xxviii. 7.

If a man spits on a serpent, it will die.—Ditto, vii. 2.

The human saliva is a charm against fascination and witchcraft.

Thrice on my breast I spit, to guard me safe
From fascinating charms.

Theocritus.

To unbewitch the bewitched, you must spit into the shoe of your right foot.—*Book of Discoveries of Witchcraft* (1684).

Spitting for luck is a most common superstition.

Fishwomen generally spit upon their haul.—Grose

A blacksmith who has to shoe a stubborn horse, spits in his hand to drive off the "evil spirit."

The swart smith spits in his buckthorne fist
Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, I

If a pugilist spits in his hand, his blow will be more telling.—Pliny, *Natural History*, xxviii. 7.

SCORPION. Scorpions sting themselves. Scorpions have an oil which is a remedy for their stings.

'Tis true the scorpion's oil is odd
To cure the wound by the venom made
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, iii. 2 (1674)

SPINNER. It is unlucky to kill a money-spinner.

Small spiders, called "money-spinners," prognosticate good luck, if they are not destroyed or removed from the place on whom they attach themselves.—Pall.

The bite of a spider is venomous. No spider will spin its web on an Irish oak.

Spiders will never set their webs on a cedar roof.—Cauldrey, *Letters* (1845).

Spiders indicate where gold is to be found. (See SPIDERS INDICATORS OF GOLD.)

There are no spiders in Ireland, because St. Patrick cleared the island of all vermin.

Spiders envenom whatever they touch.

There may be in the cup
A spider's teardrop, and one may drink, depart,
And yet partake no evil
Shakespeare, *Winter's Tale*, act II sc 1 (1601).

A spider enclosed in a quilt and hung round the neck will cure the ague.—Mrs. Delany, *A Letter dated March 1, 1743*.

I . . . hung three spiders about my neck, and they drove my ague away.—Eliza Ashmole *Diary* (April 11, 1681).

A spider worn in a nutshell round the neck is a cure for fever.

Cured by the wearing a spider hung round one's neck in a nutshell.

Longfellow, *Evangeline*, II. (1840).

Spiders spin only on dark days.

The subtle spider never spins
But on dark days his silny gins.
S. Butler, *On a Necromomist*, iv.

Spiders have a natural antipathy to toads.

STAG. Stags draw, by their breath, serpents from their holes, and then trample them to death. (Hence the stag has been used to symbolize Christ.)—Pliny, *Natural History*, viii. 50.

STORK. It is unlucky to kill a stork.

According to Swedish legend, a stork fluttered round the cross of the crucified Redeemer, crying, *Styrk! styrk!* ("Strengthen ye! strengthen ye!"), and was hence called the *styrk* or *stork*, but ever after lost its voice.

SWALLOW. According to Scandinavian legend, this bird hovered over the cross of Christ, crying, *Svalé! svalé!* ("Cheer up! cheer up!"), and hence it received the name of *svalé* or *swallow*, "the bird of consolation."

If a swallow builds on a house, it brings good luck.

The swallow is said to bring home from the sea-shore a stone which gives sight to her fledglings.

Seeking with eager eyes that wondrous stone which the swallow
Brings from the shore of the sea, to restore the sight of
its fledglings.

Longfellow, *Younge's Inn*, l. 1 (1849)

To kill a swallow is unlucky.

When swallows fly high, the weather will be fine.

When swallows fleet soar high and sport in air,
We told us that the welkin would be clear.

Gay, *Pastoral*, l. 1713.

SWAN. The swan retires from observation when about to die, and sings most melodiously.

Swans, a little before their death, sing most sweetly — Pliny, *Natural History*, x. 23.

The swanne cannot hatch without a crackle of thunder.
—Lord Northampton, *De fenure*, etc. (1563).

TARANTULA. The tarantula is poisonous.

The music of a tarantula will cure its venomous bite.

TOAD. Toads spit poison, but they carry in their head an antidote thereto.

... the toad ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in its head
Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, act II. sc. 1 (1600).

In the dog days, toads never open their mouths.

Toads are never found in Ireland, because St. Patrick cleared the island of all vermin.

UNICORN. Unicorns can be caught only by placing a virgin in their haunts.

The horn of a unicorn dipped into a liquor will show if it contains poison.

VIPER. Young vipers destroy their mothers when they come to birth.

WEASEL. To meet a weasel is unlucky.
—Congreve, *Love for Love*.

You never catch a weasel asleep.

WOLF. If a wolf sees a man before the man sees the wolf, he will be struck dumb.

Men are sometimes changed into wolves.—Pliny, *Natural History*.

WREN. If any one kills a wren, he will break a bone before the year is out.

MISCELLANEOUS. No animal dies near the sea, except at the ebbing of the tide.
—Aristotle.

'A parted even just between twelve and one, e'en at the turning o' the tide.—Shakespeare, *Henry V.* act II. sc. 3 (Falstaff's death, 1599).

Superstitions about Precious Stones.

R. B. means Rabbi Benoni (fourteenth century); S. means Streetar, *Precious Stones* (1877).

AGATE quenches thirst, and, if held in the mouth, allays fever.—R. B.

It is supposed, at least in fable, to render the wearer invisible, and also to turn the sword of foes against themselves.

The agate is an emblem of health and long life, and is dedicated to June. In the Zodiac it stands for Scorpio.

AMBER is a cure for sore throats and all glandular swellings.—R. B.

It is said to be a concretion of birds' tears.—Chambers.

Around thee shall glisten the loveliest amber
That e'er the sorrowing sea-bird hath wept.
T. Moore, *Lalla Rookh* ("Fire-Worshippers," 1817).

The birds which wept amber were the sisters of Melenger, called Melaeagridés, who never ceased weeping for their brother's death.—Pliny, *Natural History*, xxvii. 2, 11.

AMETHYST banishes the desire of drink, and promotes chastity.—R. B.

The Greeks thought that it counteracted the effects of wine.

The amethyst is an emblem of humility and sobriety. It is dedicated to February and Venus. In the Zodiac it stands for Sagittarius, in metallurgy for copper, in Christian art it is given to St. Matthew, and in the Roman Catholic Church it is set in the pastoral ring of bishops, whence it is called the "prelate's gem," or *pierre d'évêque*.

CAR'S-EYE, considered by the Cingalese as a charm against witchcraft, and to be the abode of some genii.—S., 168.

CORAL, a talisman against enchantments, witchcraft, thunder, and other perils of flood and field. It was consecrated to Jupiter and Phœbus.—S., 233.

Red coral worn about the person is a certain cure for indigestion.—R. B.

CRYSTAL induces visions, promotes sleep, and ensures good dreams.—R. B.

It is dedicated to the moon, and in metallurgy stands for silver.

DIAMOND produces somnambulism, and promotes spiritual ecstasy.—R. B.

The diamond is an emblem of innocence, and is dedicated to April and the sun. In the Zodiac it stands for Virgo, in metallurgy for gold, in Christian art invulnerable faith.

EMERALD promotes friendship and constancy of mind.—R. B.

If a serpent fixes its eyes on an emerald, it becomes blind.—Ahmed ben Abdalaziz, *Treatise on Jewels*.

The emerald is an emblem of success in love, and is dedicated to May. In the Zodiac it signifies Cancer. It is dedicated to Mars, in metallurgy it means iron, and in Christian art is given to St. John.

GARNET preserves health and joy.—R. B.

The garnet is an emblem of constancy, and, like the jacinth, is dedicated to January.

This was the carbuncle of the ancients, which they said gave out light in the dark.

LOADSTONE produces somnambulism.—R. B.

It is dedicated to Mercury, and in metallurgy means quicksilver.

MOONSTONE has the virtue of making trees fruitful, and of curing epilepsy.—Dioscorides.

It contains in it an image of the moon, representing its increase and decrease every month.—Andreas Baccius.

ONYX contains in it an imprisoned devil, which wakes at sunset and causes terror to the wearer, disturbing sleep with ugly dreams.—R. B.

Cupid, with the sharp point of his arrows, cut the nails of Venus during sleep, and the parings, falling into the Indus, sank to the bottom and turned into onyxes.—S., 212.

In the Zodiac it stands for Aquarius; some say it is the emblem of August and conjugal love; in Christian art it symbolises sincerity.

OPAL is fatal to love, and sows discord between the giver and receiver.—R. B.

Given as an engagement token, it is sure to bring ill luck.

The opal is an emblem of hope, and is dedicated to October.

RUBY. The Burmese believe that rubies ripen like fruit. They say a ruby in its crude state is colourless, and, as it matures, changes first to yellow, then to green, then to blue, and lastly to a brilliant red, its highest state of perfection and ripeness.—S., 142.

The ruby signifies Aries in the Zodiacal signs; but some give it to December, and make it the emblem of brilliant success.

SAPPHIRE produces somnambulism, and impels the wearer to all good works.—R. B.

In the Zodiac it signifies Leo, and in Christian art is dedicated to St. Andrew, emblematic of his heavenly faith and good hope. Some give this gem to April.

TOPAZ is favourable to hemorrhages, imparts strength, and promotes digestion.—R. B.

Les anciens regardaient la topaze comme utile contre l'épilepsie et la mélancolie.—Boulliet, *Diet. Univ. des Sciences*, etc. (1856).

The topaz is an emblem of fidelity, and is dedicated to November. In the Zodiac it signifies Taurus, and in Christian art is given to St. James the Less.

TURQUOISE, given by loving hands, carries with it happiness and good fortune. Its colour always pales when the well-being of the giver is in peril.—S., 170.

The turquoise is an emblem of prosperity, and is dedicated to December. It is dedicated to Saturn, and stands for lead in metallurgy.

A bouquet composed of diamonds, loadstones, and sapphires combined, renders a person almost invincible and wholly irresistible.—R. B.

All precious stones are purified by honey.

All kinds of precious stones cast into honey become more brilliant thereby, each according to its colour, and all persons become more acceptable when they join devotion to their grace. Household cares are sweetened thereby, love is more loving, and business becomes more pleasant.—S. Francis de Sales, *The Devout Life*, III. 13 (1708).

Supporters in Heraldry represent the pages who supported the banner. These pages, before the Tudor period, were dressed in imitation of the beasts, etc., which typified the bearings or cognizances of their masters.

SURA, any one ethical revelation; thus each chapter of the *Korān* is a Sura.

Hypocrites are apprehensive lest a Sura should be revealed respecting them, to declare unto them that which is in their hearts.—*Al Korden*, &c.

Surface (*Sir Oliver*), the rich uncle of Joseph and Charles Surface. He appears under the assumed name of Premium Stanley.

Charles Surface, a reformed scapegrace, and the accepted lover of Maria the rich ward of sir Peter Teazle. In Charles, the evil of his character was all on the surface.

William Smith (1730-1790). To portray upon the stage a man of the true school of gentility required pretensions

of no ordinary kind, and Smith possessed these in a singular degree, giving to "Charles Surface" all that finish which acquired for him the distinction of "Gentleman Smith."—*Life of Sheridan* (Bohn's edit.).

Joseph Surface, elder brother of Charles, an artful, malicious, but sentimental knave; so plausible in speech and manner as to pass for a "youthful miracle of prudence, good sense, and benevolence." Unlike Charles, his good was all on the surface.—*Sheridan, School for Scandal* (1777).

John Palmer (1747-1798) was so admirable in this character that he was called emphatically "The Joseph Surface."

Surgeon's Daughter (*The*), a novel by sir Walter Scott, laid in the time of George II. and III., and published in 1827. The heroine is Menie Gray, daughter of Dr. Gideon Gray of Middlemar. Adam Hartley, the doctor's apprentice, loves her, but Menie herself has given her heart to Richard Middlemas. It so falls out that Richard Middlemas goes to India. Adam Hartley also goes to India, and, as Dr. Hartley, rises high in his profession. One day, being sent for to visit a sick fakir, he sees Menie Gray under the wing of Mde. Montreville. Her father had died, and she had come to India, under madame's escort, to marry Richard; but Richard had entrapped the girl for a concubine in the harem of Tippoo Saib. When Dr. Hartley heard of this scandalous treachery, he told it to Hyder Ali, and the father of Tippoo Saib, who were so disgusted at the villainy that they condemned Richard Middlemas to be trampled to death by a trained elephant, and liberated Menie, who returned to her native country under the escort of Dr. Hartley.

Surgery (*Author of French*), Ambrose Paré (1517-1590).

Surly, a gamester and friend of sir Epicure Mammon, but a disbeliever in alchemy in general, and in "doctor" Subtle in particular.—Ben Jonson, *The Alchemist* (1610).

Surplus (*Mrs.*), a lawyer, Mrs. Surplus, and Charles Surplus the nephew. —J. M. Morton, *A Regular Fix*.

Surrey (*White*), name of the horse used by Richard III. in the battle of Bosworth Field.

Spide White Surry to the field to-morrow.
Shakespeare, King Richard III. act v. sc. 3 (1597).

Surtur, a formidable giant, who is so set fire to the universe at Ragnarök,

with flames collected from Muspelheim.—*Scandinavian Mythology*.

Sur'ya (2 syl.), the sun-god, whose car is drawn by seven green horses, the charioteer being Dawn.—Sir W. Jones, *From the Veda*.

Susan means "white lily." **Susannah**, "my white lily." Susa, in Persia, received its name from its white lilies. (*Hebrew and Persian*.)

Susanna, the wife of Joacim. She was accused of adultery by the Jewish elders, and condemned to death; but Daniel proved her innocence, and turned the criminal charge on the elders themselves.—*History of Susanna*.

Susannah, in Sterne's novel entitled *The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gentleman* (1759).

Suspicious Husband (*The*), a comedy by Dr. Hoadly (1747). Mr. Strickland is suspicious of his wife, his ward Jacintha, and Clarinda a young lady visitor. With two attractive young ladies in the house, there is no lack of intrigue, and Strickland fancies that his wife is the object thereof; but when he discovers his mistake, he promises reform.

Sussex (*The earl of*), a rival of the earl of Leicester, in the court of queen Elizabeth; introduced by sir W. Scott in *Kensworth*.

Sut'leme'me (4 syl.), a young lady attached to the suite of Nouronihar the emir's daughter. She greatly excelled in dressing a salad.

Sutor. *Ne sutor supra Crepidam*. A cobbler, having detected an error in the shoe-latchet of a statue made by Apellés, became so puffed up with conceit that he proceeded to criticize the legs also; but Apellés said to him, "Stick to the last, friend." The cobbler is qualified to pass an opinion on shoes, but anatomy is quite another thing.

Boswell, one night sitting in the pit of Covent Garden Theatre with his friend Dr. Blair, gave an imitation of a cow lowing, which the house greatly applauded. He then ventured another imitation, but failed; whereupon the doctor turned to him and whispered in his ear, "Stick to the cow."

A wigmaker sent a copy of verses to Voltaire, asking for his candid opinion on some poetry he had perpetrated. The witty patriarch of Ferney wrote on the MS., "Make wigs," and returned it to the barber-poet.

Sutton (*Sir William*), uncle of Hero Sutton the City maiden.—S. Knowles, *Woman's Wit*, etc. (1838).

Suwarrow (*Alexander*), a Russian general, noted for his slaughter of the Poles in the suburbs of Warsaw in 1794, and the still more shameful butchery of them on the bridge of Prague. After having massacred 80,000 in cold blood, Suwarrow went to return thanks to God "for giving him the victory." Campbell, in his *Pleasures of Hope*, i., refers to this butchery; and lord Byron, in *Don Juan*, vii., 8, 55, to the Turkish expedition (1786-1792).

A town which did a famous siege endure . . .

By Suwaroff or Angled Suwarrow.

Byron, *Don Juan*, vii. 6 (1824).

Suzanne, the wife of Chalomel the chemist and druggist.—J. R. Ware, *Piperman's Predicament*.

Swallow Stone. The swallow is said to bring home from the sea-shore a stone which gives sight to her fledglings. Oft in the barns they climbed to the populous nests on the rafters, Seeking with eager eyes that wondrous stone which the swallow brings from the shore of the sea, to restore the sight of its fledglings.

Longfellow, *Seagulline*, l. 1 (1849).

Swallow's Nest, the highest of the four castles of the German family called Landschaden, built on a pointed rock almost inaccessible. The founder was a noted robber-knight. (See "Swallow," p. 966.)

Swan, Fionnuala, daughter of Lir, was transformed into a swan, and condemned to wander for many hundred years over the lakes and rivers of Ireland, till the introduction of Christianity into that island.

T. Moore has a poem on this subject in his *Irish Melodies*, entitled "The Song of Fionnuala" (1814).

Swan (*The*), called the bird of Apollo or of Orpheus (2 *syl.*). (See "Swan," p. 960.)

Swan (*The knight of the*), Helias king of Lyleforte, son of king Oriant and Beatrice. This Beatrice had eight children at a birth, one of which was a daughter. The mother-in-law (Matabrune) stole these children, and changed all of them, except Helias, into swans. Helias spent all his life in quest of his sister and brothers, that he might disenchanted them and restore them to their human forms.—Thoms, *Early English Prose Romances*, iii. (1856).

Eustachius venit ad Pullon ad domum dulcissimam que uxor erat infelix qui vocabatur "Miles Cygni."—Ralfenborg, *Le Chevalier au Cygne*.

Swan (*The Mantuan*), Virgil, born at Mantua (B.C. 70-19).

Swan (*The Order of the*). This order was instituted by Frederick II. of Brandenburg, in commemoration of the mythical "Knight of the Swan" (1413).

Swan Alley, London. So called from the Beauchamps, who at one time lived there, and whose cognizance is a swan.

Swan-Tower of Cleves. So called because the house of Cleves professed to be descended from the "Knight of the Swan" (q.v.).

Swan of Avon (*The Sweet*). Shakespeare was so called by Ben Jonson (1561-1616).

Swan of Cambray, Fénelon archbishop of Cambray (1651-1715).

Swan of Lichfield, Miss Anna Seward, poetess (1747-1809).

Swan of Padua, count Francesco Algarotti (1712-1764).

Swan of the Meander, Homer, a native of Asia Minor, where the Meander flows (B.C. 950).

Swan of the Thames, John Taylor, "water-poet" (1580-1654).

Taylor, then better known, lends an ear,
Once Swan of Thames, tho' now he sings no more.
Pope, *The Dunciad*, iii. 19 (1728).

Swans and Thunder. It is said that swans cannot hatch without a crack of thunder. Without doubt, thunder is not unfrequent about the time of the year when swans hatch their young.

Swane (1 *syl.*) or **Swegen**, surnamed "Fork-Beard," king of the Danes, joins Alafi or Olaf [Tryggvesson] in an invasion of England, was acknowledged king, and kept his court at Gainsbury. He commanded the monks of St. Edmund's Bury to furnish him a large sum of money, and as it was not forthcoming, went on horseback at the head of his host to destroy the minster, when he was stabbed to death by an unknown hand. The legend is that the murdered St. Edmund rose from his grave and smote him.

The Danes landed here again . . .
With three disorder'd troops by Alafi's host led,
In smothering their Swane . . . but an English yet there was . . .
Who wrenched his secret knife in Swane's reluctant gore.
Dryden, *Fulgrum*, xii. (1682).

Swanston, a smuggler.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Swaran, king of Lochlin (*Denmark*), son and successor of Starno. He invaded Ireland in the reign of Cormac II. (a minor), and defeated Cuthullin general of the Irish forces. When Fingal arrived, the tide of battle was reversed, and Swaran surrendered. Fingal, out of love to Agandecca (Swaran's sister), who once saved his life, dismissed the vanquished king with honour, after having invited him to a feast. Swaran is represented as fierce, proud, and high-spirited; but Fingal as calm, moderate, and generous.—Ossian, *Fingal*.

Swash-Buckler (A), a riotous, quarrelsome person. Nash says to Gabriel Harvey: "*Turpe senex mules*, 'tis time for such an olde fool to leave playing the swash-buckler" (1598).

Swedenborgians (calling themselves the NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH) are believers in the doctrines taught in the theological writings of Emanuel Swedenborg (1688-1772). The principal points are that Jesus Christ is the only God and contains a Trinity of attributes; salvation is attained by obedience to the Lord's commandments; the sacred scripture has a soul or spiritual sense, which exists among the angels, and this has now been revealed; "there is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body," and man continues to live on without interruption in the spiritual world when he drops his material body at death.

Swedish Nightingale (*The*), Jenny Lind, the public singer. She married Mr. Goldschmidt, and retired (1821-).

Sweedlepipe (*Paul*), known as "Poll," barber and bird-fancier; Mrs. Gamp's landlord. He is a little man, with a shrill voice but a kind heart, in appearance "not unlike the birds he was so fond of." Mr. Sweedlepipe entertains a profound admiration of Bailey, senior, whom he considers to be a cyclopædia "of all the stable-knowledge of the time."—C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1844).

Sweepclean (*Saunders*), a king's messenger at Knockinnoch Castle.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Sweet Singer of Israel (*The*), David, who wrote several of the psalms.

Sweet Singer of the Temple. George Herbert, author of a poem called *The Temple* (1598-1633).

Sveno, son of the king of Denmark.

While bringing succours to Godfrey, he was attacked in the night by Solymán, at the head of an army of Arabs, and himself with all his followers were left dead before they reached the crusaders. Sveno was buried in a marble sepulchre, which appeared miraculously on the field of battle, expressly for his interment (bk. viii.).—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575).

Sveno, Dani regis filius, cum mille quingentis equitibus cruce insignitis, transmisso ad Constantinopolim Bosphoro inter Antiochiam ad reliquos Latinos iter faciebat; insidias Turcorum ad unum omnes cum regio juvenis cæsi.—Paco Emilio, *History* (1539).

This is a very parallel case to that of Rhesus. This Thracian prince was on his march to Troy, bringing succours to Priam, but Ulysses and Diomed attacked him at night, slew Rhesus and his army, and carried off all the horses.—Homer, *Iliad*, x.

Swertha, housekeeper of the elder Mertoun (formerly a pirate).—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III.).

Swidger (*William*), custodian of a college. His wife was Milly, and his father Philip. Mr. Swidger was a great talker, and generally began with, "That's what I say," à propos of nothing.—C. Dickens, *The Haunted Man* (1849).

Swim. *In the swim*, in luck's way. The metaphor is borrowed from the Thames fishermen, who term that part of the river most frequented by fish *the swim*, and when an angler gets no bite, he is said to have cast his line *out of the swim* or *where there is no swim*.

In university slang, to be in ill luck, ill health, ill replenished with money, is to be *out of it* (i.e. the swim).

Swimmers. Leander used to swim across the Hellespont every night, to visit Hero.—Musæus, *De Amore Herois et Leandri*.

Lord Byron and lieutenant Ekenhead accomplished the same feat in 1 hr. 10 min., the distance (allowing for drifting) being four miles.

A young native of St. Croix, in 1817, swam over the Sound "from Cronenberg [? Cronberg] to Graves" in 2 hr. 40 min., the distance being six English miles.

Captain Boyton, in May, 1876, swam or floated across the Channel from Grisnez to Fan Bay (Kent) in 28 hr.

Captain Webb, August 24, 1875, swam from Dover to Calais, a distance of about thirty miles including drift, in 22 hr. 40 min.

H. Gurr was one of the best swimmers

everknown. J. B. Johnson, in 1871, won the championship for swimming.

Swing (*Captain*), a name assumed by certain persons who, between 1880 and 1883, used to send threatening letters to those who used threshing-machines. The letters ran thus:

Sir, if you do not lay by your threshing-machine, you will hear from Swing.

Swiss Family Robinson. This tale is an abridgment of a German tale by Joachim Heinrich Kampe.

Switzerland (*Franconian*), the central district of Bavaria.

Switzerland (*The Saxon*), the district of Saxony both sides of the river Elbe.

Switzers, guards attendant on a king, irrespective of their nationality. So called because at one time the Swiss were always ready to fight for hire.

The king, in *Hamlet*, says, "Where are my Switzers?" i.e. my attendants; and in Paris to the present day we may see written up, *Parlez au Suisse* ("speak to the porter"), be he Frenchman, German, or of any other nation.

Law, logicke, and the Switzers may be hired to fight for anybody.—*Nashe, Christ's Tears over Jerusalem* (1594).

Swiveller (*Mr. Dick*), a dirty, smart young man, living in apartments near Drury Lane. His language was extremely flowery, and interlarded with quotations: "What's the odds," said Mr. Swiveller, *à propos* of nothing, "so long as the fire of the soul is kindled at the taper of conviviality, and the wing of friendship never moults a feather?" His dress was a brown body-coat with a great many brass buttons up the front, and only one behind, a bright check neckcloth, a plaid waistcoat, soiled white trousers, and a very limp hat, worn the wrong side foremost to hide a hole in the brim. The breast of his coat was ornamented with the cleanest end of a very large pocket-handkerchief; his dirty wristbands were pulled down and folded over his cuffs; he had no gloves, and carried a yellow cane having a bone handle and a little ring. He was for ever humming some dismal air. He said *min* for "man," *forgit, fine*; called wine or spirits "the rosy," sleep "the balmy," and generally shouted in conversation, as if making a speech from the chair of the "Glorious Apollers" of which he was perpetual "grand." Mr. Swiveller looked amiably towards Miss Sophy Wackles, of Chelsea. Quilp introduced

him as clerk to Mr. Samson Brass, solicitor, Bevis Marks. By Quilp's request, he was afterwards turned away, fell sick of a fever, through which he was nursed by "the marchioness" (a poor house-drab), whom he married, and was left by his aunt Rebecca an annuity of £125.

"Is that a reminder to go and pay?" said Trent, with a sneer. "Not exactly, Fred," replied Richard. "I enter in this little book the names of the streets that I can't go down while the shops are open. This dinner-to-day close, Long Aisle. I bought a pair of boots in Great Queen Street last week, and made that 'no thoroughfare' too. There's only one avenue to the Strand left open now, and I shall have to stop up that to night with a pair of gloves. The roads are closing so fast in every direction, that in about a month's time, unless my aunt sends me a remittance, I shall have to go three or four miles out of town to get over the way."—C. Dickens, *The Old Curiosity Shop*, viii (1840).

Sword. (For the names of the most famous swords in history and fiction, see *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*, 869.) Add the following:—

Ali's sword, Zulfagar.

Koll the Thrall's sword, named Grey-steel.

Ogier the Dane had two swords, made by Munifican, viz., Sauvagine and Courtain or Curtana.

He [Ogier] drew Courtain his sword from out its sheath
W. Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, 634.

Strong-o'-the-Arm had three swords, viz., Baptism, Florence, and Graban made by Ansias.

Sword (*The Marvel of the*). When king Arthur first appears on the scene, he is brought into notice by the "Marvel of the Sword;" and sir Galahad, who was to achieve the holy graal, was introduced to knighthood by a similar adventure. That of Arthur is thus described:

In the greatest church of London . . . there was seen in the churchyard against the high altar a great stone, foursquare like to a marble stone, and in the midst thereof was an anvil of steel a foot in height, and therein stuck a fair sword naked by the point, and letters of gold were written about the sword that said thus: *Who so pulleth out this sword of this stone and anvil, is rightful king born of England*. [Arthur was the only person who could draw it out, and so he was acknowledged to be the rightful king.]—Pt. 1, 3, 4.

The sword adventure of sir Galahad, at the age of 15, is thus given:

The king and his knights came to the river, and they found there a stone floating, as it had been of red marble, and therein stuck a fair and rich sword, and in the pommel thereof were precious stones wrought with subtil letters of gold. Then the barons read the letters, which said in this wise: *Never shall man take me hence, but only he by whom I ought to hang, and he shall be the best knight of the world.* [Sir Galahad drew the sword easily, but no other knight was able to pull it forth.]—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, lib. 20, 31 (1470).

A somewhat similar adventure occurs in the *Amadis de Gaul*. Whoever succeeded in drawing from a rock an enchanted sword, was to gain access to a

subterranean treasure (ch. cxxx.; see also ch. lxxii., xcix.).

Sword (*The Irresistible*). The king of Araby and Ind sent Cambuscan' king of Tartary a sword that would pierce any armour, and if the smiter chose he could heal the wound again by striking it with the flat of the blade.—Chaucer, *The Squire's Tale* (1388).

Sword and the Maiden (*The*). Soon after king Arthur succeeded to the throne, a damsel came to Camelot girded with a sword which no man defied by "shame, treachery, or guile" could draw from its scabbard. She had been to the court of king Rynce, but no knight there could draw it. King Arthur tried to draw it, but with no better success; all his knights tried also, but none could draw it. At last a poor ragged knight named Balin, who had been held in prison for six months, made the attempt, and drew the sword with the utmost ease, but the knights insisted it had been done by witchcraft. The maiden asked sir Balin to give her the sword, but he refused to do so, and she then told him it would bring death to himself and his dearest friend; and so it did; for when he and his brother Balan jousted together, unknown to each other, both were slain, and were buried in one tomb.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 27-44 (1470).

Sword in the City Arms (London). Stow asserts that the sword or dagger in the City arms was not added in commemoration of Walworth's attack on Wat Tyler, but that it represents the sword of St. Paul, the patron saint of London. This is not correct. Without doubt the cognizance of the City, previous to 1381, was St. Paul's sword, but after the death of Tyler it was changed into Walworth's dagger.

Brave Walworth, knight, lord mayor, that slew
Rebellious Tyler in his armour.

The king, therefore, did give him in lieu

The dagger to the city arms

Fishmongers' Hall ("Fourth Year of Richard II.," 1381).

Sword of God (*The*). Khaled, the conqueror of Syria (632-8), was so called by Mohammedans.

Sword of Rome (*The*), Marcellus. Fabius was called "The Shield of Rome" (time of Hannibal's invasion).

Swordsmen (*The Handsome*). Joachim Murat was called *Le Beau Sabreur* (1767-1815).

Sybaris, a river of Lucania, in Italy,

whose waters had the virtue of restoring vigour to the feeble and exhausted.—Pliny, *Natural History*, XXXI. ii. 10.

Sybarite (3 syl.), an effeminate man, a man of pampered self-indulgence. Seneca tells us of a sybarite who could not endure the nubble of a folded rose leaf in his bed.

[Her bed] softer than the soft sybarite's, who cried
Aloud because his feelings were too tender
To brook a ruffled rose leaf by his side.

Byron, *Don Juan*, vi. 89 (1824).

Syc'orax, a foul witch, the mistress of Ariel the fairy spirit, by whom for some offence he was imprisoned in the rift of a cloven pine tree. After he had been kept there for twelve years, he was liberated by Prospero, the rightful duke of Milan and father of Miranda. Sycorax was the mother of Caliban.—Shakespeare, *The Tempest* (1609).

If you had told Sycorax that her son Caliban was as handsome as Apollo, she would have been pleased, with as she was.—Thackeray.

Those foul and impure mists which their pens, like the raven wings of Sycorax, had brushed from fern and bog.—Sir W. Scott, *The Drama*.

Syddall (*Anthony*), house-steward at Osbaldistone Hall.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.)

Sydenham (*Charles*), the frank, open-hearted, trusty friend of the Woodvilles.—Cumberland, *The Wheel of Fortune* (1779).

Syl, a monster like a basilisk, with human face, but so terrible that no one could look on it and live.

Sylla (*Cornelius*), the rival of Ma'rius. Being consul, he had *ex-officio* a right to lead in the Mithridatic war (B.C. 88), but Marius got the appointment of Sylla set aside in favour of himself. Sylla, in duodecimo, hastened back to Rome, and insisted that the "recall" should be reversed. Marius fled. Sylla pursued the war with success, returned to Rome in triumph, and made a wholesale slaughter of the Romans who had opposed him. As many as 7000 soldiers and 5000 private citizens fell in this massacre, and all their goods were distributed among his own partisans. Sylla was now called "Perpetual Dictator," but in two years retired into private life, and died the year following (B.C. 78).

Jouy has a good tragedy in French called *Sylla* (1822), and the character of "Sylla" was a favourite one with Talma, the French actor. In 1594 Thomas Lodge produced his historical play called

Wounds of Civil War, lively set forth in the True Tragedies of Marius and Sylla.

Sylli (*Signor*), an Italian exquisite, who walks fantastically, talks affectedly, and thinks himself irresistible. He makes love to Cami'ola "the maid of honour," and fancies, by posturing, grimaces, and affectation, to "make her dote on him." He says to her, "In singing, I am a Siren," in dancing, a *Terpsichoré*. "He could tune a ditty lovely well," and prided himself "on his pretty spider fingers, and the twinkling of his two eyes." Of course, Cami'ola sees no charms in these effeminacies; but the conceited puppy says he "is not so sorry for himself as he is for her" that she rejects him. Signor Sylli is the silliest of all the Syllis.—Massinger, *The Maid of Honour* (1637). (See TAPPERTIN.)

Sylvia, daughter of justice Balance, and an heiress. She is in love with captain Plume, but promised her father not to "dispose of herself to any man without his consent." As her father feared Plume was too much a libertine to make a steady husband, he sent Sylvia into the country to withdraw her from his society; but she dressed in her brother's military suit, assumed the name of Jack Wilful *alias* Pinch, and enlisted. When the names were called over by the justices, and that of "Pinch" was brought forward, justice Balance "gave his consent for the recruit to dispose of [himself] to captain Plume," and the permission was kept to the letter, though not in its intent. However, the matter had gone too far to be revoked, and the father made up his mind to bear with grace what without disgrace he could not prevent.—G. Farquhar, *The Recruiting Officer* (1705).

I am troubled neither with spleen, choler, nor vapours
I need no salts for my stomach, no barbers for my
head, nor wash for my complexion. I do gallop all the
morning after the hunting horn, and all the evening after
a fiddle.—Act I. 2.

Sylvio de Rosalva (*Don*), the hero and title of a novel by C. M. Wieland (1738-1813). Don Sylvio, a quixotic believer in fairyism, is gradually converted to common sense by the extravagant demands which are made on his belief, assisted by the charms of a mortal beauty. The object of this romance is a crusade against the sentimentalism and religious foolery of the period.

Symkyn (*Symond*), nicknamed "Dis-dained," a miller, living at Trompington, near Cambridge. His face was round,

his nose flat, and his skull "pilled as an ape's." He was a thief of corn and meal, but stole craftily. His wife was the village parson's daughter, very proud and arrogant. He tried to outwit Aleyn and John, two Cambridge scholars, but was himself outwitted, and most roughly handled also.—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Reeve's Tale," 1388).

Symmes's Hole. Captain John Cleve Symmes maintained that there was, at 82° N. lat., an enormous opening through the crust of the earth into the globe. The place to which it led he asserted to be well stocked with animals and plants, and to be lighted by two under-ground planets named Pluto and Proserpine. Captain Symmes asked sir Humphrey Davy to accompany him in the exploration of this enormous "hole" (*-1829).

Halley the astronomer (1656-1742) and Holberg of Norway (1684-1754) believed in the existence of this hole.

Symonides the Good, king of Pentap'olis.—Shakespeare, *Pericles Prince of Tyre* (1608).

Symphony (*The Father of*), Francis Joseph Haydn (1732-1809).

Symplegades (4 *syl.*), two rocks at the entrance of the Euxine Sea. To navigators they sometimes look like one rock, and sometimes the light between shows they are two. Hence the ancient Greeks said that they opened and shut. Olivier says "they appear united or joined together according to the place whence they are viewed."

... when Argo passed
Through Bosphorus, betwixt the jutting rocks.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, li. 1017 (1665).

Synia, the portress of Valhalla.—*Scandinavian Mythology*.

Syntax (*Dr.*), a simple-minded, pious, hen-pecked clergyman, green as grass, but of excellent taste and scholarship, who left home in search of the picturesque. His adventures are told by William Coombe in eight-syllable verse, called *The Tour of Dr. Syntax in Search of the Picturesque* (1812).

Dr. Syntax's Horse was called Grizzle, all skin and bone.

Synter'esis, Conscience personified.

On her a royal damsel still attends,
And faithful counsellor, Synter'esis.
Fletcher, *The Purple Island*, vi. (1632).

Syphax, chief of the Arabs who joined the Egyptian armament against the crusaders. "The voices of these

allies were feminine, and their stature small."—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered*, xvii. (1575).

Syphax, an old Numidian soldier in the suite of prince Juba in Utica. He tried to win the prince from Cato to the side of Cæsar; but Juba was too much in love with Marcia (Cato's daughter) to listen to him. Syphax with his "Numidian horse" deserted in the battle to Cæsar, but the "hoary traitor" was slain by Marcus, the son of Cato.—Addison, *Cato* (1713).

Syrinx, a nymph beloved by Pan, and changed at her own request into a reed, of which Pan made his pipe.—*Greek Fable*.

Syrinx, in Spenser's *Eclogue*, iv., is Anne Boleyn, and "Pan" is Henry VIII. (1579).

T.

T. Tusser has a poem on *Thriftiness*, twelve lines in length, and in rhyme, every word of which begins with *t* (died 1580). Leon Placentius, a dominican, wrote a poem in Latin hexameters, called *Pugna Porcorum*, 253 lines long, every word of which begins with *p* (died 1548).

The thrifty that teacheth the thriving to thrive,
Teach timely to traverse, the thing that thou 'trive,
Transferring thy toiling, to timeliness taught,
This teacheth thee tamperance, to temper thy thought.
Take Trusty (tho' trust to) that thinketh to thee,
That trustily thriftness teacheth to thee,
Then temper thy travail, to tarry the tide;
This teacheth thee thriftness, twenty times tryed.
Take thankful thy talent, thank thankfully those
That thriftilly teacheth [if teach thee] thy time to trans-
pose
Teach twice to be taught, teach twenty times ten,
This teacheth thou that takest, take thrift to thee then.
Four Hundred Points of Good Husbandry, xlix. (1557).

Taa'u, the god of thunder. The natives of the Hervey Islands believe that thunder is produced by the shaking of Taa'u's wings.—John Williams, *Missionary Enterprises in the South Sea Islands*, 109 (1837).

Tabakiera, a magic snuff-box, which, upon being opened, said, *Que queres?* ("What do you want?"); and upon being told the wish, it was there and then accomplished. The snuff-box is the counterpart of Aladdin's lamp, but appears in numerous legends slightly varied (see for example Campbell's *Tales*

of the West Highlands, ii. 298-308, "The Widow's Son").—Rev. W. Webster, *Basque Legends*, 94 (1876).

Tabarin, a famous vendor of quack medicines, born at Milan, who went to Paris in the seventeenth century. By his antics and rude wit, he collected great crowds together, and in ten years (1620-30) became rich enough to buy a handsome chateau in Dauphine. The French aristocracy, unable to bear the satire of a charlatan in a chateau, murdered him.

The jests and witty sayings of this farceur were collected together in 1622, and published under the title of *L'Inventaire Universel des Œuvres de Tabarin, contenant ses Fantaisies, Dialogues, Paradoxes, Farces, etc.*

In 1858 an edition of his works was published by G. Aventin.

Tablets of Moses, a variety of Scotch granite, composed of felspar and quartz, so arranged as to present, when polished, the appearance of Hebrew characters on a white ground.

Tachebrune (2 syl.), the horse of Ogier le Dane. The word means "brown spot."

Taciturnian, an inhabitant of *L'Isle Taciturne* or Taciturna, meaning London and the Londoners.

A thick and perpetual vapour covers this island, and fills the souls of the inhabitants with a certain sadness, misanthropy, and irascibility of their own existence. Alacié [the genius] was hardly at the first barriers of the metropolis when he fell in with a peasant bending under the weight of a bag of gold. . . . but his heart was sad and gloomy. . . . and he said to the genius, "Joy! I know it not; I never heard of it in this island."—*De la Dixième, L'Isle Taciturne et l'Isle Enjouée* (1769).

Tacket (*Tibb*), the wife of old Martin the shepherd of Julian Avenel of Avenel Castle.—Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth).

Tackleton, a toy merchant, called Gruff and Tackleton, because at one time Gruff had been his partner; he had, however, been bought out long ago. Tackleton was a stern, sordid, grinding man; ugly in looks, and uglier in his nature; cold and callous, selfish and unfeeling; his look was sarcastic and malicious; one eye was always wide open, and one nearly shut. He ought to have been a money-lender, a sheriff's officer, or a broker, for he hated children and hated playthings. It was his greatest delight to make toys which scared children, and you could not please him better than to say that a toy from his warehouse had made a child miserable

the whole Christmas holidays, and had been a nightmare to it for half its childhood. This amiable creature was about to marry May Fielding, when her old sweetheart Edward Plummer, thought to be dead, returned from South America, and married her. Tackleton was reformed by Peerybingle, the carrier, bore his disappointment manfully, sent the bride and bridegroom his own wedding-cake, and joined the festivities of the marriage banquet.—C. Dickens, *The Cricket on the Hearth* (1845).

Taffril (*Lieutenant*), of H.M. gun-brig *Search*. He is in love with Jenny Caxton the milliner.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Taffy, a Welshman. The word is simply Davy (*David*) pronounced with aspiration. David is the most common Welsh name; Sawney (*Alexander*), the most common Scotch; Pat (*Patrick*), the most common Irish; and John (*John Bull*), the most common English. So we have cousin Michael for a German, Micaire for a Frenchman, Colin Tampon for a Swiss, and brother Jonathan in the United States of North America.

Tag, wife of Puff, and lady's-maid to Miss Biddy Bellair.—D. Garrick, *Miss in Her Teens* (1753).

Tahmuras, a king of Persia, whose exploits in Fairy-land among the peris and deevs are fully set forth by Richardson in his *Dissertation*.

Tail made Woman (*Man's*). According to North American legend, God in anger cut off man's tail, and out of it made woman.

Tails (*Men with*). The Niam-niams, an African race between the gulf of Benin and Abyssinia, are said to have tails. Mons. de Castelnau (1851) tells us that the Niam-niams "have tails forty centimetres long, and between two and three centimetres in diameter." Dr. Hubsch, physician to the hospitals of Constantinople, says, in 1853, that he carefully examined a Niam-niam negress, and that her tail was two inches long. Mons. d'Abbadie, in his *Abyssinian Travels* (1852), tells us that south of the Herra is a place where all the men have tails, but not the females. "I have examined," he says, "fifteen of them, and am positive that the tail is a natural appendage." Dr. Wolf, in his *Travels and Adventures*, ii. (1861), says: "There are

both men and women in Abyssinia with tails like dogs and horses." He heard that, near Narea, in Abyssinia, there were men and women with tails so muscular that they could "knock down a horse with a blow."

John Struys, a Dutch traveller, says, in his *Voyages* (1650), that "all the natives on the south of Formosa have tails." He adds that he himself personally saw one of these islanders with a tail "more than a foot long."

It is said that the Ghilane race, which numbers between 30,000 and 40,000 souls, and dwell "far beyond the Senaar," have tails three or four inches long. Colonel du Corret assures us that he himself most carefully examined one of this race named Bellal, a slave belonging to an emir in Mecca; whose house he frequented.—*World of Wonders*, 206.

The Poonangs of Borneo are said to be a tail-bearing race.

Individual Examples. Dr. Hubsch, referred to above, says that he examined at Constantinople the son of a physician whom he knew intimately, who had a decided tail, and so had his grandfather.

In the middle of the present (the nineteenth) century, all the newspapers made mention of the birth of a boy at Newcastle-on-Tyne with a tail, which "wagged when he was pleased."

In the College of Surgeons at Dublin, may be seen a human skeleton with a tail seven inches long.

Tails given by way of Punishment. Polydore Vergil asserts that when Thomas à Becket came to Stroud, the mob cut off the tail of his horse, and in eternal reproach, "both they and their offspring bore tails." Lambard repeats the same story in his *Perambulation of Kent* (1576).

* For Becket's sake Kent always shall have tails.—Andrew Marvel.

John Bale, bishop of Ossory in the reign of Edward VI., tells us that John Capgrave and Alexander of Essey have stated it as a fact that certain Dorsetshire men cast fishes' tails at St. Augustine, in consequence of which "the men of this county have borne tails ever since."

We all know the tradition that Cornish men are born with tails.

Taillefer, a valiant warrior and minstrel in the army of William the Conqueror. At the battle of Hastings (or *Senlac*) he stimulated the ardour of the Normans by songs in praise of Charlemagne and Roland.* The soldier-

minstrel was at last borne down by numbers, and fell fighting.

He was a juggler or minstrel, who could sing songs and play tricks. . . . So he rode forth singing as he went, and as some say throwing his sword up in the air and catching it again.—R. A. Piesman, *Old English History*, 332.

Tailors (Nine). A toll of a bell is called a "teller," and at the death of a man the death bell used to be tolled thrice three times. "Nine tellers mark a man" became perverted into "Nine tailors make a man."—*Notes and Queries*, March 4, 1877.

Tailors of Tooley Street (The Three). Canning tells us of three tailors of Tooley Street, Southwark, who addressed a petition of grievances to the House of Commons, beginning with these words, "We, the people of England."

The "deputies of Vaugirard" presented themselves before Charles VIII. of France. When the king asked how many there were, the usher replied, "Only one, an please your majesty."

Taish. Second sight is so called in Ireland.—Martin, *Western Isles*, 3.

Dark and despairing, my sight I may seal;
But man cannot cover what God would reveal.
Till the sunset of life give me mystical lore,
And coming omens cast their shadows before.
Campbell II, *Locheil's Warning* (1801).

Taj, in Agra (East India), the mausoleum built by Shah Jehan to his favourite sultana, Mumtaz-i-Mahul, who died in childbirth of her eighth child. It is of white marble, and is so beautiful that it is called "A Poem in Marble," and "The Marble Queen of Sorrow."

Talbot [*Tal-but*], John Talbot or rather Talbot, "The English Achilles," first earl of Shrewsbury (1378-1453).

Our Talbot, to the French so terrible in war,
That with his very name their babes they used to scare.
Dryden, *Polyolbion*, xviii. (1613).

Talbot (John), a name of terror in France. Same as above.

They in France, to fouse their young children, cry,
"The Talbot cometh!"—Hall, *Chronicles* (1545).

In this the Talbot, so much feared abroad,
That with his name the mothers still their babes
Shakespeare, *1 Henry VI.* act II. sc. 3 (1599).

Talbot (Colonel), an English officer, and one of Waverley's friends.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Talbot (Lord Arthur), a cavalier who won the love of Elvira daughter of lord Walton; but his lordship had promised his daughter in marriage to sir Richard Ford, a puritan officer. The betrothal being set aside, lord Talbot became the accepted lover, and the marriage ceremony

was fixed to take place at Plymouth. In the mean time, lord Arthur assisted the dowager queen Henrietta to escape, and on his return to England was arrested by the soldiers of Cromwell, and condemned to death; but Cromwell, feeling secure of his position, commanded all political prisoners to be released, so lord Arthur was set at liberty, and married Elvira.—Bellini, *I Puritani* (1834).

Talbot (Lying Dick), the nickname given to Tyrconnel, the Irish Jacobite, who held the highest offices in Ireland in the reign of James II. and in the early part of William III.'s reign (died 1691).

Tale of a Tub, a comedy by Ben Jonson (1618). This was the last comedy brought out by him on the stage; the first was *Every Man in His Humour* (1598).

In the *Tale of a Tub*, he [Ben Jonson] follows the path of Aristophanes, and lets his wit run into low buffoonery, that he might bring upon the stage Inigo Jones, his personal enemy.—Sir Walter Scott, *The Drama*.

Tale of a Tub, a religious satire by dean Swift (1704). Its object is to ridicule the Roman Catholics under the name of Peter, and the presbyterians under the name of Jack [*Calvin*]. The Church of England is represented by Martin [*Luther*].

Quilpser's Travels and the *Tale of a Tub* must ever be the chief corner-stones of Swift's fame.—Chambers, *English Literature*, II. 547.

Tales (Chinese), being the transmigrations of the mandarin Fum-Hoam, told to Gulchenraz daughter of the king of Georgia. (See FUM-HOAM, p. 857).—T. S. Gueulette (originally in French, 1723).

Tales (Fairy), a series of tales, originally in French, by the comtesse D'Aunoy, D'Aulnoy, or D'Anois (1698). Some are very near copies of the *Arabian Nights*. The best-known are "Chery and Fairstar," "The Yellow Dwarf," and "The White Cat."

About the same time (1697), Claude Perrault published, in French, his famous *Fairy Tales*, chiefly taken from the *Sagas* of Scandinavia.

Tales (Moral), twenty-three tales by Marmontel, originally in French (1761). They were intended for draughts of dramas. The design of the first tale, called "Alcibiades," is to expose the folly of expecting to be loved "merely for one's self." The design of the second tale, called "Soliman II.," is to expose the folly of attempting to gain women's love by any other means than reciprocal

love; and so on. The second tale has been dramatized.

Tales (Oriental), by the comte de Caylus, originally in French (1748). A series of tales supposed to be told by Moradbak, a girl of 14, to Hudjadge shah of Persia, who could not sleep. It contains the tale of "The Seven Sleepers of Ephesus." (See MORADBAC, p. 658.)

Tales of a Grandfather, in three series, by sir W. Scott; told to Hugh Littlejohn, who was between five and six years of age (1828). These tales are supposed to be taken from Scotch chronicles, and embrace the most prominent and graphic incidents of Scotch history. Series i., to the amalgamation of the two crowns in James I.; series ii., to the union of the two parliaments in the reign of queen Anne; series iii., to the death of Charles Edward the Young Pretender.

Tales of My Landlord, tales supposed to be told by the landlord of the Wallace inn, in the parish of Ganderclench, "edited and arranged by Jedediah Cleishbotham, schoolmaster and parish clerk" of the same parish, but in reality corrected and arranged by his usher, Peter or Patrick Pattison, who lived to complete five of the novels, but died before the last two were issued. These novels are arranged thus: *First Series*, "The Black Dwarf" and "Old Mortality;" *Second Series*, "Heart of Midlothian;" *Third Series*, "Bride of Lammermoor" and "Legend of Montrose;" *Posthumous*, "Count Robert of Paris" and "Castle Dangerous."—Sir W. Scott. (See *Black Dwarf*, introduction.)

Tales of the Crusaders, by sir W. Scott, include *The Betrothed* and *The Talisman*.

Tales of the Genii, that is, tales told by genii to Iracagim their chief, respecting their tutelary charges, or how they had discharged their functions as the guardian genii of man. Patna and Coulter, children of Gualar (inān of Terki), were permitted to hear these accounts rendered, and hence they have reached our earth. The genius Barhadān related the history of his tutelary charge of Abu'dah, a merchant of Bagdad. The genius Mamlonk told how he had been employed in watching over the dervise Alfouzan. Next, Omphram recounted his labours as the tutelary genius of Hassan Asmar caliph of Bagdad. The genius Haisarak tells his experience in

the tale of Kelaun and Guzzarat. The fifth was a female genius, by name Houdair, who told the tale of Urud, the fair wanderer, her ward on earth. Then rose the sage genius Macoma, and told the tale of the sultan Misnar, with the episodes of Mahoud and the princess of Cassimir. The affable Adiram, the tutelary genius of Sadak and Kalas'rade, told of their battle of life. Last of all rose the venerable genius Nadan, and recounted the history of his earthly charge named Mirghip the dervise. These tales, by James Ridley, 1765, are said to be from the Persian, and are ascribed to Horam son of Asmar.

Talgot, a butcher in Newgate market, who obtained a captain's commission in Cromwell's army for his bravery at Naseby.

Talgot was of courage stout . . .
 Inured to labour, sweat, and toil,
 And, like a champion, shone with oil . . .
 He many a boar and huge dun cow
 Did like another Guy, o'erthrow . . .
 With greater troops of sheep he'd fought
 Than Ajax or bold don Quixote

S Butler, *Budibras*, l. 2 (1688).

Taliesin or TALIessin, son of St. Henwig, chief of the bards of the West, in the time of king Arthur (sixth century). In the *Mabinogion* is given the legends connected with him, several specimens of his songs, and all that is historically known about him. The bursting in of the sea through the neglect of Seithenin, who had charge of the embankment, and the ruin which it brought on Gwyddno Garanhir, is allegorized by the bursting of a pot called the "caldron of inspiration," through the neglect of Gwion Bach, who was set to watch it.

That Taliesin, once which made the rivers dance,
 And in his rapture used the mountains from their trance,
 Shall tremble at my verse.

Drayton, *Polyolbon*, iv. (1612).

Talisman (The), a novel by sir W. Scott, and one of the best of the thirty-two which he wrote (1825). It is the story of Richard Cœur de Lion being cured of a fever in the Holy Land, by Saladin, the soldan, his noble enemy. Saladin, hearing of his illness, assumed the disguise of Adonbec el Hakim, the physician, and visited the king. He filled a cup with spring water, into which he dipped the talisman, a little red purse that he took from his bosom, and when it had been steeped long enough, he gave the draught to the king to drink (ch. ix.). During the king's sickness, the archduke of Austria planted his own banner beside that of England; but immediately Richard recovered from his fever, he tore down

the Austrian banner, and gave it in custody to sir Kenneth. While Kenneth was absent, he left his dog in charge of it, but on his return, found the dog wounded and the banner stolen. King Richard, in his rage, ordered sir Kenneth to execution, but pardoned him on the intercession of "the physician" (Saladin). Sir Kenneth's dog showed such a strange aversion to the marquis de Montserrat, that suspicion was aroused, the marquis was challenged to single combat, and, being overthrown by sir Kenneth, confessed that he had stolen the banner. The love story interwoven is that between sir Kenneth the prince royal of Scotland, and lady Edith Plantagenet the king's kinswoman, with whose marriage the tale concludes.

Talismans. In order to free a house of vermin, the figure of the obnoxious animal should be made in wax in "the planetary hour."—Warburton, *Critical Inquiry into Prodigies* . . . (1727).

He swore that you had robbed his house,
And stolen his talismann's love.

S. Butler, *Devotions*, li. 1 (1678).

The Abraxas stone, a stone with the word ABRAXAS engraved on it, is a famous talisman. The word symbolizes the 365 intelligences between deity and man.

In Arabia, a talisman, consisting of a piece of paper containing the names of the seven sleepers of Ephesus, is still used, "to ward the house from ghosts and demons."

Talismans (The Four). Houna, surnamed Seidej-Beckir, a talismanist, made three of great value: viz., a little golden fish, which would fetch out of the sea whatever it was bidden; a poniard, which rendered invisible not only the person bearing it, but all those he wished to be so; and a ring of steel, which enabled the wearer to read the secrets of men's hearts. The fourth talisman was a bracelet, which preserved the wearer from poison.—Comte de Caylus, *Oriental Tales* ("The Four Talismans," 1748).

Talking Bird (The), called Bulbul-he'zar. It had the power of human speech, and when it sang all the song-birds in the vicinity came and joined in concert. It was also oracular, and told the sultan the tale of his three children, and how they had been exposed by the sultana's two jealous sisters.—*Arabian Nights* ("The Two Sisters," the last tale).

The talking bird is called "the little green bird" in "The Princess Fairstar," one of the *Fairy Tales* of the comtesse D'Aunoy (1682).

Tallboy (Old), forester of St. Mary's Convent.—Sir W. Scott, *Monastery* (time, Elizabeth).

Talleyrand. This name, anciently written "Taillernn," was originally a sobriquet derived from the words *tailler les rangs* ("cut through the ranks").

Talleyrand is generally credited with the *mot*: "La parole a été donnée à l'homme pour l'aider à cacher sa pensée [or déguiser la pensée];" but they were spoken by comte de Montrond, "the most agreeable scoundrel in the court of Marie Antoinette."—Captain Gronow, *Recollections and Anecdotes*.

Voltaire, sixty years previously, had said: "Ils n'employent les paroles que pour déguiser leurs pensées."—*Le Chapon et la Poularde*.

And Goldsmith, in 1759, when Talleyrand was about four years old, had published the sentence: "The true use of speech is not so much to express our wants as to conceal them."—*The Bee*, iii.

Talos, son of Perdix, sister of Dædalos, inventor of the saw, compasses, and other mechanical instruments. His uncle, jealous of him, threw him from the citadel of Athens, and he was changed into a partridge.

Talos, a man of brass, made by Hephestos (*Vulcan*). This wonderful automaton was given to Minos to patrol the island of Crete. It traversed the island thrice every day, and if a stranger came near, made itself red hot, and squeezed him to death.

Talus, an iron man, representing power or the executive of a state. He was Astræa's groom, whom the goddess gave to sir Artegal. This man of iron, "unmovable and resistless without end," "swift as a swallow, and as a lion strong," carried in his hand an iron flail, "with which he threshed out falsehood, and did truth unfold." When sir Artegal fell into the power of Radigund queen of the Amazons, Talus brought Britomart to the rescue.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v. 1 (1596).

Talut. So the Mohammedans call Saul.

Verily God hath set Talut king over you . . . Samson said, Verily God hath chosen him, and hath named him to increase in knowledge and stature.—*Al Koran*, li.

Talvi, a pseudonym of Mrs. Robinson. It is simply the initials of her maiden name, Therese Albertine Louise von Jakob.

Tam o' Todshaw, a huntsman, near Charlie's Hope farm.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Tam o' the Cowgate, the sobriquet of sir Thomas Hamilton, a Scotch lawyer, who lived in the Cowgate, at Edinburgh (*-1563).

Tamburlaine the Great (or *Timour Leng*), the Tartar conqueror. In history called Tamerlane. He had only one hand and was lame (1336-1405). The hero and title of a tragedy by C. Marlow (1587). Shakespeare (*2 Henry IV.* act ii. sc. 4) makes Pistol quote a part of this turbid play.

Holla, ye pampered jades of Asia,
What! can ye draw but twenty miles a day,
And have so proud a chariot at your heels,
And such a coachman as great Tamburlaine!

(In the stage direction:

Enter Tamburlaine, drawn in his chariot by Trebizon and Scoria, with bits in their mouths, reins in his left hand, in his right a whip with which he scourgeeth them.)

N. Rowe has a tragedy entitled *Tamerlane* (q.v.).

Tame (1 syl.), a river which rises in the vale of Aylesbury, at the foot of the Chiltern, and hence called by Drayton "Chiltern's son." Chiltern's son marries Isis (Cotswold's heiress), whose son and heir is Thames. This allegory forms the subject of song xv. of the *Polyolbon*, and is the most poetical of them all.

Tamer Tamed (*The*), a kind of sequel to Shakespeare's comedy *The Taming of the Shrew*. In the *Tamer Tamed*, Petruchio is supposed to marry a second wife, by whom he is hen-pecked.—Beaumont and Fletcher (1647).

Tamerlane, emperor of Tartary, in Rowe's tragedy so called, is a noble, generous, high-minded prince, the very glass and fashion of all conquerors, in his forgiveness of wrongs, and from whose example Christians may be taught their moral code. Tamerlane treats Bajazet, his captive, with truly godlike clemency, till the fierce sultan plots his assassination. Then longer forbearance must have been folly, and the Tartar had his untamed captive chained in a cage, like a wild beast.

—N. Rowe, *Tamerlane* (1702).

It is said that Louis XIV. was Rowe's "Bajazet," and William III. his "Tamerlane."

* * Tamerlane is a corruption of *Timour Leng* ("Timour the lame"). He was one-handed and lame also. His name was used by the Persians in *terrorem*. (See *TAMBURLAINE THE GREAT*.)

Taming of the Shrew (*The*), a comedy by Shakespeare (1594). The "shrew" is Katharina, elder daughter of Baptista of Padua, and she is tamed by the stronger mind of Petruchio into a most obedient and submissive wife.

This drama is founded on *A pleasant conceited Historie, called The Taming of a Shrew*. As it hath bene sundry times acted by the right honourable the Earle of Pembroke his servants, 1607. The induction is borrowed from Heuterus, *Rerum Burgundiarum*, iv., a translation of which into English, by E. Grimstone, appeared in 1607. The same trick was played by Haroun-al-Raschid on the merchant Abou Hassan (*Arabian Nights*, "The Sleeper Awakened"); and by Philippe the Good of Burgundy. (See Burton, *Anatomy of Melancholy*, II. ii. 4; see also *The Frolicksome Duke or the Tinker's Good Fortune* (a ballad), Percy.)

Beaumont and Fletcher wrote a kind of sequel to this comedy, called *The Tamer Tamed*, in which Petruchio is supposed to marry a second wife, by whom he is hen-pecked (1647).

The Honeymoon, a comedy by Tobin (1801), is a similar plot, but the shrew is tamed with far less display of obstreperous self-will.

Tami'no and Pami'na, the two lovers who were guided by the magic flute through all worldly dangers to the knowledge of divine truth (or the mysteries of Isis).—Mozart, *Die Zauberflöte* (1791).

Tammany, an Indian chief, called in the United States St. Tammany, and adopted as the tutelary genius of one branch of the democratic party. The chief was of the Delaware nation, and lived in the seventeenth century. He was a great friend of the Whites, and often restrained the violence of his warriors against them. His great motto was, "Union. In peace for prosperity, in war for defence." It is said that he still appears at times, and discourses on political economy and social wisdom. St. Tammany's Day is May 1.

The Americans sometimes call their tutelary saint Tammany, a corruption of Tammenund, the renowned chief.—F. Cooper.

Tammany Ring, a cabal; a powerful organization of unprincipled officials,

who grow rich by plundering the people. So called from Tammany Hall, the headquarters of the high officials of the United States. Their corrupt practices were exposed in 1871.

Tammuz, the month of July. St. Jerome says the Hebrews and Syrians call the month of June "Tammuz."

Tam'ora, queen of the Goths, in love with Aaron the Moor.—(?) Shakespeare, *Titus Andronicus* (1593).

* * The classic name is *Andronicus*, but Titus Andronicus is a purely fictitious character.

Tamper (*Colonel*), betrothed to Emily. On his return from Havannah, he wanted to ascertain if Emily loved him "for himself alone;" so he pretended to have lost one leg and one eye. Emily was so shocked that the family doctor was sent for, who, amidst other gossip, told the young lady he had recently seen colonel Tamper, who was looking remarkably well, and had lost neither leg nor eye. Emily now perceived that a trick was being played, so she persuaded Mdlle. Florival to assume the part of a rival lover, under the assumed name of captain Johnson. After the colonel had been thoroughly roasted, major Belford entered, recognized "captain Johnson" as his own *affiancee*, the colonel saw how the tables had been turned upon him, apologized, and all ended happily.—G. Colman, senior, *The Deuce is in Him* (1762).

Tamson (*Peg*), an old woman at Middlemas village.—Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II.).

Tanaquill, wife of Tarquinius *priscus* of Rome. She was greatly venerated by the Romans, but Juvenal uses the name as the personification of an imperious woman with a strong independent will. In the *Fairy Queen*, Spenser calls Gloriana (*queen Elizabeth*) "Tanaquill" (bk. i. introduction, 1590).

Tancred, son of Eudes and Emma. He was the greatest of all the Christian warriors except Rinaldo. His one fault was "woman's love," and that woman Corinda, a pagan (bk. i.). Tancred brought 800 horse to the allied crusaders under Godfrey of Bouillon. In a night combat, Tancred unwittingly slew Corinda, and lamented her death with great and bitter lamentation (bk. xii.). "Being wounded, he was tenderly nursed by Erminia, who was in love with him (bk. xix.).—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575).

* * Rossini has an opera entitled *Tancredi* (1818).

Tancred, prince of Otranto, one of the crusaders, probably the same as the one above.—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Tancred (*Count*), the orphan son of Manfred, eldest grandson of Roger I. of Sicily, and rightful heir to the throne. His father was murdered by William the Bad, and he himself was brought up by Sifre'di lord high chancellor of Sicily. While only a count, he fell in love with Sigismunda the chancellor's daughter, but when king Roger died, he left the throne to Tancred, provided he married Constantia, daughter of William the Bad, and thus united the rival lines. Tancred gave a tacit consent to this arrangement, intending all the time to obtain a dispensation from the pope, and marry the chancellor's daughter; but Sigismunda could not know his secret intentions, and, in a fit of irritation, married the earl Osmond. Now follows the catastrophe: Tancred sought an interview with Sigismunda, to justify his conduct, but Osmond challenged him to fight. Osmond fell, and stabbed Sigismunda when she ran to his succour.—Thomson, *Tancred and Sigismunda* (1745).

* * Thomson's tragedy is founded on the episode called "The Baneful Marriage," *Gul Blas*, iv. 4 (Lesage, 1724). In the prose tale, Tancred is called "Henriquez," and Sigismunda "Blanch."

Tancredi, the Italian form of Tancred (*q.v.*). The best of the early operas of Rossini (1818).

Tanner of Tamworth (*The*), the man who mistook Edward IV. for a highwayman. After some little altercation, they changed horses, the king giving his hunter for the tanner's cob worth about four shillings; but as soon as the tanner mounted the king's horse, it threw him, and the tanner gladly paid down a sum of money to get his old cob back again. King Edward now blew his hunting-horn, and the courtiers gathered round him. "I *hope* [*i.e. expect*] I shall be hanged for this," cried the tanner; but the king, in merry pin, gave him the manor of Plumpton Park, with 800 marks a year.—Percy, *Reliques*, etc.

Tannhäuser (*Sir*), called in German the *Ritter Tannhäuser*, a Teutonic knight, who wins the love of Lisaura, a Mantuan lady. Hilario the philosopher often con-

verses with the Ritter on supernatural subjects, and promises that Venus herself shall be his mistress, if he will summon up his courage to enter Venusberg. Tannhäuser starts on the mysterious journey, and Lisaura, hearing thereof, kills herself. At Venusberg the Ritter gives full swing to his pleasures, but in time returns to Mantua, and makes his confession to pope Urban. His holiness says to him, "Man, you can no more hope for absolution than this staff which I hold in my hand can be expected to bud." So Tannhäuser flees in despair from Rome, and returns to Venusberg. Meanwhile, the pope's staff actually does sprout, and Urban sends in all directions for the Ritter, but he is nowhere to be found.

Tieck, in his *Phantasia* (1812), introduces the story. Wagner (in 1815) brought out an operatic spectacle, called *Tannhäuser*. The companion of Tannhäuser was Eckhardt.

. The tale of Tannhäuser is substantially the same as that of Thomas of Erceuldoun, also called "Thomas the Rhymer," who was so intimate with Faery folk that he could foretell what events would come to pass. He was also a bard, and wrote the famous lay of *Sir Tristram*. The general belief is that the seer is not dead, but has been simply removed from the land of the living to Faery-land, whence occasionally he emerges, to busy himself with human affairs. Sir W. Scott has introduced the legend in *Castle Dangerous*, v. (See ERCELDOUN, p. 298.)

Taouism, the system of Taou, that invisible principle which pervades everything. Pope refers to this universal divine permeation in the well-known lines: it

Warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze,
Glow in the stars, and blossoms in the trees,
Lives through all life, extends through all extent,
Spreads undivided, operates unspent.

Essay on Man, l. 1783.

Tapestered Chamber (*The*), a tale by sir W. Scott, laid in the reign of George III. There are but two characters introduced. General Browne goes on a visit to lord Woodville, and sleeps in the "tapestered chamber," which is haunted. He sees the "lady in the Scaque," describes her to lord Woodville next morning, and recognizes her picture in the portrait gallery.

The back of this form was turned to me, and I could observe, from the shoulders and neck, it was that of an old woman, whose dress was an old-fashioned gown, which, I think, ladies call a scaque—that is, a sort of robe completely loose in the body, but gathered into broad plaits upon the neck and shoulders, which fall down to the knees, and terminate in a species of train.

Tapley (*Mark*), an honest, light-hearted young man, whose ambition was "to come out jolly" under the most unfavourable circumstances. Greatly attached to Martin Chuzzlewit, he leaves his comfortable situation at the Blue Dragon to accompany him to America, and in "Eden" has ample opportunities of "being jolly" so far as wretchedness could make him so. On his return to England, he marries Mrs. Lupin, and thus becomes landlord of the Blue Dragon.—C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, xiii. xxi., etc. (1843).

Charles [VII of France] was the Mark Tapley of kings, and bore himself with his usual "jollity" under this afflicting news. It was remarked of him that "no one could lose a kingdom with greater gaiety."—Rev. J. White.

Tappertit (*Sim* i.e. *Simon*), the apprentice of Gabriel Varden, locksmith. He was just 20 in years, but 200 in conceit. An old-fashioned, thin-faced, sleek-haired, sharp-nosed, small-eyed little fellow was Mr. Sim Tappertit, about five feet high, but thoroughly convinced in his own mind that he was both good looking and above the middle size, in fact, rather tall than otherwise. His figure, which was slender, he was proud of; and with his legs, which in knee-breeches were perfect curiosities of littleness, he was enraptured. He had also a secret notion that the power of his eye was irresistible, and he believed that he could subdue the haughtiest beauty "by eyeing her." Of course, Mr. Tappertit had an ambitious soul, and admired his master's daughter Dolly. He was captain of the secret society of "Prentice Knights," whose object was "vengeance against their tyrant masters." After the Gordon riots, in which Tappertit took a leading part, he was found "burnt and bruised, with a gun-shot wound in his body, and both his legs crushed into shapeless ugliness." The cripple, by the locksmith's aid, turned shoe-black under an archway near the Horse Guards, thrived in his vocation, and married the widow of a rag-and-bone collector. While an apprentice, Miss Miggs, the "protestant" shrewish servant of Mrs. Varden, cast an eye of hope on "Simmun;" but the conceited puppy pronounced her "decidedly scraggy," and disregarded the soft impeachment.—C. Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge* (1841). (See SYLLI.)

Taproba'na, the island of Ceylon.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Tapwell (*Timothy*), husband of

Frith, put into business by Wellborn's father, whose butler he was. When Wellborn was reduced to beggary, Timothy behaved most insolently to him; but as soon as he supposed he was about to marry the rich dowager lady Allworth, the rascal fawned on him like a whipped spaniel.—Massinger, *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* (1625).

Tara (*The Hill of*), in Meath, Ireland. Here the kings, the clergy, the princes, and the bards used to assemble in a large hall, to consult on matters of public importance.

The harp that once thro' Tara's halls
The soul of music shed
Now hangs as mute on Tara's walls
As if that soul were fled

T. Moore, *Irish Melodies* ('The Harp that Once...' 1814).

Tura (*The Fes of*), the triennial convention established by Ollam Fodlaoh or Ollav Fola, in B.C. 900 or 950. When business was over, the princes banqueted together, each under his shield suspended by the chief herald on the wall according to precedence. In the reign of Cormac, the palace of Tara was 900 feet square, and contained 150 apartments, and 150 dormitories each for sixty sleepers. As many as 1000 guests were daily entertained in the hall.

Tara's Psalter or *Psalter of Tara*, the great national register or chronicles of Ireland, read to the assembled princes when they met in Tara's Hall in public conference.

Their tribe, they said, their high degree,
Was sung in Tara's Psalter
Campbell, *O'Connor's Child*.

Tarpa (*Spurius Metius*), a famous critic of the Augustan age. He sat in the temple of Apollo with four colleagues to judge the merit of theatrical pieces before they were produced in public.

He gives himself out for another Tarpa, decides boldly, and supports his opinion with loudness and obstinacy—*Lamartine, 6th Dec, xl 10* (1735).

Tarpeian Rock. So called from Tarpeia, daughter of Spurius Tarpeius governor of the citadel on the Saturnian (*i.e.* Capitoline) Hill of Rome. The story is that the Sabines bargained with the Roman maid to open the gates to them, for the "ornaments on their arms." As they passed through the gates, they threw on her their shields, saying, "These are the ornaments we bear on our arms." She was crushed to death, and buried on the Tarpeian Hill. Ever after, traitors were put to death by being hurled headlong from the hill-top.

Bear him to the rock Tarpeian, and from thence
Into destruction cast him.
Shakespeare, *Coriolanus*, act III. sc. 1 (1610).

* * G. Gilfillan, in his introduction to Longfellow's poems, makes an erroneous allusion to the Roman traitress. He says Longfellow's "ornaments, unlike those of the Sabine [*sic*] maid, have not crushed him."

Tarquain, a name of terror in Roman nurseries.

The nurse, to still her child, will tell my story.
And fright her crying babe with Tarquin's name.
Shakespeare, *Rape of Lucrece* (1594).

Tarqum (*The Fall of*). The well-known Roman story of Sextus Tarquinius and Lucretia has been dramatized by various persons, as: N. Lee (1679); John Howard Payne, *Brutus* or *The Fall of Tarqum* (1820)—this is the tragedy in which Edmund Kean appeared with his son Charles at Glasgow, the father taking "Brutus" and the son "Titus." Arnault produced a tragedy in French, entitled *Lucrece*, in 1792; and Ponsard in 1843. Alfieri has a tragedy called *Brutus*, on the same subject. It also forms indirectly the subject of one of the lays of lord Macaulay, called *The Battle of the Lake Regillus* (1842), a battle undertaken by the Sabines for the restoration of Tarquin, but in which the king and his two sons were left dead upon the field.

Tarquinius (*Sextus*) having violated Lucretia, wife of Tarquinius Collatinus, caused an insurrection in Rome, whereby the magistracy of kings was changed for that of consuls.

* * A parallel case is given in Spanish history: Roderick the Goth, king of Spain, having violated Florinda daughter of count Julian, was the cause of Julian's inviting over the Moors, who invaded Spain, drove Roderick from the throne, and the Gothic dynasty was set aside for ever.

Tartaro, the Basque Cyclops; of giant stature and cannibal habits, but not without a rough *bonhomie*. Intellectually very low in the scale, and invariably beaten in all contests with men. Galled in spirit by his ill success, the giant commits suicide. Tartaro, the son of a king, was made a monster out of punishment, and was never to lose his deformity till he married. One day, he asked a girl to be his bride, and on being refused, sent her "a talking ring," which talked without ceasing immediately she put it on; so she cut off her finger and threw it

into a large pond, and there the Tartaro drowned himself.—Rev. W. Webster, *Basque Legends*, 1-4 (1876).

In one of the Basque legends, Tartaro is represented as a Polyphemos, whose one eye is bored out with spits made red hot by some seamen who had wandered inadvertently into his dwelling. Like Ulysses, the leader of these seamen made his escape by the aid of a ram, but with this difference—he did not, like Ulysses, cling to the ram's belly, but fastened the ram's bell round his neck and threw a sheep-skin over his shoulders. When Tartaro laid hold of the fugitive, the man escaped, leaving the sheep-skin in the giant's hand.

Tartlet (*Tim*), servant of Mrs. Pattypan, to whom also he is engaged to be married. He says, "I loves to see life, because vy, 'tis so agreeable."—James Cobb, *The First Floor*, i. 2 (1756-1818).

Tartuffe (2 *syl.*), the chief character and title of a comedy by Molière (1664). Tartuffe is a religious hypocrite and impostor, who uses "religion" as the means of gaining money, covering deceit, and promoting self-indulgence. He is taken up by one Orgon, a man of property, who promises him his daughter in marriage, but his true character being exposed, he is not only turned out of the house, but is lodged in jail for felony.

Isaac Bickerstaff has adapted Molière's comedy to the English stage, under the title of *The Hypocrite* (1768). Tartuffe he calls "Dr. Cantwell," and Orgon "sir John Lambert." It is thought that "Tartuffe" is a caricature of Pere la Chaise, the confessor of Louis XIV., who was very fond of truffles (French, *tartuffes*), and that this suggested the name to the dramatist.

Tartuffe (*Kaiser*), William I. the king of Prussia and emperor of Germany (1797-).

I write to you, my dear Augusta,
To say we've had a reg'lar "buster."
Ten thousand Frenchmen seas below;
"Friske God, from whom all blessings flow."
French (during the Franco-Prussian war).

Tartuffe of the Revolution. J. N. Pache is so called by Carlyle (1740-1828).

Swiss Pache sits sleek-headed, frugal, the wonder of his own ally for humility of mind. . . . Sit there, Tartuffe, still wanted.—Carlyle.

Tasnar, an enchanter, who aided the rebel army arrayed against Mianar sultan of Delhi. A female slave undertook to kill the enchanter, and went with the

sultan's sanction to carry out her promise. She presented herself to Tasnar and Ahu'-bal, and presented papers which she said she had stolen. Tasnar, suspecting a trick, ordered her to be bow-strung, and then detected a dagger concealed about her person. Tasnar now put on the slave's dress, and, transformed into her likeness, went to the sultan's tent. The vizier commanded the supposed slave to prostrate "herself" before she approached the throne, and while prostrate he cut off "her" head. The king was angry, but the vizier replied, "This is not the slave, but the enchanter. Fearing this might occur, I gave the slave a pass-word, which this deceiver did not give, and was thus betrayed. So perish all the enemies of Mahomet and Mianar his vicegerent upon earth!"—Sir C. Morell [J. Ridley], *Tales of the Genii*, vi. (1751).

Tasnim, a fountain in Mahomet's paradise; so called from its being conveyed to the very highest apartments of the celestial mansions.

They shall drink of pure wine . . . and the water mixed therewith shall be of Tasnim, a fountain whereof those shall drink who approach near unto the divine presence.—*Al Koran*, lvi.

Tasso and Leonora. When Tasso the poet lived in the court of Alfonso II. the reigning duke of Ferrara, he fell in love with Leonora d'Este (2 *syl.*) the duke's sister, but "she saw it not or viewed with disdain" his passion, and the poet, moneyless, fled half mad to Naples. After an absence of two years, in which the poet was almost starved to death by extreme poverty, his friends, together with Leonora, induced the duke to receive him back, but no sooner did he reach Ferrara than Alfonso sent him to an asylum, and here he was kept for seven years, when he was liberated by the instigation of the pope, but died soon afterwards (1544 1595).

Taste, a farce by Foote (1758), to expose the imposition of picture-dealers and sellers of virtue generally.

Tasting Death. The rabbis say there are three drops of gall on the sword of death: one drops in the mouth and the man dies; from the second the pallor of death is suffused; from the third the carcass turns to dust.—Purchas, *His Pilgrimage* (1613).

Tatinus, a Greek who joined the crusaders with a force of 200 men armed with "crooked sabres" and bows. These Greeks, like the Parthians, were famous

in retreat, but when a drought came they all sneaked off home.—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered*, xiii. (1575).

Tatius (*Achilles*), the acolyte, an officer in the Varangian guard.—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Tatlianthe (3 syl.), the favourite of Fadladinida (queen of Queerummania and wife of Chrononhotonthologos). She extols the warlike deeds of the king, supposing the queen will feel flattered by her praises; and Fadladinida exclaims, "Art mad, Tatlianthe? Your talk's distasteful. . . . You are too pertly lavish in his praise!" She then guesses that the queen loves another, and says to herself, "I see that I must tack about," and happening to mention "the captive king," Fadladinida exclaims, "That's he! that's he! that's he! I'd die ten thousand deaths to set him free." Ultimately, the queen promises marriage to both the captive king and Rigdum-Funnidos "to make matters easy." Then, turning to her favourite, she says:

And now, Tatlianthe, thou art all my care;
Where shall I find thee such another pair?
Fry that you, who's served so long and well,
Should die a virgin and lead apes in hell;
Choose for yourself, dear girl, our empire round;
Your portion is twelve hundred thousand pound.
H. Carey, *Chrononhotonthologos* (1734).

Tattle, a man who ruins characters by innuendo, and so denies a scandal as to coffer it. He is a mixture of "lying, foppery, vanity, cowardice, bragging, licentiousness, and ugliness, but a professed beau" (act i.). Tattle is entrapped into marriage with Mrs. Frail.—Congreve, *Love for Love* (1695).

* * "Mrs. Candour," in Sheridan's *School for Scandal* (1777), is a Tattle in petticoats.

Tattycoram, a handsome girl, with lustrous dark hair and eyes, who dressed very neatly. She was taken from the Foundling Hospital (London) by Mr. Mesgles to wait upon his daughter. She was called in the hospital Harriet Beadle. Harriet was changed first to Hatty, then to Tatty, and Coram was added because the Foundling stands in Coram Street. She was most impulsively passionate, and when excited had no control over herself. Miss Wade enticed her away for a time, but afterwards she returned to her first friends.—C. Dickens, *Little Dorrit* (1857).

Tavern of Europe (*The*). Paris was called by prince Bismark, *Le Cabaret de l'Europe*.

Tawny (*The*). Alexandre Bonvicino the historian was called *Il Moretto* (1514-1564).

Tawny Coats, sumpters, apparitors, officers whose business it was to summon offenders to the courts ecclesiastical, attendants on bishops.

The bishop of London met him, attended on by a goodly company of gentlemen in tawny coats.—Shew, *Chronicles of England*, 823 (1561).

Taylor, "the water-poet." He wrote four score books, but never learnt "so much as the accidents" (1580-1654).

Taylor, their better Charon, lends an oar,
Once Swan of Thames, tho' now he drags no more.
Pope, *The Dunciad*, iii. 19 (1729).

Taylor (*Dr. Chevalier John*). He called himself "Ophthalmator, Pontifical, Imperial, and Royal." He died 1767. Hogarth has introduced him in his famous picture "The Undertaker's Arms." He is one of the three figures atop, to the left hand of the spectator; the other two are Mrs. Mapp and Dr. Ward.

Teacher of Germany (*The*), Philip Melancthon, the reformer (1497-1560).

Teachwell (*Mrs.*), a pseudonym of lady Ellinor Fenn, wife of sir John Fenn, of East Dereham, Norfolk.

Teague (1 syl.), an Irish lad, taken into the service of colonel Careless, a royalist, whom he serves with exemplary fidelity. He is always blundering, and always brewing mischief, with the most innocent intentions. His bulls and blunders are amusing and characteristic.—Sir Robert Howard, *The Committee* (1670), altered by T. Knight into *The Honest Thieves*.

Who . . . has not a recollection of the incomparable Johnstone [*Irish Johnstone*] in "Teague" picturesquely draped in his blanket, and pouring forth his exquisite humour and malicious brogue in equal measure.—Mrs. C. Matthews, *See Table Talk*.

* * The anecdote of Munden, as "Obadiah," when Johnstone, as "Teague," poured a bottle of lamp oil down his throat instead of sherry-and-water, is one of the raciest ever told. (See *OBADIAH*.)

Tearless Battle (*The*), a battle fought B.C. 867, between the Lacedæmonians and the combined armies of the Arcadians and Argives (2 syl.). Not one of the Spartans fell, so that, as Plutarch says, they called it "The Tearless Battle."

* * Not one was killed in the Abyssinian expedition under sir R. Napier (1867-8).

Tears—Amber. The tears shed by the sisters of Phaëton were converted into amber.—*Greek Fable*.

According to Pliny (*Natural History*, xxxvii. 2, 11), amber is a concretion of birds' tears, but the birds were the sisters of Meleager, who never ceased weeping for his untimely death.

Tear-sheet (*Dolt*), a common courtizan.—Shakespeare, 2 *Henry IV.* (1598).

Teazle (*Sir Peter*), a man who, in old age, married a country girl that proved extravagant, fond of pleasure, selfish, and vain. Sir Peter was for ever nagging at her for her inferior birth and rustic ways, but secretly loving her and admiring her *naïveté*. He says to Rowley, "I am the sweetest-tempered man alive, and hate a teasing temper, and so I tell her ladyship a hundred times a day."

No one could deliver such a dialogue as found in "Sir Peter Teazle" with such point as T. King [1730-1805]. He excelled in a quiet, sententious manner of speech. There was an epigrammatic style in everything he uttered. His voice was musical, his action slow, his countenance benign and yet firm.—Watkins, *Lives of Sheridan* (1817).

Lady Teazle, a lively, innocent, country maiden, who married Sir Peter, old enough to be her grandfather. Planted in London in the whirl of the season, she formed a liaison with Joseph Surface, but being saved from disgrace, repented and reformed.—R. B. Sheridan, *School for Scandal* (1777).

On April 7, 1797, Miss Farren, about to marry the earl of Derby, took her final leave of the stage in the character of "Lady Teazle." Her concluding words were applicable in a very remarkable degree to herself: "Let me request, lady Sincere, that you will make my respects to the scandalous college of which you are a member, and inform them that Lady Teazle, licentiate, begs leave to return the diploma they granted her, as she now leaves off practice, and kills characters no longer." A passionate burst of tears here revealed the sensibility of the speaker, while a stunning burst of applause followed from the audience, and the curtain was drawn down upon the play, for no more would be listened to.—Mrs. C. Matthews.

Teeth. Rigord, an historian of the thirteenth century, tells that when Chosroës the Persian carried away the true cross discovered by St. Helena, the number of teeth in the human race was reduced. Before that time Christians were furnished with thirty and in some cases with thirty-two teeth, but since then no human being has had more than twenty-three teeth.—See *Historiens de France*, xviii.

*** The normal number of teeth is thirty-two still. This "historic fact" is of a piece with that which ascribes to woman one rib more than to man (*Gen.* ii. 22).

Teetotal. The origin of this word is ascribed to Richard (*Dicky*) Turner, who, in addressing a temperance meeting in September, 1833, reduplicated the word *total* to give it emphasis: "We not only want *total* abstinence, we want more, we want *t-total* abstinence." The novelty and force of the expression took the meeting by storm.

It is not correct to ascribe the word to Mr. Swindlehurst of Preston, who is erroneously said to have stuttered.

Te'ian Muse, Anacreon, born at Teios, in Ionia, and called by Ovid (*Tristia*, ii. 364) *Tela Musa* (a.o. 568-478).

The Scian and the Teian Muse . . . [Simonides and Anacreon]

Have found the fame your shores refuse.

Byron, *Don Juan*, lli. 66 ("The Isles of Greece," 1820).

*** Probably Byron meant Simonides of Ceos. Horace (*Carmina*, ii. 1, 88) speaks of "*Cæcæ munera nemæ*," meaning Simonides; but Scios or Scio properly means Chios, one of the seven places which laid claim to Homer. Both Ceos and Chios are isles of Greece.

Tei'lo (*St.*), a Welsh saint, who took an active part against the Pelagian heresy. When he died, three cities contended for his body, but happily the strife was ended by the multiplication of the dead body into three St. Teilos. Capgrave insists that the *spissime* body was possessed by Llandaff.—*English Martyrology*.

Teirtu's Harp, which played of itself, merely by being asked to do so, and when desired to cease playing did so.—*The Mabinogion* ("Kilhvach and Olwen," twelfth century).

St. Dunstan's harp discoursed most enchanting music without being struck by any player.

The harp of the giant, in the tale of *Jack and the Bean-Stalk*, played of itself. In one of the old Welsh tales, the dwarf named Dewryn Fychan stole from a giant a similar harp.

Telemachos, the only son of Ulysses and Penelope. When Ulysses had been absent from home nearly twenty years, Telemachos went to Pylos and Sparta to gain information about him. Nestor received him hospitably at Pylos, and sent him to Sparta, where Menelaos told him the prophecy of Proteus (2 syl.) concerning Ulysses. He then returned home, where he found his father, and assisted him in slaying the suitors.

Telemachos was accompanied in his voyage by the goddess of wisdom, under the form of Mentor, one of his father's friends. (See TELEMAQUE.)—*Greek Fable.*

Télémaque (*Les Aventures de*), a French prose epic, in twenty-four books, by Fénelon (1699). The first six books contain the story of the hero's adventures told to Calypso, as Æneas told the story of the burning of Troy and his travels from Troy to Carthage to queen Dido. Télémaque says to the goddess that he started with Mentor from Ithaca in search of his father, who had been absent from home for nearly twenty years. He first went to inquire of old Nestor if he could give him any information on the subject, and Nestor told him to go to Sparta, and have an interview with Menelaos. On leaving Lacedæmonia, he got shipwrecked off the coast of Sicily, but was kindly entreated by king Acæstès, who furnished him with a ship to take him home (bk. i.). This ship fell into the hands of some Egyptians; he was parted from Mentor, and sent to feed sheep in Egypt. King Sesostriis, conceiving a high opinion of the young man, would have sent him home, but died, and Télémaque was incarcerated by his successor in a dungeon overlooking the sea (bk. ii.). After a time, he was released, and sent to Tyre. Here he would have been put to death by Pygmalion, had he not been rescued by Astarbè, the king's mistress (bk. iii.). Again he embarked, reached Cyprus, and sailed thence to Crete. In this passage he saw Amphitritè, the wife of the sea-god, in her magnificent chariot drawn by sea-horses (bk. iv.). On landing in Crete, he was told the tale of king Idomeneus (4 syl.), who made a vow if he reached home in safety after the siege of Troy, that he would offer in sacrifice the first living being that came to meet him. This happened to be his own son; but when Idomeneus proceeded to do according to his vow, the Cretans were so indignant that they drove him from the island. Being without a ruler, the islanders asked Télémaque to be their king (bk. v.). This he declined, but Mentor advised the Cretans to place the reins of government in the hands of Aristodèmos. On leaving Crete, the vessel was again wrecked, and Télémaque with Mentor was cast on the island of Calypso (bk. vi.). Here the narrative closes, and the rest of the story gives the several adventures of

Télémaque from this point till he reaches Ithaca. Calypso, having fallen in love with the young prince, tried to detain him in her island, and even burnt the ship which Mentor had built to carry them home; but Mentor, determined to quit the island, threw Télémaque from a crag into the sea, and then leaped in after him. They had now to swim for their lives, and they kept themselves afloat till they were picked up by some Tyrians (bk. vii.). The captain of the ship was very friendly to Télémaque, and promised to take him with his friend to Ithaca, but the pilot by mistake landed them on Salentum (bk. ix.). Here Télémaque, being told that his father was dead, determined to go down to the infernal regions to see him (bk. xviii.). In hadès he was informed that Ulysses was still alive (bk. xix.). So he returned to the upper earth (bk. xxii.), embarked again, and this time reached Ithaca, where he found his father, and Mentor left him.

Tell (*Guigelmo* or *William*), chief of the confederates of the forest cantons of Switzerland, and son-in-law of Walter Furst. Having refused to salute the Austrian cap which Gessler, the Austrian governor, had set up in the market-place of Altorf, he was condemned to shoot an apple from the head of his own son. He succeeded in this perilous task, but letting fall a concealed arrow, was asked by Gessler with what object he had secreted it. "To kill thee, tyrant," he replied, "if I had failed." The governor now ordered him to be carried in chains across the lake Lucerne to Küssnacht Castle, "there to be devoured alive by reptiles;" but, a violent storm having arisen on the lake, he was unchained, that he might take the helm. Gessler was on board, and when the vessel neared the castle, Tell leapt ashore, gave the boat a push into the lake, and shot the governor. After this he liberated his country from the Austrian yoke (1307).

This story of William Tell is told of a host of persons. For example: Egil, the brother of Wayland, was commanded by king Nidung to shoot an apple from the head of his son. Egil, like Tell, took two arrows, and being asked why, replied, as Tell did to Gessler, "To shoot thee, tyrant, if I fail in my task."

A similar story is told of Olaf and Eindridi, in Norway. King Olaf dared Eindridi to a trial of skill. An apple

was placed on the head of Eindridi's son, and the king shooting at it grazed the boy's head, but the father carried off the apple clean. Eindridi had concealed an arrow to aim at the king, if the boy had been injured.

Another Norse tale is told of Hemingr and Harald son of Sigurd (1066). After various trials of skill, Harald told Hemingr to shoot a nut from the head of Bjorn, his young brother. In this he succeeded, not with an arrow, but with a spear.

A similar tale is related of Geyti, son of Aslak, and the same Harald. The place of trial was the Faroe Isles. In this case also it was a nut placed on the head of Bjorn.

Saxo Grammaticus tells nearly the same story of Toki, the Danish hero, and Harald; but in this trial of skill Toki killed Harald.—*Danorum Regum Hericun-que Historia* (1514).

Reginald Scot says that Püncher shot a penny placed on his son's head, but made ready another arrow to slay the duke Remgrave who had set him the task (1584).

* * It is said of Domitian, the Roman emperor, that if a boy held up his hands with the fingers spread, he could shoot eight arrows in succession through the spaces without touching one of the fingers.

William of Cloudeley, to show the king his skill in shooting, bound his eldest son to a stake, put an apple on his head, and, at the distance of 300 feet, cleft the apple in two without touching the boy.

I have a son is seven year old,
He is to me full dear,
I will hryn tye to a stake . . .
And lay an apple upon his head,
And go six score paces hyn fro,
And I myself with a broad arrow
Will cleve the apple in two
Percy, *Reliques*.

Similar feats of skill are told of Adam Bell and Clym of the Clough.

In Altorf market-place, the spot is still pointed out where Tell shot the apple from his son's head, and a plaster statue stands where the patriot stood when he took his aim.

See Roman fire in Hampden's bosom swell,
And fate and freedom in the shaft of Tell.
Campbell, *Pleasures of Hope*, i. (1799).

* * The legend of William Tell has furnished Florian with the subject of a novel in French (1788); A. M. Lemierre with his tragedy of *Guillaume Tell* (1766); Schiller with a tragedy in German, *Wilhelm Tell* (1804); Knowles with a tragedy in English, *William Tell* (1840); and

Rossini with the opera of *Guiglielmo Tell*, in Italian (1829).

Macready's performance in *Tell* [*Knowles's drama*] is always first rate. No actor ever affected me more than Macready did in some scenes of that play [1763-1873]—S. Rogers.

Tellus's Son, Antæos son of Posei'don and Gê, a giant wrestler of Lib'ya, whose strength was irresistible so long as he touched his mother (*earth*). Hercules, knowing this, lifted him into the air, and crushed him to death. Near the town of Tingis, in Mauritania, is a hill in the shape of a man called "The Hill of Antæos," and said to be his tomb.

So some have feigned that Tellus' giant son
Drew many new born lives from his dead mother;
Another rose as soon as one was done,
And twenty lost, yet still remained another.
For when he fell and kissed the barren earth,
His parent straight inspired successive breath,
And thus herself was dead, yet transmuted him from death
Phineas Fletcher, *The Purple Island*, ix (1644).

* * Similarly, Bernardo del Carpio lifted Orlando in his arms, and squeezed him to death, because his body was proof against any instrument of war.

Te'mir, i.e. Tamerlane. The word occurs in *Paradise Lost*, xi. 389 (1665).

Temliha, king of the serpents, in the island of serpents. King Temliha was "a small yellow serpent, of a glowing colour," with the gift of human speech, like the serpent which tempted Eve.—Comtede Caylus, *Oriental Tales* ("History of Abouteleb," 1743).

Tem'ora, in Ulster, the palace of the Caledonian kings in Ireland. The southern kingdom was that of the Firbolg or Belgæ from South Britain, whose seat of government was at Atha, in Connaught.

Tem'ora, the longest of the Ossianic prose-poems, in eight books. The subject is the dethronement of the kings of Connaught, and consolidation of the two Irish kingdoms in that of Ulster. It must be borne in mind that there were two colonies in Ireland—one the Firbolg or British Belgæ, settled in the south, whose king was called the "lord of Atha," from Atha, in Connaught, the seat of government; and the other the Cael, from Caledonia, in Scotland, whose seat of government was Tem'ora, in Ulster. When Crothar was "lord of Atha," he wished to unite the two kingdoms, and with this view carried off Conlma, only child of the rival king, and married her. The Caledonians of Scotland interfered, and Conar the

brother of Fingal was sent with an army against the usurper, conquered him, reduced the south to a tributary state, and restored in his own person the kingdom of Ulster. After a few years, Cormac II. (a minor) became king of Ulster and over-lord of Connaught. The Fir-bolg seizing this opportunity of revolt, Cairbar "lord of Atha" threw off his subjection, and murdered the young king in his palace of Temora. Fingal interfered in behalf of the Caels; but no sooner had he landed in Ireland, than Cairbar invited Oscar (Fingal's grandson) to a banquet, picked a quarrel with him in the banquet hall, and both fell dead, each by the other's hand. On the death of Cairbar, Foldath became leader of the Fir-bolg, but was slain by Fillan son of Fingal. Fillan, in turn, was slain by Cathmor brother of Cairbar. Fingal now took the lead of his army in person, slew Cathmor, reduced the Fir-bolg to submission, and placed on the throne Ferad-Artho, the only surviving descendant of Conar (first of the kings of Ulster of Caledonian race).

Tempe (2 syl.), a valley in Greece, between mount Olympus and mount Ossa. The word was employed by the Greek and Roman poets as a synonym for any valley noted for its cool shades, singing birds, and romantic scenery.

*They would have thought, who heard the strain,
They saw in Tempe's vale her native maids,
Amidst the festal sounding shades,
To some unwearied minstrel dancing.*
Collins, *Ode to the Passions* (1746).

Tempest (*The*), a drama by Shakespeare (1609). Prospero and his daughter Miranda lived on a desert island, enchanted by Sycorax who was dead. The only other inhabitants were Caliban, the son of Sycorax, a strange misshapen thing like a gorilla, and Ariel a sprite, who had been imprisoned by Sycorax for twelve years in the rift of a pine tree, from which Prospero set him free. One day, Prospero saw a ship off the island, and raised a tempest to wreck it. By this means, his brother Antonio, prince Ferdinand, and the king of Naples were brought to the island. Now it must be known that Prospero was once duke of Milan; but his brother Antonio, aided by the king of Naples, had usurped the throne, and set Prospero and Miranda adrift in a small boat, which was wind-driven to this desert island. Ferdinand (son of the king of Naples) and Miranda fell in love, with each other, and the rest of the shipwrecked party being

brought together by Ariel, Antonio asked forgiveness of his brother, Prospero was restored to his dukedom, and the whole party was conducted by Ariel with prosperous breezes back to Italy.

. Dryden has a drama called *The Tempest* (1668).

Tempest (*The*), a sobriquet of marshal Junot, one of Napoleon's generals, noted for his martial impetuosity (1771-1818).

Tempest (*The Hon. Mr.*), late governor of Senegambia. He was the son of lord Hurricane; impatient, irascible, headstrong, and poor. He says he never was in smooth water since he was born, for being only a younger son, his father gave him no education, taught him nothing, and then buffeted him for being a dunce.

First I was turned into the army; there I got broken bones and empty pockets. Then I was banished to the coast of Africa, to govern the savages of Senegambia.—Act II. 1.

Miss Ennill [*Tempest*], daughter of Mr. Tempest; a great wit of very lively parts. Her father wanted her to marry sir David Daw, a great lout with plenty of money, but she fixed her heart on captain Henry Woodville, the son of a man ruined by gambling. The prospect was not cheering, but Penruddock came forward, and by making them rich, made them happy.—Cumberland, *The Wheel of Fortune* (1779).

Tempest (*Lady Betty*), a lady with beauty, fortune, and family, whose head was turned by plays and romances. She fancied a plain man no better than a fool, and resolved to marry only a gay, fashionable, dashing young spark. Having rejected many offers because the suitor did not come up to her ideal, she was gradually left in the cold. Now she is company only for aunts and cousins, in ball-rooms is a wallflower, and in society generally is esteemed a piece of fashionable lumber.—Goldsmith, *A Citizen of the World*, xxviii. (1759).

Templars (*Knights*), an order of knighthood founded in 1118 for the defence of the Temple in Jerusalem. Dissolved in 1312, and their lands, etc., transferred to the Hospitallers. They wore a white robe with a red cross; but the Hospitallers a black robe with a white cross.

Temple (*The*). When Solomon was dying, he prayed that he might remain standing till the Temple was completely finished. The prayer was granted, and

he remained leaning on his staff till the Temple was finished, when the staff was gnawed through by a worm, and the dead body fell to the ground.—Charles White, *The Cashmere Shawl*.

Temple (Launcelot), the *nom de plume* of John Armstrong, the poet (1709-1779).

Temple Bar, called "The City Golgotha," because the heads of traitors, etc., were at one time exposed there after decapitation. The Bar was removed in 1878.

Templeton (Laurence), the pseudonym under which sir W. Scott published *Ivanhoe*. The preface is initialed L. T., and the dedication is to the Rev. Dr. Dryasdust (1820).

Ten Animals in Paradise (The). According to Mohammedan belief, ten animals, besides man, are admitted into heaven: (1) Kratim, Ketmir, or Catnier, the dog of the seven sleepers; (2) Balaam's ass; (3) Solomon's ant; (4) Jonah's whale; (5) the calf [sic] offered to Jehovah by Abraham in lieu of Isaac; (6) the ox of Moses; (7) the camel of the prophet Saleh or Saleh; (8) the cuckoo of Belkiss; (9) Ismael's ram; and (10) Al Borak, the animal which conveyed Mahomet to heaven.

There is diversity in some lists of the ten animals. Some substitute for Balaam's ass the ass of Aazis, Balkis, or Maqueda, queen of Sheba, who went to visit Solomon. And some, but these can hardly be Mohammedans, think the ass on which Christ rode to Jerusalem should not be forgotten. But none seem inclined to increase the number.

Ten Commandments (A Woman's), the two hands with which she scratches the faces of those who offend her.

Could I come near your beauty with my nails,
I'd set my ten commandments in your face
Shakespeare, 3 *Henry VI.* act 1 sc 3 (1591).

Tenantius, the father of Cymbeline and nephew of Cassibelan. He was the younger son of Lud king of the southern part of Britain. On the death of Lud, his younger brother Cassibelan succeeded, and on the death of Cassibelan the crown came to Tenantius, who refused to pay the tribute to Rome exacted from Cassibelan on his defeat by Julius Cæsar.

Tendo Achilles, a strong sinew running along the heel to the calf of the leg. So called because it was the only vulnerable part of Achilles. The tale is

that Thetis held him by the heel when she dipped him in the Styx, in consequence of which the water did not wet the child's heel. The story is post-Homeric.

Tenglio, a river of Lapland, on the banks of which roses grow.

I was surprised to see upon the banks of this river (*the Tenglio*) roses as lovely a red as any that are in our own gardens.—Mons. de Maupertuis, *Voyage au Cercle Polaire* (1738)

Teniers (The English), George Morland (1763-1804).

Teniers (The Scottish), sir David Wilkie (1785-1841).

Teniers of Comedy (The), Florent Carton Dancourt (1661-1726).

Tennis-Ball of Fortune (The), Pertinax, the Roman emperor. He was first a charcoal-seller, then a school-master, then a soldier, then an emperor; but within three months he was dethroned and murdered (126-193; reigned from January 1 to March 28, A.D. 193).

Tent (Prince Ahmed's), a tent given to him by the fairy Pari-Banou. It would cover a whole army, yet would fold up into so small a compass that it might be carried in one's pocket.—*Arabian Nights*.

Solomon's carpet of green silk was large enough to afford standing room for a whole army, but might be carried about like a pocket-handkerchief.

The ship *Shalbladur* would hold all the dainties of Valhalla, but might be folded up like a roll of parchment.

Bayard, the horse of the four sons of Aymon, grew larger or smaller, as one or more of the four sons mounted on its back.—Villeneuve, *Les Quatre Fils Aymon*.

Tents (The father of such as dwell in), Jabal.—Gen. iv. 20.

Terebinthus, Ephes-dammim or Pas-dammim.—1 Sam. xvii. 1.

O thou that 'gainst Goliath's impious head
The youthful arms in Terebinthus sped,
When the proud foe who scoffed at Israel's band,
Fell by the weapon of a stipling hand.
Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered*, vii. (1578).

Terence of England (The), Richard Cumberland (1732-1811).

Here Cumberland lies having acted his parts;
The Terence of England, the mender of hearts;
A flattering painter, who made it his care
To draw men as they ought to be not as they are . . .
Say wherefore his characters, thus without fault, . . .
Quite sick of pursuing each troublesome elf,
He grew lazy at last, and drew men from himself.
Goldsmith, *Recitation* (1774).

Tere'sa, the female associate of Ferdinand count Fathom.—Smollett, *Count Fathom* (1754).

Teresa d'Acunha, lady's-maid of Joseline countess of Glenallan.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Teresa Panza, wife of Sancho Panza. In pt. I. i. 7 she is called Dame Juana [Gutierrez]. In pt. II. iv. 7 she is called Maria [Gutierrez]. In pt. I. iv. she is called Joan.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote* (1605-15).

Tereus [*Té.ruse*], king of Daulis, and the husband of Procné. Wishing afterwards to marry Philomela, her sister, he told her that Procné was dead. He lived with his new wife for a time, and then cut out her tongue, lest she should expose his falsehood to Procné; but it was of no use, for Philomela made known her story in the embroidery of a peplus. Tereus, finding his home too hot for his wickedness, rushed after Procné with an axe, but the whole party was metamorphosed into birds. Tereus was changed into a hoopoe (some say a lapwing, and others an owl), Procné into a swallow, and Philomela into a nightingale.

So was that tyrant Tereus nasty lust
Changed into Upupa's foul feeding dust.
Lord Brooke, *Declination of Monarchy*.

*** Those who have read *Titus Andronicus* (usually bound up with Shakespeare's plays) will call to mind the story of Lavinia, defiled by the sons of Tamon, who afterwards plucked out her tongue and cut off her hands; but she told her tale by guiding a staff with her mouth and stumps, and writing it in the sand.

Fair Philomela, she but lost her tongue,
And in a tedious sampler sew'd her mind.
Put, lovely niece, that it mean is cut from thee;
A cistiter Tereus, cousin, hast thou met,
And he hath cut those pretty fingers off,
That could have better sew'd than Philomel
Act II. sc. 4 (1593).

Ter'il (*Sir Walter*). The king exacts an oath from sir Walter to send his bride Orestina to court on her wedding night. Her father, to save her honour, gives her a mixture supposed to be poison, but in reality only a sleeping draught, from which she awakes in due time, to the amusement of the king and delight of her husband.—Thomas Dekker, *Satiromastix* (1602).

Termagant, an imaginary being, supposed by the crusaders to be a Mohammedan deity. In the *Old Moralities*, the degree of grant was the measure of

the wickedness of the character portrayed; so Pontius Pilate, Judas Iscariot, Termagant, the tyrant, Sin, and so on, were all ranting parts. Painters expressed degrees of wickedness by degrees of shade.

I would have such a fellow whipped for o'erdoing Termagant.—Shakespeare, *Hamlet*, act III. sc. 2 (1596).

Termagant, the maid of Harriet Quidnunc. She uses most wonderful words, as *paradropsical* for "rhapsodical," *perjured* for "assured," *physiology* for "philology," *curacy* for "accuracy," *figuration* for "signification," *importation* for "import," *anecdote* for "antidote," *infirmaries* for "infirmities," *intimidate* for "intimate."—Murphy, *The Upholsterer* (1758).

Ter'meros, a robber of Peloponnesos, who killed his victims by cracking their skulls against his own.

Termosiris, a priest of Apollo, in Egypt; wise, prudent, cheerful, and courteous.—Fénelon, *Télémaque*, ii. (1700).

Ternotte, one of the domestics of lady Eveline Berenger "the betrothed."—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

Terpin (*Sir*), a king who fell into the power of Radigund queen of the Amazons. Refusing to dress in female attire, as she commanded, and to sew, card wool, spin, and do house work, he was doomed to be gibbeted by her women. Sir Artegal undertook his cause, and a fight ensued, which lasted all day. When daylight closed, Radigund proposed to defer the contest till the following day, to which sir Artegal acceded. Next day, the knight was victorious; but when he saw the brave queen bleeding to death, he took pity on her, and, throwing his sword aside, ran to succour her. Up started Radigund as he approached, attacked him like a fury, and, as he had no sword, he was, of course, obliged to yield. So the contest was decided against him, and sir Terpin was hung by women, as Radigund had commanded.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, v. 5 (1596).

Terpsichore [*Terp.sic'o.re*], the Muse of dancing.—Greek Fable.

Terrible (*The*), Ivan IV. or II. of Russia (1529, 1538-1584).

Terror of France (*The*), John Talbot first earl of Shrewsbury (1372-1453).

Is this the Talbot, so much feared abroad,
That with his name the mothers still their babes?
Shakespeare, *1 Henry VI.* act ii. sc. 3 (1598).

Terror of the World (*The*), Attila king of the Huns (*-453).

Terry Alts, a lawless body of rebels, who sprang up in Clare (Ireland) after the union, and committed great outrages.

The "Thrashers" of Connaught, the "Carders," the followers of "captain Right" in the eighteenth century, those of "captain Rock" who appeared in 1822, and the "Fenians" in 1863, were similar disturbers of the peace. The watchword of the turbulent Irish, some ten years later, was "Home Rule."

Tesoretto, an Italian poem by Brunetto preceptor of Dante (1285). The poet says he was returning from an embassy to the king of Spain, and met a scholar on a bay mule, who told him of the overthrow of the Guelph. Struck with grief, he lost his road, and wandered into a wood, where Dame Nature accosted him, and disclosed to him the secrets of her works. On he wandered till he came to a vast plain, inhabited by Virtue and her four daughters, together with Courtesy, Bounty, Loyalty, and Prowess. Leaving this, he came to a fertile valley, which was for ever shifting its appearance, from round to square, from light to darkness. This was the valley of queen Pleasure, who was attended by Love, Hope, Fear, and Desire. Ovid comes to Tesoretto at length, and tells him how to effect his escape.

Tes'sira, one of the leaders of the Moorish host.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Tests of Chastity. Alasnam's mirror (p. 16); the brawn or boar's head (p. 180); drinking-horns (see ARTHUR'S DRINKING-HORN, p. 55; SIR CRADOCK AND THE DRINKING-HORN, p. 160); Florimel's girdle (p. 841); grotto of Ephesus (p. 409); the test mantle (p. 606); oath on St. Antony's arm was held in supreme reverence because it was believed that whoever took the oath falsely would be consumed by "St. Antony's fire" within the current year; the trial of the sieve (p. 910).

Tests of Fidelity. Canac's mirror (p. 156); Gondibert's emerald ring (p. 894). The corned or "cursed mouthful," a piece of bread consecrated by exorcism, and given to the "suspect" to swallow as a test. "May this morsel

choke me if I am guilty," said the defendant, "but turn to wholesome nourishment if I am innocent." Ordeals (p. 707), combats between plaintiff and defendant, or their representatives.

Tête Bottée, Philippe de Commines [*Cum. min*], politician and historian (1445-1509).

You, sir Philippe des Commines [*sic*] were at a hunting match with the duke, your master; and when he alighted, after the chase, he required your services in drawing off his boots. Reading in your looks some natural resentment, . . . he ordered you to sit down in turn, and remarked you the same office . . . but . . . no sooner had he plucked one of your boots off than he brutally beat it about your head . . . and his privileged foul to Glorieux. . . gave you the name of *Tête Bottée*—*Sir W. Scott, Quentin Durward*, xxx. (time, Edward IV)

Te'thys, daughter of Heaven and Earth, the wife of Ocean and mother of the river-gods. In poetry it means the sea generally.

The golden sun above the watery bed
Of hoary Te'thys raised his beaming head.

Hoole's *Ariosto*, viii.

By the earth shaking Neptune's mace [*erident*],
And Te'thys' grave majestic pace

Milton, *Comus*, 870 (1634).

Tetrachor'don, the title of one of Milton's books about marriage and divorce. The word means "the four strings;" by which he means the four chief places in Scripture which bear on the subject of marriage.

A book was writ of late called *Tetrachordon*.

Milton, *Sonnets*, x

Teucer, son of Telamon of Salamis, and brother of Telamon Ajax. He was the best archer of all the Greeks at the siege of Troy.

I may, like a second Teucer, discharge my shafts from behind the shield of my ally—*Sir W. Scott*.

Teufelsdröckh (*Herr*), pronounce *Tou-felz-druck*; an eccentric German professor and philosopher. The object of this satire is to expose all sorts of shams, social as well as intellectual.—Carlyle, *Sartor Resartus* (1849).

Teutonic Knights (*The*), an order organized by Frederick duke of Suiabia, in Palestine (1190). St. Louis gave them permission to quarter on their arms the *fleur de lis* (1250). The order was abolished, in 1809, by Napoleon I.

Texartis, a Scythian soldier, killed by the countess Brenhilda.—*Sir W. Scott, Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Tezozomoc, chief of the priests of the Aztecas. He fasted ten months to know how to appease the national gods, and then declared that the only way was to offer "the White strangers" on their

altars. Tezozomos was killed by burning lava from a volcanic mountain.

Tezozomos
Beholds the judgment . . . and sees
The lava floods beneath him. His hour
Is come. The fiery shower, descending, heaps
Red ashes round. They fall like drifted snows,
And bury and consume the accursed priest.
Bouthey, *Madoc*, ii. 26 (1808).

Thaddeus of Warsaw, the hero and title of a novel by Jane Porter (1808).

Thaddu, the father of Morna, who became the wife of Cornhal and the mother of Fingal.—Ossian.

Tha'is (2 syl.), an Athenian courtesan, who induced Alexander, in his cups, to set fire to the palace of the Persian kings at Persepolis.

The king seized a flambeau with zeal to destroy;
Tha'is led the way to light him to his prey,
And, like another Helen, fired another Troy.
Dryden, *Alexander's Feast* (1697).

Thaïs'a, daughter of Simon'idēs king of Pentap'olis. She married Periclēs prince of Tyre. In her voyage to Tyre, Thaïs'a gave birth to a daughter, and dying, as it was supposed, in childbirth, was cast into the sea. The chest in which she was placed drifted to Ephesus, and fell into the hands of Cer'im'on, a physician, who soon discovered that she was not dead. Under proper care, she entirely recovered, and became a priestess in the temple of Diana. Periclēs, with his daughter and her betrothed husband, visiting the shrine of Diana, became known to each other, and the whole mystery was cleared up.—Shakespeare, *Pericles Prince of Tyre* (1608).

Thal'aba ebn Hateb, a poor man, who came to Mahomet, requesting him to beg God to bestow on him wealth, and promising to employ it in works of godliness. The "prophet" made the petition, and Thalaba rapidly grew rich. One day, Mahomet sent to the rich man for alms, but Thalaba told the messengers their demand savoured more of tribute than of charity, and refused to give anything; but afterwards repenting, he took to the "prophet" a good round sum. Mahomet now refused to accept it, and, throwing dust on the ungrateful churl, exclaimed, "Thus shall thy wealth be scattered!" and the man became poor again as fast as he had grown rich.—*Al Korān*, ix. (Sale's n. ter).

Thal'aba the Destroyer—that is, the destroyer of the evil spirits of Dom-Daniel. He was the only surviving child

of Hodei'rah (3 syl.) and his wife Zei'nab (2 syl.); their other eight children had been cut off by the Dom-Danielists, because it had been decreed by fate that "one of the race would be their destruction." When a mere stripling, Thalaba was left motherless and fatherless (bk. i.); he then found a home in the tent of a Bedouin named Mo'ath, who had a daughter Onei'ra (3 syl.). Here he was found by Abdaldar, an evil spirit sent from Dom-Daniel to kill him; but the spirit was killed by a simoon just as he was about to stab the boy, and Thalaba was saved (bk. ii.). He now drew from the finger of Abdaldar the magic ring, which gave him power over all spirits; and, thus armed, he set out "to avenge the death of his father" (bk. iii.). On his way to Babylon, he was encountered by a merchant, who was in reality the sorcerer Loba'ba in disguise. This sorcerer led Thalaba astray into the wilderness, and then raised up a whirlwind to destroy him; but the whirlwind was the death of Loba'ba himself, and again Thalaba escaped (bk. iv.). He reached Babylon at length, and met there Mohāreb, another evil spirit, disguised as a warrior, who conducted him to the "mouth of hell." Thalaba detected the villainy, and hurled the false one into the abyss (bk. v.). The young "Destroyer" was next conveyed to "the paradise of pleasure," but he resisted every temptation, and took to flight just in time to save Oneiza, who had been brought there by violence (bk. vi.). He then killed Aloa'din, the presiding spirit of the garden, with a club, was made vizier, and married Oneiza, but she died on the bridal night (bk. vii.). Distracted at this calamity, he wandered towards Kāf, and entered the house of an old woman, who was spinning thread. Thalaba expressed surprise at its extreme fineness, but Maimu'na (the old woman) told him, fine as it was, he could not break it. Thalaba felt incredulous, and wound it round his wrists, when, lo! he became utterly powerless; and Maimuna, calling up her sister Khwala, conveyed him helpless to the island of Mohāreb (bk. viii.). Here he remained for a time, and was at length liberated by Maimuna, who repented of her sins, and turned to Allah (bk. ix.). Being liberated from the island of Mohāreb, our hero wandered, cold and hungry, into a dwelling, where he saw Laila, the daughter of Okba the sorcerer. Okba rushed for-

ward with intent to kill him, but Laila interposed, and fell dead by the hand of her own father (bk. x.). Her spirit, in the form of a green bird, now became the guardian angel of "The Destroyer," and conducted him to the simorg, who directed him the road to Dom-Daniel (bk. xi.), which he reached in time, slew the surviving sorcerers, and was received into heaven (bk. xii.).—Southey, *Thalaba the Destroyer* (1797).

Thales'tris, queen of the Am'azons. Any bold, heroic woman.

As stout Arm'da'g s., bold Thalestris.
And she [Reda'ind, q.v.] that would have been the
mistress
Of Gondibert.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, l. 2 (1663).

Thali'a, the Muse of pastoral song. She is often represented with a crook in her hand.

Turn to the gentler melodies which suit
Thalia's harp, or Pan's Arcadian lute.
Campbell, *Pleasures of Hope*, II (1780).

Thaliard, a lord of Antioch.—Shakespeare, *Pericles Prince of Tyre* (1608).

Thames (*Swan of the*), John Taylor, the "water-poet." He never learnt grammar, but wrote four score books in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. (1580-1654).

Taylor, their better Charon, lends an oar,
Once Swan of Thames, tho' now he sings no more.
Hope, The Dunciad, III 19 (1728)

Tham'muz, God of the Syrians, and fifth in order of the hierarchy of hell: (1) Satan, (2) Beelzebub, (3) Moloch, (4) Chemos, (5) Thammuz (the same as Adonis). Thammuz was slain by a wild boar in mount Leb'anon, from whence the river Adonis descends, the water of which, at a certain season of the year, becomes reddened. Addison saw it, and ascribes the redness to a minium washed into the river by the violence of the rain.

Thammuz came next behind,
Whose annual wound in Lebanon allured
The Syrian damsels to lament his fate
In amorous ditties all a summer's day;
While smooth Adonis from his native rock
Lean purple to the sea, supposed with blood
Of Thammuz yearly wounded.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, l. 446, etc. (1666).

Thamudites (3 syl.), people of the tribe of Thamud. They refused to believe in Mahomet without seeing a miracle. On a grand festival, Jonda, prince of the Thamudites, told Saleh, the prophet, that the god which answered by miracle should be acknowledged God by both. Jonda and the Thamudites first called upon their idols, but received

no answer. "Now," said the prince to Saleh, "if your God will bring a camel big with young from that rock, we will believe." Scarcely had he spoken, when the rock groaned and shook and opened; and forthwith there came out a camel, which there and then cast its young one. Jonda became at once a convert, but the Thamudites held back. To add to the miracle, the camel went up and down among the people crying, "Ho! every one that thirsteth, let him come, and I will give him milk!" (Compare *Isaiah* lv. 1.)

Unto the tribe of Thamud we sent their brother Saleh. He said, "O my people, worship God, ye have no god besides him. Now hath a manifest proof come unto you from the Lord. This she camel of God is a sign unto you, therefore dismount her freely . . . and do her no hurt, lest a painful punishment seize upon you."—*At Koran*, vii.

Without doubt, the reader will at once call to mind the contest between Elhjah and the priests of Baal, so graphically described in 1 *Kings* xviii.

Tham'yris (*Blind*), a Thracian poet, who challenged the Muses to a contest of song, and was deprived of sight, voice, and musical skill for his presumption (Pliny, *Natural History*, iii. 33, and vii. 57). Plutarch says he had the finest voice of any one, and that he wrote a poem on the *War of the Titans with the Gods*. Suidas tells us that he composed a poem on creation. And Plato, in his *Republic* (last book), feigns that the spirit of the blind old bard passed into a nightingale at death. Milton speaks of:

Blind Thamyras and blind Mæonides [*Homer*].
Paradise Lost, III. 35 (1666).

Thancmar, chatelain of Bourbourg, the great enemy of Bertulphe the provost of Bruges. Charles "the Good," earl of Flanders, made a law in 1127 that a serf was always a serf till manumitted, and whoever married a serf became a serf. By these absurd laws, the provost of Bruges became a serf, because his father was Thancmar's serf. By the same laws, Bouchard, though a knight of long descent, became Thancmar's serf, because he married Constance the provost's daughter. The result of these laws was that Bertulphe slew the earl and then himself, Constance went mad and died, Bouchard and Thancmar slew each other in fight, and all Bruges was thrown into confusion.—S. Knowles, *The Provost of Bruges* (1896).

Thankfulness. "To be over-thankful for one favour is, in effect, to lay out for another."—Cumberland, *West Indian*, iv. 1 (1771).

Thaumast, an English pundit, who went to Paris, attracted by the rumour of the great wisdom of Pantagruel. He arranged a disputation with that prince, to be carried on solely by pantomime, without the utterance of a single word. Panurge undertook the disputation for the prince, and Pantagruel was appointed arbiter. Many a knotty point in magic, alchemy, the cabala, geomancy, astrology, and philosophy was argued out by signs alone, and the Englishman freely confessed himself fully satisfied, for "Panurge had told him even more than he had asked."—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, ii. 19, 20 (1533).

Thaumaturga. Filumena is called *La Thaumaturge du Dix-neuvième Siècle*. In 1802 a grave was discovered with this inscription: LUMENA PAXTE CYMFI, which has no meaning, but being re-arranged makes PAX TE-CUM, FI-LUMENA. So Filumena was at once accepted as a proper name and canonized. And because as many miracles were performed at her tomb as at that of the famous abbé de Paris mentioned in Paley's *Evidences*, she was called "The Nineteenth-Century Miracle-Worker." But who Filumena was, or if indeed she ever existed, is one of those impenetrable secrets which no one will ever know. (See ST. FILUMENA, p. 859.)

Thaumaturgus. Gregory bishop of Neo-Cæsarea, in Cappadocia, was so called on account of his numerous miracles (212-270).

ALEXANDER OF HOHENLOHE was a worker of miracles.

APOLLONIUS OF TYANA "raised the dead, healed the sick, cast out devils, freed a young man from a lamia or vampire of which he was enamoured, uttered prophecies, saw at Ephesus the assassination of Domitian at Rome, and filled the world with the fame of his sanctity" (A.D. 3-98).—Philostratus, *Life of Apollonius of Tyana*, in eight books.

FRANCIS D'ASSISI (St.), founder of the Franciscan order (1182-1226).

J. J. GASSNER of Bratz, in the Tyrol, exorcised the sick and cured their diseases "miraculously" (1727-1779).

ISIDORE (St.) of Alexandria (370-440).—Damascius, *Life of St. Isidore* (sixth century).

JAMBLOCHUS, when he prayed, was raised ten cubits from the ground, and his body and dress assumed the appear-

ance of gold. At Gadara he drew from two fountains the guardian spirits, and showed them to his disciples.—Eunapius, *Jamblichus* (fourth century).

MAHOMET "the prophet." (1) When he ascended to heaven on Al Borak, the stone on which he stepped to mount rose in the air as the prophet rose, but Mahomet forbade it to follow any further, and it remained suspended in mid-air. (2) He took a scroll of the *Korân* out of a bull's horn. (3) He brought the moon from heaven, made it pass through one sleeve and out of the other, then allowed it to return to its place in heaven.

PASCAL (Blaise) was a miracle-worker (1623-1662).

PLOTINUS, the Neo-platonic philosopher (205-270).—Porphyrius, *Vita Plotini* (A.D. 301).

PROCLUS, a Neo-platonic philosopher (410-485).—Marinus, *Vita Procli* (fifth century).

SOSIPITRA possessed the omniscience of seeing all that was done in every part of the whole world.—Eunapius, *Oedeseus* (fourth century).

VESPASIAN, the Roman emperor, cured a blind man and a cripple by his touch during his stay at Alexandria.

VINCENT DE PAUL, founder of the "Sisters of Charity" (1576-1660).

Thaumaturgus Physicus, a treatise on natural magic, by Gaspar Schott (1657-9).

Thaumaturgus of the West, St. Bernard of Clairvaux (1091-1153).

Theagenes' and Charicleia (*The Loves*), a love story, in Greek, by Heliodorus bishop of Trikka (fourth century). A charming fiction, largely borrowed from by subsequent novelists, and especially by Mlle. de Scudéri, Tasso, Guarini, and D'Urfé. The tale is this: Some Egyptian brigands met one morning on a hill near the mouth of the Nile, and saw a vessel laden with stores lying at anchor. They also observed that the banks of the Nile were strewn with dead bodies and the fragments of food. On further examination, they beheld Charicleia sitting on a rock tending Theagenes, who lay beside her severely wounded. Some pirates had done it, and to them the vessel belonged. We are then carried to the house of Naukelôs, and there Calasiris tells the early history of Charicleia, her love for Theagenes, and their capture by the pirates.

Thea'na (8 syl.) is Anne countess of Warwick.

No less praiseworthy I Theana read,
She is the well of bounty and brave mind,
Excelling most in glory and great light,
The ornament is she of womankind,
And court's chief garland with all virtues dight.
Spenser, Colin Clout's Come Home Again (1595).

Thebaid (*The*), a Latin epic poem in twelve books, by Statius (about a century after Virgil). Laios, king of Thebes, was told by an oracle that he would have a son, but that his son would be his murderer. To prevent this, when the son was born he was hung on a tree by his feet, to be devoured by wild beasts. The child, however, was rescued by some of the royal servants, who brought him up, and called his name Œdipos or Club-foot, because his feet and ankles were swollen by the thongs. One day, going to Thebes, the chariot of Laios nearly drove over the young Œdipos; a quarrel ensued, and Laios was killed. Œdipos, not knowing whom he had slain, went on to Thebes, and ere long married the widowed queen Jocasta, not knowing that she was his mother, and by her he had two sons and two daughters. The names of the sons were Etœoclès and Polynicès. These sons, in time, dethroned their father, and agreed to reign alternate years. Etœoclès reigned first, but at the close of the year refused to resign the crown to his brother, and Polynicès made war upon him. This war, which occurred some forty-two years before the siege of Troy, and about the time that Debórah was fighting with Sisëra (*Judges* iv.), is the subject of the *Thebaid*.

The first book recapitulates the history given above, and then goes on to say that Polynicès went straight to Argos, and laid his grievance before king Adrastus (bk. i.). While at Argos, he married one of the king's daughters, and Tydeus the other. The festivities being over, Tydeus was sent to Thebes to claim the throne for his brother-in-law, and being insolently dismissed, denounced war against Etœoclès. The villainous usurper sent fifty ruffians to fall on the ambassador on his way to Argos, but they were all slain, except one, who was left to carry back the news (bk. ii.). When Tydeus reached Argos, he wanted his father-in-law to march at once against Thebes, but Adrastus, less impetuous, made answer that a great war required time for its organization. However, Kapaneus (8 syl.), siding with Tydeus [*2V. duce*], roused the

mob (bk. iii.), and Adrastus at once set about preparations for war. He placed his army under six chieftains, viz., Polynicès, Tydeus, Amphiarœos, Kapaneus, Parthenopæos, and Hippomèdon, he himself acting as commander-in-chief (bk. iv.). Bks. v., vi. describe the march from Argos to Thebes. On the arrival of the allied army before Thebes, Jocasta tried to reconcile her two sons, but not succeeding in this, hostilities commenced, and one of the chiefs, named Amphiaræos, was swallowed up by an earthquake (bk. vii.). Next day, Tydeus greatly distinguished himself, but fell (bk. viii.). Hippomèdon and Parthenopæos were both slain the day following (bk. ix.). Then came the turn of Kapaneus, bold as a tiger, strong as a giant, and a regular dare-devil in war. He actually scaled the wall, he thought himself sure of victory, he defied even Jove to stop him, and was instantly killed by a flash of lightning (bk. x.). Polynicès was now the only one of the six remaining, and he sent to Etœoclès to meet him in single combat. The two brothers met, they fought like lions, they gave no quarter, they took no rest. At length, Etœoclès fell, and Polynicès, running up to strip him of his arms, was thrust through the bowels, and fell dead on the dead body of his brother. Adrastus now decamped, and returned to Argos (bk. xi.). Creon, having usurped the Theban crown, forbade any one on pain of death to bury the dead; but when Theseus king of Athens heard of this profanity, he marched at once to Thebes, Creon died, and the crown was given to Theseus (bk. xii.).

Theban Bard (*The*), **THEBAN** EAGLE, or **THEBAN** LYRE, Pindar, born at Thebes (B.C. 522-442).

Ye that in fancied vision can admire
The sword of Brutus and the Theban lyre.
Campbell, Pleasures of Hope, i. (1799).

Thecla (St.), said to be of noble family, in Iconium, and to have been converted by the apostle Paul. She is styled in Greek martyrologies the *protomartyress*, but the book called *The Acts of Paul and Thecla* is considered to be apocryphal.

On the selfsame shelf
With the writings of St. Thecla herself.
Longfellow, The Golden Legend (1861).

Thekla, daughter of Wallenstein.—Schiller, *Wallenstein* (1799).

Thélème (*Abbey of*), the abbey given by Grangousier to friar John for the aid

he rendered in the battle against Picrochole king of Lerné. The abbey was stored with everything that could contribute to sensual indulgence and enjoyment. It was the very reverse of a convent or monastery. No religious hypocrites, no pettifoggish attorneys, no usurers were admitted within it, but it was filled with gallant ladies and gentlemen, faithful expounders of the Scriptures, and every one who could contribute to its elegant recreations and general festivity. Their only law was: "FAY CE QUE VOULDRAS."—Rabelais, *Gargantua*, i. 52-7 (1533).

Thélème, the Will personified.—Voltaire, *Thélème and Macaire*.

The'lu, the female or woman.

And divers coloured trees and fresh array (*hair*)
Much grace the town [*head*], but most the Thelu gay;
But all in winter [*old age*] turn to snow, and soon decay.
Phineas Fletcher, *The Purple Island*, v. (1633).

Thenot, an old shepherd bent with age, who tells Cuddy, the herdsman's boy, the fable of the oak and the briar. An aged oak, once a most royal tree, was wasted by age of its foliage, and stood with bare head and sear branches. A pest bramble grew hard by, and snubbed the oak, calling it a cumberer of the ground. It even complained to the lord of the field, and prayed him to cut it down. The request was obeyed, and the oak was felled; but now the bramble suffered from the storm and cold, for it had no shelter, and the snow bent it to the ground, where it was dragged and defiled. The application is very personal. Cuddy is the pert, sippant bramble, and *Thenot* the hoary oak; but Cuddy told the old man his tale was long and trashy, and bade him his home, for the sun was set.—Spenser, *Shepherd's Calendar*, ii. (1579).

(*Thenot* is introduced also in ecl. iv., and again in ecl. xi., where he begs Colin to sing something, but Colin declines because his mind is sorrowing for the death of the shepherdess Dido.)

The'not, a shepherd who loved Corin chiefly for her "fidelity" to her deceased lover. When "the faithful shepherdess" knew this, in order to cure him of his passion, she pretended to return his love. *Thenot* was so shocked to see his charm broken that he lost even his respect for Corin, and forsook her.—John Fletcher, *The Faithful Shepherdess* (1610).

Theocritus of Syracuse, in Sicily (A. D. C. 280), celebrated for his idylls in

Doric Greek. *Meli* is the person referred to below.

Behold once more,
The plying gods to earth restore
Theocritus of Syracuse.
Longfellow, *The Weyland Iron* (prelude, 1838).

Theocritus (*The Scotch*), Allan Ramsay, author of *The Gentle Shepherd* (1685-1758).

Theocritus (*The Sicilian*), Giovanni Meli of Palermo, immortalized by his eclogues and idylls (1740-1815).

Theod'ofred, heir to the Spanish throne, but incapacitated from reigning because he had been blinded by Witiza. *Theodofred* was the son of Chindasuintho, and father of king Roderick. As Witiza, the usurper, had blinded *Theodofred*, so Roderick dethroned and blinded Witiza.—Southey, *Roderick*, etc. (1814).

* * In mediæval times, no one with any personal defect was allowed to reign, and one of the most ordinary means of disqualifying a prince for succeeding to a throne was to put out his eyes. Of course, the reader will call to mind the case of our own prince Arthur, the nephew of king John; and scores of other instances in Italian, French, Spanish, German, Russian, and Scandinavian history.

Theod'omas, a famous trumpeter at the siege of Thebes.

At every court ther cam loud menstrelage
That never tromped Joak for to here,
Ne he Theodomas yit half so cleve
At Thebes, when the cite was in doute.
Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales*, 952, etc. (1392).

Theodo'ra, sister of Constantine the Greek emperor. She entertained most bitter hatred against Rogero for slaying her son, and vowed vengeance. Rogero, being entrapped in sleep, was confined by her in a dungeon, and fed on the bread and water of affliction, but was ultimately released by prince Leon.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

The'odore (3 syl.), son of general Archas "the loyal subject" of the great- duke of Muscovia. A colonel, valorous but impatient.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Loyal Subject* (1618).

The'odore (3 syl.) of Ravenna, brave, rich, honoured, and chivalrous. He loved Honôria "to madness," but "found small favour in the lady's eyes." At length, however, the lady relented and married him. (See *HONORIA*).—Dryden, *Theodore and Honoria* (from Boccaccio).

Theodore, son of the lord of Clarinsal, and grandson of Alphonso. His father

thought him dead, renounced the world, and became a monk of St. Nicholas, assuming the name of Austin. By chance, Theodore was sent home in a Spanish bark, and found his way into some secret passage of the count's castle, where he was seized and taken before the count. Here he met the monk Austin, and was made known to him. He informed his father of his love for Adelaide, the count's daughter, and was then told that if he married her he must renounce his estates and title. The case stood thus: If he claimed his estates, he must challenge the count to mortal combat, and renounce the daughter; but if he married Adelaide, he must forego his rights, for he could not marry the daughter and slay his father-in-law. The perplexity is solved by the death of Adelaide, killed by her father by mistake, and the death of the count by his own hand.—Robert Jephson, *Count of Narbonne* (1782).

Theod'orick, king of the Goths, called by the German minnesingers Diderick of Bern (Veröna).

Theodorick or "Alberick of Mortemar," an exiled nobleman, hermit of Engaddi, and an enthusiast.—Sir W. Scott, *The Tuisman* (time, Richard I.).

Theodo'rus (*Master*), a learned physician employed by Ponocrates to cure Gargantua of his vicious habits. The doctor accordingly "purged him canonically with Anticyrian hellebore, cleansed from his brain all perverse habits, and made him forget everything he had learned of his other preceptors."—Rabelais, *Gargantua*, i. 28.

Hellebore was made use of to purge the brain, in order to fit it the better for serious study.—Pliny, *Natural History*, xiv. 25; Aulus Gellius, *Attic Nights*, xvii. 18.

Theodo'sius, the hermit of Cappadocia. He wrote the four gospels in letters of gold (423-529).

Theodosius, who of old,
Wrote the gospels in letters of gold.
Longfellow, *The Golden Legend* (1851).

Theophilus (*St.*), of Adana, in Cilicia (sixth century). He was driven by slander to sell his soul to the devil on condition that his character was cleared. The slander was removed, and no tongue wagged against the thin-skinned saint. Theophilus now repented of his bargain, and, after a fast of forty days and forty nights, was visited by the Virgin, who bade him confess to the bishop. This he did, received absolution, and died within three days of brain fever.—Jacques de

Voragine, *The Golden Legends* (thirteenth century).

This is a very stale trick, told of many a saint. Southey has poetized one of them in his ballad of *St. Basil* or *The Sinner Saved* (1829). Eldeemon sold his soul to the devil on condition of his procuring him Cyra for wife. The devil performed his part of the bargain, but Eleemon called off, and St. Basil gave him absolution. (See *SINNER SAVED*.)

Theophrastus of France (*The*), Jean de la Bruyère, author of *Caractères* (1646-1696).

Theresa, the miller's wife, who adopted and brought up Amina, the orphan, called "the somnambulist."—Bellini, *La Sonnambula* (libretto by Scribe, 1831).

Therēsa, daughter of the count palatine of Padolia, beloved by Mazeppa. Her father, indignant that a mere page should presume to his daughter's hand, had Mazeppa bound to a wild horse, and set adrift. But the future history of Theresa is not related.—Byron, *Mazeppa* (1819).

Medea [*wife of the Corinths*], Numa [*in The Island*], Leila [*in The Moor*], Frank [*in The Steps of Corinth*], and Thersa, it has been alleged, are but children of one family, with differences resulting only from climate and circumstance.—1 *Medea*, *Byron Beauties*.

Theresa (*Sister*), with Flora M'Ivor at Carlisle.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley*, (time, George II.).

Theringe (*Mde. de*), the mother of Louise de Lascours, and grandmother of Diana de Lascours and Martha alias Orgarita "the orphan of the Frozen Sea."—E. Stirling, *The Orphan of the Frozen Sea* (1856).

Thermopylæ. When Xerxes invaded Greece, Leonidas was sent with 300 Spartans, as a forlorn hope, to defend the pass leading from Thessaly into Locris, by which it was thought the Persian host would penetrate into southern Greece. The Persians, however, having discovered a path over the mountains, fell on Leonidas in the rear, and the "brave defenders of the hot-gates" were cut to pieces.

Theron, the favourite dog of Roderick the last Gothic king of Spain. When the discredited king, dressed as a monk, assumed the name of "father Maccabee," although his tutor, mother, and even Florinda failed to recognize him, Theron knew him at once, *snapped*

on him with fondest love, and would never again leave him till the faithful creature died. When Roderick saw his favourite,

He threw his arms around the dog, and cried,
While tears streamed down, "Thou, Theron, thou hast
known

Thy poor lost master. Theron, none but thou!"

Southey, *Roderick, etc.*, xv. (1814).

Thersites (3 *syl.*), a scurrilous Grecian chief, "loquacious, loud, and coarse." His chief delight was to inveigh against the kings of Greece. He squinted, halted, was gibbous behind and pinched before, and on his tapering head grew a few white patches of starveling down (*Iliad*, ii.).

His brag, as Thersites, with elbows abroad
T. Tuxer, *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*, lv (1857).

Theseus (2 *syl.*), the Attic hero. He induced the several towns of Attica to give up their separate governments and submit to a common jurisdiction, whereby the several petty chiefdoms were consolidated into one state, of which Athens was the capital.

*** Similarly, the several kingdoms of the Saxon heptarchy were consolidated into one kingdom by Egbert; but in this latter case, the might of arms, and not the power of conviction, was the instrument employed.

Theseus (*Duke*) of Athens. On his return home after marrying Hypolita, a crowd of female suppliants complained to him of Creon king of Thebes. The duke therefore set out for Thebes, slew Creon, and took the city by assault. Among the captives taken in this siege were two knights, named Palamon and Arcite, who saw the duke's sister from their dungeon window, and fell in love with her. When set at liberty, they told their loves to the duke, and Theseus (2 *syl.*) promised to give the lady to the best man in a single combat. Arcite overthrew Palamon, but as he was about to claim the lady his horse threw him, and he died; so Palamon lost the contest, but won the bride.—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Knight's Tale," 1388).

*** In classic story, Theseus is called "king;" but Chaucer styles him "duke," that is, *dux*, "leader or emperor" (*imperator*).

Thes'pian Maids (*The*), the nine Muses. So called from Thes'pia, in Boeotia, near mount Helicon, often called *Thes'pia Rupes*.

Those modest Thes'pian maids thurs to their liss sung.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xv. (1613).

Thespi'o, a Muse. The Muses were called Thespi'ades, from Thes'pia, in Boeotia, at the foot of mount Helicon.

Tell me, oh, tell me then, thou holy Muse,
Sacred Thespi'o.
Phineas Fletcher, *The Purple Island*, vii. (1633).

Thespis, the father of the Greek drama.

Thes'pia, the first professor of our art,
At country wakes sang ballads from a cart.
Dryden, *Prologue to Sophonisba* (1739).

Thes'tylis, a female slave; any rustic maiden.—Theocritus, *Idylls*.

With Thes'tylis to bind the sheaves.
Milton, *L'Allegro* (1638).

Thet'is, mother of Achilles. She was a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus the sea-god.—*Grecian Story*.

Theuerdank, a sobriquet of kaiser Maximilian I. of Germany (1459, 1493-1519).

Thiebalt, a Provençal, one of Arthur's escorts to Aix.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Thieves (*The Thro*). The penitent thief crucified with Jesus has been called by sundry names, as Demas, Dismas, Titus, Matha, and Vicimus.

The impenitent thief has been called Gestas, Dumachas, Joca, and Justinus.

In the Apocryphal *Gospel of Nicodemus* the former is called Dysmas and the latter Gestas. In the *Story of Joseph of Arimathea* the former is called Demas and the latter Gestas. Longfellow, in his *Golden Legend*, calls them Titus and Dumachus. He says that they attacked Joseph in his flight into Egypt. Titus said, "Let the good people go;" but Dumachus refused to do so till he "paid a ransom for himself and family." Upon this, Titus gave his fellow forty groats; and the infant Jesus said, "In thirty years I shall die, and you two with Me. We shall be crucified together; but in that day, Titus, this deed shall be remembered."

Thieves (His ancestors proved). It is sir Walter Scott who wrote and proved his "ancestors were thieves," in the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iv. 9.

A modern author spends a hundred leaves
To prove his ancestors notorious thieves.
The Town Eclogue.

Thieves Screened. It is said of Edward the Confessor that one day, while lying on his bed for his afternoon's nap, a courtier stole into his chamber, and,

seeing the king's casket, helped himself freely from it. He returned a second time, and on his third entrance, Edward said, "Be quick, or Hugoline (the chamberlain) will see you." The courtier was scarcely gone, when the chamberlain entered and instantly detected the theft. The king said, "Never mind, Hugoline; the fellow who has taken it no doubt has greater need of it than either you or I." (Reigned 1042-1066.)

Several similar anecdotes are told of Robert the Pious, of France. At one time he saw a man steal a silver candlestick off the altar, and said, "Friend Ogger, run for your life, or you will be found out." At another time, one of the twelve poor men in his train cut off a rich gold pendant from the royal robe, and Robert, turning to the man, said to him, "Hide it quickly, friend, before any one sees it." (Reigned 996-1031.)

The following is told of two or three kings, amongst others of Ludwig the Pious, who had a very overbearing wife. A beggar under the table, picking up the crumbs which the king let down, cut off the gold fringe of the royal robe, and the king whispered to him, "Take care the queen doesn't see you."

Thieves of Historic Note.

AUTOLYCOS, son of Heracles; a very prince of thieves. He had the power of changing the colour and shape of stolen goods, so as to prevent their being recognized.—*Greek Fable*.

BARLOW (*Jimmy*), immortalized by the ballad-song:

My name it is Jimmy Barlow;
I was born in the town of Carlisle;
And here I lie in Maryboro' jail,
All for the robbing of the Dublin mail.

CARTOUCHE, the Dick Turpin of France (eighteenth century).

CORRINGTON (*John*), in the time of the Commonwealth, who emptied the pockets of Oliver Cromwell when lord protector, stripped Charles II. of £1500, and stole a watch and chain from lady Fairfax.

DUVAL (*Claude*), a French highwayman, noted for his gallantry and daring (*-1870). (See below, "James Whitney," who was a very similar character.)

* * * **Alexander Dumas** has a novel entitled *Claude Duval*, and Miss Robinson has introduced him in *White Friars*.

FRITH (*Mary*), usually called "Moll Cutpurse." She had the honour of robbing general Fairfax on Hounslow Heath. Mary Frith lived in the reign of Charles I., and died at the age of 75 years.

* * * **Nathaniel Field** has introduced Mary Frith, and made merry with some of her pranks, in his comedy *Amends for Ladies* (1618).

GALLOPING DICK, executed in Aylesbury in 1800.

GRANT (*Captain*), the Irish highwayman, executed at Maryborough in 1816.

GREENWOOD (*Sunuel*), executed at Old Bailey in 1822.

HASSAN, the "Old Man of the Mountain," once the terror of Europe. He was chief of the Assassins (1056-1124).

HOOD (*Robin*) and his "merry men all," of Sherwood Forest. Famed in song, drama, and romance. Probably he lived in the reign of Richard Cœur de Lion.

*. Sir W. Scott has introduced him both in *The Talisman* and in *Ivanhoe*. Stow has recorded the chief incidents of his life (see under the year 1213). Ritson has compiled a volume of ballads respecting him. Drayton has given a sketch of him in the *Polyolbion*, xxvi. The following are dramas on the same outlaw, viz.:—*The Playe of Robyn Hode*, very proper to be played in Maye games (fifteenth century); Skelton, at the command of Henry VIII., wrote a drama called *The Downfall of Robert Earl of Huntington* (about 1520); *The Downfall of Robert Earl of Huntington*, by Munday (1497); *The Death of Robert Earle of Huntington*, otherwise called *Robin Hood of Merrie Sherwodde*, by H. Chettle (1598). Chettle's drama is in reality a continuation of Munday's, like the two parts of Shakespeare's plays, *Henry IV.* and *Henry V.* *Robin Hood's Paganorths*, a play by Wm. Haughton (1600); *Robin Hood and His Pastoral May Games* (1624), *Robin Hood and His Crew of Soldiers* (1627), both anonymous; *The Sad Shepherd or a Tule of Robin Hood* (unfinished), B. Jonson (1637); *Robin Hood*, an opera (1730); *Robin Hood*, an opera by Dr. Arne and Burney (1741); *Robin Hood*, a musical farce (1751); *Robin Hood*, a comic opera (1784); *Robin Hood*, an opera by O'Keefe, music by Shield (1787); *Robin Hood*, by Macnally (before 1820). Sheridan began a drama on the same subject, which he called *The Foresters*.

PERIPHETES (4 syl.) of Argolis, surnamed "The Club-Bearer," because he used to kill his victims with an iron club.—*Grecian Story*.

PROCRUSTES (3 syl.), a famous robber of Attica. His real name was Polypemon or Damastēs, but he received the so-

oriquet of *Procrustes* or "The Stretcher," from his practice of placing all victims that fell into his hands on a certain bedstead. If the victim was too short to fit it, he stretched the limbs to the right length; if too long, he lopped off the redundant part.—*Grecian Story*.

REA (*William*), executed at Old Bailey in 1828.

SHEPPARD (*Jack*), an ardent, reckless, generous youth, wholly unrivalled as a thief and burglar. His father was a carpenter in Spitalfields. Sentence of death was passed on him in August, 1724; but when the warders came to take him to execution, they found he had escaped. He was apprehended in the following October, and again made his escape. A third time he was caught, and in November suffered death. Certainly the most popular burglar that ever lived (1701-1724).

*** Daniel Defoe made *Jack Sheppard* the hero of a romance in 1724, and H. Ainsworth in 1839.

SINIS, a Corinthian highwayman, sur-named "The Pine-Bender," from his custom of attaching the limbs of his victims to two opposite pines forcibly bent down. Immediately the trees were released, they bounded back, tearing the victim limb from limb.—*Grecian Story*.

TELMEROS, a robber of Peloponnesos, who killed his victims by cracking their skulls against his own.

TRIPIN (*Dick*), a noted highwayman (1711-1739). His ride to York is described by H. Ainsworth in his *Book of the Road* (1834).

WHITNEY (*James*), the last of the "gentlemanly" highwaymen. He prided himself on being "the glass of fashion, and the mould of form." Executed at Porter's Block, near Smithfield (1660-1694).

WILD (*Jonathan*), a cool, calculating, heartless villain, with the voice of a Stentor. He was born at Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire, and, like Sheppard, was the son of a carpenter. Unlike Sheppard, this cold-blooded villain was universally execrated. He was hanged at Tyburn (1682-1725).

*** Defoe made *Jonathan Wild* the hero of a romance in 1725; Fielding in 1744.

Think. It was Descartes who said, "I think, and therefore I exist" (*Cogito, ergo sum*, 1596-1650).

"Higher than himself can no man think," was the saying of Protagoras.

Think. "Cogitation resides not in that man that does not think."—Shakespeare, *Winter's Tale*, act i. sc. 2 (1604).

Third Founder of Rome (*The*), Caius Marius. He was so called because he overthrew the multitudinous hordes of Cambrians and Teutones who came to lick up the Romans as the oxen of the field lick up grass (B.C. 102).

*** The first founder was Romulus, and the second Camillus.

Thirsil and Thelgon, two gentle swains who were kinsmen. Thelgon exhorts Thirsil to wake his "too long sleeping Muse;" and Thirsil, having collected the nymphs and shepherds around him, sang to them the song of *The Purple Island*.—Phineas Fletcher, *The Purple Island*, i., ii. (1633).

Thirsty (*The*), Colman Itadach, sur-named "The Thirsty," was a monk of the rule of St. Patrick. Itadach, in strict observance of the Patrician rule, refused to quench his thirst even in the harvest-field, and died in consequence.

Thirteen Precious Things of Britain.

1. DYRENWYN (the Sword of Rhyderch Hael). If any man except Hael drew this blade, it burst into a flame from point to hilt.

2. THE BASKET OF GWYDDNO GARANTIR. If food for one man were put therein, it multiplied till it sufficed for a hundred.

3. THE HORN OF BRAN GALED, in which was always found the very beverage that each drinker most desired.

4. THE PLATTER OF RHEGYNYDD YSGOLHAIG, which always contained the very food that the eater most liked.

5. THE CHARIOT OF MORGAN MWYNVAWR. Whoever sat therein was transported instantaneously to the place he wished to go to.

6. THE HALTER OF CLYDNO EIDDYN. Whatever horse he wished for was always found therein. It hung on a staple at the foot of his bed.

7. THE KNIFE OF LLAWFRODDD FARCHAWG, which would serve twenty-four men simultaneously at any meal.

8. THE CALDRON OF TYRNOG. If meat were put in for a brave man, it was cooked instantaneously; but meat for a coward would never get boiled therein.

9. THE WHETSTONE OF TUDWAL TUDCLUD. If the sword of a brave man were sharpened thereon, its cut was

certain death; but if of a coward, the cut was harmless.

10. THE ROBE OF PADARN BEISRUDD, which fitted every one of gentle birth, but no churl could wear it.

11. THE MANTLE OF TEGAU EMBVRON, which only fitted ladies whose conduct was irreproachable.

12. THE MANTLE OF KING ARTHUR, which could be worn or used as a carpet, and whoever wore it or stood on it was invisible. This mantle or carpet was called Gwenn.

* * The ring of Luned rendered the wearer invisible so long as the stone of it was concealed.

13. THE CHESSBOARD OF GWENDDOLEN. When the men were placed upon it they played of themselves. The board was of gold, and the men silver.—*Welsh Romance*.

Thirteen Unlucky. It is said that it is unlucky for thirteen persons to sit down to dinner at the same table, because one of the number will die before the year is out. This silly superstition is based on the "Last Supper," when Christ and His twelve disciples sat at meat together. Jesus, of course, was crucified; and Judas Iscariot hanged himself.

Thirty (The). So the Spartan senate established by Lycurgos was called.

Similarly, the Venetian senate was called "The Forty."

Thirty Tyrants (The). So the governors appointed by Lysander the Spartan over Athens were called (B.C. 404). They continued in power only eight months, when Thrasybulos deposed them and restored the republic.

"The Thirty" put more people to death in eight months of peace than the enemy had done in a war of thirty years.—Xenophon.

Thirty Tyrants of Rome (The), a fanciful name, applied by Trebellius Pollio to a set of adventurers who tried to make themselves masters of Rome at sundry times between A.D. 260 and 267.

The number was not thirty, and the analogy between them and "The Thirty Tyrants of Athens" is scarcely perceptible.

Thirty Years' War (The), a series of wars between the protestants and catholics of Germany, terminated by the "Peace of Westphalia." The war arose thus: The emperor of Austria interfered in the struggle between the protestants and catholics, by depriving

the protestants of Bohemia of their religious privileges; in consequence of which the protestants flew to arms. After the contest had been going on for some years, Richelieu joined the protestants (1635), not from any love to their cause, but solely to humiliate Austria and Spain (1618-1648).

The Peloponnesian war between Athens and Sparta is called "The Thirty Years' War" (B.C. 404-431).

Thisbe (2 syl.), a beautiful Babylonian maid, beloved by Pyramus, her next-door neighbour. As their parents forbade their marriage, they contrived to hold intercourse with each other through a chink in the garden wall. Once they agreed to meet at the tomb of Ninus. Thisbe was first at the trysting-place, but, being scared by a lion, took to flight, and accidentally dropped her robe, which the lion tore and stained with blood. Pyramus, seeing the blood-stained robe, thought that the lion had eaten Thisbe, and so killed himself. When Thisbe returned and saw her lover dead, she killed herself also. Shakespeare has burlesqued this pretty tale in his *Midsummer Night's Dream* (1592).

Thom'alín, a shepherd who laughed to scorn the notion of love, but was ultimately entangled in its wiles. He tells Willy that one day, hearing a rustling in a bush, he discharged an arrow, when up flew Cupid into a tree. A battle ensued between them, and when the shepherd, having spent all his arrows, ran away, Cupid shot him in the heel. Thom'alín did not much heed the wound at first, but soon it festered inwardly and rankled daily more and more.—Spenser, *Shepherd's Calendar*, iii. (1579).

Thom'alín is again introduced in ecl. vii., when he inveighs against the catholic priests in general, and the shepherd Palinode (3 syl.) in particular. This eclogue could not have been written before 1578, as it refers to the sequestration of Grindal archbishop of Canterbury in that year.

Thomas (Monsieur), the fellow-traveller of Valentine. Valentine's niece Mary is in love with him.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *Mons. Thomas* (1619).

Thomas (Sir), a dogmatical, prating, self-sufficient squire, whose judgments are but "justices' justice."—Crabbe, *Borough*, x. (1810).

Thomas à Kempis, the pseudo-

nym of Jean Charlier de Gerson (1333-1429). Some say, of Thomas Hammerlein of Kempen, an Augustan (1380-1471).

Thomas the Rhymer or "Thomas of Erceclounn," an ancient Scottish bard. His name was Thomas Learmont, and he lived in the days of Wallace (thirteenth century).

This personage, the Merlin of Scotland as well as a poet and prophet. He is alleged still to be lying in the hand of Lady, and is expected to return at some great convul sion of society in which he is to act a distinguished part.—*Sir W. Scott, Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I.)

* * If Thomas the Rhymer lived in the thirteenth century, it is an anachronism to allude to him in *Castle Dangerous*, the plot of which novel is laid in the twelfth century.

* * Thomas the Rhymer, and Thomas Rymer were totally different persons. The latter was an historiographer, who compiled *The Fudra* (1639 1713).

Thopas (*Sir*), a native of Popering, in Flanders; a capital sportsman, archer, wrestler, and runner. Sir Thopas resolved to marry no one but an "elf queen," and accordingly started for Faeryland. On his way, he met the three-headed giant Olifaunt, who challenged him to single combat. Sir Thopas asked permission to go for his armour, and promised to meet the giant next day. Here mine host broke in with the exclamation, "Intolerable stuff!" and the story was left unfinished.—*Chaucer, Canterbury Tales* ("The Rime of Sir Thopas," 1386).

Thor, eldest son of Odin and Frigga; strongest and bravest of the gods. He launched the thunder, presided over the air and the seasons, and protected man from lightning and evil spirits.

His wife was Sif ("love").

His chariot was drawn by two he-goats.

His mace or hammer was called Mjolner.

His belt was Megingjard. Whenever he put it on his strength was doubled.

His palace was Thrudvangr. It contained 640 halls.

Thursday is Thor's day.—*Scandinavian Mythology*.

The word means "Refuge from terror."

Thoresby (*Broad*), one of the troopers under Fitzurse.—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe* (time, Ricard I.).

Thornberry (*Job*), a brazier in Penzance. He was a blunt but kind

man, strictly honest, most charitable, and doting on his daughter Mary. Job Thornberry is called "John Bull," and is meant to be a type of a genuine English tradesman, unsophisticated by cant and foreign manners. He failed in business "through the treachery of a friend;" but Peregrine, to whom he had lent ten guineas, returning from Calcutta after the absence of thirty years, gave him £10,000, which he said his loan had grown to by honest trade.

Mary Thornberry, his daughter, in love with Frank Rochdale, son and heir of sir Simon Rochdale, whom ultimately she married.—*G. Colman, junior, John Bull* (1805).

Thornhaugh (*Colonel*), an officer in Cromwell's army.—*Sir W. Scott, Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Thornhill (*Sir William*), alias Mr. Burchell, about 30 years of age. Most generous and most whimsical, most benevolent and most sensitive. Sir William was the landlord of Dr. Primrose, the vicar of Wakefield. After travelling through Europe on foot, he had returned and lived *incognito*. In the garb and aspect of a pauper, Mr. Burchell is introduced to the vicar of Wakefield. Twice he rescued his daughter Sophia,—once when she was thrown from her horse into a deep stream, and once when she was abducted by squire Thornhill. Ultimately he married her.—*Goldsmith, The Vicar of Wakefield* (1766).

Thornhill (*Squire*), nephew of sir William Thornhill. He enjoyed a large fortune, but was entirely dependent on his uncle. He was a sad libertine, who abducted both the daughters of Dr. Primrose, and cast the old vicar into jail for rent after the entire loss of his house, money, furniture, and books by fire. Squire Thornhill tried to impose upon Olivia Primrose by a false marriage, but was caught in his own trap, for the marriage proved to be legal in every respect.—*Goldsmith, The Vicar of Wakefield* (1766).

This worthy citizen abused the aristocracy much on the same principle as the fair Olivia deprecated squire Thornhill,—he had a sneaking affection for what he abused.—*Lord Lytton*.

Thornton (*Captain*), an English officer.—*Sir W. Scott, Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

Thornton (*Cyril*), the hero and title of a novel of military adventure, by captain Thomas Hamilton (1827).

Thorough Doctor (*The*). William Varro was called *Doctor Fundatus* (thirteenth century).

Thoughtful (*Father*). Nicholas Cat'inet, a marshal of France. So called by his soldiers for his cautious and thoughtful policy (1687-1712).

Thoughtless (*Miss Betty*), a virtuous, sensible, and amiable young lady, utterly regardless of the conventionalities of society, and wholly ignorant of etiquette. She is consequently for ever involved in petty scrapes most mortifying to her sensitive mind. Even her lover is alarmed at her *gaucherie*, and deliberates whether such a partner for life is desirable. — Mrs. Heywood, *Miss Betty Thoughtless* (1697-1738).

(Mrs. Heywood's novel evidently suggested the *Evclina* of Miss Burney, 1778.)

Thoulouse (*Raymond count of*), one of the crusading princes. — Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Thraso, a bragging, swaggering captain, the Roman Bobadil (*q.v.*). — Terence, *The Eunuch*.

Thraso, duke of Mar, one of the allies of Charlemagne. — Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Threadneedle Street (London), a corruption of *Thriddenal Street*, i.e. the third street from Cheapside. (Anglo-Saxon, *thridda*, "third.")

Three a Divine Number. Pythagoras calls three the perfect number, expressive of "beginning, middle, and end," and he makes it a symbol of deity.

AMERICAN INDIANS: Otkon (*creator*), Mescou (*providence*), Atahuata (*the Logos*).

(Called *Otkon* by the Iroquois, and *Otkes* by the Virginians.)

ARMORICA. The korrigans or fays of Armorica are three times three.

BRAHMS: Brahma, Vishnu, Siva. **BUDDHISTS**: Buddha, Annan Sonsja, Rosia Sonsja.

(These are the three idols seen in Buddhist temples; Buddha stands in the middle.)

CHRISTIANS: The Father, the Son (*the Logos*), the Holy Ghost.

When, in creation, the earth was without form and void, "the Spirit moved over the face," and put it into order.

EGYPTIANS (*Ancient*). Almost each some had its own triad, but the most

general were Osiris, Isis, Horus; Eicton, Cneph (*creator*), Phtha. — Jamblichus.

ETRUSCANS. Their college consisted of three times three gods.

Lars Porcina of Clusium.
By the nine gods he swore
That the great house of Tarquin
Should suffer wrong no more
Lord Macaulay, *Lays of Ancient Rome*
("Horatius," 1842).

KAMTSCHADALES: Koutkhon (*creator of heaven*), Kouhttigh, his sister (*creator of earth*), Outleigin (*creator of ocean*).

PARSEES: Ahura (*the creator*), Vohu Mano ("entity"), Akem Mano ("non-entity").

PERSIANS: Oromasde or Oromazdes (*the good principle*), Ahriman (the evil principle), Mithras (*fecundity*).

(Others give Zervan (god the father), and omit Mithras from the trinity.)

PERUVIANS (*Ancient*): Pachama (*god-dess mother*), Virakotcha (= Jupiter), Mamakotcha (= Neptune). They called their trinity "Tangalanga" (i.e. "three in one").

PHOENICIANS: Kolpia (*the Logos*), Ba-aut ("darkness"), Mot ("matter").

ROMANS (*Ancient*): Jupiter (*god of heaven*), Neptune (*god of earth and sea*), Pluto (*god of hell*).

(Their whole college of gods consisted of four times three deities.)

SCANDINAVIANS: Odin ("life"), Hæmir ("motion"), Loda ("matter").

TAHITIANS: Taroaitibetoomoo (*chief deity*), Tepapa (*the second principle*), Tetoomatataya (*their offspring*).

Lao-Tseu, the Chinese philosopher, says the divine trinity is: Ki, Hg Ouei.

Orpheus says it is: Phænès (*light*), Urinos (*heaven*), Kronos (*time*).

Plato says it is: Tō Agathon (*goodness*), Nous (*intelligence*), Psychê (*the mundane soul*).

Pythagoras says it is: Monad (*the unit or oneness*), Nous, Psychê.

Vossius says it is: Jupiter (*divine power*), Minerva (*the Logos*), Juno (*divine progenitiveness*).

Subordinate. The orders of ANGELS are three times three, viz.: (1) Seraphim, (2) Cherubim, (3) Thrones, (4) Dominions, (5) Virtues, (6) Powers, (7) Principalities, (8) Archangels, (9) Angels. — Dionysius the Areopagite.

In heaven above
The effluent bands in triple circles move.
Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered*, xl. 13 (1678).

The CITIES OF REFUGE were three on each side the Jordan.

The FATES are three: Clotho (with her distaff, presides at birth), Lachesis (spina

the thread of life), Atrōpos (cuts the thread).

The FURIES are three: Tisiponē, Alecto, Megara.

The GRACES are three: Euphros'ynē (cheerfulness of mind), Aglaia (mirth), Thalia (good-tempered jest).

The JUDGES OF HADES are three: Minos (the chief baron), Æacus (the judge of Europeans), Rhadamanthus (the judge of Asiatics and Africans).

The MUSKS are three times three.

Jupiter's thunder is three-forked (*trifidum*); Neptune's trident has three prongs; Pluto's dog Cerberus has three heads. The rivers of hell are three times three, and Styx flows round it three times three.

In Scandinavian mythology, there are three times three earths; three times three worlds in Niffheim; three times three regions under the dominion of Hel.

According to a mediæval tradition, the heavens are three times three, viz., the Moon, Venus, Mercury, the Sun, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, the fixed stars, and the primum mobile.

SYMBOLIC. (1) In the tabernacle and Jewish Temple.

The Temple consisted of three parts: the porch, the Temple proper, and the holy of holies. It had three courts: the court of the priests, the court of the people, and the court of foreigners. The innermost court had three rows, and three windows in each row (1 Kings vi. 36; vii. 4).

Similarly, Ezekiel's city had three gates on each side (*Ezek.* xlvii. 31). Cyrus left direction for the rebuilding of the Temple: it was to be three score cubits in height, and three score cubits wide, and three rows of great stones were to be set up (*Lera* vi. 3, 1). In like manner, the "new Jerusalem" is to have four times three foundations: (1) jasper, (2) sapphire, (3) chalcedony, (4) emerald, (5) sardonyx, (6) sardius, (7) chrysolyte, (8) beryl, (9) topaz, (10) chrysoprase, (11) jacinth, (12) amethyst. It is to have three gates fronting each cardinal quarter (*Rev.* xxi. 13-20).

(2) In the Temple Furniture: The golden candlestick had three branches on each side (*Exod.* xxv. 32); there were three bowls (*ver.* 33); the height of the altar was three cubits (*Exod.* xxvii. 1); there were three pillars for the hangings (*ver.* 14); Solomon's molten sea was supported on oxen, three facing each cardinal point (1 Kings vii. 25).

(3) *Sacrifices and Offerings*: A meat offering consisted of three tenth deals of fine flour (*Lev.* xiv. 10); Hannah offered up three bullocks when Samuel was devoted to the Temple (1 Sam. i. 24); three sorts of beasts—bullocks, rams, and lambs—were appointed for offerings (*Numb.* xxix.); the Jews were commanded to keep three national feasts yearly (*Exod.* xxiii. 14-17); in all criminal charges three witnesses were required (*Deut.* xvii. 6).

MISCELLANEOUS THREES. Joshua sent three men from each tribe to survey the land of Canaan (*Josh.* xviii. 4). Moses had done the same at the express command of God (*Numb.* xiii.). Job had three friends (*Job* i. 11). Abraham was accosted by three men (angels), with whom he pleaded to spare the cities of the plain (*Gen.* xviii. 2). Nebuchadnezzar cast three men into the fiery furnace (*Dan.* iii. 24). David had three mighty men of valour, and one of them slew 300 of the Philistines with his spear (2 Sam. xxiii. 9, 18). Nebuchadnezzar's image was three score cubits high (*Dan.* iii. 1). Moses was hidden three months from the Egyptian police (*Exod.* ii. 2). The ark of the covenant was three months in the house of Obbedom (2 Sam. vi. 11). Balaam smote his ass three times before the beast upbraided him (*Numb.* xxii. 28). Samson mocked Delilah three times (*Judges* xvi. 15). Elijah stretched himself three times on the child which he restored to life (1 Kings xvii. 21). The little horn plucked up three horns by the roots (*Dan.* vii. 8). The bear seen by Daniel in his vision had three ribs in its mouth (*ver.* 5). Joab slew Absalom with three darts (2 Sam. xviii. 14). God gave David the choice of three chastisements (2 Sam. xxiv. 12). The great famine in David's reign lasted three years (2 Sam. xxi. 1); so did the great drought in Ahab's reign (*Luke* iv. 25). There were three men transfigured on the mount, and three spectators (*Matt.* xvii. 1-4). The sheet was let down to Peter three times (*Acts* x. 16). There are three Christian graces: Faith, hope, and charity (1 Cor. xiii. 13). There are three that bear record in heaven, and three that bear witness on earth (1 John v. 7, 8). There were three unclean spirits that came out of the mouth of the dragon (*Rev.* xvi. 13).

So again. Every ninth wave is said to be the largest.

[They] watched the great sea fall,
Wave after wave, each mightier than the last;
Till last, a ninth one, gathering half the deep

And full of voices, slowly rose and plumed,
Roaring, and all the wave was in a flame
Tennyson, *The Holy Grail* (1858-59).

A wonder is said to last three times three days. The scourge used for criminals is a "cat o' nine tails." Possession is nine points of the law, being equal to (1) money to make good a claim, (2) patience to carry a suit through, (3) a good cause, (4) a good lawyer, (5) a good counsel, (6) good witnesses, (7) a good jury, (8) a good judge, (9) good luck. Leases used to be granted for 999 years. Ordeals by fire consisted of three times three red-hot ploughshares.

There are three times three crowns recognized in heraldry, and three times three marks of cadency.

We show honour by a three times three in drinking a health.

The worthies are three, Jews, three pagans, and three Christians: viz., Joshua, David, and Judas Maccabeus; Hector, Alexander, and Julius Cæsar; Arthur, Charlemagne, and Godfrey of Bouillon. The worthies of London are three times three also: (1) sir William Walworth, (2) sir Henry Pritchard, (3) sir William Sevenoke, (4) sir Thomas White, (5) sir John Bonham, (6) Christopher Croker, (7) sir John Hawkwood, (8) sir Hugh Caverley, (9) sir Henry Maleverer (Richard Johnson, *The Nine Worthies of London*).

* * * Those who take any interest in this subject can easily multiply the examples here set down to a much greater number. (See below, the *Welsh Triads*.)

Three Ardent Lovers of Britain (*The*): (1) Caswallawn son of Beli, the ardent lover of Flur daughter of Mugnagh Gorri; (2) Tristan or Tristram son of Talluch, the ardent lover of Yseult wife of March Meirchawn his uncle, generally called king Mark of Cornwall; (3) Kynon son of Clydno Eiddin, the ardent lover of Morvyth daughter of Urien of Rheged.—*Welsh Triads*.

Three Battle Knights (*The*) in the court of king Arthur: (1) Cadwr earl of Cornwall; (2) Lancelot du Lac; (3) Owain son of Urien prince of Rheged, i.e. Cumberland and some of the adjacent lands. These three would never retreat from battle, neither for spear, nor sword, nor arrow; and Arthur knew no shame in fight when they were present.—*Welsh Triads*.

Three Beautiful Women (*The*)

of the court of king Arthur: (1) Gwenhwyvar or Guenever wife of king Arthur; (2) Enid, who dressed in "azure robes," wife of Geraint; (3) Tegau or Tegau Euron.—*Welsh Triads*.

Three Blessed Rulers (*The*) of the island of Britain: (1) Bran or Vran, son of Llyr, and father of Caradawc (*Caractacus*). He was called "The Blessed" because he introduced Christianity into the nation of the Cymry from Rome; he learnt it during his seven years' detention in that city with his son. (2) Lleurig ab Coel ab Cyllyn Sant, surnamed "The Great Light." He built the cathedral of Llandaff, the first sanctuary in Britain. (3) Cadwaladr, who gave refuge to all believers driven out by the Saxons from England.—*Welsh Triads*, xxxv.

Three Calenders (*The*), three sons of three kings, who assumed the disguise of begging dervises. They had each lost one eye. The three met in the house of Zobaidê, and told their respective tales in the presence of Haroun-al-Raschid also in disguise. (See *CALENDERS*, p. 150.)—*Arabian Nights* ("The Three Calenders").

Three Chief Ladies (*The*) of the island of Britain: (1) Branwen daughter of king Llyr, "the fairest damsel in the world;" (2) Gwenhwyvar or Guenever wife of king Arthur; (3) Æthelfræd the wife of Æthelred.

Three Closures (*The*) of the island of Britain: (1) The head of Vran son of Llyr, surnamed "The Blessed," which was buried under the White Tower of London, and so long as it remained there, no invader would enter the island. (2) The bones of Vortimer, surnamed "The Blessed," buried in the chief harbour of the island; so long as they remained there, no hostile ship would approach the coast. (3) The dragons buried by Lludd son of Beli, in the city of Pharaon, in the Snowdon rocks. (See *THREE FATAL DISCLOSURES*.)—*Welsh Triads*, liii.

Three Counselling Knights (*The*) of the court of king Arthur: (1) Kynon or Cynon son of Clydno Eiddin; (2) Aron son of Kynfarch ap Meirchion Gul; (3) Llywarch Hên son of Elidir Lydanwyn. So long as Arthur followed the advice of these three, his success was invariable, but when he neglected to follow their counsel, his defeat was sure.—*Welsh Triads*.

Three Diademed Chiefs (*The*) of the island of Britain: (1) Kai son of Kyner, the sewer of king Arthur. He could transform himself into any shape he pleased. Always ready to fight, and always worsted. Half knight and half buffoon. (2) Trystan mab Tallwch, one of Arthur's three heralds, and one whom nothing could divert from his purpose; he is generally called sir Tristram. (3) Gwevyl mab Gwestad, the melancholy. "When sad, he would let one of his lips drop below his waist, while the other turned up like a cap upon his head."—*The Mabinogion*, 227.

Three Disloyal Tribes (*The*) of the island of Britain: (1) The tribe of Goronwy Pebyr, which refused to stand substitute for their lord, Llew Llaw Gyffes, when a poisoned dart was shot at him by Llech Goronwy; (2) the tribe of Gwrgi, which deserted their lord in Caer Gren, when he met Eda Glinmawr in battle (both were slain); (3) the tribe of Alan Vyrgan, which slunk away from their lord on his journey to Camlan, where he was slain.—*Welsh Triads*, xxxv.

Three Estates of the Realm: the nobility, the clergy, and the commonalty.

N.B.—The sovereign is not one of the three estates.

Three Fatal Disclosures (*The*) of the island of Britain: (1) That of the buried head of Vran "the Blessed" by king Arthur, because he refused to hold the sovereignty of the land except by his own strength; (2) that of the bones of Vortimer by Vortigern, out of love for Rowena (*Rouena*) daughter of Hengist the Saxon; (3) that of the dragons in Snowdon by Vortigern, in revenge of the Cymryan displeasure against him; having this done, he invited over the Saxons in his defence. (See **THREE CLOSURES**.)—*Welsh Triads*, liii.

Three-Fingered Jack, the nickname of a famous negro robber, who was the terror of Jamaica in 1780. He was at length hunted down and killed in 1781.

Three Golden-Tongued Knights (*The*) in the court of king Arthur: (1) Gwalchmai, call' in French Gawain son of Gwyar; (2) Drudwas son of Tryffin; (3) Eliwlod son of Madog ab Uthur. They never made a request which was not at once granted.—*Welsh Triads*.

Three Great Astronomers (*The*) of the island of Britain: (1) Gwydion son of Don. From him the Milky Way is called "Caer Gwydion." He called the constellation Cassiopeia "The Court of Don" or Llys Don, after his father; and the Corona Borealis he called "Caer Arianrod," after his daughter. (2) Gwynn son of Nudd. (3) Idris.—*Welsh Triads*, ii. 325.

Three Holy Tribes (*The*) of the island of Britain: (1) That of Bran or Vran, who introduced Christianity into Wales; (2) that of Cunedda Wledig; and (3) that of Brychan Brycheiniog.—*Welsh Triads*, xxxv.

Three Kings. In our line of kings we never exceed three reigns without interruption or catastrophe. (See **KINGS OF ENGLAND**, p. 517.)

Three Kings' Day, Twelfth Day or Epiphany, designed to commemorate the visit of the "three kings" or "Wise Men of the East" to the infant Jesus.

Three Kings of Cologne (*The*), the three "Wise Men" who followed the guiding star "from the East" to Jerusalem, and offered gifts to the babe Jesus. Their names were Gaspar or Gaspar, Melchior, and Balthazar; or Apellius, Amicus, and Damascus; or Magalath, Galgalath, and Sarasin; or Ator, Sator, and Peratoras. Klopstock, in his *Messiah*, says the Wise Men were six in number, and gives their names as Hadad, Selima, Zimri, Mirja, Beled, and Sunith.

* * The toys shown in Cologne Cathedral as the "three kings" are called Gaspar, Melchior, and Balthazar.

Three Learned Knights (*The*) of the island of Britain: (1) Gwalchmai ab Gwyar, called in French romances Gawain son of Lot; (2) Llecheu ab Arthur; (3) Rhiwallon with the broombush hair. There was nothing that man knew they did not know.—*Welsh Triads*.

Three-Leg Alley (London), now called Pemberton Row, Fetter Lane.

Three Letters (*A Man of*), a thief. A Roman phrase, from fur, "a thief."

Tun' trium literarum homo

Me vituperas? Fur!

Plautus, *Aulularia*, ii. 4.

Three Makers of Golden Shoes. (*The*) of the island of Britain: (1) Caswallawn son of Beli, when he went to Gascony to obtain Flur. She had been

abducted for Julius Cæsar, but was brought back by the prince. (2) Manawyddan son of Llŷr, when he sojourned in Lloegyr (*England*). (3) Llew Llaw Gyffes, when seeking arms from his mother.—*Welsh Triads*, cxxiv.

"What craft shall we take?" said Manawyddan . . . "Let us take to making shoes." . . . So he bought the best cordwal . . . and got the best goldsmith to make claes. . . . and he was called one of the three makers of gold shoes.—*The Mabinogion* ("Manawyddan," twelfth century).

Three-Men Wine. Very bad wine is so called, because it requires one man to hold the victim, a second to pour the wine down his throat, and the third is the victim made to drink it.

Abraham Santa Clara, the preaching friar, calls the wine of Alace "three-men wine."

Three per Cents. "The sweet simplicity of the three per cents." This was the saying of Dr. Scott (lord Stowell), brother of lord Eldon the great Admiralty judge.

Three Robbers (*The*). The three stars in Orion's belt are said to be "three robbers climbing up to rob the Rance's silver bedstead."—*Miss Ircr*, *Old Deccan Days*, 28.

Three Stayers of Slaughter (*The*): (1) Gwgawn Gledlyvrud; the name of his horse was Buchetom. (2) Morvran eil Tegid. (3) Gilbert mab Cadgyffro.—*Welsh Triads*, xxix.

Three Tailors of Tooley Street (*The*), three worthies, who held a meeting in Tooley Street for the redress of popular grievances, and addressed a petition to the House of Commons, while Canning was prime minister, beginning, "We, the people of England."

Three Tribe Herdsmen of Britain (*The*): (1) Llawnrodded Varwaw, who tended the milch cows of Nudd Iael son of Scnyllt; (2) Bennren, who kept the herd of Caradawc son of Brân, Glamorganshire; (3) Gwdion son of Don the enchanter, who kept the kine of Gwynedd above the Conway. All these herds consisted of 21,000 milch cows.—*Welsh Triads*, lxxxv.

Three Tyrants of Athens (*The*): Pisistratos (B.C. 560-490), Hippias and Hipparchos (B.C. 527-490).

(The two brothers reigned conjointly from 527-514, when the latter was murdered.)

Three Unprofessional Bards

(*The*) of the island of Britain: (1) Rhys Iard son of Morgant; (2) king Arthur; (3) Cadwallawn son of Cadvan.—*Welsh Triads*, lxxxix. 113.

Three Weeks after Marriage, a comedy by A. Murphy (1776). Sir Charles Racket has married the daughter of a rich London tradesman, and three weeks of the honeymoon having expired, he comes on a visit to the lady's father, Mr. Druggel. Old Druggel plumes himself on his aristocratic son-in-law, so far removed from the vulgar brawls of manner folk. On the night of their arrival, the bride and bridegroom quarrel about a game of whist; the lady maintained that sir Charles ought to have played a diamond instead of a club. So angry is sir Charles that he resolves to have a divorce; and although the quarrel is patched up, Mr. Druggel has seen enough of the *beau monde* to decline the alliance of Lovelace for his second daughter, whom he gives to a Mr. Woodley.

Three Writers (*The*). The *Scriptores Tres* are Richardus Cornensis, Gildas Radnecus, and Nennius Banchorensis; three who wrote on *The Ancient History of the British Nation*, edited, etc., by Julius Batram (1757).

* The Five Writers or *Scriptores Quinque* are five English chronicles of the early history of England, edited by Thomas Gale (1691). The names of these chroniclers are: William of Malmesbury, Henry of Huntingdon, Roger Hoveden, Ethelwerd, and Ingulphus of Croyland.

The Ten Writers or *Scriptores Decem* are the authors of ten ancient chronicles on English history, compiled and edited by Roger Twysden and John Selden (1652). The collection contains the chronicles of Simeon of Durham, John of Hexham, Richard of Hexham, Ailred of Rievall, Ralph de Diceto, John Brompton, Gervase of Canterbury, Thomas Stabbs, William Thorn, and Henry Knighton. (See SIX CHRONICLES.)

Thresher (*Captain*), the feigned leader of a body of lawless Irishmen, who attacked, in 1806, the collectors of tithes and their subordinates.

Captain Right was a leader of the rebellious peasantry in the south of Ireland in the eighteenth century.

Captain Rock was the assumed name of a leader of Irish insurgents in 1822.

Throgmorton Street (London).

So named from sir Nicholas Throckmorton, banker (1513-1571).

(Sir Nicholas took part in Wyatt's rebellion.)

Thrummy-Cap, a sprite which figures in the fairy tales of Northumberland. He was a "queer-looking little auld man," whose scene of exploits generally lay in the vaults and cellars of old castles. John Skelton, in his *Colyva Clout*, calls him Tom-a-Thrum, and says that the clergy could neither write nor read, and were no wiser than this cellar sprite.

Thrush (*Song of the*).

White hat, white hat;
Cherry do, cherry do;
Pretty Joe, pretty Joe.

The Storm Thru'n, calling for rain, says:

Bill Peters, F ill Peters,
Bill Peters, Bill Peters,
Kiss me quick.

Thulé (2 syl.), the most remote northern portion of the world known to the ancient Greeks and Romans; but whether an island or part of a continent nobody knows. It is first mentioned by Pythæas, the Greek navigator, who says it is "six days' sail from Britain," and that its climate is a "mixture of earth, air, and sea." Ptolemy, with more exactitude, tells us that the 63° of north latitude runs through the middle of Thulé, and adds that "the days there are at the equinoxes [*sic*] twenty-four hours long." This, of course, is a blunder, but the latitude would do roughly for Iceland.

(No place has a day of twenty-four hours long at either equinox; but anywhere beyond either polar circle the day is twenty-four hours long at one of the solstices.)

Thulé (2 syl.). Antonius Diogenēs, a Greek, wrote a romance on "The Incredible Things beyond Thulé" (*Tu hyper Thoulēn Apistā*), which has furnished the basis of many subsequent tales. The work is not extant, but Photius gives an outline of its contents in his *Bibliotheca*.

Thumb (*Tom*), a dwarf no bigger than a man's thumb. He lived in the reign of king Arthur, by whom he was knighted. He was the son of a common ploughman, and was killed by the poisonous breath of a spider in the reign of Thunstone, the successor of king Arthur.

Amongst his adventures may be men-

tioned the following:—He was lying one day asleep in a meadow, when a cow swallowed him as she cropped the grass. At another time, he rode in the ear of a horse. He crept up the sleeve of a giant, and so tickled him that he shook his sleeve, and Tom, falling into the sea, was swallowed by a fish. The fish being caught and carried to the palace, gave the little man his introduction to the king.

* * The oldest version extant of this nursery tale is in rhyme, and bears the following title:—*Tom Thumb, His Life and Death: wherein is declared many marvellous acts of manhood, full of wonder and strange occurrences. Which little knight lived in king Arthur's time, and was famous in the court of Great Brittain.* London: printed for John Wright, 1630 (Bodleian Library). It begins thus:

In Arthur's court Tom Thumb do thus—
A man of mickle might,
The best of all the Table Round,
And the doughty knight.
His stature but an inch in height,
Or quarter of a span;
Then think you not this little knight
Was proud a valiant man?

N.B.—"Great Britain" was not a recognized term till 1701 (queen Anne), when the two parliaments of Scotland and England were united. Before that time, England was called "South Britain," Scotland "North Britain," and Brittany "Little Britain." The date 1630 would carry us back to the reign of Charles I.

Fielding, in 1730, wrote a burlesque opera called *Tom Thumb*, which was altered in 1778 by Kane O'Hara. Dr. Arne wrote the music to it, and his "daughter (afterwards Mrs. Cibber), then only 11, acted the part of 'Tom Thumb' at the Haymarket Theatre."—T. Davies, *Life of Garrick*.

* * Here again the dates do not correctly fit in. Mrs. Cibber was born 1710, and must have been 20 when Fielding produced his opera of *Tom Thumb*.

Thumb (*General Tom*), a dwarf exhibited in London in 1846. His real name was Charles S. Stratton. At the age of 25, his height was 25 inches, and his weight 25 lbs. He was born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, United States, in 1822, and died in January, 1879.

They rush by thousands to see Tom Thumb. They push, they fight, they scream, they faint, they cry. "Help! and 'Murder!' They see my bills and caravan, but do not read them. Their eyes are on them, but their sense is gone. . . . In one week 12,000 persons paid to see Tom Thumb, while only 133 paid to see my 'Aristides.'—Haydon the artist. *MS. Diary*.

Thunder prognosticates evil accord-

ing to the day of the week on which it occurs.

Sundays thundre should brynge the deathe of learned men, Judges, and others; Mondayes thundre, the deathe of women; Tuesdayes thundre, plenty of gaine, Wednesdayes thundre, the deathe of harlots and other blood-shed; Thursdayes thundre, plenty of shepe and come; Fridayes thundre, the slaughter of a great man and other horrible murders; and Saturdayes thundre, a general pestilent plague and great deathe.—L. Dugesi, *A Prognostication Everlasting of Ryght Good Effects* (1556).

Thunder (The Giant), a giant who fell into a river and was killed, because Jack cut the ropes which suspended a bird; that the giant was about to cross.—*Jack the Giant-Killer*.

Thunder (The Sons of). James and John, the sons of Zebedee, were called "Boanerges."—*Luke ix. 54; Mark iii. 17.*

Thunder and Lightning. Stephen II. of Hungary was surnamed *Tonnant* (1100, 1114-1181).

Thunderbolt (The). Ptolemy king of Macedon, eldest son of Ptolemy Soter I., was so called from his great impetuosity (B.C. 4, 285-279).

Handel was called by Mozart "The Thunderbolt" (1681-1759).

Thunderbolt of Italy (The), Gaston de Foix, nephew of Louis XII. (1489-1512).

Thunderbolt of War (The). Roland is so called in Spanish ballads.

Tisaphernés is so called in Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*, xx. (1575).

Thunderer (The), the *Times* newspaper. This popular name was first given to the journal in allusion to a paragraph in one of the articles contributed by captain Edward Sterling, while Thomas Barnes was editor.

We thundered forth the other day an article on the subject of social and political reform.

Some of the contemporaries caught up the expression, and called the *Times* "The Thunderer." Captain Sterling used to sign himself "Vetus" before he was placed on the staff of the paper.

Thundering Legion (The), the twelfth legion of the Roman army under Marcus Aurelius acting against the Quadi, A.D. 174. It was shut up in a defile, and reduced to great straits for want of water, when a body of Christians, enrolled in the legion, prayed for relief. Not only was rain sent, but the thunder and lightning so terrified the foe that a complete victory was obtained, and the legion was ever after called "The

Thundering Legion."—Dion Cassius, *Roman History*, lxxi. 8; Eusebius, *Ecclesiastical History*, v. 5.

The Theban legion, i.e. the legion raised in the Thebais of Egypt, and composed of Christian soldiers led by St. Maurice, was likewise called "The Thundering Legion."

The term "Thundering Legion" existed before either of these two were so called.

Thunstone (2 syl.), the successor of king Arthur, in whose reign Tom Thumb was killed by a spider.—*Tom Thumb*.

Thurio, a foolish rival of Valentine for the love of Silvia daughter of the duke of Milan.—Shakespeare, *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* (1595).

Thursday is held unlucky by the Swedes; so is it with the Russians, especially in Esthonia.

Thursday (Black). February 6, 1851, is so called in the colony of Victoria, from a terrible bush fire which occurred on that day.

Thwacker (Quartermaster), in the dragoons.—Sir W. Scott, *Liedjauntick* (time, George III.).

Thwackum, in Fielding's novel, *The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling* (1749).

Thyamis, an Egyptian thief, native of Memphis. Theagènes and Chariclea being taken by him prisoners, he fell in love with the lady, and shut her up in a cave for fear of losing her. Being closely beset by another gang stronger than his own, he ran his sword into the heart of Chariclea, that she might go with him into the land of shadows, and be his companion in the future life.—Heliodorus, *Æthiopia*.

Like to the Egyptian thief, at point of death,
Kill what I love
Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night*, act v. sc. 1 (1614).

Thyeste'an Banquet (in Latin *cana Thyestæ*), a cannibal feast. Thyestés was given his own two sons to eat in a banquet served up to him by his brother Atreus [*At. truce*].

Procné and Philomēna served up to Tereus (2 syl.) his own son Itys.

** Milton accents the word on the second syllable in *Paradise Lost*, x. 688, but then he calls Chalybe'an (*Samson Agonistes*, 133) "Chalybe'an," *Æge'an* (*Paradise Lost*, i. 745) "Æge'an," and *Cambuscan* he calls "Cambuscan."

Thyeste'an Revenge, blood for blood, tit for tat of bloody vengeance.

1. Thyestês seduced the wife of his brother Atreus (2 syl.), for which he was banished. In his banishment he carried off his brother's son Plisthenês, whom he brought up as his own child. When the boy was grown to manhood, he sent him to assassinate Atreus, but Atreus slew Plisthenês, not knowing him to be his son. The corresponding vengeance was this: Thyestês had a son named Ægisthos, who was brought up by king Atreus as his own child. When Ægisthos was grown to manhood, the king sent him to assassinate Thyestês, but the young man slew Atreus instead.

2. Atreus slew his own son Plisthenês, thinking him to be his brother's child. When he found out his mistake, he pretended to be reconciled to his brother, and asked him to a banquet. Thyestês went to the feast, and ate part of his own two sons, which had been cooked, and were set before him by his brother.

3. Thyestês defiled the wife of his brother Atreus, and Atreus married Pelopia the unwedded wife of his brother Thyestês. It was the son of this woman by Thyestês who murdered Atreus (his uncle and father-in-law).

* * * The tale of Atreus and that of Ædipus are the two most lamentable stories of historic fiction, and in some points resemble each other: Thus Ædipus married his mother, not knowing who she was; Thyestês seduced his daughter, not knowing who she was. Ædipus slew his father, not knowing who he was; Atreus slew his son, not knowing who he was. Ædipus was driven from his throne by the sons born to him by his own mother; Atreus [*Atreus*] was killed by the natural son of his own wife.

Thymbræan God (*The*), Apollo; so called from a celebrated temple raised to his honour on a hill near the river Thymbris.

The Thymbræan god
With Mars I saw and Pallas,
Lentô, *Purgatory*, xii. (1308).

Thyrsis, a herdsmen introduced in the *Idylls* of Theocritus, and in Virgil's *Eclogue*, vii. Any shepherd or rustic is so called.

Hard by, a cottage chimney smokes
From betwixt two aged oaks,
Where Corydon and Thyrsis met,
Are at their savoury dinner set
Milton, *L'Allegro* (1638).

Thyrsus, a long pole with an ornamental head of ivy, vine leaves, or a fir cone, carried by Bacchus and by his

votaries at the celebration of his rites. It was emblematic of revelry and drunkenness.

[*I will*] abash the frantic thyrsus with my song.
Athenian, *Hymn to the Muses* (1787).

Tibbs (*Beau*), a poor, clever, dashing young spark, who had the happy art of fancying he knew all the *haut monde*, and that all the *monde* knew him; that his garret was the choicest spot in London for its commanding view of the Thames; that his wife was a lady of distinguished airs; and that his infant daughter would marry a peer. He took off his hat to every man and woman of fashion, and made out that dukes, lords, duchesses, and ladies addressed him simply as Ned. His hat was pinched up with peculiar smartness; his looks were pale, thin, and sharp; round his neck he wore a broad black ribbon, and in his bosom a glass pin; his coat was trimmed with tarnished lace; and his stockings were silk. Beau Tibbs interlarded his rapid talk with fashionable oaths, such as, "Upon my soul! egad!"

"I was asked to dine yesterday," he says, "at the duchess of Puccadilly's. My lord Mudler was there 'Ned,' and he, 'I'll hold gold to six I can tell you where you were poaching last night . . . I hope, Ned, it will improve your fortune.' 'Forsome, my lord I five hundred a year at least—great secret—let it go no further.' My lord took me down in his chariot to his country seat yesterday, and we had a *dîné-à tête* dinner in the country. 'I fancy you told us just now you dined yesterday at the duchess's, in town.' 'Did I so?' replied he coolly. 'To be sure, egad! now I do remember—yes, I had two dinners yesterday.'—*Letter liv.*

Mrs. Tibbs, wife of the beau, a slattern and a coquette, much emaciated, but with the remains of a good-looking woman. She made twenty apologies for being in *dishabille*; but had been out all night with the countess. Then, turning to her husband, she added, "And his lordship, my dear, drank your health in a bumper." Ned then asked his wife if she had given orders for dinner. "You need make no great preparation—only we three. My lord cannot join us to-day—something small and elegant will do, such as a turbot, an ortolan, a—"

"Or," said Mrs. Tibbs, "what do you think, my dear, of a nice bit of ox-cheek, dressed with a little of my own sauce?" "The very thing," he replies; "it will eat well with a little beer. His grace was very fond of it, and I hate the vulgarity of a great load of dishes." The citizen of the world now thought it time to decamp, and took his leave. Mrs. Tibbs assuring him that dinner would certainly be quite ready in two or three hours.—*Letter liv.*

Mrs. Tibbs's lady's-maid, a vulgar, brawny Scotchwoman. "Where's my lady?" said Tibbs, when he brought to his garret his excellency the ambassador of China. "She's a-washing your two shirts at the next door, because they won't

lend us the tub any longer."—Goldsmith, *A Citizen of the World* (1759).

Tibert (*Sir*), the name of the cat, in the beast-epic of *Reynard the Fox* (1498).

Tibat Talkapace, a prating hand-maid of Custance the gay and rich widow vainly sought by Ralph Roister Doister.—Nicholas Udall, *Ralph Roister Doister* (first English comedy, 1534).

The metre runs thus :

I hearde our nourse speake of an husbande to dy
Ready for our mistresse, a rich man and gay,
And we shall go in our French hooles every day . . .
Then shall ye see Tibet, shee, treade the mosse to trunne . . .
Not lumperdee, clumperdee, like our Spaniel lug

Tibs (*Mr.*), a most "useful hand." He will write you a receipt for the bite of a mad dog, tell you an Eastern tale to perfection, and understands the business part of an author so well that no publisher can humbug him. You may know him by his peculiar clumsiness of figure, and the coarseness of his coat; but he never forgets to inform you that his clothes are all paid for. (See **TIBBS**).—Goldsmith, *A Citizen of the World*, xxix. (1759).

Tibs's Evo (*St.*), never. *St. Tibs* is a corruption of *St. Ubes*. There is no such saint in the calendar; and therefore *St. Tibs's Evo* falls neither before nor after New Year's Day.

Similar phrases are: "The Latter Lammas," the "Greek Kalends," the "week of two Thursdays," when "Shrove Tuesday falls on Wednesday," "once in a blue moon," "in the reign of queen Dick," "when two Sundays meet," etc.

Tibullus (*The French*), the chevalier Evariste de Parry (1753-1811).

Tiburce (2 or 3 *syl.*), brother of Valirian, converted by St. Cecile, his sister-in-law, and baptized by pope Urban. Being brought before the prefect Almachius, and commanded to worship the image of Jupiter, he refused to do so, and was decapitated.—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("Second Nun's Tale," 1388).

* * * When Tiburce is followed by a vowel it is made 2 *syl.*, when by a consonant it is 3 *syl.*, as :

And after this, Tiburce in good entente (3 *syl.*),

With Valirian to pope Urban went.

At this thing she unto Tiburce tolde (3 *syl.*).

Chaucer.

Tiburzio, commander of the Pisans in their attack upon Florence, in the fifteenth century. The Pisans were thoroughly beaten by the Florentines, led by Lu'ria a Moor, and Tiburzio was taken captive. Tiburzio tells Lu'ria that

the men of Florence will cast him off after peace is established, and advises him to join Pisa. This Lu'ria is far too noble to do, but he grants Tiburzio his liberty. Tiburzio, being examined by the council of Florence, under the hope of finding some cause of censure against the Moor, to lessen or cancel their obligation to him, "testifies to his unflinching probity," and the council could find no cause of blame; but Lu'ria, by poison, relieves the ungrateful state of its obligation to him.—Robert Browning, *Lu'ria*.

Tichborne Dole (*The*). When lady Mabella was dying, she requested her husband to grant her the means of leaving a charitable bequest. It was to be a dole of bread, to be distributed annually on the Feast of the Annunciation, to any who chose to apply for it. Sir Roger, her husband, said he would give her as much land as she could walk over while a billet of wood remained burning. The old lady was taken into the park, and managed to crawl over twenty-three acres of land, which was accordingly set apart, and is called "The Crawl" to this hour. When the lady Mabella was taken back to her chamber, she said, "So long as this dole is continued, the family of Tichborne shall prosper; but immediately it is discontinued, the house shall fall, from the failure of an heir male. Thus," she added, "will be when a family of seven sons is succeeded by one of seven daughters." The custom began in the reign of Henry II., and continued till 1796, when, singularly enough, the baron had seven sons and his successor seven daughters, and Mr. Edward Tichborne, who inherited the Doughty estates, dropping the original name, called himself sir Edward Doughty.

Tickell (*Mark*), a useful friend, especially to Elsie Lovell.—Wybert Reeve, *Parted*.

Tickler (*Timothy*), an ideal portrait of Robert Sym, a lawyer of Edinburgh (1750-1844).—Wilson, *Noctes Ambrosianae* (1822-36).

Tiddler. (See **TOM TIDDLER'S GROUND**.)

Tiddy-Doll, a nickname given to Richard Grenville lord Temple (1711-1770).

Tide-Waiters (*Ecclesiastical*). So the Rev. lord Osborne (S. G. O.) calls the clergy in convocation whose votes do not correspond with their real opinions.

Tider (*Robin*), one of the servants of the earl of Leicester.—Sir W. Scott, *Kennilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Tiffany, Miss Alscip's lady's-maid; pert, silly, bold, and a coquette.—General Burgoyne, *The Heiress* (1781).

Tigg (*Montague*), a clever impostor, who lives by his wits. He starts a bubble insurance office—"the Anglo-Bengulee Company"—and makes considerable gain thereby. Having discovered the attempt of Jonas Chuzzlewit to murder his father, he compels him to put his money in the "new company," but Jonas finds means to murder him.—C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1841).

Tiglath - Pile'ser, son of Pul, second of the sixth dynasty of the new Assyrian empire. The word is *Tiglath Pul Assur*, "the great tiger of Assyria."

Tigra'nes (3 syl.), one of the heroes slain by the impetuous Dudon soon after the arrival of the Christian army before Jerusalem.—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered*, iii. (1575).

Tigra'nes (3 syl.), king of Arme'nia. —Beaumont and Fletcher, *A King or No King* (1619).

Tigress Nurse (*A*). Tasso says that Clorinda was suckled by a tigress. —*Jerusalem Delivered*, xii.

Roman story says Romulus and Remus were suckled by a she-wolf.

Orson, the brother of Valentine, was suckled by a she-bear, and was brought up by an eagle.—*Valentine and Orson*.

Tilburi'na, the daughter of the governor of Tilbury Fort; in love with Whiskerandos. Her love-ravings are the crest unto the crest of burlesque tragedy (see act ii. 1).—Sheridan, *The Critic* (1779).

"An oyster may be croaked in love," says the gentle Tilburi'na.—Sir W. Scott.

Tilbury Fort (*The governor of*), father of Tilburi'na; a plain, matter-of-fact man, with a gushing, romantic, and love-struck daughter. In Mr. Puff's tragedy *The Spanish Armada*.—Sheridan, *The Critic* (1779).

Tim Syllabub, a droll creature, equally good at a rebus, a riddle, a bawdy song, or a tabernacle hymn. You may easily recognize him by his shabby finery, his frizzled hair, his dirty shirt, and his half-genteel, but more than half-shabby dress.—Goldsmith, *A Citizen of the World*, xxix. (1759).

Times (*The*), a newspaper founded by John Walter, in 1786. It was first called *The London Daily Universal Register*; in 1788 the words *The Times* or . . . were added. This long title was never tolerated by the public, which always spoke of the journal as *The Register*, till the original title was suppressed, and the present title, *The Times*, remained. In 1803 John Walter, son of the founder, became manager, and greatly improved the character of the paper, and in 1814 introduced a steam press. He died in 1847, and was succeeded by his son John Walter III. In the editorial department, John (afterwards "sir John") Stoddart (nicknamed "Dr. Slop"), who began to write political articles in *The Times* in 1810, was appointed editor in 1812, but in 1816 was dismissed for his rabid hatred of Napoleon. He tried to establish an opposition journal, *The New Tanes*, which proved an utter failure. Sir John Stoddart was succeeded by John Stebbing; then followed Thomas Barnes ("Mr. T. Bounce"), who remained editor till his death, in 1841. W. F. A. Delane came next, and continued till 1858, when his son, John Thaddeus Delane (who died in 1879), succeeded him. The present editor (1880) is said to be Mr. Thomas Chenery. The following gentlemen were connected with this paper between 1870 and 1880:—

AN EAST END INCUMBENT, Mr. Rowsell, a volunteer correspondent.

ANGELANUS, Arthur P. Stanley, dean of Westminster, a volunteer correspondent.

C. Dr. Cumming, who often dates from Dunrobin.

C. E. T., Sir Charles E. Trevelyan, a volunteer correspondent.

CHURCH MATTERS, the Rev. Henry Wace, preacher at Lincoln's Inn.

CITY ARTICLE, M. B. Sampson.

COLLEAGUES TO CORRESPONDENTS, Dr. Charles Austin, with Messrs. Dallas, Froome, and Kelly.

CORRESPONDENTS in every chief town of the United Kingdom, and in all the most important foreign countries.

CRITIC. *Fine Arts*, Tom Taylor; *Dramatic*, John Galsworthy (died 1878); *Musical*, T. J. Davidson.

EDITOR, J. T. Delane, died 1879; Thomas Chenery.

ASSISTANT, Mr. Stebbing, who succeeded G. W. Daines (the Hardy Horseman). Died 1875.

H. Vernon Harcourt, M.P.

HERTFORDSHIRE INCUMBENT, Canon Blakeley, dean of Lincoln.

HISTORICUS, Mr. W. Vernon Harcourt, M.P., who also wrote slashing articles in the *Saturday Review*.

IRISH CORRESPONDENT, Dr. G. V. Patten, editor and proprietor of the *Dublin Daily Express*.

IRISH MATTERS, O'Connor Morris.

J. C. Dr. Cumming (see C.), a volunteer correspondent.

LEADERS, Leonard H. Courtney, Dr. Gallenga, Mr. Knox, Robert Lowe, Canon Mosely, Lawrence Oliphant.

MANAGER OF OFFICE, Mowbray Morris.

MANAGER OF PRINTING AND MACHINERY, Mr. Macdonald.

MERCATOR, Lord Overstone, a volunteer correspondent.

MILITARY AFFAIRS, Captain Hoader.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS, the Rev. Henry Wace, preacher at Lincoln's Inn.

REPORTERS, about sixteen.

RUNSWICKS, Benjamin Disraeli, afterwards earl of Beaconsfield, a volunteer correspondent (in 1836).

SEMER, Grote (died 1871), a volunteer correspondent.

S. G. O., the Rev. lord Sidney Godolphin Osborne, a volunteer correspondent.
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT. Dr W. Howard Russell, famous for his letters from the Crimea in 1854 from India, in 1857; from America, in 1861, from Bohemia, in 1866, from France, on the Franco-Prussian war in 1870-71; etc. Occasionally, captain Horley has acted as 'Our Own Correspondent.'

VIRUS, capt. John Sterling, a volunteer correspondent.
 VIATOR, John Alexander Kinglake, a volunteer correspondent.

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Called "The Thunderer" from an article contributed by captain E. Sterling, beginning: "We thundered forth the other day an article on the subject of social and political reform;" and "The Thunderer," because its politics jump with the times, and are not fossilized whigs or Tories.

Timias, king Arthur's 'squire. He went after the "wicked foster," from whom Florimel fled, and the "foster" with his two brothers, falling on him, were all slain. Timias, overcome by fatigue, now fell from his horse in a swoon, and Belphebe the huntress, happening to see him fall, ran to his succour, applied an ointment to his wounds, and bound them with her scarf. The 'squire, opening his eyes, exclaimed, "Angel or goddess; do I call thee right?" "Neither," replied the maid, "but only a wood nymph." Then was he set upon his horse and taken to Belphebe's pavilion, where he soon "recovered from his wounds, but lost his heart" (bk. iii. 6). In bk. iv. 7 Belphebe subsequently found Timias in dalliance with Anoret, and said to him, "Is this thy faith?" She said no more, "but turned her face and fled." This is an allusion to sir Walter Raleigh's amour with Elizabeth Throgmorton (*Anoret*), one of the queen's maids of honour, which drew upon sir Walter (*Timias*) the passionate displeasure of his royal mistress (*Belphebe* or queen Elizabeth).—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, III. (1590).

Timms (*Corporal*), a non-commissioned officer in Waverley's regiment.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Timoleon, the Corinthian. He hated tyranny, and slew his own brother, whom he dearly loved, because he tried to make himself absolute in Corinth. "Timophanes he loved, but freedom more."

The fair Corinthian boast
 Timoleon, happy temper, mild and firm.
 Who wept the brother while the tyrant bled.
 Thomson, *The Seasons* ("Winter," 1736).

Timon the Man-hater, an Athenian who lived in the time of the Peloponnesian war. Shakespeare has a drama so called (1609). The drama begins with the joyous life of Timon, and his hospitable extravagance; then launches into his pecuniary embarrassment, and the discovery that his "professed friends" will not help him; and ends with his flight into the woods, his misanthropy, and his death.

When he [Timon] talked misanthropy, he outtimed Timon.—*Macnail*.

* * On one occasion, Timon said, "I have a fig tree in my garden which I once intended to cut down; but I shall let it stand, that any one who likes may go and hang himself on it."

Timon's Banquet, nothing but cover and warm water. Being shunned by his friends in adversity, he pretended to have recovered his money, and invited his false friends to a banquet. The table was laden with cover, but when the contents were exposed, nothing was provided but lukewarm water. (See *SCHACRACAC*, p. 875.)—Shakespeare, *Timon of Athens*, act III. sc. 6 (1609).

Timotheos, a musician, who charged double fees to all pupils who had learned music before. *Quintilian, De Institutione Oratorum*, II. 3.

I now rates inside him forget all that he [Timon] taught him to sing under other masters, as Timon did to his disciples who had been taught music by others.—*Pachelius, Georgianus*, I. 25 (1733).

Timotheos played on high
 Amid the tumultuous quire
 With drum, fiddle, and the lyre
 Dryden, *Alexander's Feast* (1687).

Timothy (*Old*), ostler at Joan Meng's inn at Kirehill.—Sir W. Scott, *Annals of Geirstead* (time, Edward IV.).

Timothy Quaint, the whimsical but faithful steward of governor Heartall; blunt, self-willed, but loving his master above all things, and true to his interests.—Cherry, *The Soldier's Daughter* (1804).

Timurkan the Tartar, and conqueror of China. After a usurpation of twenty years, he was slain in a rising of the people by Zaphimri "the orphan of China."

My mind's employed on other arts:
 To sling the well stored quiver
 Over this aim, and wing the darts
 At the first reindeer sweeping down the vale,
 Or up the mountain straining every nerve,
 To vault the neighing steed, and urge his course,
 Swifter than the wind through the ranks of war;—
 These are my passions, this my only scene.
 Bated from a soldier to imperial sway,
 I still will reign in terror

Murphy, *The Orphan of China*, IV. 1.

Tinacrio "the Sage," father of

Micomico'na queen of Micom'icon, and husband of queen Zaramilla. He foretold that after his death his daughter would be dethroned by the giant Pandaflando, but that in Spain she would find a champion in don Quixote who would restore her to the throne. This adventure comes to nothing, as don Quixote is taken home in a cage without entering upon it.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, l. iv. 3 (1605).

Tinclarian Doctor (*The Great*), William Mitchell, a whitesmith and tinplate worker of Edinburgh, who published *Tinkler's Testament*, dedicated to queen Anne, and other similar works.

The reason why I call my elf the Tinclarian doctor is, because I am a tinkler, and cure, old pans and lanterns.—*Introduction to Tinkler's Testament*.

* * Uniformity of spelling must not be looked for in the "doctor's" book. We have "Tinklar," "Tinkler," and "Tinclarian."

Tinderbox (*Miss Jenny*), a lady with a moderate fortune, who once had some pretensions to beauty. Her elder sister happened to marry a man of quality, and Jenny ever after resolved not to disgrace herself by marrying a tradesman. Having rejected many of her equals, she became at last the governess of her sister's children, and had to undergo the drudgery of three servants without receiving the wages of one.—Goldsmith, *A Citizen of the World*, xxviii. (1759).

Tinker (*The Immortal or The Inspired*), John Bunyan (1628-1688).

Elihu Burritt, United States, is called "The Learned Blacksmith" (1811-1879).

Tinsel (*Lord*), a type of that worst specimen of aristocracy, which ignores all merit but blue blood, and would rather patronize a horse-jockey than a curate, scholar, or poor gentleman. He would subscribe six guineas to the concerts of signor Cantata, because lady Dangle patronized him, but not one penny to "languages, arts, and sciences," as such.—S. Knowles, *The Hunchback* (1831).

Tintag'el or TINTAGIL, a strong and magnificent castle on the coast of Cornwall, said to have been the work of two giants. It was the birthplace of king Arthur, and subsequently the royal residence of king Mark. Dunlop asserts that vestiges of the castle still exist.

They found a naked child upon the sands
Of dark Tintagil by the Cornish sea,
And that was Arthur.

Tennyson, *Guinevere* (1858).

Tinto (*Dick*), a poor artist, son of a tailor in the village of Langdirdum. He is introduced as a lad in the *Bride of Lammermoor*, i. This was in the reign of William III. He is again introduced in *St. Ronan's Well*, i., as touching up the signboard of Meg Dods, in the reign of George III. As William III. died in 1702, and George III. began to reign in 1760, Master Dick must have been a patriarch when he worked for Mrs. Dods.—Sir W. Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (1819); *St. Ronan's Well* (1823).

Meg Dods agreed with the celebrated Dick Tinto to repaint her father's sign, which had become rather undecipherable. Dick accordingly gilded the bishop's crook, and augmented the horrors of the devil's aspect, until it became a terror to all the younger fry of the school-house.—*St. Ronan's Well*, l.

Tintoretto, the historical painter, whose real name was Jacopo Robusti. He was called *Il Furioso* from the extreme rapidity with which he painted (1512-1594).

Tintoretto of England (*The*). W. Dobson was called "The Tintoret of England" by Charles I. (1610-1646).

Tintoretto of Switzerland (*The*), John Huber (eighteenth century).

Tiphany, the mother of the three kings of Cologne. The word is manifestly a corruption of St. Epiphany, as Tibs is of St. Ubes, Taudry of St. Andry, Tooley [Street] of St. Olaf, Telder of St. Ethe'dred, and so on.

Scores of the saints have similarly manufactured names.

Ti'phys, pilot of the Argonauts; hence any pilot.

Many a Tiphys ocean's depths explore,
To open wondrous ways untrod before.
Arion, Orlando Furioso, viii. (Hoole).

* * Another name for a pilot or guiding power is Palinurus; so called from the steersman of *Æneas*.

Æcu Palinurus nodded at the helm.
Pope, The Dunciad, iv. l. 612 (1742).

Tippins (*Lady*), an old lady "with an immense obtuse, drab, oblong face, like a face in a tablespoon; and a dyed 'long walk' up the top of her head, as a convenient public approach to the bunch of false hair behind." She delights "to patronize Mrs. Veneering," and Mrs. Veneering is delighted to be patronized by her ladyship.

Lady Tippins is always attended by a lover or two, and she keeps a little list of her lovers, and is always booking a new lover or striking out an old lover, or putting a lover in her black list, or promoting a lover to her blue

list, or adding up her lovers, or otherwise posting her book, which she calls her Cupidon.—C. Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend*, II. (1864).

Tipple, in Dudley's *Fitch of Bacon*, first introduced John Edwin into notice (1750-1790).

Edwin's "Tipple," in the *Fitch of Bacon*, v. 11 exquisite treat.—London.

Tippoo Saib (*Prince*), son of Hyder Ali nawab of Mysore.—Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II.).

Tips or "Examination Cram." Recognized stock pieces of what is called "book work" in university examinations are: Fernalt's theorem; the "Lulus Trojanus" in Virgil's *Æneid* (bk. vi.); Agnes's "Witch;" the "Assoid" of Diocles; and the famous fragment of Solon, generally said to be by Euripides.

In law examinations the stock pieces are the *Justinian of Sandars*; the *Digest of Evidence* of Sir James Stephen; and the *Ancient Law* of Sir Henry Maine.

The following are recognized punners:—Mill's *Logic*; Spencer's *First Principles*; Maine's *Ancient Law*; Lasswell's *Laocoon*; Ritter and Pieller's *Frühjahr*; Wheaton's *International Law*.

Tip-tilted. Tennyson says that Lynette had "her slender nose tip-tilted like the petals of a flower."—Tennyson, *Gareth and Lynette* (1858).

Tiptoe, footman to Ransom and Scruple. He had seen better days, but, being found out in certain dishonest transactions, had lost grade, and "Tiptoe, who once stood above the world," came into a position in which "all the world stood on Tiptoe." He was a shrewd, lazy, knowing rascal, better adapted to dubious adventure, but always seeking for a snug berth in some wealthy, richer, old-fashioned, homely, county family, with good wages, liberal diet, and little work to do.—G. Colman, *Ways and Means* (1788).

Tiran'te the White, the hero and title of a romance of chivalry.

"Let me see that book," said the curé; "we shall find in it a fund of amusement. Here we shall find that famous knight don Kyle Elyson of Montauban, and Thomas his brother, with the knight Fomere, the battle which Desirant fought with Alano, the stratagem of the Widow Tranquil, the amour of the empress with her squire, and the victimhood of lady Brilliana. This is one of the most amusing books ever written."—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. 1. 6 (1605).

Tiresias, a Theban soothsayer, blind from boyhood. It is said that Athena deprived him of sight, but gave him the power of understanding the language of

birds, and a staff as good as eyesight to direct his way. Another tale is that, seeing a male and female serpent in copulation, he killed the male, and was metamorphosed into a woman; seven years later he saw a similar phenomenon, and killed the female, whereupon he became a man again. Thus, when Jupiter and Juno wished to know whether man or woman had the greater enjoyment in married life, they referred the question to Tiresias, who declared that the pleasure of the woman is tenfold greater than that of the man. (See *CALISTO*.)

"In troth," said Iove (and a he up kabe I mead I While I was queen from Hector I was he quideth),

"The sense of pleasure in the music is I More dull and dull than with a fancies share."

Then the truth of what she said and I I was there for me the case of the I I was the I I was of such sex but tried

Add on *The Transmutation of Tiresias* (1714)

There is an awkward thing which much perplexes I like, like we fancies we had proved I I turn the difference of the several sexes

London, Pall Mall, May 7, (1821)

* * * The name is generally pronounced *Tire'ssas*, but Milton calls it *Tire'ssas*:

I find the myth and blind Macondos (*Homer*) And tires and I have it (*Plutarch*) prophetic old

Paradise Lost, vi. 36 (1660)

Tirlsneck (*Jonny*), beadle of old St. Roman's.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Roman's Well* (time, George III.).

Tirso de Molina, the pseudonym of Gabriel Tellez, a Spanish monk and dramatist. His comedy called *Comandante de Padra* (1626) was imitated by Molière in his *Le Festin de Peur* (1665), and has given birth to the whole host of comedies and operas on the subject of "don Juan" (1570-1648).

Tiryns (*The Gallery of*), one of the old Cyclopean structures mentioned by Homer, and still extant in Argolis. The stones of this "gallery" are so enormous that two horses could not stir the smallest of them.

* * * Similar Cyclopean structures are the "treasury of Aieus," the "gate of Lions," the "tomb of Phoroneus" (3 syl.), and the "tomb of Danaos," all in Mycenæ.

Tiryn'thian Swain (*The*), Her-cules, called in Latin *Tirynthius Heros*, because he generally resided at Tiryns, a town of Argolis, in Greece.

Upon his shield lay that Tirynthian swain Swelling in fiery gore and poisonous flame, His wife's sad gift venomed with bloody stain (See *NESTOR*) Phœbus Fletcher, *The Purple Island*, vi. (1693)

Tisaphernes (4 syl.), "the thunder-bolt of war." He was in the army of

Egypt, and was slain by Rinaldo.—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered*, xx. (1575).

* * This son of Mars must not be mistaken for Tissaphernes the Persian satrap, who sided with the Spartans in the Peloponnesian war, and who treacherously volunteered to guide "the ten thousand" back to Greece.

Tisbi'na, wife of Iroldo. Prasildo, a Babylonish nobleman, falls in love with her, and threatens to kill himself. Tisbina, to divert him, tells him if he will perform certain exploits which she deemed impossible, she will return his love. These exploits he accomplishes, and Tisbina, with Iroldo, take poison to avoid dishonour. Prasildo discovers that the draught they have taken is harmless, and tells them so; whereupon Iroldo quits the country, and Tisbina marries Prasildo.—Bojardo, *Orlando Innamorato* (1495). (See **DIANORA**, p. 251; and **POURCEAU**, p. 266.)

Tisellin, the raven, in the beast-epic of *Reynard the Fox* (1498).

Tisiph'one (1 syl.), one of the three Furies. Covered with a bloody robe, she sits day and night at hell-gate, armed with a whip. Tibullus says her head was coiled with serpents in lieu of hair.

The Desert Fairy, with her head covered with snakes, like Iphigeneia, mounted on a winged griffin.—Comte de D'Ale, *Fairy Lake* ("The Yellow Dwarf," 1667).

Ti'tan, the sun or Helios, the child of Hyperion and Basilien, and grandson of Coelum or heaven. Virgil calls the sun "Titan," and so does Ovid.

... primos crastinus ortus
Extulit Titan, iadusque revolet orbem
Æneid, iv. 118, 119

A maiden queen that shone at Titan's ray
Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, i. 4 (1590)

Titans, giants, sons of Heaven and Earth. Their names were Oceanos, Kæos, Krios, Hyperion, Iapetos, and Kronos.

The *Titanides* were Theia [*Thi-a*], Rhea, Themis, Mnemosynê, Phœbê, and Tethys.

Titan'ia, queen of the fairies, and wife of Oberon. Oberon wanted her to give him for a page a little changeling, but Titania refused to part with him, and this led to a fairy quarrel. Oberon, in revenge, anointed the eyes of Titania during sleep with an extract of "Love in Idleness," the effect of which was to make her fall in love with the first object she saw on waking. The first object Titania set eyes on happened to be a country bumpkin, whom Puck had dressed up with an

ass's head. While Titania was fondling this "unamiable creature," Oberon came upon her, sprinkled on her an antidote, and Titania, thoroughly ashamed of herself, gave up the boy to her sposo; after which a reconciliation took place between the wilful fairies.—Shakespeare, *Midsummer Night's Dream* (1592).

Tito Barnacle (*Mr.*), head of the Circumlocution Office, and a very great man in his own opinion. The family had intermarried with the Stiltstalkings, and the Barnacles and Stiltstalkings found berths pretty readily in the national workshop, where brains and conceit were in inverse ratio. The young genius in the office usually spoke with an eye-glass in the eye, in this sort of style: "Oh, I say; look here! Can't attend to you to-day, you know. But look here! I say; can't you call to-morrow?" "No." "Well, but I say; look here! Is this public business?"—anything about—tonnage—or that sort of thing?" Having made his case understood, Mr. Cennam received the following instructions in these words:—

You must find out all about it. Then you'll memorize the department, according to the regular forms for leave to memorize. If you get it, the memorial must be entered in that department, sent to be registered in the department then sent back to that department, then sent to this department to be countersigned, and then it will be brought regularly before that department. You'll find out when the business passes through each of these stages by inquiring at both departments till they tell you.—(Dickens, *Little Dorrit*, x. (1857))

Tithon'us, a son of Laomedon king of Troy. He was so handsome that Aurora became enamoured of him, and persuaded Jupiter to make him immortal; but as she forgot to ask for eternal youth also, he became decrepit and ugly, and Aurora changed him into a cicada or grasshopper. His name is a synonym for a very old man.

Wear of age! Tithon's sufferer be!
Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, i. ii. 7 (1590).
thinner than Tithonus was
Before he faded into air.
Lord Lytton, *Tales of Milton*, ii.

Tithonus (*The Consort of*), the moon.

Now the fair consort of Tithonus old,
Arisen from her mate's beloved arms,
Looked paler o'er the eastern cliff.
Dante, *Purgatory*, ix. (1308).

Tithor'ea, one of the two chief summits of Parnassus. It was dedicated to Bacchus, the other (*Zycorêa*) being dedicated to the Muses and Apollo.

Titian (*Tiziano Vecellio*), an Italian landscape painter, especially famous for his clouds (1477–1576).

Titian (*The French*), Jacques Blanchard (1600–1658).

Titian (*The Portuguese*), Alonzo Sanchez Coello (1515-1590).

Titmarsh (*Michael Angelo*), a pseudonym of Thackeray. Called "Michael Angelo" from his massive body, broad shoulders, and large head (1811-1863).

Titmouse (*Mr. Titlbat*), a vulgar, ignorant coxcomb, suddenly raised from the degree of a linen-draper's shopman to a man of fortune, with an income of £10,000 a year.—Warren, *Ten Thousand a Year*.

Tito Mele'ma, a Greek, who marries Romola.—George Eliot [*Mrs. Cross*], *Romola*.

Titusrel, the first king of Great Britain. He has brought into subjection all his passions, has resisted all the seductions of the world, and is modest, chaste, pious, and devout. His daughter Sigune is in love with Ischenatulinder, who is him.—Wolfram von Eschenbach, *Iliad* (thirteenth century).

* * * Wolfrun's *Titusrel* is a tedious expansion of a lay already in existence, and Albert of Schartenberg produced a *Young Titusrel*, at one time thought the best romance of chivalry in existence, but it is pompous, stilted, crude, and wearisome.

Titus, the son of Titus Junius Brutus. He joined the faction of Tarquin, and was condemned to death by his father, who, having been the chief instrument in banishing the king and all his race, was created the first consul. The subject has been often dramatized. In English, by N. Lee (1679) and Jean Howard Payne (1820). In French, by Arnault, in 1792, and by Pon-aud, in 1843. In Italian, by Alfieri, *Brutus*, etc. It was in Payne's tragedy that Charles Keen made his debut in Glasgow as "Titus," his father playing "Brutus."

The house was filled to overflowing. The stirring interest of the play combined with the beautiful character of the father and son completely absorbed the audience. They sat suffused in tears, during the last pathetic interview, until Brutus overwhelmed by his emotion falls on the neck of Titus, exclaiming in a loud and strong voice: "Remember thy wretched father!" when the whole theatre broke forth in long peals of applause. Edmund Keen then whispered in his son's ear: "Charles my boy, we are doing the trick."—*Colley's Life of Charles Keen*.

Titus, "the delight of man," the Roman emperor, son of Vespasian (40, 79-81).

Titus, the penitent thief, according to Longfellow. Dumachus and Titus were two of a band of robbers, who attacked Joseph in his flight into Egypt. Titus said, "Let these good people go in peace," but Dumachus replied, "First let

them pay their ransom." Whereupon Titus handed to his companion forty groats, and the infant Jesus said to him.

When thirty years shall have gone by,
I at Jerusalem shall die.

On the accursed tree
Thou on My right and I My left side
They thieves shall be both of us
And thus the north shall be able

In Jerusalem with Me
Longfellow, *The Golden Legend* (1851)

Tityre Tus (long u), the name assumed in the seventeenth century by a chief of young blades of the better class, whose delight was to break windows, upset sedan-chairs, molest quiet citizens, and rudely address pretty women in the streets at night-time. These brawlers took successively many titulus names, as Man, Hector, Scower, afterwards Nicker. Later still Hawabits, and lastly Mohawks or Mohacks.

"Tityre tus" is meant for the plural of "Tityrus" in the first line of Virgil's first *Eclogue*. "Tityre, unjatable cubans" is a genuine sign, and meant to imply that these blades were men of leisure and fortune, who "lived at ease under their patrimonial beech trees."

Tityrus, in the *Shepherd's Calendar*, by Spenser (*Eccl. vi and vi*), is meant for Chaucer.

He that shal herl at the spring
That he hit which he could pipe and sing,
I shal be his lord and he shal be my
Squire. *Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar* (1579)

Tityrus, a giant, whose body covered* much water of ground. In Tartarus, two vultures or serpents feed for ever on his liver, which grows as fast as it is gnawed away.

Prometheus (*Sil*) is said to have been fastened to mount Caucasus, where two eagles fed on his liver, which never wasted.

Not unobserved stretched upon the marble
Tityrus earth, whose lofty long and large
Covered nine acres. Thence two vultures sat,
Of quagmire material and with beaks
For ravine bent, unmitigated, bored
His liver. I overleas he to put to flight
The fierce devourers. For this pincance judged
For ripe intended on Latona fair
Lentons *Homer's Odyssey*, xi. (1716)

Tizo'na, the Cid's sword. It was buried with him, as Joyeuse (Charlemagne's sword) was buried with Charlemagne, and Durindana with Orlando.

Tlal'alna, surnamed "The Tiger," one of the Aztecas. On one occasion, being taken captive, Madoc released him, but he continued the unrelenting foe of Madoc and his new colony, and was always foremost in working them evil.

When at length, the Aztecas, being overcome, migrated to Mexico, Tlalatl refused to quit the spot of his father's tomb, and threw himself on his own javelin.—Southey, *Madoc* (1805).

Toad with an R, worthlessness, mere dung. Anglo-Saxon, *tord* or *toord*, (now spelt with a u); hence in the Gospel of St. Luke xiii. 8: "He answereth seide to him, Lord, suffer also this year, til the while I delue [*delue*] aboute it, and sende toordis . . ."—*Gothic and Anglo-Saxon Gospels*, Bosworth, p. 365; Wycliffe (1389).

Good husband his boon Or request hith of a,
ill husband as soon Hith with in h.
But a, *For Husband's Poets* et. in 16

(A good husband has his wishes fulfilled readily, but a bad husband is served with a *toad* [r] as soon as with the boon requested.)

Toad-Eater (*Pu'ben's*). Henry Vane was so called, in 1712, by Sir Robert Walpole. Two years later, Sarah Fielding, in *Her Simple*, speaks of "toad eater" as "quite a new word." (Spanish, *toadito*, "a factotum," one who will do any sort of work for his employer.)

Tobacco, says Stow, in his *Ch. mule*, was first brought to England by Sir John Hawkins, in 1565 (7 Elizabeth).

Before that Indian word so thought was embraced,
When in such mighty sums we prodigally waste
Invention, *Polyglotta*, vii (1613).

Tobo'so (*Dulcinea del*), the lady chosen by don Quixote for his particular paragon. Sancho Panza says she was "a stout-built, sturdy wench, who could pitch the bar as well as any young fellow in the parish." The knight had been in love with her before he took to errantry. She was Aldonza Lorenzo, the daughter of Lorenzo Corchuelo and Aldonza Nogales; but when signior Quixada assumed the dignity of knighthood, he changed the name and style of his lady into Dulcinea del Tobo'so, which was more befitting his rank.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. i. 1 (1605).

Toby, waiter of the Spa hotel, St. Roman's, kept by Sandie Lawson.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Roman's Well* (time, George III.).

Toby, a brown Rockingham-ware beer jug, with the likeness of Toby Filpot embossed on its sides, "a goodly jug of well-browned clay, fashioned into the form of an old gentleman, atop of whose

bald head was a fine froth answering to his wig" (ch. iv.).

Gabriel lifted Toby to his mouth, and took a hearty draught.—C. Dickens, *Master Humphrey's Clock* ("Bar-naby Rudge," xii, 1841).

Toby, Punch's dog, in the puppet-show exhibition of *Punch and Judy*.

In some versions of the great drama of *Punch*, there is a small dog (a modern addition), supposed to be the private property of that gentleman, and of the name of Toby—always Toby. This dog has been stolen in youth from another gentleman, and fraudulently sold to the contending hero who, having no kille himself, has no suspicion that it lurks in others, but Toby, entertaining a grateful recollection of his old master, and scorning to attach him if to any new patron, not only refuses to "make a pipe at the bidding of Punch, but (to mark his old fidelity more strongly) saves him by the nose, and warns the scene with violence at which instance of canine attachment the spectators are always deeply affected.—C. Dickens.

Toby, in the periodical called *Punch*, is represented as a grave, consequential, sullen, unsocial pug, perched on back volumes of the national *Menippus*, which he guards so stolidly that it would need a very bold heart to attempt to filch one. There is no reminiscence in this Toby, like that of his peep-show name sake, of any previous master, and no aversion to his present one. Punch himself is the very beau-ideal of good-natured satire and far-sighted shrewdness, while his dog (the very Diogenes of his tribe) would scorn his nature if he could be made to smile at anything.

The first cover of immortal *Punch* was designed by A. S. Hemming; the present one by Richard Doyle.

Toby (*Trick*), a captain, who was wounded at the siege of Namur, and was obliged to retire from the service. He is the impersonation of kindness, benevolence, and simple-heartedness; his courage is undoubted, his gallantry delightful for its innocence and modesty. Nothing can exceed the grace of uncle Toby's love-passages with the Widow Wadman. It is said that lieutenant Sterne (father of the novelist) was the prototype of uncle Toby.—Sterne, *Tristram Shandy* (1759).

My uncle Toby is one of the finest compliments ever paid to human nature. He is the most unoffending of God's creatures, or, as the French would express it, *un tel petit bonhomme*. Of his bowling-green, his sieve, and his anomie, who would say or think anything amiss!—Hazlitt.

Toby Veck, ticket-porter and jobman, nicknamed "Trotty" from his trotting pace. He was "a weak, small, spare man," who loved to earn his money, and heard the chimes ring words in accordance with his fancy, hopes, and fears. After a dinner of tripe, he lived for a time in a sort of dream, and woke up on New Year's Day to dance at his

daughter's wedding.—C. Dickens, *The Chimes* (1844).

Todd (*Laurie*), a poor Scotch nail-maker, who emigrates to America, and, after some reverses of fortune, begins life again as a backwoodsman, and greatly prospers.—Galt, *Laurie Riddle*.

Todgers (*Mrs.*), proprietress of a "commercial boarding-house;" weighed down with the overwhelming cares of "sauces, gravy," and the wherewithal of providing for her lodgers. Mrs. Todgers had a "soft heart" for Mr. Pecksniff, widower, and being really kind-hearted, befriended poor Mercy Pecksniff in her miserable married life with her brutal husband Jonas Chuzzlewit.—C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1841).

Tofa'na, of Palermo, a noted poisoner, who sold a tasteless, colourless poison, called the *Alanna of St. Nicola* or *Bura*, but better known as *Aqua Totant*. Above 600 persons fell victims to this fatal drug. She was discovered in 1652, and died 1730.

La Spara or Hieronyma Spara, about a century previously, sold an "elixir" equally fatal. The secret was ultimately revealed to her father confessor.

Tofts (*Mistress*), a famous singer towards the close of the eighteenth century. She was very fond of cats, and left a legacy to twenty of the tabby tribe.

Not Nibbè mourned more for fourteen brats,
Nor Mistress Tofts, to leave her twenty cats.
Peter Pindar [*Lr. Wolcott*], *Ota sin a* (1809).

Togar'ma ("island of blue rare"), one of the Hebrides.—Ossian, *Death of Outhullin*.

Togorma, the kingdom of Connal son of Colgar.—Ossian, *Fingal*.

Tohu va Bohu, at sixes and sevens, in the utmost confusion, topsy-turvy.

The earth was tohu va bohu, that is, void and in confusion . . . in short, a chaos. This may well be applied to a country devastated by war. [Note by Edt. Bohn's ed.]—Habelma, *Pantagruel*, iv. 17 (1845).

Toinette, a confidential female servant of Argan the *malade imaginaire*. "Adroite, soigneuse, diligente, et surtout fidèle," but contractions, and always calling into action her master's irritable temper. In order to cure him, she pretends to be a travelling physician of about 90 years of age, although she has not seen twenty-six summers; and in the capacity of a Galen, declares M. Argan is

suffering from lungs, recommends that one arm should be cut off, and one eye taken out to strengthen the remaining one. She enters into a plot to open the eyes of Argan to the real affection of Angelique (his daughter), the false love of her step-mother, and to marry the former to Cécante the man of her choice, in all which schemes she is fully successful.—Molière, *Le Malade Imaginaire* (1673).

Toison d'Or, chief herald of Burgundy.—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* and *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Toki, the Danish William Tell. Saxo Grammaticus, a Danish writer of the twelfth century, tells us that Toki once boasted, in the hearing of Harald Bluetooth, that he could hit an apple with his arrow off a pole; and the Danish Gessler set him to try his skill by placing an apple on the head of the archer's son (twelfth century).

Tolande of Anjou, a daughter of old king René of Provence, and sister of Margaret of Anjou (wife of Henry VI. of England).—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Tolbooth (*The*), the principal prison of Edinburgh.

The Tolbooth felt defrauded of his charms
If Jeffrey died, except within her arms.
Boswell, *English Bards and North Cevalloors* (1808).

Lord Byron refers to the "duel" between Francis Jeffrey editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, and Thomas Moore the poet, at Chalk Farm, in 1806. The duel was interrupted, and it was then found that neither of the pistols contained a bullet.

Can none remember that eventful day,
That ever glorious, almost fatal fray,
When Little's [Thomas Moore] fearless pistol met his eye,
And Bow Street maidens stood laughing by? Ditto.

Tole'do, famous for its sword-blades. Vienne, in the Lower Dauphiné, is also famous for its swords. Its martinets (i.e. the water-mills for an iron forge) are turned by a little river called Gere.

Gargantua gave Touchfancet an excellent sword of a Vienne blade with a golden scabbard.—Rabelais, *Gargantua*, l. 46 (1833).

Tolmetes (8 syl.), Foolhardiness personified in *The Purple Island*, fully described in canto viii. His companions were Arrogance, Brag, Carelessness, and Fear. (Greek, *tolmētēs*, "a foolhardy man.")

Thus ran the rash Tolmets, never viewing
The fearful fiends that duly him attended . . .
Much would he boldly do, but much more boldly vaunt.
F. Fletcher, *The Purple Island*, viii. (1634).

Tom, "the Portugal dustman," who joined the allied army against France in the war of the Spanish Succession.—Dr. Arbuthnot, *History of John Bull* (1712).

Tom, one of the servants of Mr. Peregrine Lovel, "with a good deal of surly honesty about him." Tom is no sneak, and no tell-tale, but he refuses to abet Philip the butler in sponging on his master, and wasting his property in riotous living. When Lovel discovers the state of affairs, and clears out his household, he retains Tom, to whom he entrusts the cellar and the plate.—Rev. J. Townley, *High Life Below Stairs* (1759).

Tom Folio, Thomas Rawlinson, the biblioplist (1681-1725).

Tom Jones (1 syl.), a model of generosity, openness, and manly spirit, mixed with dissipation. Lord Byron calls him "an accomplished blackguard" (*Don Juan*, xiii. 110, 1821).—Fielding, *Tom Jones* (1719).

A hero with a flawed reputation, a hero sponsoring for a gulch, a hero who cannot pay his landlord, and is obliged to let his house out to hire, is absurd, and the claim of Tom Jones to heroic rank is quite untenable.—Hackeray.

Tom Long, the hero of an old tale, entitled *The Merry Concepts of Tom Long, the Carrier, being many Pleasant Passages and Mad Pranks which he observed in his Travels*. This tale was at one time amazingly popular.

Tom Scott, Daniel Quilp's boy, Tower Hill. Although Quilp was a demon incarnate, yet "between the boy and the dwarf there existed a strange kind of mutual liking." Tom was very fond of standing on his head, and on one occasion Quilp said to him, "Stand on your head again, and I'll cut one of your feet off."

The boy made no answer, but directly Quilp had shut himself in, stood on his head before the door, then walked on his hands to the back, and stood on his head there, then to the opposite side and repeated the performance . . . Quilp, knowing his disposition, was lying in wait at a little distance, armed with a large piece of wood, which, being rough and jagged, and studded with broken nails, might possibly have hurt him, if it had been thrown at him.—C. Dickens, *The Old Curiosity Shop*, v. (1846).

Tom Thumb, the name of a very diminutive little man in the court of king Arthur, killed by the poisonous breath of a spider in the reign of king Thunstone, the successor of Arthur. In the Bodleian Library there is a ballad about Tom

Thumb, which was printed in 1630. Richard Johnson wrote in prose *The History of Tom Thumb*, which was printed in 1621. In 1630 Charles Perreault published his tale called *Le Petit Poucet*. Tom Thumb is introduced by Drayton in his *Nymphidia* (1563-1681).

"Tom" in this connection is the Swedish *tomt* ("a nix or dwarf"), as in *Tomte-jubbe* ("a brownie or kobold"); the final *t* is silent, and the tale is of Scandinavian origin.

Tom Thumb, a burlesque opera, altered by Kane O'Hara (author of *Midas*), in 1778, from a dramatic piece by Fielding the novelist (1730). Tom Thumb, having killed the giants, falls in love with Huncamunca daughter of king Arthur. Lord Grizzle wishes to marry the princess, and when he hears that the "pygmy giant-queller" is preferred before him, his lordship turns traitor, invests the palace "at the head of his rebellious rout," and is slain by Tom. Then follows the bitter end: A red cow swallows Tom, the queen Dollalolla kills Noodle, Frizaletta kills the queen, Huncamunca kills Frizaletta, Doodle kills Huncamunca, Plumant kills Doodle, and the king, being left alone, stabs himself. Merlin now enters, commands the red cow to "return our England's Hannibal," after which, the wise wizard restores all the slain ones to life again, and thus "jar ending," each resolves to go home, "and make a night on't."

Soon after Liston had made his popular hit in Fielding's *Tom Thumb*, at the Haymarket Theatre, he was invited to dine in the City, and after the dinner the whole party rose, the tables and chairs were set back, and Mr. Liston was requested "to favour the company with Lord Grizzle's dancing song before the children went to bed." As may be supposed, Liston took his hat and danced out of the house, never more to return.—C. Russell, *Representative Actors*.

Tom Tiddler's Ground, a nook in a rustic by-road, where Mr. Moses the hermit lived, and had succeeded in laying it waste. In the middle of the plot was a ruined hovel, without one patch of glass in the windows, and with no plank or beam that had not rotted or fallen away. There was a slough of water, a leafless tree or two, and plenty of filth. Rumour said that Tom Moses had murdered his beautiful wife from jealousy, and had abandoned the world. Mr. Traveller tried to reason with him, and bring him back to social life, but the tinker replied, "When iron is thoroughly rotten, you cannot botch it, do what you may."—C. Dickens, *A Christmas Number* (1861).

Tom Tiler and His Wife, a transition play between a morality and a tragedy (1578).

Tom Tiddle, a highwayman in captain Macheath's gang. Peachum calls him "a guzzling, soaking sot, always too drunk to stand himself or to make others stand. A cart," he says, "is absolutely necessary for him."—Gay, *The Beggar's Opera*, i. (1727).

Tom Tram, the hero of a novel entitled *The Mad Pranks of Tom Tram, Son-in-Law to Mother Winter, whereunto is added his Merry Jest, Odd Concepts, and Pleasant Tales* (seventeenth century).

All your wits that flee and sham,
Down from don Quixote to Tom Tram.

Prior.

Tom-a-Thrum, a sprite which figures in the fairy tales of the Middle Ages; a "queer-looking little auld nym," whose chief exploits were in the vaults and collars of old castles. John Skelton, speaking of the clergy, says:

Alas! for very shame, some cannot decline their name;
Some cannot surely ride, And yet will not divide
For to kepe a cure. . . . As wyse as Tom a Thum
● *Cotyn Clout* (time, Henry VIII.).

Tom o' Bedlam, a ticket-of-leave madman from Bethlehem Hospital, or one discharged as incurable.

Tom of Ten Thousand, Thomas Thynne; so called from his great wealth. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, but why, the then dean has not thought fit to leave on record.

Tom the Piper, one of the characters in the ancient morris-dance, represented with a tabour, tabour-stick, and pipe. He carried a sword and shield, to denote his rank as a "squire mins'rel." His shoes were brown; his hose red and "gimp-thighed;" his hat or cap red, turned up with yellow, and adorned with a feather; his doublet blue, the sleeves being turned up with yellow; and he wore a yellow cape over his shoulders. (See MORRIS-DANCE.)

Tom's, a noted coffee-house in Birchin Lane, the usual rendezvous of young merchants at 'Change time.

Tomahourich (*Muhme Janet* of), an old sibyl, aunt of Robin Oig McCom-bich the Highland drover.—Sir W. Scott, *The Two Drovers* (time, George III.).

Tomalin, a valiant fairy knight, kinsman of king Oberon. Tomalin is

not the same as "Tom Thumb," as we are generally but erroneously told, for in the "mighty combat" Tomalin backed Pig-wiggen, while Tom Thum or Thumb seconded king Oberon. This fairy battle was brought about by the jealousy of Oberon, who considered the attentions of Pigwiggen to queen Mab were "far too nice."—M. Drayton, *Nymphidius* (1563-1631).

Tomb (*Knight of the*), James earl of Douglas in disguise.

His armour was ingeniously painted so as to represent a skeleton, the ribs being constituted by the corselet and its back piece. The shield represented an owl with its wings spread—a device which was repeated upon the helmet, which appeared to be completely covered by an image of the same bird of ill omen. But that which was particularly calculated to excite surprise in the spectator was the great height and thinness of the figure.—Sir W. Scott, *Castle Dangerous*, xiv (time, Henry I.).

Tomboy (*Priscilla*), a self-willed, hoydenish, ill-educated romp, of strong animal spirits, and wholly unconventional. She is a West Indian, left under the guardianship of Barnacle, and sent to London for her education. Miss Priscilla Tomboy lives with Barnacle's brother, old [Nicholas] Cockney, a grocer, where she plays boy-and-girl love with young Walter Cockney, which consists chiefly in pettish quarrels and personal insolence. Subsequently she runs off with captain Sighly, but the captain behaves well by presenting himself next day to the guardian, and obtaining his consent to marriage.—*The Romp* (altered from Bickerstaff's *Love in the City*).

Tomès [*Tō-may*], one of the five physicians called in by Scaparello to consult on the malady of his daughter Lucinde (2 syl.). Being told that a coachman he was attending was dead and buried, the doctor asserted it to be quite impossible, as the coachman had been ill only six days, and Hippocrâtes had positively stated that the disorder would not come to its height till the fourteenth day. The five doctors meet in consultation, talk of the town gossip, their medical experience, their visits, anything, in short, except the patient. At length the father enters to inquire what decision they had come to. One says Lucinde must have an emetic, M. Tomès says she must be bled; one says an emetic will be her death, the other that bleeding will infallibly kill her.

M. Tomès. Si vous ne faites ruguer tout à l'heure votre fille, c'est une prudence morte.
M. Desfouraures. Si vous la faites saigner, elle ne sera pas en vie dans un quart-d'heure.

And they quit the house in great anger (act ii. 4).—Molière, *L'Amour Médecin* (1665).

M. Tomkins liked correctness in medical practice.—Mauley.

Tomkins (*Joseph*), secret emissary of Cromwell. He was formerly Philip Hazeldine, alias Master Tibbet, secretary to colonel Desborough (one of the parliamentary commissioners).—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Tom'yris, queen of the Massagætæ. She defeated Cyrus, who had invaded her kingdom, and, having slain him, threw his head into a vessel filled with human blood, saying, "It was blood you thirsted for; now take your fill!"

Great bronze valves embossed with Tom'yris
Tennyson, *The Princess*, v

[7] was shown the scath and cruel mangling in idio
By Tom'yris on Cyrus, when she cried,

"Blood thou didst thirst for, take thy fill of blood!"
Dante, *Purgatory*, xii. (1308)

Ton-Iosal was so heavy and unwieldy that when he sat down it took the whole force of a hundred men to set him upright on his feet again.—*The Eltona*.

If Elton was remarkable for his stature, In weight
all yielded to the celebrated Ton Iosal.—J. Macpherson,
Dissertation on Ossian.

Ton-Thena ("fire of the wave"), a remarkable star which guided Lathion to Ireland, as mentioned in Ossian's *Temora*, vii., and called in *Cuthlin of Clutha*, "the red traveller of the clouds."

Tonio, a young Tyrolese, who saved Maria, the sutler-girl, when on the point of falling down a precipice. The two, of course, fall in love with each other, and the regiment, which had adopted the sutler-girl, consents to their marriage, provided Tonio will enlist under its flag. No sooner is this done than the marchioness of Berkenfield lays claim to Maria as her daughter, and removes her to the castle. In time, the castle is besieged and taken by the very regiment into which Tonio had enlisted, and, as Tonio had risen to the rank of a French officer, the marchioness consents to his marriage with her daughter.—Donizetti, *La Figlia del Reggimento* (1840).

Tonna (*Mrs.*), Charlotte Elizabeth (1792-1848).

Tonto (*Don Chérubin*), canon of Toledo, the weakest mortal in the world, though, by his smirking air, you would fancy him a wit. When he hears a delicate performance read, he listens with

such attention as seems full of intelligence, but all the while he understands nothing of the matter.—Lesage, *Gil Blas*, v. 12 (1724).

Tonton, the smallest dog that ever existed. When the three princes of a certain king were sent to procure the tiniest dog they could find as a present to their aged father, the White Cat gave the youngest of them a dog so small that it was packed in wadding in a common acorn shell.

As soon as the acorn was opened, they all saw a little dog laid in cotton, and so small it might jump through a finger ring without touching it. . . . It was a mixture of several colours; its ears and long hair reached to the ground. The prince set it on the ground, and forthwith the tiny creature began to dance a saraband with contortions.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("The White Cat," 1632).

Tony Lumpkin, a young booby, fond of practical jokes and low company. He was the son of Mrs. Hardcastle by her first husband.—Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer* (1773).

Toodle, engine-fireman, an honest fellow, very proud of his wife Polly and her family.

Polly Toodle, known by the name of Richards, wife of the stoker. Polly was an apple-faced woman, and was mother of a large apple-faced family. This jolly, homely, kind-hearted matron was selected as the nurse of Paul Dombey, and soon became devotedly attached to Paul and his sister Florence.

Robin Toodle, known as "The Biler" or "Rob the Grinder," eldest son of Mrs. Toodle wet-nurse of Paul Dombey. Mr. Dombey gets Robin into an institution called "The Charitable Grinders," where the worst part of the boy's character is freely developed. Robin becomes a sneak, and enters the service of James Carker, manager of the firm of Dombey and Son. On the death of Carker, Robin enters the service of Miss Lucretia Tox.—C. Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846).

Tooley Street, London; a corruption of St. Olaf. Similarly, Taudry is a corruption of St. Audry, St. Tibs of St. Ubes, and St. Telders of St. Ethelred.

Toom Tabard ("empty jacket"), a nickname given to John Balliol, because his appointment to the sovereignty of Scotland was an empty name. He had the royal robe or jacket, but nothing else (1259, 1292-1314).

Tooth (*A Wolf's*). At one time a wolf's tooth was worn as an amulet by children to charm away fear.

Tooth Worshipped (A). The people of Ceylon worship the tooth of an elephant; those of Malabar the tooth of a monkey. The Siamese once offered a Portuguese 700,000 ducats for the redemption of a monkey's tooth.

Tooth-picks. The Romans used tooth-picks made of mastic wood in preference to quills; hence Rabelais says that prince Gargantua "picked his teeth with mastic tooth-pickers" (*s'escuivoit les dents avecques ung tron de lentiscoe*), bk. 1. 23.

*Lenticum mellus; sed et tibi fiondi a curio
Defuerit, dentes, penna, levius potes.*

Martial, Paphrasi, xv. 24

Toots (Mr.), an innocent, warm-hearted young man, just burst from the bonds of Dr. Blimber's school, and deeply in love with Florence Dombe. He is famous for blushing, refusing what he longs to accept, and for saying, "Oh, it is of no consequence." Being very nervous, he never appears to advantage, but in the main "there were few better fellows in the world."

"I assure you," said Mr. Toots, "truly I am dreadfully sorry, but it's of no consequence."—*Charles Dickens, Dombey and Son*, xviii. (1846).

Topas (Sir), a native of Poperyng, in Flanders; a capital sportsman, archer, wrestler, and runner. Chaucer calls him "sir Topas" (*q.v.*).

Topas (Sir). Sir Charles Dilke was so called by the *Army and Navy Gazette*, November 26, 1871 (1810-1869).

Topham (Master Charles), usher of the black rod.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Tophet, "the place of drums," from *toph* ("a drum"). So called in allusion to the drums and timbrels sounded in the valley of Hinnom to drown the cries of children sacrificed to this idol. Solomon introduced the worship, and built a temple to Moloch on the Mount of Olives, "that opprobrious hill" (1 Kings xi. 7). The valley of Hinnom is called *Gehenna*, and is made in the New Testament a "type of hell."

... the wisest heart
Of Solomon he led by fraud to build
His temple right against the temple of God
On that opprobrious hill; and made his grove
The pleasant valley of Hinnom, Tophet thence
And black Gehenna called, the type of hell.
Milton, Paradise Lost, l. 460, etc. (1668).

Topsy, a young slave-girl, who never knew whether she had either father or mother, and being asked by Miss Ophelia St. Clare how she supposed she came into the world, replied, "I spects I growed."

Mrs. Beecher Stowe, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852).

Tor (Sir); the natural son of king Pellinore and the wife of Aries the cowherd. He was the first of the knights of the Round Table.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 24 (1470).

Toralva (The licentiate), mounted on a cane, was conveyed through the air with his eyes shut; in twelve hours he arrived at Rome, and the following morning returned to Madrid. During his flight he opened his eyes once, and found himself so near the moon that he could have touched it with his finger.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. iii. 5 (1615). (See TORRALBA.)

Torch-Race. On the eve of the Panathenaea, there was a torch-race in ancient Greece, in which the runners were expected in succession to carry a lighted torch without allowing the flame to become extinguished. Each passed it in turn, and each received it. Plato (*Leg.*, vi.) compares the transmission of life to a torch-race, and Lucretius has the same idea: "Et quasi cursores vitæ lampada tradunt" (*De Rerum Natura*, ii. 77). Thomas Moore says the nations of Europe caught up the love of liberty from England, as the runners in a torch-race handed the lighted brand from one to another. (See LEMPIRE, art. "Prometheus.")

As at old games a runner snatched the torch
From runner.

R. Browning, *Paracelsus*, II.

'Twas like a torch-race, such as they
Of Greece performed in ages gone,
When the fleet youths, in long array,
Passed the bright torch triumphant on.
I saw the expectant nations stand
To catch the coming flame in turn,
I saw, from ready hand to hand,
The clear but struggling glory burn.

T. Moore, *The Torch of Liberty* (1814).

Tordenskiol [*Tor'.den.skote*] or the "Thunder-Shield." So Peder Wessel vice-admiral of Denmark (in the reign of Christian V.) was called. He was brought up as a tailor, and died in a duel.

From Denmark thunders Tordenskiol;
Let each to heaven commend his soul,
And fly.

Longfellow, *King Christian* [V.].

Torfe (Mr. George), provost of Orkney.—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III.).

Tormes (Lazarillo de), by Diego Hurtado de Mendoza (sixteenth century); a kind of Gil Blas, whose adventures and roguish tricks are the first of a very popular

sort of novel called the *Gusto Picaresco*. Lesage has imitated it in his *Gul Blas*, and we have numberless imitations in our own language. (See *TYLL OWLYGLASS*.)

The ideal Yankee, in whom European prejudices has combined the attractive traits of a *Gues de Passamonte*, a Joseph Barlow, a *Laurello de Torner*, a Scapin, a *Thersilfs*, and an Autolycus.—W. H. Hurt.

* * "Gines de Passamonte," in *Don Quixote*, by Cervantes; "Joseph Surface," in *The School for Scandal*, by Sheridan; "Scapin," in *Les Fourberies de Scapin*, by Molière; "Thersilfs," in Homer's *Iliad*, i.; "Autolycus," in the *Winter's Tale*, by Shakespeare.

Tormot, youngest son of Torquil of the Oak (foster-father of Eochin M'lan).—Sir W. Scott, *The Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Torne'a, a lake or rather a river of Sweden, which runs into the gulf of Bothnia.

Still pressing on beyond Torralva
Thomson, *The Satyrans* ("Winter," 1726).

Tornoo, a town in Finland. Often visited by travellers, who can there witness the singular phenomenon of the sun remaining above the horizon both day and night at the summer solstice. It belongs now to Russia.

Call us the rocks on Tornoe's honny brow.
Campbell, *Pleasures of Hope*, ii. (1798).

We find our author [A. J. Skoldbrand] pursuing his journey northwards, . . . and his description of the entrance into Westrobothnia gives us a high idea of the richness of the country in the neighbourhood of Tornoe.—*Quarterly Review*, April, 1814

Torquato, that is, Torquato Tasso, the Italian poet, author of *Jerusalem Delivered* (1541-1595). After the publication of his great epic, Tasso lived in the court of Ferrara, and conceived a violent passion for Leonora, one of the duke's sisters, but fled, in 1577, to Naples.

Torquato's tongue
Was tuned for slavish strains at the throne
Of final pomp.
Akenside, *Pleasures of Imagination*, ii. (1745)

Torquil of the Oak, foster-father of Eochin M'lan. He was chief of the clan Quhele, and had eight sons, the finest men in the clan. Torquil was a seer, who was supposed to have communication with the invisible world, and he declared a demon had told him that Eochin or Hector M'lan was the only man in the two hostile clans of Chattan and Quhele who would come off scathless in the approaching combat (ch. xxvi.).—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

A parallel combat is described in *The*

Cid. When Sancho of Castile was stabbed by Bellido de Zamora, Diego Ordoñez, of the house of Lara, challenged five of the knights of Zamora to single combat. Don Arias Gonzalo and his four sons accepted the challenge. Pedro Arias was first slain, then his brother Diego. Next came Herman, who received a mortal wound, but struck the charger of Diego Ordoñez. The charger, furious with pain, carried its rider beyond the lists, and the combat was declared to be drawn.

Torrälba (*Dr.*), carried by the spirit Cequiel from Valladolid to Rome and back again in an hour and a half. He was tried by the Inquisition for sorcery (time, Charles V.).—Joseph de Ossau Pellicer (seventeenth century). (See *TORALVA*.)

Torre (*Sir*), son of sir Bernard, baron of Astolat. His brother was sir Lavaine, and his sister Elaine "the lily maid of Astolat." He was blunt-mannered, but not without kindness of heart.—Tennyson, *Idylls of the King* ("Elaine").

The word "Torre" is a blunder for Tirre. Sir Torre or Tor, according to Arthurian legend, was the natural son of Pellinore king of Wales, "begotten on Aries' wife, the cowherd" (pt. ii. 108). It was sir Tirre who was the brother of Elaine (pt. iii. 122).—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur* (1470).

Tor'rismond, general of the forces of Aragon. He falls in love with Leonora the usurping queen, promised in marriage to Bertran prince of the blood-royal, but she falls in love with Torrismond, who turns out to be the son of Sancho the deposed king. Ultimately, Sancho is restored, and Leonora is married to Torrismond.—Dryden, *The Spanish Fryar* (1680).

Torso Farna'se (3 *syl.*), Dircæ and her sons, the work of Appollonius and Tauriscus of Rhodes.

Toshach Beg, the "second" of McGillie Chattanach chief of the clan Chattan, in the great combat.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Tothill or **Tuttle**, Westminster, said to be a corruption of Teut's Hill, i.e. the Saxon god, Mercury, called Teut. "Hermit's Hill" or "Ermin's Hill," in the vicinity, is said to be the same word under the corrupted classic form of Hermès, which also means Mercury.

Tottenham in Boots, a popular toast in Ireland in 1731. Mr. Tottenham gave the casting vote which threw out a Government bill very obnoxious to the Irish, on the subject of the Irish parliament. He had come from the country, and rushed into the House, without changing his boots, just in time to give his vote, which prevented the bill from passing by a majority of one.

Totterly (*Lord*), an Adonis of 60, and a *ot-devant Jeune Homme*.—C. Selby, *The Unfinished Gentleman*. *

Tottipotymoy, a "Hoghan Moghan," or mock mightiness, like the mayor of Garratt, or the king of the Cannibal Islands.

The mighty Tottipotymoy
bent to our elders an envoy,
Counselling suitably of the breach
Of language.

R. Butler, *Hudibras*, II 2 (1664).

Touch, quality. "Of noble touch," of noble quality. The reference is to the touchstone by which gold is tried. Gold articles made according to the rules of alloy are called of "a true touch." The "touch of Paris" is spoken of in 1300: "Laquelle touche passe tous les ors dont l'on œuvre en tous pays." In 1597 two goldsmiths were sentenced to the pillory for making false plate and counterfeiting "her majesty's touch."

The *lapis Lydus* or touchstone is touched by the gold, and leaves a mark behind, the colour of which indicates its purity.

Gold is tried by the touchstone, and men by gold.—*Beacon*.

Touchet [*Tuo-shay*]. When Charles IX. introduced Henri of Navarre to Marie Touchet, the witty Navarrese made this anagram on her name, *Je charme tout*.

Touchfaucet (*Captain*), in Picrochole's army, taken captive by friar John. Being presented to Grangousier and asked the cause of his king's invasion, he replied, "To avenge the injury done to the cake-bakers of Lerné" (ch. 25, 26). Grangousier commanded his treasurer to give the friar 62,000 saluts (£15,500) in reward, and to Touchfaucet he gave "an excellent sword of a Vienne blade, with a gold scabbard, and a collar of gold weighing 702,000 merks (576,000 ounces), garnished with precious stones, and valued at £16,000 sterling, by way of present." Returning to king Picrochole, he advised him to capitulate, whereupon Rashcalf cried aloud, "Unhappy the prince who

has traitors for his counsellors!" and Touchfaucet, drawing "his new sword," ran him through the body. The king demanded who gave him the sword, and being told the truth, ordered his guards "to hew him in pieces."—Rabelais, *Gargantua*, i. 45-47 (1533).

Touching for the King's Evil. It is said that scrofulous diseases were at one time very prevalent in the island, and that Edward the Confessor, in answer to earnest prayer, was told it would be cured by the royal touch. Edward, being gifted with this miraculous power, transmitted it as an heir-loom to his successors. Henry VII. presented each person touched with a small coin, called a touch-piece or touch-penny.

Charles II. of England, during his reign, touched as many as 92,107 persons; the smallest number (2983) being in the year 1669, and the largest number in 1681, when many were trampled to death (see Macaulay's *History of England*, xiv.). In these "touchings," John Brown, a royal surgeon, superintended the ceremony. (See *Macbeth*, act iv. sc. 3.)

Prince Charles Edward, who claimed to be prince of Wales, touched a female child for the disease in 1745.

The French kings claimed the same divine power from Anne of Clevis, A.D. 481. And on Easter Sunday, 1686, Louis XIV. touched 1600, using these words, *Le roy te touche, Dieu te guerisse*.

* * * Dr. Johnson was the last person touched. The touch-piece given to him has on one side this legend, *Soli Deo gloria*, and on the other side, *Anna, D: G. M. BR. F: et II. REG.* ("Anne, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, queen").

Our good Edward he, the Confessor and king . . .
That canceled evil cures, bid twist the throat and jaws,
When physic could not find the remedy nor cause . . .
He of Almighty God obtained by earnest prayer,
This tumour by a king might cured be alone,
Which he an heir-loom left unto the English throne.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xl. (1613).

Touching Glasses in drinking healths.

When prince Charles passed over into France, after the failure of the expedition in 1716, his supporters were beset with spies on every hand. It so happened that occasionally in society they were necessitated to drink the king's health, but it was tacitly understood that "the king" was not king George, but "the king over the water." To express this symbolically, one glass was passed over another, and later down, the foot of one glass was touched against the rim of another.—*Notes and Queries of New York*, October, 1856.

Touchstone, a clown filled with "quips and cranks and wanton wiles." The original of this character was Tarr-

She ordered the fellow to be drawn through a horse-powel and then to be wall rubbed down with an oaken towel.—*The Adventure of My Aunt*

Tower of Hunger (*The*), Guiland, the tower in which Ugolino with his two sons and two grandsons were starved to death in 1288.—Dante, *Inferno* (1300).

Tower of London (*The*) was really built by Gundulphus bishop of Rochester, in the reign of William I., but tradition ascribes it to Julius Cæsar.

To towers of Julius London's birth's shame
Gray *The Bard* (1757)

Tower of Vathek, built with the intention of reaching heaven, that Vathek might pry into the secrets seen by Mahomet. The staircase contained 11,000 stairs, and when the top was gained men looked no bigger than pygmies, and cities seemed mere bee-hives.—Buckland, *Vathek* (1784).

Townley Mysteries, certain religious dramas; so called because the MS. containing them belonged to P. Townley. These dramas are supposed to have been acted at Widdikrill Abbey, in Yorkshire. In 1831 they were printed for the Surtees Society, under the editorship of the Rev. Joseph Hunter, and J. Stevenson (See COVENTRY MISFEITS.)

Townly (*Colonel*), attached to Berinthia, a handsome young widow, but in order to win her he determines to excite her jealousy, and therefore pretends love to Amanda, her cousin. Amanda, however, repels his attentions with disdain, and the colonel, seeing his folly, attaches himself to Berinthia.—Sheridan, *A Trip to Scarborough* (1777).

Townly (*Lord*), a nobleman of generous mind and high principle, liberal and manly. Though very fond of his wife, he insists on a separation, because she is so extravagant and self-willed. Lady Townly sees, at length, the folly of her ways, and promises amendment, whereupon the husband relents, and receives her into favour again.

The London critics acknowledged that J. G. H. Imms as "Lord Townly" was the perfection of the nobleman of the days of Chesterfield. He was not the actor but the disguised lord himself.—Donaldson

Lady Townly, the gay but not unfaithful young wife of lord Townly, who thinks that the pleasure of life consists in gambling; she "cares nothing for her husband," but "loves almost everything he hates." She says—

I dive upon assemblies; my heart bounds at a ball,
and at an opéra I expire. Then I love play to distraction,
cards enchant me, and dice put me out of my little wits.

—Vanbrugh and Cibber *The Provoked Husband*, III. 1 (1728)

The part which at once established her [*Miss Farren's*] fame as an actress was in *Is. Townly*, the whole hour was enraptured.—*Memoir of Elizabeth Constan, of Derby*, (1829)

(Mrs. Pritchard, Margaret Woffington, Miss Brunton, Miss M. Lee, and Miss C. Tree were all excellent in this favourite part)

Tox (*Miss Lucetta*), the bosom friend of Mr. Dombey's married sister (Mrs. Chick). Miss Lucetta was a faded lady, "as if she had not been made in first colour, and was washed out. She "bled through life without any opinion, and never abandoned herself to unwinning regrets." She greatly admired Mr Dombey, and entertained a foolish hope that she might be elected by him to supply the place of his deceased wife. Miss Tox lived in Prince's Place, and maintained a weak flirtation with a major Bagstock, who was very jealous of Mr. Dombey.—C. Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846).

Tozer, one of the ten young gentlemen in the school of Dr Blimber when Paul Dombey was there. A very solemn lad, whose "shirt-collar curled up the lobes of his ears"—C. Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846)

Trabb, a prosperous old bachelor, a tailor by trade.

He was lying flat against the partition behind the shop. He had his head stuck full into three feather-beds, and was sleeping, after he had taken the blankets off. He was a prosperous old bachelor, and his open window looked like a prosperous little garden in front, and there was a precious iron safe set into the wall at the foot of the fireplace, and without doubt heaps of his property were just away in it in bags.—C. Dickens, *Expectation* (1880)

Tracy, one of the gentlemen in the earl of Sussex's train.—Sir W. Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Traddles, a simple, honest young man, who believes in everybody and everything. Though constantly failing, he is never depressed by his want of success. He had the habit of brushing him up on end, which gave him a look of surprise.

At the Creakle's school when I was miserable he [*Traddles*] would lay his head on the desk for a little while and then cheering up, would draw skeletons all over his slate.—C. Dickens, *David Copperfield*, vii (1849)

Trade-love (*Mr.*), a broker on "Change, one of the four guardians of Anne Lovely the heiress. He was "a fellow that would out-lie the devil for the advantage of stock, and cheat his own father in a bargain. He was a great

stickler for trade, and hated every one that wore a sword" (act i. 1). Colonel Feignwell passed himself off as a Dutch merchant named Jan van Tintantirelereletta herr van Feignwell, and made a bet with Tradelove. Tradelove lost, and cancelled the debt by giving his consent to the marriage of his ward to the supposed Dutchman.—Mrs. Centlivre, *A Bold Stroke for a Wife* (1717).

Trafford (*F. G.*), the pseudonym of Mrs. C. E. Riddell, before the publication of *George Guth*.

Tragedy (*Father of Greek*), Thespis, the Richardson of Athens. A scholastic is also called "The Father of Greek Tragedy" (N.O. 525 426).

Tragedy (*The Father of French*), Guinier (1534–1590).

Tragedy (*The First English*), *Gorboduc*, by Thomas Norton and Thomas Sackville (1569). The first comedy was *Ralph Roister Doister*, by Nicholas Udall (1561).

Thornbury says the coadjutor of Norton was lord Buckhurst, and Charles Lamb maintains that lord Buckhurst "supplied the more vital parts;" but professor Craik says Sackville was the worker together with Norton.

Trained Band, the volunteer artillery, whose ground for practice was at Moorfields. John Gilpin was "captain of the band."

A Trained Band captain like was he,
Of famous London town
Cowper, *John Gilpin* (1792)

Trajan (*The Second*), Marcus Aurelius Claudius, surnamed Gothicus, noted for his valour, justice, and goodness (215, 268–270).

Trajan and St. Gregory. It is said that Trajan, although unbaptized, was delivered from hell in answer to the prayers of St. Gregory.

There was storied on the rock
The scaled glory of the Roman prince,
Whose mighty worth moved Gregory to earn
His mighty conquest—Trajan the emperor
Dante, *Purgatory*, xi (1308).

Trajan and the Importunate Widow. One day, a mother appeared before the emperor Trajan, and cried, "Grant vengeance, sire! My son is murdered." The emperor replied, "I cannot stop now; wait till I return." "But, sire," pleaded the widow, "if you do not return, who will grant me justice?" "My successor," said Trajan. "And can Trajan leave to another the duty that

he himself is appointed to perform?" On hearing this, the emperor stopped his cavalcade, heard the woman's cause, and granted her suit. Dante tells this tale in his *Purgatory*, xi.—John of Salisbury, *Polycraticus de Cerialium Nugis*, v. 8 (twelfth century).

Dion Cassius (*Roman Historia*, lxxix.) tells the same story of Hadrian. When a woman appeared before him with a suit as he was starting on a journey, the emperor put her off, saying, "I have no leisure now." She replied, "If Hadrian has no leisure to perform his duties, let him cease to reign!" On hearing this reproach, he dismounted from his horse, and gave ear to the woman's cause.

A woman once made her appeal to Philip of Macedon, who, being busy at the time, petulantly exclaimed, "Woman, I have no time now for such matters." "If Philip has no time to render justice," said the woman, "then is it high time for Philip to resign!" The king felt the rebuke, heard the cause patiently, and decided it justly.

Tramecksan and Slamecksan, the High-heels and Low-heels, two great political factions of Lilliput. The animosity of these Guelphs and Ghibellines of punydom ran so high "that no High-heel would eat or drink with a Low-heel, and no Low-heel would salute or speak to a High-heel." The king of Lilliput was a High-heel, but the heir-apparent a Low-heel.—Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* ("Voyage to Lilliput," iv., 1726).

Tramp (*Gaffer*), a peasant at the execution of old Meg Murdochson.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Tramtrist (*Sir*), the name assumed by sir Tristram when he went to Ireland to be cured of his wounds after his combat with sir Marhaus. Here La Belle Isold (or Isold "the Fair") was his leech, and the young knight fell in love with her. When the queen discovered that sir Tramtrist was sir Tristram, who had killed her brother, sir Marhaus, in combat, she plotted to take his life, and he was obliged to leave the island. La Belle Isold subsequently married king Mark of Cornwall, but her heart was ever fixed on her brave young patient.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, ii. 9–12 (1470).

Tranchera, Agricane's sword, which afterwards belonged to Brandimart.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Tranio, one of the servants of Lucio the gentleman who marries Bianca (the sister of Katharina "the Paduan shrew").—Shakespeare, *Taming of the Shrew* (1594).

Transfer, a usurer, who is willing to advance sir George Wealthy a sum of money on these easy terms: (1) 5 per cent. interest; (2) 10 per cent. premium; (3) 5 per cent. for insuring the young man's life; (4) a handsome present to himself as broker; (5) the borrower to pay all expenses; and (6) the loan not to be in cash but goods, which are to be taken at a valuation and sold at auction at the borrower's sole hazard. These terms are accepted, and sir George promises besides a handsome *douceur* to Loader for having found a usurer so promptly.—Foote, *The Minor* (1760).

Transformations. In the art of transformation, one of the most important things was a ready wit to adopt in an instant some form which would give you an advantage over your adversary; thus, if your adversary appeared as a mouse, you must change into an owl, then your adversary would become an arrow to shoot the owl, and you would assume the form of fire to burn the arrow, whereupon your adversary would become water to quench the fire; and he who could outwit the other would come off victorious. The two best examples I know of this sort of contest are to be found, one in the *Arabian Nights*, and the other in the *Mabinochion*.

The former is the contest between the Queen of Beauty and the son of the daughter of Eblis. He appeared as a scorpion, she in a moment became a serpent; whereupon he changed into an eagle, she into a more powerful black eagle; he became a cat, she a wolf; she instantly changed into a worm and crept into a pomegranate, which in time burst, whereupon he assumed the form of a cock to devour the seed, but it became a fish; the cock then became a pike, but the princess became a blazing fire, and consumed her adversary before he had time to change.—"The Second Calender."

The other is the contest between Caridwen and Gwion Bach. Bach fled as a hare, she changed into a greyhound; whereupon he became a fish, she an otter-bitch; he instantly became a bird, she a hawk; but he became as quick as thought a grain of wheat. Caridwen now became a hen, and made for the

wheat-corn and devoured him.—"Talesin."

Translator-General. Philemon Holland is so called by Fuller, in his *Worthies of England*. Mr. Holland translated Livy, Pliny, Plutarch, Suetonius, Xenophon, and several other classic authors (1551-1636).

Trap to Catch a Sunbeam, by Matilda Anne Planché (afterwards Mrs. Mackarness).

Trapbois (Old), a miser in Alsatia. Even in his extreme age, "he was believed to understand the plucking of a pigeon better than any man in Alsatia."

Mirtha Trapbois, the miser's daughter, a cold, decisive, masculine woman, who married Richieu Monplies.—Sir W. Scott, *The Fortunes of Nigel* (time James I.).

Trap'oban (The Island of), ruled over by Alifanfaron. It is in the Utopian Ocean, 92° N. lat., 180° 2' W. long.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. iii. 4 (1605).

Trapper (The) Natty Bumppo is so called in *The Prairie*. He is introduced in four other of Cooper's novels as "The Deerslayer," "The Pathfinder," "The Hawk-eye" in *The Last of the Mohicans*, and "Natty Bumppo" in *The Pioneers*.

Traveller (The). The scheme of this poem is very simple. The poet supposes himself seated among Alpine solitudes, looking down upon a hundred kingdoms. He would find some spot where happiness can be attained, but the natives of each realm think their own the best, yet the amount of happiness in each is pretty well equal. To illustrate this, the poet describes the manners and government of Italy, Switzerland, France, Holland, and England.—O. Goldsmith (1764).

Traveller (Mr.), the stranger who tried to reason with Mr. Mops and bring him back to society, but found the truth of the tinker's remark, "When iron is thoroughly rotten, you cannot botch it."—C. Dickens, *A Christmas Number* (1861).

Traveller's Refuge, the valley of Fakreddin.—W. Beckford, *Vathek* (1784).

Travellers' Tales. Marco Polo says, "Certain islands lie so far north in the Northern Ocean, that one going thither actually leaves the pole-star a trifle behind to the south."

A Dutch skipper told Master Moxon, the hydrographer of Charles II., that he

had himself sailed two degrees beyond the pole.

Maundeville says, in Prester John's country is a sea of sand which ebbs and flows in great waves without one drop of water. This sea, says the knight of St. Alban's, men find full of right good fish of most delicious eating.

At the time of the discovery of America by Columbus, many marvellous tales were rife in Spain. It was said that in one part of the coast of El Nombre de Dios, the natives had such long ears that one ear served for bed and the other for counterpane. This reminds one of Gwyll mab Gwestad, one of whose lips hung down to his waist, and the other covered his head like a cowl (see p. 1906). Another tale was that one of the crew of Columbus had come across a people who lived on sweet scents alone, and were killed by foul smells. This invention was hardly original, inasmuch as both Plutarch and Pliny tell us of an Indian people who lived on sweet odours, and Democritus lived for several days on the mere effluvia of hot bread (see p. 698). Another tale was that the noses of these smell-feeders were so huge that their heads were all nose. We are also told of one-eyed men; of men who carried their head under one of their arms; of others whose head was in their breast; of others who were conquered, not by arms, but by the priests holding up before them a little ivory crucifix—a sort of Christian version of the taking of Jericho by the blast of the silver trumpets of the Levites in the time of Joshua.

Travels in . . . Remote Nations, by "Lemuel Gulliver." He is first shipwrecked and cast on the coast of Lilliput, a country of pygmies. Subsequently he is thrown among the people of Brobdingnag, giants of tremendous size. In his third expedition he is driven to Laputa, an empire of quack pretenders to science and knavish projectors. And in his fourth voyage he visits the Honyhnhams [*Wun'wuns*], where horses were the dominant powers.—Dean Swift (1726).

Travers, a retainer of the earl of Northumberland.—Shakespeare, 2 *Henry IV.* (1598).

Travers (*Sir Edmund*), an old bachelor, the guardian and uncle of lady Davenant. He is a tedious gossip, fond of meddling, prosy, and wise in his own conceit. "It

is surprising," he says, "how unwilling people are to hear my stories. When in parliament I make a speech, there is nothing but coughing, hemming, and shuffling of feet—no desire of information." By his instigation, the match was broken off between his niece and captain Dormer, and she was given in marriage to lord Davenant, but it turned out that his lordship was already married, and his wife living.—Cumberland, *The Mysterious Husband* (1793).

Traviata, an opera, representing the progress of a courtesan. Music by Verdi, and libretto from *La Dama aux Camelias*, a novel by Alexandre Dumas fils (1856).

Treachery of the Long-Knives (*The*). Hengist invited the chief British nobles to a conference at Ambresbury, but arranged that a Saxon should be seated beside each Briton. At a given signal, each Saxon was to slay his neighbour with his long knife, and as many as 460 British nobles fell. Eadil earl of Gloucester escaped, after killing seventy (some say 660) of the Saxons.—*Welsh Tracts*.

Stonehenge was erected by Morill, at the command of Ambrosius, in memory of the plot of the "Long-Knives." . . . He built it on the site of a former circle. It deviate from older bardic circles, as may be seen by comparing it with Avebury, Stanton-Drew, Ke wick, etc.—*Cornish and Biography*, art. "Maidilla."

Treasury of Peru (*The*), the Andes.

Treasury of Sciences (*The*), Bokhara, which has 103 colleges, besides schools and 860 mosques.

Trecentisti, the Italian worthies of the "Trecento" (thirteenth century). They were Dante (1265–1321); Petrarch (1304–1374); Boccaccio, who wrote the *Decameron*. Others of less note were Giotto, Giovanna da Pisa, and Andrea Orcagna. (See CINQUECENTO, SEICENTO.)

In Italy he'd ape the Trecentisti.
Byron, *Don Juan*, III, 86 (1820).

Tree (*The Bleeding*). One of the indictments laid to the charge of the marquis of Argyll, so hated by the royalists for the part he took in the execution of Montrose, was this: "That a tree on which thirty-six of his enemies were hanged was immediately blasted, and when hewn down, a copious stream of blood ran from it, saturating the earth, and that blood for several years was emitted from the roots."—Laing, *History of Scotland*, ii. 11 (1800); *State Trials*, ii. 422.

Tree (The Largest). The largest tree in the world is said to be one discovered, in 1874, near Tule River, in California. Though the top has been broken off, it is 240 feet high, and the diameter of the tree where it has been broken is 12 feet. This giant of the forest is called "Old Moses," from a mountain in the neighbourhood, and is calculated to be 4840 years old! The hollow of its trunk, which is 111 feet, will hold 150 persons, and is hung with scenes of California, is carpeted, and fitted up like a drawing-room, with table, chairs, sofa, and pianoforte. A section of this tree, 74 feet round and 25 feet across, was exhibited in New York, in 1879.—See *New York Herald*. Australia, however, claims to have still larger trees.

Tree (The Poet's), a tree which grows over the tomb of Tan-Sein, a musician at the court of [Mohammed] Akbar. Whoever chews a leaf of this tree will be inspired with a divine melody of voice.—W. Hunter.

His voice was as sweet as if he had chewed the leaves of that enchanted tree which grows over the tomb of the musician Tan-Sein.—Moore, *Lalla Rookh* (1817)

Trees (The Singing), a tree each leaf of which was musical, and all the leaves joined together in delightful harmony.—*Arabian Nights* ("The Story of the Sisters who envied their Younger Sister").

In the *Fairy Tales* of the comtesse D'Aumoy, there is a tree called "the singing apple," of precisely the same character, but the apple tree gave the possessor the inspiration of poetry also.—"Chery and Fairstar."

Tree of Liberty (The), a tree or pole crowned with a cap of liberty, and decorated with flags, ribbons, and other devices of a republican character. The idea was given by the Americans in their War of Independence; it was adopted by the Jacobins in Paris in 1790, and by the Italians in 1848.

Tree of Life (The), a tree in the "midst of the garden" of paradise, which, if Adam had plucked and eaten of, he would have "lived for ever."—*Gen. ii. 9; iii. 22.*

Out of the fertile ground [God] caused to grow
All trees of noblest kind for sight, smell, taste;
And all made them stand the Tree of Life,
Rich with sweet, blooming ambrosial fruit
Of vegetable gold.

Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iv. 218, etc. (1665).

Tree of Knowledge (The), a tree in the garden of paradise, the fruit of which Adam and Eve were forbidden to eat, "lest they died."—*Gen. ii. 9; iii. 3.*

Next to [the tree of] Life,
... the Tree of Knowledge grew fast by
Knowledge of good, bought dear by knowing ill.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iv. 231 (1665).

Trees noted for Specific Virtues and Uses.

Those articles marked B. P. are from William Browne's *Britannia's Pastoral* (1613).

ALDER, good for water-pipes and piles, capital for the foundations of buildings situated upon bogs; it becomes black as jet and almost imperishable when used for piles in swamps or under water. The Rialto of Venice is founded on alder. It is excellent for clogs, shoe-heels, wooden shoes, cogs for mill-wheels, turnery, chairs, poles, and garden props.

It is said that fleas dislike it.

Alder nourishes whatever plant grows in its shadow.—B. P.

ASH, the Venus of the forest.—Gilpin, *Forest Scenery* (1791).

Used for all tools employed in husbandry, carts, waggons, wheels, pulleys, and oars. It bursts into leaf between May 18 and June 14.

Grass will grow beneath it.

At Donirey, near Clare, is the hollow trunk of an ash tree 42 feet in circumference, in which a little school used to be kept.—A. Young, *Irish Tour* (1775-6).

In Woburn Park is an ash tree 90 feet high, 15 feet in girth (3 feet from the ground), and containing a grand total of 872 cubic feet of timber.—Strutt, *Sylvia Britannica*.

The ash tree at Carnock, planted in 1596, supposed to be the largest in Scotland, is 90 feet high and 19 feet in girth (5 feet from the ground).—Ditto.

Dr. Walker says he measured an ash tree in Lochaber churchyard, Scotland, 58 feet in girth (5 feet from the ground).

ASPEN TREE. No grass will grow in its vicinity. The legend is that the cross of Jesus was made of this wood, and hence its leaves were doomed to tremble till the day of doom.

Ah! tremble, tremble, aspen tree!

We need not ask thee why thou shakest;

For if, as holy legend saith,

On thee the Saviour bled to death,

No wonder, aspen, that thou quakest!

And till in judgment all assemble,

Thy leaves accursed shall waile and tremble.

K. C. B.

BEECH TREE, employed for clogs, tool handles, planes, mallets, turnery, large wooden screws, sounding-boards of musical instruments, scabbards, band-boxes, book-covers, coffins, chairs, and bedsteads; but for chairs and bedsteads it is not fit, as it is a favourite resort of the *pinus pectinicornis*, whose eggs are

deposited on the surface of the wood, and the young worms eat their way in. Floats for nets are made of the bark. It is excellent for wood fire, and is called in France *bois d'Andelle*. The beech bursts into leaf between April 19 and May 7.

"The Twelve Apostles." On an island of the lake Wetter, were twelve majestic beech trees, now reduced to eleven, for a zealous peasant cut down one of them, declaring "that the traitor Judas should have no part nor lot with the faithful." On these beeches are cut the names of Charles XI., Charles XII., queen Eleonora, and other distinguished visitors. Other famous beeches are the Frankley Beeches, in Worcestershire.

Virgil's bowl, *divini opus Alcimvlonis*, was made of beech wood, and Phny tells us that vessels used in the temples were made sometimes of the same wood.

The beech, like the fir and chestnut, is very destructive of vegetation beneath.

BIRCH, used by the ancients for papyrus. The wood is used for the heels of shoes, cradles, packing-boxes, sabots, drinking-cups, brooms or besoms, rods, torches, and charcoal.

"It supplies the northern peasant with his house, his bread, his wine, and the vessels to put it in, part of his clothing, and the furniture of his bed."—*Sylvan Sketches*.

Birch loves the coldest places.—*B. P.*

BLACKTHORN is formed into teeth for rakes and into walking-sticks. Letters written on linen or woollen with sloe-juice will not wash out.

It is said that Joseph of Arimathea planted his staff on the south ridge of Weary-all Hill (now *Werrall*), where it grew and put forth blossoms every Christmas Day afterwards. The original tree was destroyed in the reign of Charles I. by a puritan soldier, who lost his life by a splinter which wounded him while so employed. The variety which blossoms twice a year is now pretty common.

The Holy Thorn has been introduced into many parts, and is now grown in several gardens about Glastonbury and its vicinity. Pilgrimages continued to be made to the tree even in Mr. Evelyn's time, who died 1721.—*Warner, Evening Post*, January, 1788.

Box, used for turnery, combs, mathematical instruments, knife-handles, tops, screws, button-moulds, wood engravings. Box wood will sink in water.

A decoction of box wood promotes the growth of hair, and an oil distilled from its shavings is a cure for hemorrhoids,

tooth-ache, epilepsy, and stomach-worms—so we are told.

CEDAR, used for cigar-boxes. It is hateful to moths and bees, and hence it is used for lining wardrobes and drawers.

CHERRY TREE, used by the turner, formed into chairs and hoops. It is stained to imitate mahogany, to which wood, both in grain and colour, it approaches nearer than any other of this country. It is stained black for picture-frames. The cherry tree was first introduced from Flanders into Kent, in the reign of Henry VIII.

More than a hundred men, during a siege, were kept alive for nearly two months, without any other sustenance than a little of this gum taken into the mouth and suffered gradually to dissolve.—*Hasselquist, Iter Palestinum* (1787).

CHESTNUT TREE, the tree introduced into the pictures of Salvator Rosa. The wood is used by coopers and for water-pipes, because it neither shrinks nor changes the colour of any liquor it contains. It is, however, bad for posts, and grass will not grow beneath its shade.

Staves that nor shrink nor swell,
The cooper's close wrought seek to chestnut owe.
Doddley.

The roof of Westminster Abbey, and that of the "Parliament House," Edinburgh, are made of chestnut wood.

In Cobham Park, Kent, is a chestnut tree 40 feet in girth (5 feet from the ground).—*Strutt, Sylva Britannica*.

At Tortworth, in Gloucestershire, is a chestnut tree 52 feet in girth. Even in 1150 it was called "the great chestnut tree of Tortworth." Mr. Marsham says it was 540 years old when king John came to the throne, which would carry us back to the heptarchy. If so, this tree has tallied the whole history of England from the Roman period to our own.

The horse chestnut bursts into leaf between March 17 and April 19. The Spanish chestnut fully a month later.

CYPRESS hurts the least of all trees by its droppings.—*B. P.*

DOG ROSE. So called by the Greeks (*Amorodon*), because the root was deemed a cure for the bite of a mad dog.

ELDER TREE, used for skewers, tops of angling-rods, needles for netting, turnery. The pith is used for electro-meters and in electrical experiments.

An infusion of elder leaves will destroy insects on delicate plants better than tobacco-juice; and if turnips, cabbages, fruit trees, etc., are brushed with a decoction of elder leaves, no insect will hurt the plants.—*Philosophical Transactions*, v. 63 p. 848.

ELM is used for axle-trees, mill-wheels, keels of boats, gunwales, chairs, coffins, rails, gates, under-ground pipes, pumps, millwork, pattens.

Grass will grow beneath its shade.

The elm is pre-eminent for the tenacity of its wood, which never splinters. It is the first of forest trees to burst into leaf.

Toads and frogs are often embedded in elm trees. They crept into some hollow place or crack, and became imprisoned by the glutinous fluid of the new inner bark (*liber* and *alburnum*). Some have been found alive when the tree is cut down, but they need not have been embedded long.

At Hampstead there was once a famous hollow elm, which had a staircase within and seats at the top.—Park, *Topography*.

At Blythfield, in Staffordshire, was an elm which, Ray tells us, furnished 8600 feet of planks, weighing 97 tons.

The elm at Chequers, Buckinghamshire, was planted in the reign of Stephen; the shell is now 31 feet in girth. The Chestnut Elm, Kent, contains 268 feet of timber, and is 15 feet in girth; it is said to have had an annual fair beneath its shade in the reign of Henry V. The elm at Crawley, in Sussex, is 70 feet high and 35 feet in girth.—Strutt, *Sylva Britannica*.

FIG TREE. The leaves of this tree have the property of maturing game and meat hung amongst them.

FIR TREE. In Ireland the bog firs, beaten into string, are manufactured into rope, capable of resisting the weather much longer than hempen ropes. The bark can be used for tan. Tar and pitch are obtained from the trunk and branches. The thinnings of fir forests will do for hop-poles, scantlings, and rafters, and its timber is used by builders.

Grass will not grow beneath fir trees.

GRANDLER ROSE. From the bark of the root birdlime is made. The shoots make excellent bands for faggots.

Evelyn says a decoction of the leaves will dye the hair black and strengthen it.

HAZEL TREE. The wood makes excellent charcoal for forges. Fishing-rods, walking-sticks, crates, hoops for barrels, shoots for springles to fasten down thatch, hushies, etc., are made of this wood. Hazel chips will clear turbid wine in twenty-four hours, and twigs of hazel twisted together will serve for yeast in brewing.

Hazel wands were used in divination, for detecting minerals, water-springs, and

hid treasures. (See DOUSTERSWIVEL, p. 270.)

By whatsoever occult virtue the forked hazel stick discovers not only subterraneous treasure, but criminals guilty of murder and other crimes, made out so solemnly by the attestation of magistrates and divers other learned and credible persons who have critically examined matters of fact, it certainly next to a miracle, and requires a strong faith.—Evelyn, *Sylva* (1664).

The small hole bored through the shell of hazel nuts is not the work of squirrels, but of field mice; squirrels always split the shells.

HOLLY TREE. Birdlime is made from it. The wood is used for veneering, handles of knives, cogs for mill-wheels, hones for whetting knives and razors, coachmen's whips, Tunbridge ware.

IVY. The roots are used by leather-cutters for whetting their knives; and when the roots are large, boxes and slabs are made from them.

It is said that apricots and peaches protected in winter by ivy fencing become remarkably productive.

JUNIPER is never attacked by worms. —B. P.

The wood is used for veneering; and alcohol or spirits of wine, impregnated with the essential oil of juniper berries, is gin (or *juniper water*); for the French *genevre* means "a juniper berry." Ordinarily, gin is a malt liquor, distilled a second time, with the addition of juniper berries, or more frequently, with the oil of turpentine.

LARCH, very apt to warp, but it resists decay. It bursts into leaf between March 21 and April 11.

Le bois du mélèze l'emporte en bonté et en durée sur celui des pins et des sapins. On en fait des poutres des conduits d'eau souterrains, de bonnes charpentes; il entre dans la construction des petits bâtimens de mer. Les peaux s'en servent pour faire les cadres de leurs tableaux.—Ecuillet, *Dict. Univ. des Sciences*.

LIME OR LINDEN TREE. Grinling Gibbons, the great carver in wood, used no other wood but that of the lime tree, which is soft, light, smooth, close-grained, and not subject to the worm. For the same reason, it is the chief material of Tunbridge ware. Bellonius states that the Greeks used the wood for making bottles.

Lime wood makes excellent charcoal for gunpowder, and is employed for buisons and leather-cutters' boards. The flowers afford the best honey for bees, and the famous Kowno honey is made exclusively from the linden blossoms.

It was one of the trees from which papyrus was made, and in the library of Vienna is a work of Cicero written on the inner bark of the linden.

One other thing is worth mentioning. Hares and rabbits will never injure the bark of this tree.

The lime is the first of all trees to shed its leaves in autumn. It bursts into leaf between April 6 and May 2.

At Deopham, in Norfolk, was a lime tree which, Evelyn tells us, was 36 feet in girth and 90 feet in height. Strutt tells us of one in Moor Park, Hertfordshire, 17 feet in girth (8 feet above the ground) and 100 feet high; it contained 875 feet of timber. He also mentions one in Cobham Park, 28 feet in girth and 90 feet in height.

The lime tree in the Grisons is upwards of 590 years old.

MAPLE TREE, employed for cabinet-work, gunstocks, screws for cider presses, and turnery. The Tigrin and Pantherine tables were made of maple. The maple tables of Cicero, Asinus Gallus, king Juba, and the Mauritanian Ptolemy, "are worth their weight in gold."

At Knowle, in Kent, there is a maple tree which is 14 feet in girth.—Strutt, *Sylva Britannica*.

MOUNTAIN ASH or ROWAN TREE, used for hoops, and for bows, comes next to the yew. It forms good and lasting posts, and is made into hurdles, tables, spokes of wheels, shafts, chairs, and so on. The roots are made into spoons and knife-handles. The bark makes excellent tan.

Twigs of rowan used to be carried about as a charm against witches. Scotch dairy-maids drive their cattle with rowan rods; and at Strathspey, in Scotland, at one time, sheep and lambs were made to pass through hoops of rowan wood on May-day.

In Wales, the rowan used to be considered sacred; it was planted in churchyards, and crosses made of the wood were commonly worn.

Their spells were vain The hags returned

To the queen in sorrowful mood,

Crying that witches have no power

Where there is rown tree wood.

The Laidley Worm of Spindleston Heugh.

MYRTLE. Some northern nations use it instead of hops. The catkins, boiled in water, throw up a waxy scum, of which candles are made by Dutch boers. Hot-tentots (according to Thunberg) make a cheese of it. Myrtle tan is good for tanning calf-skins.

Laid under a bed, it keeps off fleas and moths.

OAK TREE, the king of the forest and patriarch of trees, wholly unrivalled in

stature, strength, and longevity. The timber is used for ship-building, the bark for tanning leather, and the gall for making ink. Oak timber is used for every work where durability and strength are required.

Oak trees best resist the thunder-stroke.—B. P. (William Browne is responsible for this statement.) It bursts into leaf between April 10 and May 26.

In 1757 there was an oak in earl Powis's park, near Ludlow, 16 feet in girth (5 feet from the ground) and 60 feet high (Marsham). Panshanger Oak, in Kent, is 19 feet in girth, and contains 1000 feet of timber, though not yet in its prime (Marsham). Salcey Forest Oak, in Northamptonshire, is 24 feet in girth (Marsham). Gog, in Yardley Forest, is 28 feet in girth, and contains 1658 cubic feet of timber. The king of Wynnstay Park, North Wales, is 30 feet in girth. The Queen's Oak, Huntingfield, Suffolk, from which queen Elizabeth shot a buck, is 85 feet in girth (Marsham). Shelton Oak, near Shrewsbury, called the "Grette Oak" in 1543, which served the great Glendower for a post of observation in the battle of Shrewsbury (1403), is 37 feet in girth (Marsham). Green Dale Oak, near Welbeck, is 38 feet in girth, 11 feet from the ground (Evelyn). Cowthorpe Oak, near Wetherby, is 48 feet in girth (Evelyn). The great oak in Broomfield Wood, near Ludlow, was, in 1764, 68 feet in girth, 28 feet high, and contained 1455 feet of timber (Light-foot).

Beggar's Oak, in Blithfield Park, Staffordshire, contains 827 cubic feet of timber, and, in 1812, was valued at £200 (Marsham). Fredville Oak, Kent, contains 1400 feet of timber (Marsham). But the most stupendous oak ever grown in England was that dug out of Hatfield Bog: it was 12 feet in girth at the larger end, 6 feet at the smaller end, and 120 feet in length; so that it exceeded the famous larch tree brought to Rome in the reign of Tiberius, as Pliny states in his *Natural History*.

(These are all from Marham's *Bath Soc.*, i.; the *Sylva Caledonia*; Evelyn's *Sylva*; *The Journal of a Naturalist*; or from Strutt's three works—*Sylva Britannica*, *Delicious Sylvarum*, and *Mag. Nat. Hist.*)

Swilcar Oak, in Needham Forest, is 600 years old (Strutt). The Oak of the Partizans, in the forest of Percy, St. Ouen, is above 600 years old. Walker's

Oak, which stood on the spot where the "patriot hero" was born (Elderslie, near Paisley) was probably 700 years old when it was blown down in 1859. Salcey Forest Oak, in Northamptonshire, is above 1000 years old. William the Conqueror's Oak, Windsor Great Park, is at least 1200 years old. Winfarthing Oak, Norfolk, and Bentley Oak, were 700 years old at the Conquest, more than 800 years ago. Cowthorpe Oak, near Wetherby, is 1600 years old (professor Burnet). The great oak of Saintes, in the Charente Inférieure, is reckoned from 1800 to 2000 years old. The Damorey Oak, Dorsetshire, was 2000 years old when it was blown down in 1703. In the Commonwealth, it was inhabited by an old man, and used as an ale-house; its cavity was 15 feet in diameter and 17 feet in height.

In the Water Walk of Magdalen College, Oxford, was an oak supposed to have existed before the Conquest; it was a notable tree when the college was founded in 1448, and was blown down in 1789. On Abbot's Oak, Woburn, the vicar of Puddington, near Chester, and Roger Hobbs, abbot of Woburn were hung, in 1537, by order of Henry VIII., for refusing to surrender their sacerdotal rights (Marsham). The Bull Oak, Wedgenock Park, and the Plestor Oak, Colborne, were both in existence at the Conquest. The Shellard's Lane Oak, Gloucestershire, is one of the oldest in the island (*Journal of a Naturalist*, i.).

The Cadenham Oak, near Lyndhurst, in the New Forest, buds "on old Christmas Day," and has done so for at least two centuries; it is covered with foliage at the usual time of other oak trees. The same is said of the tree against which the arrow of Tyrrael glanced when Rufus was killed (Camden).

OLIVE, used in wainscot, because it never gapes, cracks, or cleaves.—*B. P.*

The eight olive trees on the Mount of Olives were flourishing 800 years ago, when the Turks took Jerusalem.

OSIER, used for puncheons, wheels for catching eels, bird-cages, baskets, hampers, hurdles, edders, stakes, rake-handles, and poles.

PEAR TREE, used for turnery, joiners' tools, chairs, and picture-frames.

It is worth knowing that pear grafts on a quince stock produce the most abundant and luscious fruit.

PINE TREE. The "Old Guardaman,"

in Vancouver's Island, is the largest Douglas pine. It is 16 feet in diameter, 51 feet in girth, and 150 feet in height. At one time it was 50 feet higher, but its top was broken off in a storm.

Le pin est employé en charpente, en planches, en tuyaues pour la conduite des eaux, en bordages pour les ponts des vaisseaux. Il fournit aussi la résine.—Bouillet, Dict. Univ. des Sciences.

PLANE TREE. Grass delights to grow in its shade.—*B. P.*

POPLAR TREE, sacred to Hercules. No wood is so little liable to take fire. The wood is excellent for wood carvings and wainscoting, floors, laths, packing-boxes, and turnery.

Black Poplar. The bark is used by fishermen for buoying their nets; brooms are made of its twigs. In Flanders, clogs are made of the wood.

The poplar bursts into leaf between March 6 and April 19.

ROSE TREE. The rose is called the "queen of flowers." It is the emblem of England, as the thistle is of Scotland, the shamrock of Ireland, and the lily of France.

It has ever been a favourite on graves as a memorial of affection; hence Propertius says, "Et tenera poneret ossa rosa." In Rome, the day when the pope blesses the golden rose is called *Dominica in Rosa*. The long intestine strife between the rival houses of York and Lancaster is called in history the "War of the White and Red Roses," because the badge of the Yorkists was a white rose and that of the Lancastrians a red one. The marriage of Henry VII. with Elizabeth of York is called the "Union of the Two Roses."

The rose was anciently considered a token of secrecy, and hence, to whisper a thing *sub rosa* means it is not to be repeated.

In Persian fable, the rose is the nightingale's bride. "His queen, his garden queen, the rose."

SALLOW, excellent for hurdles, handles of hatchets, and shoemakers' boards. The honey of the catkins is good for bees, and the Highlanders use the bark for tanning leather.

SPRUCE TREE (*The*) will reach to the age of 1000 years and more. Spruce is despised by English carpenters, "as a sorry sort of wood."

Il fournit une bière d'un caractère, en anglais spruce beer, qu'on prétend être extrêmement anti-scorbutique.—Bouillet, Dict. Univ. des Sciences.

STYCAMORE TREE, used by turners for

bowls and trenchers. It burst into leaf between March 28 and April 23.

St. Hierom, who lived in the fourth century A.D., asserts that he himself had seen the sycamore tree into which Zachæus climbed to see Jesus in His passage from Jericho to Jerusalem.—*Luke* xix. 4.

Strutt tells us of a sycamore tree in Cobham Park, Kent, 26 feet in girth and 90 feet high. Another in Bishopton, Renfrewshire, 20 feet in girth and 60 feet high.—*Sylva Britannica*.

Grass will flourish beneath this tree, and the tree will thrive by the sea-side.

TAMARISK TREE does not dislike the sea-spray, and therefore thrives in the neighbourhood of the sea.

The Romans used to wreath the heads of criminals with tamarisk withes. The Tartars and Russians make whip-handles of the wood.

The tamarisk is excellent for besoms.—*B. P.*

UPAS TREE, said to poison everything in its vicinity. This is only fit for poetry and romance.

WALNUT, best wood for gunstocks; cabinet-makers use it largely.

This tree thrives best in valleys, and is most fertile when most beaten.—*B. P.*

A woman, a spaniel, and walnut tree,
The more you beat them, the better they be
Taylor, the "water poet" (1630).

Uncare seated by funeral Yeugh,
Or Walnut, whose malignant touch impairs
All generous fruits.

Phillips, *Cyder*, l. (1706).

WHITETHORN, used for axle-trees, the handles of tools, and turnery.

The identical whitethorn planted by queen Mary of Scotland in the garden-court of the regent Murray, is still alive, and is about 5 feet in girth near the base.—Jones, *Edinburgh Illustrated*.

The Troglodytes adorned the graves of their parents with bianches of whitethorn. It formed the nuptial chaplet of Athenian brides, and the *fusces nuptiarum* of the Roman maidens.

Every shepherd tells his tale
Under the hawthorn in the dale.
Milton, *L'Allegro* (1638).

WILLOW, used for clogs, ladders, trenchers, pill-boxes, milk-pails, butter-firkins, bonnets, cricket bats, hop-poles, cradles, crates, baskets, etc. It makes excellent charcoal, and a willow board will sharpen knives and other tools like a hone.

Willows to planting shepherds shade dispense,
To beat their honey, and to cure defence.
Cooper, *Virgins's Georgics*, II.

It is said that victims were enclosed

in wicker-work made of willow wood, and consumed in fires by the druids. Martial tells us that the old Britons were very skilful in weaving willows into baskets and boats (*Epigrams*, xiv. 99). The shields which so long resisted the Roman legions were willow wood covered with leather.

WYCH ELM, once in repute for arrows and long-bows. Affords excellent wood for the wheeler and millwright. The young bark is used for securing thatch and bindings, and is made into rope.

The wych elm at Polloc, Renfrewshire, is 88 feet high, 12 feet in girth, and contains 669 feet of timber. One at Tutbury is 16 feet in girth.—Strutt, *Sylva Britannica*.

At Field, in Staffordshire, is a wych elm 120 feet high and 25 feet in girth about the middle.—Plot.

YEW TREE. The wood is converted into bows, axle-trees, spoons, cups, cogs for mill-wheels, flood-gates for fish-ponds (because the wood does not soon decay), bedsteads (because bugs and fleas will not come near it). Gate-posts of yew are more durable than iron; the steps of ladders should be made of this wood; and no material is equal to it for market-stools. Cabinet-makers and inlayers prize it.

In Aberystwith churchyard is a yew tree 21 feet in girth, and another in Selborn churchyard of the same circumference. One of the yews at Fountain Abbey, Yorkshire, is 26 feet in girth; one at Aldworth, in Berkshire, is 27 feet in girth; one in Totteridge churchyard 32 feet; and one in Fortingal churchyard, in Perthshire (according to Pennant), is 52 feet in circumference (4 feet from the ground).

The yew tree in East Lavant churchyard is 81 feet in girth, just below the spring of the branches. There are five huge branches each as big as a tree, with a girth varying from 6 to 14 feet. The tree covers an area of 51 feet in every direction, and above 150 feet in circumference. It is above 1000 years old.

The yew tree at Martley, Worcester, is 846 years old, being planted three days before the birth of queen Elizabeth. That in Harlington churchyard is above 850 years old. That at Ankerwyke, near Staines, is said to be the same under which king John signed Magna Charta, and to have been the trying-tree of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn. Three yew trees at Fountain Abbey, we are told, were full-grown trees in 1193, when

the founders of the abbey held council there in the reign of William Rufus. The yew tree of Braburn, in Kent (according to De Candolle), is 8000 years old!! It may be so, if it is true that the yew trees of Kingley Bottom, near Chichester, were standing when the sea-kings landed on the Sussex coast, and those in Norbury Park are the very same which were standing in the time of the ancient druids.

Grass will grow beneath alder, ash, cypress, elm, plane, and sycamore; but not beneath aspen, beech, chestnut, and fir.

Sea-spray does not injure sycamore or tamarisk.

Chestnut and olive never warp; larch is most apt to warp.

For posts the best woods are yew, oak, and larch; one of the worst is chestnut. For picture-frames, maple, pear, oak, and cherry are excellent.

Fleas dislike alder, cedar, myrtle, and yew; hares and rabbits never injure lime bark; moths and spiders avoid cedar; worms never attack juniper. Beech and ash are very subject to attacks of insects. Beech is the favourite of dormice, acacia of nightingales.

For binding faggots, the best woods are guelder rose, hazel, osier, willow, and mountain ash.

Knives and all sorts of instruments may be sharpened on ivy roots, willow, and holly wood, as well as on a hone.

Birdlime is made from holly and the guelder rose.

Baskets are made of osier, willow, and other wicker and withy shoots; *besoms*, of birch, tamarisk, heath, etc.; *hurdles*, of hazel; *barrels and tubs*, of chestnut and oak; *fishing-rods*, of ash, hazel, and blackthorn; *gunstocks*, of maple and walnut; *shovels*, of elder and skewer wood; *the teeth of rakes*, of blackthorn, ash, and the twigs called withy.

The best woods for *turnery* are box, alder, beech, sycamore, and pear; for *Tunbridge ware*, lime; for *wood carving*, box, lime, and poplar; for *clogs*, willow, alder, and beech; for *cows*, ash.

Beech is called the *cabinet-makers' wood*; oak and elm, the *ship-builders'*; ash, the *wheelwrights'*.

There are several beautiful lists of trees given by poets. For example, in Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered*, iii., at the end, where the giant is sent to cut down trees for the funeral pile of Dido. In Statius, *The Achidivus*, where the felling of trees for

the pile of the infant Archemorus is described. In Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, I. i. 8, 9, where the Red Cross Knight and the lady seek shelter during a storm, and much admire the forest trees.

Trees of the Sun and Moon, oracular trees growing "at the extremity of India," mentioned in the Italian romance of Guerino Meschino.

Tregeagle, the giant of Dosmary Pool, on Bodmin Downs (Cornwall). When the wintry winds blare over the downs, it is said to be the giant howling.

Trelawny Ballad (*The*) is by the Rev. R. S. Hawker of Morwenstow.—*Notes and Queries*, 441 (June, 1876).

Tremor (*Sir Luke*), a desperate coward, living in India, who made it a rule never to fight either in his own house, his neighbour's house, or in the street. This lily-livered desperado is everlastingly snubbing his wife. (See TRIPPER, p. 1034.)

Lady Tremor, daughter of a grocer, and grandchild of a wig-maker. Very sensitive on the subject of her plebeian birth, and wanting to be thought a lady of high family.—Mrs. Inchbald, *Such Things Are* (1786).

Tremydd ap Tremhidydd, the man with the keenest sight of all mortals. He could discern "a mote in the sunbeam in any of the four quarters of the world." Clustfein ap Clustfeinydd was no less celebrated for his acuteness of hearing, "his ear being distressed by the movement of dew in June over a blade of grass." The meaning of these names is, "Sight the son of Seer," and "Ear the son of Hearer."—*The Mabinogion* ("Notes to Geraint," etc., twelfth century).

Trenmor, great-grandfather of Fingal, and king of Morven (north-west of Scotland). His wife was Inibaca, daughter of the king of Lochlin or Denmark.—*Ossian, Fingal*, vi.

In *Temora*, ii., he is called the first king of Ireland, and father of Conar.

Trent, says Drayton, is the third in size of the rivers of England, the two larger being the Thames and the Severn. Arden being asked which of her rills she intended to be the chief, the wizard answered, the Trent, for *trent* means "thirty," and thirty rivers should contribute to its stream, thirty different sorts

of fish should live in it, and thirty abbeys be built on its banks.

... my name I take
That thirty doth import, & thus thirty rivers make
My greatness . . . thirty abbeys great
Upon my fruitful banks thence formerly did seat;
And thirty kinds of fish within my streams do live.
To me this name of Trent did from that number give.
Dryden, *Polyolbion*, xii. (1613), and xxvi. (1613).

Trent (Fred), the scapegrace brother of little Nell. "He was a young man of one and twenty; well-made, and certainly handsome, but dissipated, and insolent in air and bearing." The mystery of Fred Trent and little Nell is cleared up in *ch. lxix.*—C. Dickens, *The Old Curiosity Shop* (1840).

Tres (Scriptores): Richardus Corinensis or Richard of Cirencester (fourteenth century); Gildas Badonicus; and Nennius Banchorensis; published by professor Bertram (1767).

Tresham (Mr.), senior partner of Mr. Osbaldistone, senior.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

Tresham (Richard), same as general Witherington, who first appears as Matthew Middlemas.

Richard Tresham, the son of general Witherington. He is also called Richard Middlemas.—Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II.).

Tresham (Thorold lord), head of a noble family, whose boast was that "no blot had ever stained their scutcheon," though the family ran back into pre-historic times. He was a young, unmarried man, with a sister Mildred, a girl of 14, living with him. His near neighbour, Henry earl of Mertoun, asked permission to pay his addresses to Mildred, and Thorold accepted the proposal with much pleasure. The old warren next day told Thorold he had observed for several weeks that a young man climbed into Mildred's chamber at night-time, and he would have spoken before, but did not like to bring his young mistress into trouble. Thorold wrung from his sister an acknowledgment of the fact, but she refused to give up the name, yet said she was quite willing to marry the earl. This Thorold thought would be dishonourable, and resolved to lie in wait for the unknown visitor. On his approach, Thorold discovered it was the earl of Mertoun, and he slew him, then poisoned himself, and Mildred died of a broken heart.—Robert Browning, *A Blot on the Scutcheon*.

Tressilian (Edmund), the betrothed

of Amy Robeart. Amy marries the earl of Leicester, and is killed by falling into a deep pit, to which she had been scandalously inveigled.—Sir W. Scott, *Kennilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Tre'visan (Sir), a knight to whom Despair gave a hempen rope, that he might go and hang himself.—Spenser, *Faery Queen*, i. (1590).

Tribulation [WHOLESALE], a pastor of Amsterdam, who thinks "the end will sanctify the means," and uses "the children of perdition" to promote his own object, which he calls the "work of God." He is one of the dupes of Subtle "the alchemist" and his factotum Face.—Ben Jonson, *The Alchemist* (1610).

Tribune of the People (The), John Bright (1811—).

Tricolour, the national badge of France since 1789. It consists of the Bourbon white cockade, and the blue and red cockade of the city of Paris combined. It was Lafayette who devised this symbolical union of king and people, and when he presented it to the nation, "Gentlemen," said he, "I bring you a cockade that shall make the tour of the world." (See STORNELLO VERSES, p. 948.)

If you will wear a livery, let it at least be that of the city of Paris—blue and red, my friends.—Dumas, *Six Years Afterwards*, xv. (1846).

Tricoteuses de Robespierre (Les), femmes qui assistaient en tricotent aux séances de la Convention, des clubs populaires, et du tribunal révolutionnaire. Encouragées par la commune, elles se portèrent à de tels excès qu'on les surnomma les *Furies de la guillotine*. Elles disparurent avec la société des Jacobins.—Bonillet, *Dict. Universel*.

Triermain (The Bridal of), a poem by sir Walter Scott, in four cantos, with introduction and conclusion (1818). In the introduction, Arthur is represented as the person who tells the tale to Lucy, his bride. Gyneth, a natural daughter of king Arthur and Guendolen, was promised in marriage to the bravest knight in a tournament; but she suffered so many combats to fall without dropping the warder, that Merlin threw her into an enchanted sleep, from which she was not to wake till a knight as brave as those who had fallen claimed her in marriage. After the lapse of 500 years, sir Roland de Vaux, baron of Triermain, undertook

to break the spell, but had first to overcome four temptations, viz., fear, avarice, pleasure, and ambition. Having come off more than conqueror, Gyneth awoke, and became his bride.

Trifaldi (*The countess*), called "The Afflicted Duenna" of the princess Antonomasis (heirress to the throne of Candaya). She was called Trifaldi from her robe, which was divided into three triangles, each of which was supported by a page. The face of this duenna was, by the enchantment of the giant Malambro'no, covered with a large, rough beard, but when don Quixote mounted Clavileno the Winged, "the enchantment was dissolved."

The renowned knight don Quixote de la Mancha hath achieved the adventure merely by attempting it. Malambro'no is appeased, and the chin of the Dolorida duenna is again beardless.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. iii. 4 5 (1615).

Trifaldin of the "Bushy Beard" (white as snow), the gigantic squire of "The Afflicted Duenna" the countess Trifaldi.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. iii. 4 (1615).

Trifle (*Miss Penelopë*), an old maiden sister of sir Penurious Trifle. Stiff as a ramrod, prim as fine airs and graces could make her, fond of long words, and delighting in phrases modelled in true Johnsonian ponderosity.

Trifle (*Miss Sukey*), daughter of sir Penurious, tricked into marriage with Mr. Hartop, a young spendthrift, who fell in love with her fortune.

* * Sir Penurious Trifle is not introduced, but Hartop assumes his character, and makes him fond of telling stale and pointless stories. He addresses sir Gregory as "you knight."—Foote, *The Knights* (1754).

Trim (*Corporal*), uncle Toby's orderly. Faithful, simple-minded, and most affectionate. Voluble in speech, but most respectful. Half companion, but never forgetting he is his master's servant. Trim is the duplicate of uncle Toby in delf. The latter at all times shows himself the officer and the gentleman, born to command and used to obediences, while the former always carries traces of the drill-yard, and shows that he has been accustomed to receive orders with deference, and to execute them with military precision. It is a great compliment to say that the corporal was worthy such a noble master.—Sterne, *The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy* (1759).

Trim, instead of being the opposite, is . . . the duplicate of uncle Toby . . . yet . . . is the character of the common soldier nicely discriminated from that of the officer. His whole carriage bears traces of the drill-yard, which are wanting in the superior. Under the name of a servant, he is in reality a companion, and a delightful mixture of familiarity . . . and respect . . . It is enough to say that Trim was worthy to walk behind his master.—Elwin, ed. of the *Quarterly Review* (1853-60).

Trimalchi, a celebrated cook in the reign of Nero, mentioned by Petronius. He had the art of giving to the most common fish the flavour and appearance of the most highly esteemed. Like Ude, he said that "sauces are the soul of cookery, and cookery the soul of festivity," or, as the cat's-meat man observed, "tis the seasonin' as does it."

Trinacria. Sicily is so called from its three promontories (Greek, *tria akra*): (1) *Pelorius* (Capo di Faro), in the north, called *Faro* from the pharo; (2) *Pachynus* (Capo di Passaro), in the south; (3) *Lilybœum* (Capo di Marsella or Capo di Boco), in the west.

Our ship
Had left behind Trinacria's burning isle,
And visited the margin of the Nile.
Falconer, The Shipwreck, l. (1698).

Trin'culo, a jester.—Shakespeare, *The Tempest* (1609).

A miscarriage . . . would (like the loss of Trin'culo's bottle in the horse pond) be attended not only with dishonour but with infinite loss.—Sir W. Scott.

Trin'ket (*Lord*), a man of fashion and a libertine.

He is just polite enough to be able to be very unmannerly, with a great deal of good breeding; is just handsome enough to make him excessively vain of his person; and has just reflection enough to finish him for a coxcomb; qualifications . . . very common among . . . men of quality.—O. Colman, *The Jealous Wife*, II. 3 (1761).

Trinobantes, people of Trinobantium, that is, Middlesex and Essex. Their chief town was Trinovant, now London.

So eastward where by Thames the Trinobantes were set,
To Trinovant their town . . . That London now we term . . .
The Saxons . . . their east kingdom called [Essex].
Drayton, Polyolbion, xvi. (1613).

Trinovant, London, the chief town of the Trinobantes; called in fable, "Troja Nova." (See TROYNOVANT.)

Trinquet, one of the seven attendants of Fortunio. His gift was that he could drink a river and be thirsty again. "Are you always thirsty?" asked Fortunio. "No," said the man, "only after eating salt meat, or upon a wager."—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Fortunio," 1682).

Trip to Scarborough (A), *

comedy by Sheridan (1777), based on *The Relapse*, by Vanbrugh (1697). Lord Foppington goes to Scarborough to marry Miss Hoyden, daughter of sir Tunbally Clumsy, but his lordship is not known personally to the knight and his daughter. Tom Fashion, younger brother of lord Foppington, having been meanly treated by his elder brother, resolves to outwit him; so, passing himself off as lord Foppington, he gets introduced to sir Tunbally, and marries Miss Hoyden before the rightful claimant appears. When at length lord Foppington arrives, he is treated as an impostor, till Tom Fashion explains the ruse. As his lordship behaves contumeliously to the knight, matters are easily arranged, lord Foppington retires, and sir Tunbally accepts Tom Fashion as his son-in-law with good grace.

Tripe (1 syl.), the nickname of Mrs. Hamilton, of Covent Garden Theatre (1780-1788).

Mrs. Hamilton, being teased, came forward and said, "Gentlemen and ladies, I suppose as how you like me because I did not play at Mrs. Bellamy's benefit. I would have done so, but she said as how my audience were all tripe people." When the fair speaker got thus far the pit roared out, "Well said Tripe!" a title she retained till she quitted the theatre.—*Memoirs of Mrs. Hamilton* (1808).

Triple Alliance (*The*).

1. A treaty between Great Britain, Sweden, and the United Provinces, in 1668, for the purpose of checking the ambition of Louis XIV.

2. A treaty between George I. of England, Philip duke of Orleans regent of France, and the United Provinces, for the purpose of counteracting the plans of Alberoni the Spanish minister, 1717.

Trippet (*Beau*), who "pawned his honour to Mrs. Trippet never to draw sword in any cause," whatever might be the provocation. (See TREMOR, p. 1031.)

Mrs. **Trippet**, the beau's wife, who "would dance for four and twenty hours together," and play cards for twice that length of time.—Garrick, *The Lying Valet* (1740).

Tripping as an Omen.

When Julius Cæsar landed at Adrumetum, in Africa, he happened to trip and fall on his face. This would have been considered a fatal omen by his army, but, with admirable presence of mind, he exclaimed, "Thus take I possession of thee, O Africa!"

A similar story is told of Scipio. Upon his arrival in Africa, he also

happened to trip, and, observing that his soldiers looked upon this as a bad omen, he clutched the earth with his two hands, and cried aloud, "Now, Africa, I hold thee in my grasp!"—*Dona Quixote*, II. iv. 6.

When William the Conqueror leaped on shore at Bulverhythe, he fell on his face, and a great cry went forth that the omen was unlucky; but the duke exclaimed, "I take seisin of this land with both my hands!"

The same story is told of Napoleon in Egypt; of king Olaf, son of Harald, in Norway; of Junius Brutus, who, returning from the oracle, fell on the earth, and cried, "'Tis thus I kiss thee, mother Earth!"

When captain Jean Courprieux tripped in dancing at the Tuilleries, Napoleon III. held out his hand to help him up, and said, "Captain, this is the second time I have seen you fall. The first was by my side in the field of Magenta." Then turning to the lady he added, "Madam, captain Courprieux is henceforth commandant of my Guides, and will never fall in duty or allegiance, I am persuaded."

Trismegistus (*"thrice greatest"*), Hermès the Egyptian philosopher, or Thoth councillor of Osiris. He invented the art of writing in hieroglyphics, harmony, astrology, magic, the lute and lyre, and many other things.

Tris'sotin, a *bel esprit*. Philaminte (3 syl.), a *femme savante*, wishes him to marry her daughter Henriette, but Henriette is in love with Clitandre. The difficulty is soon solved by the announcement that Henriette's father is on the verge of bankruptcy, whereupon Tris'sotin makes his bow and retires.—Molière, *Les Femmes Savantes* (1672).

Tris'sotin is meant for the abbé Crostin, who affected to be poet, gallant, and preacher. His dramatic name was "Tricotin."

Tristram (*Sir*), son of sir Meliodas king of Li'onés and Elizabeth his wife (daughter of sir Mark king of Cornwall). He was called Tristram (*"sorrowful"*), because his mother died in giving him birth. His father also died when Tristram was a mere lad (pt. ii. 1.). He was knighted by his uncle Mark (pt. ii. 5.), and married Isold *la Blanche Main*, daughter of Howell king of Britain (*Britannia*); but he never loved her, nor would she live with her. His whole love was centred on his aunt, La Belle Isold, who

of king Mark, and this unhappy attachment was the cause of numberless troubles, and ultimately of his death. La Belle Isoud, however, was quite as culpable as the knight, for she herself told him, "My measure of hate for Mark is as the measure of my love for thee;" and when she found that her husband would not allow sir Tristram to remain at Tintagel Castle, she eloped with him, and lived three years at Joyous Guard, near Carlisle. At length she returned home, and sir Tristram followed her. His death is variously related. Thus the *History of Prince Arthur* says:

When by means of a treaty sir Tristram brought again La Belle Isoud unto king Mark from Joyous Guard, the false traitor king Mark slew the noble knight as he sat harping before his lady, La Belle Isoud, with a sharp-pointed glaive, which he thrust into him from behind his back.—*Ft. II. 147 (1470).*

Tennyson gives the tale thus: He says that sir Tristram, dallying with his aunt, hung a ruby carcanet round her throat; and, as he kissed her neck:

Out of the dark, just as the lips had touched,
Behind him rose a shadow and a shrike—
"Mark's way!" said Mark, and clove him thro' the brain.
Tennyson, *Idylls* ("The Last Tournament").

Another tale is this: Sir Tristram was severely wounded in Brittany, and sent a dying request to his aunt to come and see him. If she consented, a white flag was to be hoisted on the mast-head of her ship; if not, a black one. His wife told him the ship was in sight, displaying a black flag, at which words the strong man bowed his head and died. When his aunt came ashore and heard of his death, she flung herself on the body, and died also. The two were buried in one grave, and Mark planted over it a rose and a vine, which became so interwoven it was not possible to separate them.

* Sir Launcelot, sir Tristram, and sir Lamorak were the three bravest and best of the 150 knights of the Round Table, but were all equally guilty in their amours: Sir Launcelot with the queen; sir Tristram with his aunt, king Mark's wife; and sir Lamorak with his aunt, king Lot's wife.

Tristram's Book (Sir). Any book of venery, hunting, or hawking is so called.

Tristram began good measure of blowing good blasts of venery, and of all manner of vermin. In these terms began he still of hawking and hunting, and therefore is book of venery. . . . It is called *The Book of Sir Tristram*, sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 5 (1470).

Sir Tristram's Horse, Passetell or

Passe Brewell. It is called both, but one seems to be a clerical error.

(Passe Brewell is in sir T. Malory's *History of Prince Arthur*, ii. 68.)

History of Sir Tristram or Tristan. The oldest story is by Gotfrit of Strasbourg, a minnesinger (twelfth century), entitled *Tristan and Isolde*. It was continued by Ulrich of Turheim, by Heinrich of Freyburg, and others, to the extent of many thousand verses. The tale of sir Tristram, derived from Welsh traditions, was versified by Thomas the Rhymer of Erceldoune.

The second part of the *History of Prince Arthur*, compiled by sir T. Malory, is almost exclusively confined to the adventures of sir Tristram, as the third part is to the adventures of sir Launcelot and the quest of the holy grail (1470).

Matthew Arnold has a poem entitled *Tristram*; and R. Wagner, in 1865, produced his opera of *Tristan and Isolde*.

See Michel, *Tristan*; *Recueil de ce qui reste des Poèmes relatifs à ses Aventures* (1835).

Tristrem l'Hermite, provost-marshal of France in the reign of Louis XI. Introduced by sir W. Scott in *Quentin Durward* (1823) and in *Anne of Geurstein* (1829).

Tritheim (J.), chronicler and theologian of Treves, elected abbot of Spanheim at the age of 22 years. He tried to reform the monks, but produced a revolt, and resigned his office. He was then appointed abbot of Würzburg (1462-1516).

Old Tritheim, buzzed with his class the while.
H. Browning, *Paracelsus*, l. (1836).

Triton, the sea-trumpeter. He blows through a shell to rouse or allay the sea. A post-Hesiodic fable.

Have sight of Proteus coming from the sea,
Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn.
Wordsworth.

Tritonia's Sacred Fane, the temple of Minerva, which once crowned "the marble steep of Sunium" or Colonna, the most southern point of Attica. There (on cape Colonna) reared by fair devotion to sustain

In elder times Tritonia's sacred fane.
Falconer, *The Shipwreck*, III. 5 (1780).

Triumvirate (The) in English history: The duke of Marlborough controlling foreign affairs, lord Godolphin controlling council and parliament, and the duchess of Marlborough controlling the court and queen.

Triumvirate of England (The) : Gower, Chaucer, and Lydgate, poets.

Triumvirate of Italian Poets (The) : Dante, Boccaccio, and Petrarch.

Boccaccio wrote poetry, without doubt, but is now chiefly known as "The Father of Italian Prose." These three are more correctly called the "Trecentisti" (q.v.).

Triv'ia, Diana; so called because she had three faces, Luna in heaven, Diana on earth, and Illece in hell.

The noble Brutus went wise Trivia to inquire,
To show them where the stock of ancient Troy to place
M. Dayton, *Folgotibion*, I. (1612)

Gay has a poem in three books, called *Trivia or the Art of Walking the Streets of London*. The first book describes the "implements for walking and the signs of the weather." The second book describes the difficulties, etc., of "walking by day;" and the third, the dangers of "walking by night" (1712).

* * "Trivium" has quite another meaning, being an old theological term for the three elementary subjects of education, viz., grammar, rhetoric, and logic. The "quadrivium" embraced music, arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy, and the two together were called the seven arts or sciences.

Trog'lydtes (3 or 4 syl.). According to Pliny (*Nat. Hist.*, v. 8), the Troglydtes lived in caves under ground, and fed on serpents. In modern parlance we call those who live so secluded as not to be informed of the current events of the day, *troglydtes*. Longfellow calls ants by the same name.

[Then the] nomadic tribes of ants
Do persecute and overwhelm
These hapless troglydtes of thy realm.
Longfellow, *To a Child*.

Troglyd'tes (4 syl.), one of the mouse heroes in the battle of the frogs and mice. He slew Pelion, and was slain by Lymnoc'haris.

The strong Lymnoc'haris, who viewed with ire
A victor triumph and a friend expire;
With heaving arms a rocky fragment caught,
And fiercely flung where troglyd'tes fought . . .
Fell on his sinewy neck the fragment fell,
And o'er his eyelids clouds eternal dwelt.
Fennell, *Battle of the Frogs and Mice* (about 1718).

Troil (*Magnus*), the old udaller of Zetland.

Brenda Troil, the udaller's younger daughter. She marries Mordaunt Mer-toun.

Minna Troil, the udaller's elder daughter. In love with the pirate.—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (time, William III.).

(A udaller is one who holds his lands by allodial tenure.)

Troilus (3 syl.), a son of Priam king of Troy. In the picture described by Virgil (*Æneid*, i. 474-478), he is represented as having thrown down his arms and fleeing in his chariot "impar congressus Achilli;" he is pierced with a lance, and, having fallen backwards, still holding the reins, the lance with which he is transfixed "scratches the sand over which it trails."

Chaucer in his *Troilus and Cresside*, and Shakespeare in his drama of *Troilus and Cressida*, follow Lollus, an old Lombard romancer, historiographer of Urbino, in Italy. Lollus's tale, wholly unknown in classic fiction, is that Troilus falls in love with Cressid daughter of the priest Chalcas, and Pandarus is employed as a go-between. After Troilus has obtained a promise of marriage from the priest's daughter, an exchange of prisoners is arranged, and Cressid, falling to the lot of Diomed, prefers her new master to her Trojan lover.

Chaucer's *Troilus and Cresside* is not one of the *Cantorbury Tales*, but quite an independent one in five books. It contains 8246 lines, nearly 3000 of which are borrowed from the *Flostrato* of Boccaccio.

Trois Chapitres (*Les*) or **THE THREE CHAPTERS**, three theological works on the "Incarnation of Christ and His dual nature." The authors of these "chapters" are Theodore of Mopsuestia, Theodoret of Cyrrhus, and Ibas of Edessa. The work was condemned in 558 as heretical.

Trois Echelles, executioner.—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* and *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Trois Eveches (*Les*) or **THE THREE BISHOPS**, Metz, Toul, and Verdun. They for a long time belonged to Germany, but in 1552 were united to France; in 1871 Metz was restored to the German empire.

Trojan, a good boon companion, a plucky fellow or man of spirit. Gadshill says, "There are other Trojans [*men of spirit*] that . . . for sport sake are content to do the profession [*of thieving*] some grace." So in *Loe's Labour's Lost*, "Unless you play the honest Trojan, the poor wench is cast away" (unless you are a man of sufficient spirit to act honestly, the girl is ruined).

"He's a regular Trojan," means he is *un brave homme*, a capital fellow.

Trom'athon, a desert island, one of the Orkney group.—Ossian, *Oithona*.

Trompart, a lazy but wily-witted knave, grown old in cunning. He accompanies Braggadoccio as his 'squire (bk. ii. 8), but took to his heels when Talus shaved the master, "reft his shield," blotted out his arms, and broke his sword in twain. Being overtaken, Talus gave him a sound drubbing (bk. v. 8).—Spenser, *Fairy Queen* (1590-6).

Trondjem's Cattle (*Remember the bishop of*), i.e. look sharp after your property; take heed, or you will suffer for it. The story is, a certain bishop of Trondjem [*Tron'yem*] lost his cattle by the herdsman taking his eye off them to look at an elk. Now, this elk was a spirit, and when the herdsman looked at the cattle again they were no bigger than mice; again he turned towards the elk, in order to understand the mystery, and, while he did so, the cattle all vanished through a crevice into the earth.—Miss Martineau, *Facts on the Fjord* (1839).

Trophonios, the architect of the temple of Apollo, at Delphi. After death, he was worshipped, and had a famous cave near Lebadaia, called "The Oracle of Trophonios."

The mouth of this cave was three yards high and two wide. Those who consulted the oracle had to fast several days, and then to descend a steep ladder till they reached a narrow gullet. They were then seized by the feet, and dragged violently to the bottom of the cave, where they were assailed by the most unearthly noises, howlings, shrieks, bellowings, with lurid lights and sudden glare, in the midst of which uproar and phantasmagoria the oracle was pronounced. The votaries were then raised unexpectedly by the feet, and thrust out of the cave without ceremony. If any resisted, or attempted to enter in any other way, he was instantly murdered.—Pictarch, *ibid.*

Trotley (Sir John), an old-fashioned country gentleman, who actually prefers the obsolete English notions of domestic life, fidelity to wives and husbands, modesty in maids, and constancy in lovers, to the foreign free and easy manners which allow married people unlimited freedom, and consider licentiousness *bon ton*.—Garrick, *Bon Ton* (1776). (See PRIORY, p. 798.)

Trotter (Job), servant to Alfred Jingle. A sly, canting rascal, who has at least the virtue of fidelity to his master. Mr. Pickwick's generosity touches his heart, and he shows a sincere gratitude to his benefactor.—C. Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836).

Trotter (Nelly), fishwoman at old St. Ronan's.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.).

Trotters, the Punch and Judy showman; a little, good-natured, unsuspicious man, very unlike his misanthropic companion, Thomas Codlin, who played the panpipes and collected the money.

His real name was Harris, but it had gradually merged into Trotters, with the prefatory adjective "Short," by reason of the small size of his legs. Short Trotters, however, being a compound name, inconvenient in friendly dialogue, he was called either Trotters or Short, and never Short Trotters, except on occasions of ceremony.—C. Dickens, *The Old Curiosity Shop*, xviii. (1840)

Trotty, the sobriquet of Toby Veck, ticket-porter and jobman.

They called him Trotty from his pace, which meant speed, if it didn't make it. He could have walked faster, perhaps, most likely, but rob him of his trot, and Toby would have taken to his bed and died. It bepanioned him with mud in dirty weather; it cost him a world of trouble, he could have waded with infinitely greater ease, but that was one reason for his clinging to his trot so tenaciously. A weak, small, spare old man; he was a very Hercules, this Toby, in his good intentions.—C. Dickens, *I he Chimes*, I. (1844).

Trotwood (Betsey), usually called "Miss Betsey," great-aunt of David Copperfield. Her idiosyncrasy was donkeys. A dozen times a day would she rush on the green before her house to drive off the donkeys and donkey-boys. She was a most kind-hearted, worthy woman, who concealed her tenderness of heart under a snappish austerity of manner. Miss Betsey was the true friend of David Copperfield. She married in her young days a handsome man, who ill-used her and ran away, but preyed on her for money till he died.—C. Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849).

Trouillogan, a philosopher, whose advice was, "Do as you like." Panurge asked the sage if he advised him to marry. "Yes," said Trouillogan. "What say you?" asked the prince. "Let it alone," replied the sage. "Which would you advise?" inquired the prince. "Neither," said the sage. "Neither?" cried Panurge; "that cannot be." "Then both," replied Trouillogan. Panurge then consulted several others, and at last the oracle of the Holy Bottle.—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, iii. 86 (1546).

Moliere has introduced this joke in his *Marriage Forcé* (1664). Sganarelle asks his friend Geronimo if he would advise him to marry, and he answers, "No." "But," says the old man, "I like the young woman." "Then marry her by all means." "That is your advice?" says Sganarelle. "My advice is de me

you like," says the friend. Sganarelle next consults two philosophers, then some gipsies, then declines to marry, and is at last compelled to do so, *volens* and *volens*.

Trovatore (4 syl.) or "The Troubadour" is Manrico, the supposed son of Azucena the gipsy, but in reality the son of Garzia (brother of the conte di Luna). The princess Leonora falls in love with the troubadour, but the count, entertaining a base passion for her, is about to put Manrico to death, when Leonora intercedes on his behalf, and promises to give herself to him if he will spare her lover. The count consents; but while he goes to release his captive, Leonora kills herself by sucking poison from a ring. When Manrico discovers this sad calamity, he dies also.—Verdi, *Il Trovatore* (1853).

(This opera is based on the drama of *Garcia Gutierrez*, a fifteenth century story.)

Troxartas (3 syl.), king of the mice and father of Paycarpax who was drowned. The word means "bread-eater."

Fix their counsel

Where great Troxartas crowned in glory reigns . . .

Paycarpax' father, father now no more!

Farrell, *Battle of the Frogs and Mice*, 1 (about 1712)

Troy's Six Gates were (according to Theobald) Dardan, Thymbria, Iliu, Scæa, Trojan, and Antenorids.

Priam's six gated city;

Dardan, and Thymbria, Hælias, Chetæ, Trolen,

And Antenorids

Shakespeare, *Troilus and Cressida* (prol., 1602).

His eyes compassed enyrowne

Hædæ gates VI to entre into the towne.

The first of all . . . was . . . called Dardanydæ;

. . . Thymbria was named the seconde;

And the thyrde called Hælyæ;

The fourth gate byghte also Cothææ;

The fyfthe Trojannæ, sixth Anthonydæ.

Lydgate, *Troy Boke* (1513).

Troy'novant or **NEW TROY**, London. This blunder arose from a confusion of the old British *tri-nouant*, meaning "new town," with *Troy novant*, "new Troy." This blunder gave rise to the historic fable about Brute, a descendant of Æneas, colonizing the island.

For noble Britons sprung from Trojans bold,

And Troy'novant was built of old Troyes ashes cold.

Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, III. 2 (1590).

Trudge, in *Lope in a Bottle*, by Farquhar (1698).

True Thomas, Thomas the Rhymer. So called from his prophecies, the most noted of which was his prediction of the death of Alexander III. of Scotland,

made to the earl of March. It is recorded in the *Scotichronicon* of Fordun (1480).

Truworth, brother of Lydia, and friend of sir William Fondlovie.—S. Knowles, *The Love-Chase* (1837).

Trull (*Dolly*). Captain Macheath says of her, "She is always so taken up with stealing hearts, that she does not allow herself time to steal anything else" (act ii. 1).—Gay, *The Beggar's Opera* (1727).

Trulla, the daughter of James Spencer, a quaker. She was first dishonoured by her father, and then by Simeon Wait (or Magnano) the tinker.

He Trulla loved, Trulla more bright
Than burnished armour of her knight,
A bold virago, stout and tall
As Joan of France or English Mail.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, l. 2 (1663).

Trulliber (*Parson*), a fat clergyman; ignorant, selfish, and slothful.—Fielding, *The Adventures of Joseph Andrews* (1742).

Parson Barnabas, Parson Trulliber, sir Wilful Witwoud, sir Fianis Wronghead, squire Western, squire Sullen, such were the people who composed the main strength of the Tory party for sixty years after the Revolution—Macaulay.

* "Sir Wilful Witwoud," in *The Way of the World*, by Congreve; "sir Francis Wronghead," in *The Provoked Husband*, by C. Cibber; "squire Western," in *Tom Jones*, by Fielding; "squire Sullen," in *The Beau's Stratagem*, by Farquhar.

Trunnion (*Commodore Hawser*), a one-eyed naval veteran, who has retired from the service in consequence of injuries received in engagements; but he still keeps garrison in his own house, which is defended with drawbridge and ditch. He sleeps in a hammock, and makes his servants sleep in hammocks, as on board ship, takes his turn on watch, and indulges his naval tastes in various other ways. Lieutenant Jack Hatchway is his companion. When he went to be married, he rode on a hunter which he steered like a ship, according to the compass, tacking about, that he might not "go right in the wind's eye."—T. Smollett, *The Adventures of Roderick Random* (1750).

It is vain to criticise the manoeuvre of Trunnion, finding his way to church on his wedding day, in consequence of a head wind.—Encyc. Brit., Art. "Navigation."

* Dickens has imitated this in Wemmick's house, which had flag and drawbridge, fortress and gun in miniature.

but the conceit is more suited to "a naval veteran" than a lawyer's clerk. (See *WAMMOCK*.)

Trusty (*Mrs.*), landlady of the Queen's Arms, Romford. Motherly, most kind-hearted, a capital caterer, whose ale was noted. Bess "the beggar's daughter" took refuge with her, and was most kindly treated. Mrs. Trusty wished her son Ralph to take Bess to wife, but Bess had given her heart to Wilford, the son of lord Woodville, her cousin.—S. Knowles, *The Beggar of Bethnal Green* (1834).

Truth in a Well. Cicero says, "Naturam accusa, quæ in profundo veritatem, ut ait Democritus, penitus abstruseris."—*Academics*, i. 10.

Cleanthes is also credited with the phrase.

Tryamour (*Sir*), the hero of an old metrical novel, and the model of all knightly virtues.

Tryanon, daughter of the fairy king who lived on the island of Ole'ron. "She was as white as a lily in May, or snow that snoweth on winter's day," and her "haire shone as goldê wire." This paragon of beauty married sir Launfal, king Arthur's steward, whom she carried off to "Ollroun, her jolif isle."—Thomas Chestre, *Sir Launfal* (fifteenth century).

Trygon, a poisonous fish. Ulysses was accidentally killed by his son Telegonus with an arrow pointed with trygon-bone.

The lord of Ithikes.
Struck by the poisonous trygon's bone, expired.
West, *Triumphs of the Gods* ("Lucian," 1750).

Tryphon, the sea-god's physician.

They send in haste for Tryphon, to apply
Salves to his wounds, and medicines of might;
For Tryphon of sea-gods the sovereign leech is sight.
Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, iii. 4 (1590).

Tubal, a wealthy Jew, the friend of Shylock.—Shakespeare, *The Merchant of Venice* (a drama, 1598).

Tuck, a long, narrow sword (Gaelic *teue*, Welsh *twva*, Italian *stocco*, French *saie*). In *Hamlet* the word "tuck" is erroneously printed *stuck* in Malone's edition.

If he by chance scape your unmeted tuck,
Our purpose may hold there.
Shakespeare, *Hamlet*, act iv. sc. 7.

Tuck (*Friar*), the "curtal friar of Wharfedale's Abbey," was the father confessor of Robin Hood. He is represented as a stock-headed, pudgy, paunchy, pug-

nacious clerical Falstaff, very fat and self-indulgent, very humorous, and somewhat coarse. His dress was a russet habit of the Franciscan order, a red corded girdle with gold tassel, red stockings, and a wallet.

Sir Walter Scott, in his *Ivanhoe*, calls him the holy clerk of Copmanhurst, and describes him as a "large, strong-built man in a sackcloth gown and hood, girt with a rope of rushes." He had a round, bullet head, and his close-shaven crown was edged with thick, stiff, curly black hair. His countenance was bluff and jovial, eyebrows black and bushy, forehead well-turned, cheeks round and ruddy, beard long, curly, and black, form brawny (ch. xv.).

In the May-day morris-dance, the friar is introduced in full clerical tonsure, with the chaplet of white and red beads in his right hand, a corded girdle about his waist, and a russet robe of the Franciscan order. His stockings red, his girdle red ornamented with gold twist and a golden tassel. At his girdle hung a wallet for the reception of provisions, for "Walleteers" had no other food but what they received from begging. Friar Tuck was chaplain to Robin Hood the May-king. (See *MORRIS-DANCE*.)

In this our spacious isle, I think there is not one
But he hath heard some talk of Hood and Little John;
Of Tuck, the merry friar, which man a sermon made
In praise of Robin Hood, his outlaws, and their trade.
Dryden, *Poliocthon*, xvi. (1692).

Tud (*Morgan*), chief physician of king Arthur.—*The Mabinogion* ("Geraint," twelfth century).

Tug (*Tom*), the waterman, a straightforward, honest young man, who loves Wilhelmina the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bundle, and when he won the waterman's badge in rowing, he won the consent of "the gardener's daughter" to become his loving and faithful wife.—C. Dibdin, *The Waterman* (1774).

Tulchan Bishops (*The*). Certain Scotch bishops appointed in the sixteenth century, with the understanding that they were to share their stipends with their patron. A Tulchan (*tulka*, to entice) was a mock calf set beside a cow at milking time to induce it to give forth its milk more freely. The see was the cow which the patron milked; the bishop the calf, without which the "cow would yield no milk." Earl Morton, in 1571, appointed John Douglas tulchan archbishop of St. Andrew's.

Tuik'inghorn (*Mr.*), attorney-at-

law and legal adviser of the Dedlocks.
—C. Dickens, *Bleak House* (1852).

Tully, Marcus Tullius Cicero, the great Roman orator (B.C. 106–48). He was proscribed by Antony, one of the triumvirate, and his head and hands, being cut off, were nailed by the orders of Antony to the Rostra of Rome.

Ye fond adorers of departed fame,
Who warm at St. Iolo a worth or Tully's name
Campbell, *Pleasures of Hope*, 1 (1799)

The Judas who betrayed Tully to the sicarii was a cobbler. The man who murdered him was named Herennius.

Tun (*The Heidelberg*) or **THE TUN OF ERPACH**, a large butt, which holds four score hogsheds.

Quid vetat Erpachium vas annumerare vetustis
Miraolis? Quo non vastius orbis habet,
Dixeris hoc recte Falagus vinique paludem;
Noctare quæ Bacchi nocte dique fluit

Althamer
Of all earth's wonders, Erpach a monstrous tun
I deem to be the most astounding one,
A sea of wine twill hold You say aright,
A sea of nectar flows thence day and night.

E C B

* * *The Cistercian tun*, made by the order of St. Bernard, contained 300 hogsheds.—Robert Conault, *De Vra Mensurarum Ponderumque Ratio* (1547).

The tun of Clervaux contained as many hogsheds as there are days in a year.—Furetière, art. "Tonne."

St. Benet's tun ("la sacre botte de St. Benoist"), still to be seen at the Benedictines of Bologna-on-the-Sea, is about the same size as that of Clervaux.—Menage, art. "Conteille."

"I will drink," said the friar [John] "both to thee and to thy horse. I have already supped, yet will I eat never a whit the less for that, for I have a paved stomach as hollow as . . . St Benet's boot. —Eveland, *Gargantua*, 1 30 (1834).

* * *St. Benet's "boot"* means *St. Benet's bottle* or "butt," and to this Longfellow refers in *The Golden Legend*, when he speaks of "the rascal [friar John] who drank wine out of a boot."

Tune the Old Cow died of.

There was an old man, and he had an old cow,
But no fodder had he to give her,
So he took up his fiddle and played her this tune—
"Consider, good cow, consider;
Tisn't the time for grass to grow,
Consider, good cow, consider."

Tupman (*Tracy*), M.P.C., a sleek, fat young man, of very amorous disposition. He falls in love with every pretty girl he sees, and is consequently always

getting into trouble.—C. Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836).

Tura, a castle of Ulster.—Ossian, *Fingal*.

Turbulent School of Fiction (*The*), a school of German romance writers, who returned to the feudal ages, and wrote between 1780 and 1800 in the style of Mrs. Radcliffe. The best known are Cramer, Spiers, Schlenkert, and Veit Weber.

Turcaret, a comedy by Lesage (1708), in which the farmers-general of France are gibbeted unmercifully. He is a coarse, illiterate man, who has grown rich by his trade. Any one who has risen from nothing to great wealth, and has no merit beyond money-making, is called a Turcaret.

Turcos, native Algerian infantry officered by Frenchmen. The cavalry are called *Spahis*.

Turk Gregory, Gregory VII. (Hildebrand); so called for his furious raid upon royal prerogatives, especially his contest with the emperor [of Germany] on the subject of investiture. In 1076 he summoned the emperor Henry IV. to Rome; the emperor refused to obey the summons, the pope excommunicated him, and absolved all his subjects from their allegiance; he next declared Henry de-throned, and elected a new kaiser, but Henry, finding resistance in vain, begged to be reconciled to the pope. He was now commanded, in the midst of a severe winter, to present himself, with Bertha his wife, and their infant son, at the castle of Canossa, in Lombardy; and here they had to stand three days in the piercing cold before the pope would condescend to see him, but at last the proud prelate removed the excommunication, and Henry was restored to his throne.

Turkish Spy (*The*), Mahmut, who lived forty-five years undiscovered in Paris, unfolding the intrigues of the Christian courts, between 1667 and 1682. The author of this romance is Giovanni Paolo Marana, and he makes it the medium of an historical novel of the period (1684).

Ned Ward wrote an imitation called *The London Spy* (1698–1700).

Turkomans, a corruption of *Turk-mans* ("Turks of the true faith"). The first chief of the Turks who embraced Islam called his people so to distinguish

them from the Turks who had not embraced that faith.

Turn the Tables, to rebut a charge by a counter-charge, so that the accused becomes in turn the accuser, and the blamed charges the blamer.—See *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*, 878.

It enables
A mistress, who her husband's fable knows,
By a few timely words to turn the tables.
Byron, *Don Juan*, l. 78.

Turnabout (*The*), the *Times* newspaper. The editor, T. Barnes, was called "Mr. T. Bounce."

Turnbull (*Michael*), the Douglas's dark huntsman.—Sir W. Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I.).

Turnbull (*Mr. Thomas*), also called "Tom Turnpenny," a canting smuggler and schoolmaster.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Turnip-Hoer, George I. So called because, when he first came over to England, he proposed planting St. James's Park with turnips (1660, 1714-1727).

Turnpenny (*Mr.*), banker at March-thorn.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.).

Turnpenny (*Tom*), also called "Thomas Turnbull," a canting smuggler and schoolmaster.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Turntippit (*Old lord*), one of the privy council in the reign of William III.—Sir W. Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (1819).

Turon, the son of Brute's sister, slew 600 Aquitanians with his own hand in one single fight.

Where Turon, . . . Brute's sister's valiant son, . . .
Six hundred slew outright thro' his peculiar strength;
By multitudes of men, yet overpressed at length,
His noble uncle there, to his immortal name
The city Turon (*Tours*) built, and well endowed the same.
Dryden, *Polyolbion*, l. 1612.

Turpin, a churlish knight, who refuses hospitality to sir Calepine and Serena, although solicited to do so by his wife Blanda (bk. vi. 3). Serena told prince Arthur of this discourtesy, and the prince, after chastising Turpin, dis-knighted him, and prohibited him from bearing arms ever after (bk. vi. 7). The disgraced churl now vowed revenge; so off he starts, and seeing two knights, complains to them of the wrongs done to himself and his dame by "a recreant knight," whom he points out to them. The two champions instantly challenge

the prince "as a foul woman-wronger," and defy him to combat. One of the two champions is soon slain, and the other overthrown, but is spared on craving his life. The survivor now returns to Turpin to relate his misadventure, and when they reach the dead body see Arthur asleep. Turpin proposes to kill him, but Arthur starts up and hangs the rascal on a tree (bk. vi. 7).—Spenser, *Faery Queen* (1596).

Turpin, "archbishop of Rheims," the hypothetical author of a *Chronicle*, purporting to be a history of Charlemagne's Spanish adventures in 777, by a contemporary. This fiction was declared authentic and genuine by pope Calixtus II. in 1122, but it is now generally attributed to a canon of Barcelona in the eleventh century.

The tale says that Charlemagne went to Spain in 777, to defend one of his allies from the aggressions of a neighbouring prince. Having conquered Navarre and Aragon, he returned to France. He then crossed the Pyrenees, and invested Pampeluna for three months, but without success. He tried the effect of prayer, and the walls, like those of Jericho, fell down of their own accord. Those Saracens who consented to be baptized, he spared, but the rest were put to the sword. Being master of Pampeluna, the hero visited the sarcophagus of James; and Turpin, who accompanied him, baptized most of the neighbourhood. Charlemagne then led back his army over the Pyrenees, the rear being under the command of Roland. The main army reached France in safety, but 50,000 Saracens fell on the rear, and none escaped.

Turpin (*Dick*), a noted highwayman, executed at York (1739).

Ainsworth has introduced into *Rookwood* Turpin's famous ride to York on his steed Black Bess. It is said that Maginn really wrote this powerful description (1834).

Turpin (*The French Dick*) is Cartouche, an eighteenth century highwayman. W. H. Ainsworth made him the hero of a romance (1841).

Turquine (*Sir*) had sixty-four of king Arthur's knights in prison, all of whom he had vanquished by his own hand. He hated sir Launcelot, because he had slain his brother, sir Carados, at the Dolorous Tower. Sir Launcelot challenged sir Turquine to a trial of strength, and slew him, after which he liberated

the captive knights.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 108-110 (1470).

Turquoise (2 *syl.*), a precious stone found in Persia. Sundry virtues are attached to it: (1) It indicates by its hue the state of the wearer's health; (2) it indicates by its change of lustre if any peril awaits the wearer; (3) it removes animosity between the giver and the receiver; (4) it rouses the sexual passion, and hence Leah gave a turquoise ring to Shylock "when he was a bachelor," in order to make him propose to her.—See Thomas Nicols, *Lapidary*.

Turveydrop (*Mr.*), a selfish, self-indulgent, conceited dancing-master, who imposes on the world by his majestic appearance and elaborate toilette. He lives on the earnings of his son (named Prince, after the prince regent), who reveres him as a perfect model of "deportment."—C. Dickens, *Bleak House* (1852).

The proudest departed from the cover of their habitual reserve, and from the maintenance of that staid deportment which the Oriental Turveydrop considers the best proof of high state and regal dignity.—W. H. Russell, *The Princess of Tours*, etc. (1877).

Tuscan Poet (*The*), Ludovico Ariosto, born at Reggio, in Modena (1474-1533). Noted for his poem entitled *Orlando Furioso* (in French called *Roland*).

The Tuscan poet doth advance
The frantic paladin of France
M. Drayton, *Nymphidia* (1663-1631)

Tutivillus, the demon who collects all the fragments of words omitted, mutilated, or mispronounced by priests in the performance of religious services, and stores them up in that "bottomless" pit which is "paved with good intentions."—Langland, *Vision of Piers Plowman*, 547 (1362); and the *Townley Mysteries*, 310, 319, etc.

Tutsan, a corruption of *la toute sainte*; the botanical name is *Hypericon Androsaemum*. The leaves applied to fresh wounds are sanative. St. John's wort is of the same family, and that called *Perforatum* used to be called *Fuga demonum*, from the supposition of its use in maniacal disorders, and a charm against evil spirits.

The hermit gathers . . .
The healing tutsan then, and plantain for a sore.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xlii. (1613).

(The plantain or plantago is astringent, and very good for cuts and other sores.)

Twain (*Mark*), S. L. Clemens.

Twangdillo, the fiddler, in Somerville's *Hobbinol*, a burlesque poem in three cantos. Twangdillo had lost one leg and one eye by a stroke of lightning on the banks of the Lister, but was still merry-hearted.

He tickles every string to every note;
He bends his pleasant neck, his single eye
Twinkles with joy, his active stump beats time.
Hobbinol or The Rural Games, i. (1740).

Twweed, a cloth woven diagonally; a mere blunder for "twill."

It was the word "tweels" blotted and ill-written on an invoice, which gave rise to the now familiar name of "tweed." It was adopted by James Locke, of London, after the error was discovered, as especially suitable to these goods so largely manufactured on the banks of the Tweed.—*The Border Advertiser*.

Twweedledum and Tweedledee. The prince of Wales was the leader of the Handel party, supported by Pope and Dr. Arbuthnot; and the duke of Marlborough led the Bononciniists, and was supported by most of the nobility.

Some say, compared to Bononcini,
That mynheer Handel's but a nunny;
Others aver that he to Handel
Is scarcely fit to hold a candle;
Strange all this difference should be
'Twixt Twweedledum and Tweedledee.
J. Byrom (stenographer, 1551-1763).

Twelfth Night, a drama by Shakespeare. The story came originally from a novelletti by Bandello (who died 1555), reproduced by Belleforest in his *Histoires Tragiques*, from which Shakespeare obtained his story. The tale is this: Viola and Sebastian were twins, and exactly alike. When grown up, they were shipwrecked off the coast of Illyria, and both were saved. Viola, being separated from her brother, in order to obtain a livelihood, dressed like her brother and took the situation of page under the duke Orsino. The duke, at the time, happened to be in love with Olivia, and as the lady looked coldly on his suit, he sent Viola to advance it, but the wilful Olivia, instead of melting towards the duke, fell in love with his beautiful page. One day, Sebastian, the twin-brother of Viola, being attacked in a street brawl before Olivia's house, the lady, thinking him to be the page, invited him in, and they soon grew to such familiar terms that they agreed to become man and wife. About the same time, the duke discovered his page to be a beautiful woman, and, as he could not marry his first love, he made Viola his wife and the duchess of Illyria.

Twelve Apostles of Ireland (*The*), twelve Irish prelates of the sixth century, disciples of St. Finnian of Clonard.

1. CIARAN of KETRAE, bishop and

abbot of Saighir (now *Saighir-Keiran*, King's County).

2. CLARAN or KEIRAN, abbot of Clomnagois.

3. COLUMCILLE of Hy (now *Iona*). This prelate is also called St. Columba.

4. BRENDAN, bishop and abbot of Clonfert.

5. BRENDAN, bishop and abbot of Birr (now *Parsonstown*, King's County).

6. COLUMBA, abbot of Tirdaglas.

7. MOLAISE or LAISRE, abbot of Damhiris (now *Devenish Island*, in lough Erne).

8. CAINNECH, abbot of Aichadhb, in Queen's County.

9. RUADAN or RODAN, abbot of Lorrha, in Tipperary County.

10. MOBI CLAIBNECH (i.e. "the flat-faced"), abbot of Glasnoodhan (now *Glasnevin*, near Dublin).

11. SENELL, abbot of Cluain-inis, in lough Erne.

12. NANNATH or NENNITH, bishop and abbot of Inismuige-Samh (now *Inismac-Samh*, in lough Erne).

Twelve Knights of the Round Table. Dryden says there were twelve paladins and twelve knights of the Round Table. The table was made for 150, but as twelve is the orthodox number, the following names hold the most conspicuous places:—(1) LAUNCELOT, (2) TRISTRAM, and (3) LAMORACKE, the three bravest; (4) TOR, the first made; (5) GALAHAD, the chaste; (6) GAW'AIN, the courteous; (7) GARETH, the big-handed; (8) PALOMIDES, the Saracen or unbaptized; (9) KAY, the rude and boastful; (10) MARK, the dastard; (11) MORDRED, the traitor; and the twelfth, as in the case of the paladins, must be selected from one of the following names, all of which are seated with the prince in the frontispiece attached to the *History of Prince Arthur*, compiled by sir T. Malory in 1470:—Sirs Acolon, Ballamore, Beleobus, Belvoure, Bersunt, Bors, Ector de Maris, Ewain, Fliot, Gaheris, Galohalt, Grialet, Lionell, Marhaus, Pagnet, Pelleas, Percivall, Sagris, Superabilis, and Turquine.

Of we may take from the *Mabinogion* the three "battle knights," Cadwr, Lanhellot, and Owain; the three "counseling knights," Kynon, Aron, and Ilywarch Hen; the three "disarmed knights," Kai, Trystan, and Gwevyl; and the three "golden-tongued," Gwalchmai, Drudwas, and Eliwlod, many of which are unknown in modern story.

Sir Walter Scott names sixteen of renown, seated round the king:

There Galaad sat with manly grace,
Yet maiden meekness in his face;
There Morolt of the iron mace!!
And Lovelorn Tristrem there;
And Dinadam, with lively glance;
And Lancelot, with the fairy lance;
And Mordred, with his looks askance;
Brennor and Beviden e
Why should I tell of numbers more?
Sir Kay, sir Banier, and sir Bore,
Sir Carados the keen,
And gentle Gawain's courteous lore,
Hector de Maris, and Pulenore,
And Lancelot, that evermore
Looked sto'n-wise on the queen.
Bridal of Triermalin, li. 13 (1513).

Twelve Paladins (The), twelve famous warriors in Charlemagne's court.

1. ASTOLPHO, cousin of Roland, descended from Charles Martel. A great boaster, fool-hardy, and singularly handsome. It was Astolpho who went to the moon to fetch back Orlando's (*Roland's*) brains when mad.

2. FERUMBRAS or FIERABRAS, a Saracen, afterwards converted and baptized.

3. FLORISMART, the *fidus Achates* of Roland or Orlando.

4. GANKLON, the traitor, count of Mayence. Placed by Danté in the inferno.

5. MAUGRIS, in Italian MALAGIGI, cousin to Rinaldo, and son of Beuves of Aygremont. He was brought up by Oriande the fairy, and became a great enchanter.

6. NAMO or NAYNE de Bavière.

7. OGIER the DANE, thought to be Holger the hero of Denmark, but some affirm that "Dane" is a corruption of *Danne*; so called because he was not baptized.

8. OLIVER, son of Regnier comte de Gennes, the rival of Roland in all feats of arms.

9. OTUEL, a Saracen, nephew to Ferragus or Ferracuta. He was converted, and married a daughter of king Charlemagne.

10. RINALDO, son of duke Aymon, and cousin to Roland. Angelica fell in love with him, but he requited not her affection.

11. ROLAND, called ORLANDO in Italian, comte de Cenouta. He was Charlemagne's nephew, his mother being Berthe the king's sister, and his father Millon.

12. One of the following names, all of which are called paladins, and probably supplied vacancies caused by death:—Basin de Genevris, Geoffrey de Frises, Guerin duc de Lorraine, Guillaume de l'Estoc, Guy de Bourgogne, Heli comte

de Nantes, Lambert prince of Bruxelles, Richard duc de Normandy, Riol du Mans, Samson duc de Bourgogne, and Thiery.

* * There is considerable resemblance between the twelve selected paladins and the twelve selected Table knights. In each case there were three pre-eminent for bravery: Oliver, Roland, and Rinaldo (*paladins*); Lancelot, Tristram, and Lamoracke (*Table knights*). In each was a Saracen: Ferumbras (*the paladin*); Palomides (*the Table knight*). In each was a traitor: Ganelon (*the paladin*); Mordred (*the Table knight*), like Judas Iscariot in the apostolic twelve.

Who bear the bows were knights in Arthur's reign,
Twelve they, and twelve the peers of Charlemain
Dryden, *The Flower and the Leaf*.

Twelve Wise Masters (*The*), the original corporation of the mastersingers. Hans Sachs, the cobbler of Nürnberg, was the most renowned and the most voluminous of the mastersingers, but he was not one of the original twelve. He lived 1494-1576, and left behind him thirty-four folio vols. of MS., containing 208 plays, 1700 comic tales, and about 450 lyric poems.

Here Hans Sachs, the cobbler poet, laureate of the gentle craft,
Wrote of the Twelve Wise Masters, in huge folios sang
and laughed.

Longfellow, *Nuremberg*.

* * The original corporation consisted of Heinrich von Mueglen, Konrad Harder, Master Altschwert, Master Barthel Regenbogen (blacksmith), Master Muscablüt (tailor), Hans Blotz (barber), Hans Rosenblüt (armorial painter), Sebastian Brandt (jurist), Thomas Murner, Hans Folz (surgeon), Wilhelm Weber, and Hans Sachs (cobbler). This last, though not one of the founders, was so superior to them all that he is always reckoned among the wise mastersingers.

Twemlow (*Mr.*), first cousin to lord Snigsworth; "an innocent piece of dinner-furniture," in frequent requisition by Mr. and Mrs. Veneering. He is described as "grey, dry, polite, and susceptible to east wind;" he wears "first-gentleman-in-Europe collar and cravat;" "his cheeks are drawn in as if he had made a great effort to retire into himself some years ago, and had got so far, but never any further." His great mystery is who is Mr. Veneering's oldest friend; is he himself his oldest or his newest acquaintance? He couldn't tell.—C. Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend* (1864).

Twickenham (*The Bard of*), Alex-

ander Pope, who lived for thirty years at Twickenham (1688-1744).

Twiggythe (*The Rev. Mr.*), clergyman at Eastwaite Farm, held by Farmer Williams.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Twin Brethren (*The Great*), Castor and Pollux.

Back comes the chief in triumph
Who, in the hour of fight
Hath seen the Great Twin Brethren
In harness on his right
Safe comes the ship to haven,
Thro' billows and thro' gales,
If once the Great Twin Brethren
Sit shining on the sails.

Lord Macaulay, *Lays of Ancient Rome* ("Battle of the Lake Regillus," xl., 1843).

Twin Diamonds (*The*), two Cape diamonds, one of which is of a clear cinnamon colour, and was found in the river-bed of the Vaal. These, with the Dudley and Stewart diamonds, have all been discovered in Africa since 1870.

Twineall (*The Hon. Mr.*), a young man who goes to India, intending to work himself into place by flattery; but, wholly mistaking character, he gets thrown into prison for treason. Twineall talks to sir Luke Tremor (who ran away from the field of battle) of his glorious deeds of fight; to lady Tremor (a grocer's daughter) of high birth, supposing her to be a descendant of the kings of Scotland; to lord Flint (the sultan's chief minister) of the sultan's dubious right to the throne, and so on.—Mrs. Inchbald, *Such Things Are* (1786).

Twist (*Oliver*), the son of Mr. Brownlow's oldest friend and Agnes Fleming; half-brother to "Manks." He was born and brought up in a workhouse, starved, and ill-treated; but was always gentle, amiable, and pure-minded. His asking for more gruel at the workhouse because he was so hungry, and the astonishment of the officials at such daring impudence, is capitally told.—Charles Dickens, *Oliver Twist* (1837).

Twitcheer (*Harry*). Henry lord Brougham [*Broom*] was so called, from his habit of twitching his neck (1778-1868).

Don't you recollect, North, some years ago that Murphy's name was on our title-page; and that, being alarmed for Subscription Jamie (sir James Macdonald) and Henry Twitcheer, he . . . scratched his name out?—Wigan, *Notes & Memorabilia* (1823-36).

Twitcheer (*Jemmy*), a cunning and treacherous highwayman in Macbeth's gang.—Gay, *The Beggar's Opera* (1727).

Twitcheer (*Jemmy*), the nickname of John

lord Sandwich, noted for his liaison with Miss Ray (1718-1792).

When sly Jemmy Twitcher had smuggled up his face
With a lick of court whitewash and pious grimace,
Arowing he went where three sisters of old,
In harmless society, guttle and scold.

Gray (1718-1771).

Two Drovers (The), a tale in two chapters, laid in the reign of George III., written by sir Walter Scott (1827). It is one of the "Chronicles of the Canongate" (see p. 186), supposed to be told by Mr. Croftangry. Robin Oig M'Combich, a Highland drover, revengeful and proud, meets with Harry Wakefield, a jovial English drover, and quarrels with him about a pasture-field. They fight in Heskett's ale-house, but are separated. Oig goes on his way and gets a dagger, with which he returns to the ale-house, and stabs Harry who is three parts drunk. Being tried for murder, he is condemned and executed.

Two Eyes of Greece (The), Athens and Sparta.

Athen, the eye of Greece, mother of arts
And eloquence.

Milton.

Two Gentlemen of Verona, a drama by Shakespeare, the story of which, is taken from the *Diana* of Montemayor (sixteenth century). The tale is this: Protheus and Valentine were two friends, and Protheus was in love with a lady of Verona, named Julia. Valentine went to sojourn in Milan, and there fell in love with Silvia, the duke's daughter, who was promised in marriage to Thurio. Protheus, being sent by his father to Milan, forgot Julia, fell in love with Silvia, and, in order to carry his point, induced the duke to banish Valentine, who became the captain of a banditti, into whose hands Silvia fell. Julia, unable to bear the absence of her lover, dressed in boy's clothes, and, going to Milan, hired herself as a page to Protheus, and when Silvia was lost, the duke, with Thurio, Protheus and his page, went in quest of her. She was soon discovered, but when Thurio attempted to take possession of her, Valentine said to him, "I dare you to touch her;" and Thurio replied, "None but a fool would fight for a girl." The duke, disgusted, gave Silvia to Valentine; and Protheus, ashamed of his conduct, begged pardon of Valentine, discovered his page to be Julia, and married her (1595).

Two Kings of Brentford (The). In the duke of Buckingham's farce called *The Rehearsal* (1671), the two

kings enter hand-in-hand, dance together, sing together, walk arm-in-arm, and, to heighten the absurdity, they are made to smell of the same nosegay (act ii. 2).

Two-Legged Mare (The), a gallows. Vice says to Tyburn:

I will help to bridle the two-legged mare.

Like Will to Like, etc. (1587)

Two-Shoes (Goody), a nursery tale by Oliver Goldsmith (1765). Goody Two-shoes was a very poor child, whose delight at having a pair of shoes was so unbounded that she could not forbear telling every one she met that she had "two shoes;" whence her name. She acquired knowledge and became wealthy. The title-page states that the tale is for the benefit of those,

Who from a state of rags and care,
And having shoes but half a pair,
Their fortune and their time should fix,
And gallop in a coach and six.

Two Strings to Your Bow, a farce by Jephson (1792). Lazarillo, wanting a master, enters the service of don Felix and also of Octavio at the same time. He makes perpetual blunders, such as giving letters and money to the wrong master; but it turns out that don Felix is donna Clara, the betrothed of Octavio. The lovers meet at the Eagle hotel, recognize each other, and become man and wife.

Two Unlucky. In our dynasties two has been an unlucky number; thus: Ethelred II. was forced to abdicate; Harold II. was slain at Hastings; William II. was shot in the New Forest; Henry II. had to fight for his crown, which was usurped by Stephen; Edward II. was murdered at Berkeley Castle; Richard II. was deposed; Charles II. was driven into exile; James II. was obliged to abdicate; George II. was worsted at Fontenoy and Lawfeld, was disgraced by general Braddock and admiral Byng, and was troubled by Charles Edward the Young Pretender.

Two or Three Berries. "Yet gleaning grapes shall be left in it, as the shaking of an olive tree, two or three berries in the top of the uppermost bough."—*Isaiah* xvii. 6.

The tree of life has been shaken,
And but few of us linger now,
Like the prophet's two or three berries
On the top of the uppermost bough.

Longfellow, The Meeting.

Tyb'alt, a fiery young nobleman of Verona, nephew to lady Capulet, and

cousin to Juliet. He is slain in combat by Romeo.—Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet* (1595).

The name is given to the cat in the beast-epic called *Reynard the Fox*. Hence Mercutio calls him "rat-catcher" (act iii. sc. 1), and when Tybalt demands of him, "What wouldst thou have with me?" Mercutio replies, "Good king of cats, nothing but one of your nine lives" (act iii. sc. 1).

Tybalt, a Lombard officer, in love with Laura niece of duke Gondibert. The story of *Gondibert* being unfinished, no sequel of this attachment is given.—Sir W. Davenant, *Gondibert* (died 1668).

Tybalt or *Tibert*, the cat, in the beast-epic of *Reynard the Fox* (1493).

Tyburn (*Kings of*), hangmen.

Tyburn Tree (*The*), a gallows so called because criminals were at one time hung on the elm trees which grew on the banks of the Tyburn. The "Holy Maid of Kent," Mrs. Turner the poisoner, Felton the assassin of the duke of Buckingham, Jack Sheppard, Jonathan Wild, lord Ferrers who murdered his steward, Dr. Dodd, and Mother Brownrigg, "all died in their shoes" on the Tyburn tree.

Since laws were made for every degree,
To curb vice in others as well as in me [*Macbeth*].
I wonder we ha'n't better company
'Neath Tyburn tree

Gay, *The Beggar's Opera* (1727).

Tyburnia, the district round about the Marble Arch, London. So called from the little bourne or stream named Tyburn. At one time, elm trees grew on the brook-side, and Roger de Mortimer, the paramour of queen Eleanor, was hung thereon.

Tycho, a vassal of the bishop of Traves, in the reign of Kaiser Henry IV. He promised to avenge his lord and master, who had been plundered by count Adalbert, the leader of a bandit. So, going to the count's castle, he craved a draught of water. The porter brought him a cup of wine, and Tycho said, "Thank thy lord for his charity, and tell him he shall meet with his reward." Then, returning home, he procured thirty large wine-barrels, in each of which he concealed an armed retainer and weapons for two others. Each cask was then carried by two men to the count's castle, and when the door was opened, Tycho said to the porter, "I am come to recompense thy lord and master," and the sixty men carried in the thirty barrels. When count

Adalbert went to look at the present, as a signal given by Tycho the tops of the casks flew off, and the ninety armed men slew the count and his brigades, and then burnt the castle to the ground.

Of course, every reader will instantly see the resemblance of this tale to that of "Ali Baba or the Forty Thieves" (*Arabian Nights' Entertainments*).

Tyler (*Wat*), a frugal, honest, industrious, skilful blacksmith of Essex; with one daughter, Alice, pretty, joyous, innocent, and modest. With all his frugality and industry, Wat found it very hard to earn enough for daily bread, and the tax-collectors came for the poll-tax, three groats a head for a war to maintain our conquests in France. Wat had saved up the money, and proffered six groats for himself and wife. The collectors demanded three groats for Alice also, but Tyler said she was under 15 years of age, whereupon, one of the collectors having "insulted her virgin modesty," Tyler felled him to the ground with his sledge-hammer. The people gathered round the smith, and a general uprising ensued. Richard II. sent a herald to Tyler to request a parley, and pledging his royal word for his safe conduct. The sturdy smith appointed Smithfield for the rendezvous, and there Tyler told the king the people's grievances; but while he was speaking, William Walworth, the lord mayor, stabbed him from behind, and killed him. The king, to pacify the people, promised the poll-tax should be taken off and their grievances redressed, but no sooner had the mob dispersed than the rebels were cut down wholesale, and many, being subjected to a mockery trial, were inhumanly executed.—Southey, *Wat Tyler* (1794, published 1817).

Tyll Owlyglass or **TYLL OWLYGLASS**, by Thomas Murner, a Franciscan monk of Strasbourg (1475-1536); the English name of the German "*Tyll Eulenspiegel*." Tyll is a mechanic of Brunswick, who runs from pillar to post as charlatan, physician, lansquenet, fool, valet, artist, and Jack-of-all-trades. He undertakes anything and everything, but invariably "spoils the Egyptians" who trust in him. He produces popular proverbs, is brimful of merry mischief, droll as Sam Slick, indifferent honest as Gil Blas, light-hearted as Andrew Boyde, as full of tricks as Scapin, and as popular as Robin Hood. The book is criminal

with observations, anecdotes, fables, *bon mots*, *faceties*, and shows forth the omnipotence of common sense. There are two good English versions of this popular picaresque romance—one printed by William Copland, and entitled *The Merrye Jestes of a Man called Hovlëglass, and the many Marvellous Things and Jestes which he did in his Lyfe in Eastland*; and the other published in 1860, translated by K. K. H. Mackenzie, and illustrated by Alfred Crowquill. In 1720 was brought out a modified and abridged edition of the German story.

To few mortals has it been granted to earn such a place in universal history as Tyll Eulenspiegel (*U'ten-spies'el*). Now, after five centuries, Tyll's native village is pointed out with pride to the traveller, and his tombstone . . . still stands . . . at Müllen, near Lubeck, where, since 1360, [sic] his once numble bones have been at rest.—*Carlyle*.

Tylwyth Teg, or the "Family of Beauty," elves who "dance in the moonlight on the velvet sward," in their airy and flowing robes of blue and green, white and scarlet. These beautiful fays delight in showering benefits on the human race.—*The Mabmogion* (note, p. 268).

Tyneman (*2 syl.), Archibald IV. earl of Douglas. So called because he was always on the losing side.

Tyre, in Dryden's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, means Holland. "Egypt," in the same satire, means France.

I mourn, my countrymen, your lost estate . . .
Now all your liberties a spoil are made,
Egypt and Tyre intercept your trade.

Pt. I. (1691).

Tyre (Archbishop of), with the crusaders.—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.).

Tyrian Cynosure (3 syl.), Ursa Minor. Ursa Major is called by Milton "The Star of Arcady," from Calisto, daughter of Lycaon the first king of Arcadia, who was changed into this constellation. Her son Arcas or Cynosura was made the Lesser Bear.—Pausanias, *Itinerary of Greece*, viii. 4.

And thou shalt be our star of Arcady,
O Tyrian Cynosure.

Milton, *Comus*, 343 (1634).

Tyria, one of the archers in the Scottish guard of Louis XI.—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

Tyre (*The Rev. Michael*), minister of Glenorchy.—Sir W. Scott, *The Highland Widow* (time, George II.).

Tyroglyphus ("the cheese-scooper"), one of the mouse princes slain in the battle of the frogs and mice by Lymnisius ("the laker").

Lymnisius good Tyroglyphus assails,
Prince of the mice that haunt the flowery vales;
Lost to the milky larks and rural seat,
He came to perish on the bank of fate.
Farnell, *Battle of the Frogs and Mice*, III. (about 1712).

Tyrrel (Francis), the nephew of Mr. Mortimer. He loves Miss Aubrey "with an ardent, firm, disinterested love." On one occasion, Miss Aubrey was insulted by lord Courtland, with whom Tyrrel fought a duel, and was for a time in hiding; but when Courtland recovered from his wounds, Tyrrel re-appeared, and ultimately married the lady of his affection.—Cumberland, *The Fashionable Lover* (1780).

Tyrrel (Frank) or Martigny earl of Ethierington, son of the late earl and la comtesse de Martigny his wife. He is supposed to be illegitimate. Frank is in love with Clara Mowbray, daughter of Mr. Mowbray of St. Ronan's.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.).

Tyrtæos, selected by the Spartans as their leader, because his lays inspired the soldiers to deeds of daring. The following is a translation of one of his martial songs:—

Oh, how joyous to fall in the face of the foe,
For country and altar to die!
But a lot more ignoble no mortal can know,
Than with children and parents, heart-broken with woe,
From home as an exile to fly.

Unrequited labour, starvation, and scorn,
The fact of the captive attend;
Dishonoured his race, by rude foes overborne;
From altar, from country, from kith and kin torn;
No brother, no sister, no friend.

To the field, then! Be strong, and acquit ye like men!
Who shall fear for his country to fall?
Ye younger, in ranks firmly serried remain;
Ye elders, though weak, look on fight with disdain,
And honour your fatherland's call!

R. C. B.

Tyrtæos (*The Spanish*), Manuel José Quintana, whose odes stimulated the Spaniards to vindicate their liberty at the outbreak of the War of Independence (1772-1857).

* * Who can tell the influence of such odes as the *Marseillaise*, or some of the Jacobite songs, on the spirit of a people? Even the music-hall song, "We don't want to fight," almost roused the English nation into a war with Russia in 1878.

Tyson (*Kate*), a romantic young lady, who marries Frank Cheesey.—Wybert Reeve, *Parted*.

U.

Ubaldo, one of the crusaders, mature in age. He had visited many regions, "from polar cold to Libya's burning soil." He and Charles the Dane went to bring back Rinaldo from the enchanted castle.—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575).

Ubaldo and Ricardo, two men sent by Honoria queen of Hungary, to tempt the fidelity of Sophia, because the queen was in love with her husband Mathias. Immediately Sophia understood the object of their visit, she had the two men confined in separate rooms, where they were made to earn their food by spinning.—Massinger, *The Picture* (1629).

Ube'da (*Orbaneia* of), a painter who drew a cock so preposterously that he was obliged to write under it, "This is a cock," in order that the spectator might know what was intended to be represented.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. i. 3 (1615).

Uberti (*Farinata Degli*), a noble Florentine, leader of the Ghibelline faction. Dantë represents him in his *Inferno* as lying in a fiery tomb yet open and not to be closed till the last judgment.

Uberto, count d'Este, etc.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Udaller, one who holds land by allodial tenure. Magnus Troil was a udaller, in sir W. Scott's *Pirate*.

Ude, the most learned of cooks, author of *La Science de Gueule*. He says, "Coquus nascitur not fit." That "music, dancing, fencing, painting, and mechanics possess professors under 20 years of age, but pre-eminence in cooking is never attained under 80." He was *premier artiste* to Louis XVI., then to lord Sefton, then to the duke of York, then *chef de cuisine* at Crockford's. It is said that he quitted the earl of Sefton because one of his lordship's guests added pepper to his soup. He was succeeded by Francabelli.

*** Vatel, we are told, committed suicide (1671) during a banquet given by the prince de Condé, because the lobsters for the turbot sauce did not arrive in time.

Udolpho (*The Mysteries of*), a romance by Mrs. Radcliffe (1790).

Ugo, natural son of Niccolò III. of Ferrara. His father had for his second wife Paris'na Malatesta, between whom and Ugo a criminal attachment arose. When Niccolò was informed thereof, he had both brought to open trial, and both were condemned to suffer death by the common headsman.—Frizzi, *History of Ferrara*.

Ugoli'no, count of Gheradesca, a leader of the Guelphi in Pisa. He was raised to the highest honours, but the archbishop Ruggieri incited the Pisans against him, his castle was attacked, two of his grandsons fell in the assault, and the count himself, with his two sons and two surviving grandsons, were imprisoned in the tower of the Gualandi, on the Piazza of the Anziani. Being locked in, the dungeon key was flung into the Arno, and all food was withheld from them. On the fourth day, his son Gaddo died, and by the sixth day little Anselm with the two grandchildren "fell one by one." Last of all the count died also (1288), and the dungeon was ever after called "The Tower of Famine."

Dantë has introduced this story in his *Inferno*, and represents Ugolino as devouring most voraciously the head of Ruggieri, while frozen in the lake of ice.

Chaucer, in his *Canterbury Tales*, makes the monk briefly tell this sad story, and calls the count "Hugeline of Pise."

Oh thou Pisa, shame! . . . What if fame
Reported that thy castles were betrayed
By Ugolino, yet no right hadst thou
To stretch his children on the rack . . .
Their tender years . . . incapable of guilt.
Dantë, *Hell*, xxiii. (1300).

Remember Ugolino condescends
To eat the head of his arch-enemy
The moment after he politely ends
His tale.

Byron, *Don Juan*, II. 53 (1819).

Ulad, Ulster.

When Ulad's three champions lay sleeping in gore.
T. Moore, *Irish Melodies*, IV. ("Avenging
and Bright . . ." 1834).

Ula'nia, queen of Irelaada. She sent a golden shield to Charlemagne, to be given as a prize to his bravest knight, and whoever won it might claim the donor in marriage.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso*, xv. (1516).

Ul-Erin, the guiding star of Ireland.

When night came down, I struck at times the warning
hoop. I struck and looked on high for starry-hued Ul-
Erin; nor absent was the star of heaven; it twinkled
between the clouds.—Ossian, *Temora*, iv.

Ulin, the page of Gondibert's grand-sire, and the faithful Achatés of Gondibert's father. He cured Gondibert by a cordial kept in his sword hilt.—Sir W. Davenant, *Gondibert* (died 1668).

Ulien's Son, Rodomont.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Ulin, an enchantress, who had no power over those who remained faithful to Allah and their duty; but if any fell into error or sin, she had full power to do as she liked. Thus, when Misnar (sultan of India) mistrusted the protection of Allah, she transformed him into a toad. When the vizier Horam believed a false report, obviously untrue, she transformed him also into a toad. And when the princess Hemjunah, to avoid a marriage projected by her father, ran away with a stranger, her indiscretion placed her in the power of the enchantress, who transformed her likewise into a toad. Ulin was ultimately killed by Misnar sultan of Delhi, who felled her to the ground with a blow.—Sir C. Morell [J. Ridley], *Tales of the Genii*, vi., viii. (1754).

Ulin, Fingal's aged bard, called "the sweet voice of resounding Cona."

Ulin, the Irish name for Ulster.

He pursued the chase on Ulin, on the moss covered tip of Drumardo.—Ossian, *Temora*, ii.

Ulin's Daughter (*Lord*), a young lady who eloped with the chief of Ulva's Isle, and induced a boatman to row them over Lochgyle during a storm. The boat was capsized just as lord Ulin and his retinue reached the shore. He saw the peril, he cried in agony, "Come back, come back! and I'll forgive your Highland chief;" but it was too late, the "waters wild rolled o'er his child, and he was left lamenting."—Campbell, *Lord Ulin's Daughter* (a ballad).

Ul-Lochlin, the guiding star of Lochlin or Scandinavia.—Ossian, *Cath-Loda*, ii.

Ulrice, son of Werner (i.e. count of Siegendorf). With the help of Gabor, he saved the count of Stral'enheim from the Oder; but murdered him afterwards for the wrongs he had done his father and himself, especially in seeking to oust them of the princely inheritance of Siegendorf.—Byron, *Werner* (1822).

Ulr'ca, in *Charles XII.*, by J. R. Mahebe (1628).

Ulr'ca, a girl of great beauty and noble determination of character, natural daughter of Ernest de Fridberg. Dressed in the clothes of Herman (the deaf and dumb jailer-lad), she gets access to the dungeon where her father is confined as a "prisoner of State," and contrives his escape, but he is recaptured. Whereupon Christine (a young woman in the service of the countess Marie) goes direct to Frederick II. and obtains his pardon.—E. Stirling, *The Prisoner of State* (1847).

Ulr'ca, alias MARTHA, mother of Bertha the betrothed of Hereward (3 syl.).—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Ulr'ca, daughter of the late thane of Torquilstone; alias Dame Urfried, an old sibyl at Torquilstone Castle.—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Ulster (*The kings of*). The kings of Ulster were called O'Neil; those of Munster, O'Brien; of Connaught, O'Connor; of Leinster, MacMorrough; and of Meath, O'Melaghlin.

Ul'tima Thule (2 syl.), the extremity of the world; the most northern point known to the ancient Romans. Pliny and others say it is Iceland; Camden says it is Shetland. It is the Gothic title ("the most remote land").

Tibi serviat ultima Thule.

Virgil, *Georgica*, l. 30.

Ultimus Romano'rum, Horace Walpole (1717-1797).

Ulvfagre, the fierce Dane, who massacred the Culdees of Io'na, and having bound Aodh in iron, carried him to the church, demanding of him where he had concealed the church treasures. At that moment a mysterious gigantic figure in white appeared, and, taking Ulvfagre by the arm, led him to the statue of St. Columb, which instantly fell on him and killed him.

The tottering image was dashed

Down from its lofty pedestal;

On Ulvfagre's helm it crashed.

Helmet, and skull, and flesh, and brain,

It crushed as millstones crush the grain.

Campbell, *Southey*.

Ulysses, a corrupt form of Odusseus [*O.dus'suce*], the king of Ithaca.* He is one of the chief heroes in Homer's *Iliad*, and the chief hero of the *Odyssey*. Homer represents him as being craftily wise and full of devices. Virgil ascribes

to him the invention of the Wooden Horse.

Ulysses was very unwilling to join the expedition to Troy, and pretended to be mad. Thus, when Palamédès came to summon him to the war, he was sowing salt instead of barley.

Ulysses's Bow. Only Ulysses could draw this bow, and he could shoot an arrow from it through twelve rings.

William the Conqueror had a bow which no arm but his own could bend.

Robin Hood's bow could be bent by no hand but his own.

*** Statius says that no one but Karpæus [*Karp'a.nuoc*] could poise his spear:

His cypress spear with steel encircled shone,
Not to be poled but by his hand alone

Thebaid, v.

Ulysses's Dog, Argus, which recognized his master after an absence of twenty years. (See *TILMON*, king Roderick's dog, p. 991.)

Ulysses and Polyphemos.

Ulysses and his crew, having reached the island of Sicily, strayed into the cave of Polyphēmos, the giant Cyclops. Soon as the monster returned and saw the strangers, he seized two of them, and, having dashed out their brains, made his supper off them, "nor entrails left, nor yet their marrow bones;" then stretched he his huge carcase on the floor, and went to sleep. Next morning, he caught up two others, devoured them for his breakfast, then stalked forth into the open air, driving his flocks before him. At sundown he returned, seized other two for his supper, and after quaffing three bowls of wine, fell asleep. Then it was that Ulysses bored out the giant's eye with a green olive stake heated in the fire. The monster roared with pain, and after searching in vain to seize some of his tormentors, removed the rock from the mouth of the cave to let out his goats and sheep. Ulysses and his companions escaped at the same time by attaching themselves to the bellies of the sheep, and made for their ship. Polyphēmos hurled rocks at the vessel, and nearly succeeded in sinking it, but the fugitives made good their flight, and the blinded monster was left lamenting.—Homer, *Odyssey*, ix.

*** An extraordinary parallel to this tale is told in the third voyage of Sindbad the sailor. Sindbad's vessel was driven by a tempest to an island of pygmies, and advancing into the interior the

crew came to a "high palace," into which they entered. At sundown came home the giant, "tall as a palm tree; and in the middle of his forehead was one eye, red and fiery as a burning coal." Soon as he saw the intruders, he caught up the fattest of them and roasted him for his supper, then lay down to sleep, and "snored louder than thunder." At daybreak he left the palace, but at night returned, and made his meal off another of the crew. This was repeated a third night, but while the monster slept, Sindbad, with a red-hot spit, scooped out his eye. "The pain he suffered made him groan hideously," and he fumbled about the place to catch some of his tormentors "on whom to glut his rage;" but not succeeding in this, he left the palace, "bellowing with pain." Sindbad and the rest lost no time in making for the sea; but scarcely had they pushed off their rafts when the giant approached with many others, and hurled huge stones at the fugitives. Some of them even ventured into the sea up to their waists, and every raft was sunk except the one on which Sindbad and two of his companions made their escape.—*Arabian Nights* ("Sindbad the Sailor," third voyage).

Another similar tale occurs in the Basque legends, in which the giant's name is Tartaro, and his eye was bored out with spits made red hot. As in the previous instances, some seamen had inadvertently wandered into the giant's dwelling, and Tartaro had banqueted on three of them, when his eye was scooped out by the leader. This man, like Ulysses, made his escape by means of a ram, but, instead of clinging to the ram's belly, he fastened round his neck the ram's bell, and threw over his back a sheep-skin. When Tartaro laid his hand on the skin, the man left it behind and made good his escape.

That all these tales are borrowed from one source none can doubt. The *Iliad* of Homer had been translated into Syriac by Theophilus Edessenes, a Christian Maronite monk of mount Libanus, during the caliphate of Hārūn-ur-Rashid (A.D. 786-809).—See *Notes and Queries*, April 19, 1879.

Ulysses of Brandenburg (*The*), Albert III. elector of Brandenburg, also called "The German Achilles" (1414-1486).

Ulysses of the Highlands (*The*), sir Evan Cameron, lord of Lochniel

[*Lochiel*], and surnamed "The Black" (died 1719).

* * It was the son of sir Ewan who was called "The Gentle Lochiel."

Umbra (*Obsequious*), in Garth's *Dispensary*, is meant for Dr. Gould (1699).

Umbriel (2 syl.), the tutelar angel of Thomas the apostle, once a Sadducee, and always hard of conviction.—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, iii. (1748).

Umbriel [*Um.bree'l*], a sprite whom Spleen supplies with a bagful of "sighs, sobs, and cross words," and a vialful of "soft sorrows, melting grief, and flowing tears." When the baron cuts off Belinda's lock of hair, Umbriel breaks the vial over her, and Belinda instantly begins sighing and sobbing, chiding, weeping, and pouting.—Pope, *Rape of the Lock* (1712).

Umbriel, a dusky, melancholy sprite
As ever sullied the fair face of light,
Down to the central earth, his proper scene,
Repaired, to search the gloomy cave of Spleen.
Canto iv. 13, etc.

Una, truth; so called because truth is one. She goes, leading a lamb and riding on a white ass, to the court of Gloriana, to crave that one of her knights might undertake to slay the dragon which kept her father and mother prisoners. The adventure is accorded to the Red Cross Knight, and the two start forth together. A storm compels them to seek shelter in a forest, and when the storm abates they get into Wandering Wood, where they are induced by Archimago to sleep in his cell. A vision is sent to the knight, which causes him to quit the cell, and Una, not a little surprised at this discourtesy, goes in search of him. In her wanderings she is caressed by a lion, who becomes her attendant. After many adventures, she finds St. George "the Red Cross Knight;" he had slain the dragon, though not without many a fell wound; so Una takes him to the house of Holiness, where he is carefully nursed; and then leads him to Eden, where they are united in marriage.—Spenser, *Faëry Queen*, i. (1590).

Una, one of Flora M'Ivor's attendants.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Unadorned Adorned the Most.

* * * * * lovellness
Needs not the foreign aid of ornament,
But in, when adorned, adorned the most.
Johnson, *Johnson* ("Astrucan," *Lavine*, 1738).

Uncas, son of Chingachcook, surnamed "Deer-foot."—F. Cooper, *Last of the Mohicans*; *The Pathfinder*; and *The Pioneer*.

Unborn Doctor (*The*), of Moorfields. Not being born a doctor, he called himself "The Un-born Doctor."

Uncle Sam, the United States Government; so called from Samuel Wilson, one of the inspectors of provisions in the American War of Independence. Samuel Wilson was called by his workmen and others "Uncle Sam," and the goods which bore the contractor's initials, E.A. U.S. (meaning "Elbert Anderson, United States"), were read "Elbert Anderson," and "Uncle Sam." The joke was too good to die, and Uncle Sam became synonymous with U.S. (United States).

Uncle Toby, a captain who had been wounded at the siege of Namur, and had been dismissed the service on half-pay. Most kind and benevolent, modest and simple-minded, but brave and firm in his own opinions. His gallantry towards Widow Wadman is exquisite for its modesty and chivalry. Uncle Toby retains his military tastes and camp habits to the last.—Sterne, *The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gentleman* (1759).

But what shall I say to thee, thou quintessence of the milk of human kindness, . . . thou master of the host of corporals, . . . thou high and only final Christian gentleman, . . . divine uncle Toby! . . . He who created thee was the wisest man since the days of Shakespeare himself.—Leigh Hunt.

Uncle Tom, a negro slave of unaffected piety, and most faithful in the discharge of all his duties. His master, a humane man, becomes embarrassed in his affairs, and sells him to a slave-dealer. After passing through various hands, and suffering intolerable cruelties, he dies.—Mrs. Beecher Stowe, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852).

* * The original of this character was the negro slave subsequently ordained and called "the Rev. J. Henson." He was in London 1876, 1877, took part in several religious services, and was even presented to her majesty queen Victoria.

Undine [*Oon-deen*], a water-sylph, who was in early childhood changed for the young child of a fisherman living on a peninsula near an enchanted forest. One day, sir Huldbrand took shelter in the fisherman's hut, fell in love with Undine, and married her. Being thus united to a man, the sylph received a soul.

Not long after the wedding, sir Huldbrand returned homeward, but stopped awhile in the city which lay on the other side of the forest, and met there Bertalda, a beautiful but haughty lady, whom they invited to go with them to their home, the Castle Ringstettin. For a time the knight was troubled with visions, but Undine had the mouth of a well closed up, and thus prevented the water-sprites from getting into the castle. In time, the knight neglected his wife and became attached to Bertalda, who was in reality the changeling. One day, sailing on the Danube, the knight rebuked Undine in his anger, and immediately she was snatched away by sister sylphs to her water home. Not long after, the knight proposed to Bertalda, and the wedding day arrived. Bertalda requested her maid to bring her some water from the well; so the cover was removed, Undine rose from the upheaving water, went to the chamber of sir Huldbrand, kissed him, and he died. They buried him, and a silver stream bubbled round his grave; it was Undine who thus embraced him, true in life and faithful in death.—De la Motte Fouqué, *Undine* (1807).

* * * This romance is founded on a tale by Theophrastus Paracelsus, in his *Treatise on Elemental Sprites*.

Ungateful Bird (*The*). The pewit or green plover is so called in Scotland.

The green plover or pewit . . . is called "the ungrateful bird," for that it comes to Scotland to breed, and then return. to England with its young to feed the enemy—Captain Burt, *Letters from the North of Scotland* (1728).

Ungateful Guest (*The*), a soldier in the army of Philip of Macédon, who had been hospitably entertained by a villager. Being asked by the king what he could give him in reward of his services, the fellow requested he might have the farm and cottage of his late host. Philip, disgusted at such baseness, had him branded with the words, **THE UNGRATEFUL GUEST**.

U'nicorn. The unicorn and lion are always like cat and dog, and as soon as a lion sees his enemy he betakes him to a tree. The unicorn, in his blind fury running pell-mell at his foe, darts his horn fast into the tree, and then the lion falls upon him and devours him.—Gesner, *Historia Animalium* (1551-87).

Went there the unicorn, pale and wrath would confound them, and make them own self the conquest of thy prey.—Shakespeare, *Timon of Athens*, iv. 3 (1608).

Unique (*The*), Jean Paul Richter,

whose romances are quite unique and belong to no school (1768-1825).

Universal Doctor, Alain de Lille (1114-1208).

* * * Sometimes Thomas Aquinas is also called *Doctor Universalis* (1224-1274).

Unknown (*The Great*), sir Walter Scott, who published the Waverley novels anonymously (1771-1832).

Unlearned Parliament (*The*). The parliament convened by Henry IV. at Coventry, in Warwickshire (1404), was so called because lawyers were excluded from it.

Unlicked Bear, a lout, a cub. It used to be thought that the bear brought forth only a shapeless mass of flesh, which she licked into shape and life after birth.

Like to a chaos, or an unlicked bear whelp,
That carries no impression like the dam.
Shakespeare, *3 Henry VI.* act III. sc. 2 (1595).

Unlucky Possessions, the gold of Nibelungen and the gold of Tolosa (p. 391), Graysteel (p. 402), Harmonia's necklace (p. 425), Sherborne, in Dorsetshire (p. 903), etc.

Unready (*The*), Ethelred II. (*, 978-1016).

* * * "Unready" does not mean "never ready or prepared," but lacking *rede*, i.e. "wisdom, judgment, or kingcraft."

Unreason (*The abbot of*), or **FATHER HOWLEGLAS**, one of the masquers at Kennaquhair.—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth).

Unwashed (*The Great*), the common people. It was Burke who first applied this term to the artizan class.

Upholsterer (*The*), a farce by Murphy (1758). Abraham Quidnaunc, upholsterer, in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, being crazed with politics, so neglects his business for the affairs of Europe, that he becomes a bankrupt; but at this crisis his son John, who had married the widow of a rich planter, returns from the West Indies, pays off his father's debts, and places him in a position where he may indulge his love for politics without hampering himself with business.

Ura'nia, sister of Astrophel (*see Philip Sidney*), is the countess of Pembroke.

Urania, sister unto Astrophel,
In whose brave mind, as in a golden cellar,
All heavenly gifts and riches locked are,
More rich than pearls of Ind.
Spenser, *Golden Closet's Come Home Again* (1596).

Ura'nia, daughter of the king of Sicily,

who fell in love with sir Guy (eldest son of St. George, the patron saint of England).—R. Johnson, *The Seven Champions, etc.*, iii. 2 (1617).

Uranian Venus, i.e. "Celestial Venus," the patroness of chaste and pure love.

Venus *pandemos* or *popularis* is the Venus of the animal passion called "love."

Venus *etaira* or *amica* is the Venus of criminal sensuality.

The seal was Cupid bent above a scroll,
And o'er his head Uranian Venus hung
And raised the blinding bandage from his eyes.
Tennyson, *The Princess*, l. (1830).

Urban (*Sylvanus*), the hypothetical editor of *The Gentleman's Magazine*.

In the summer of 1825 I had apartments in the Rue Verte, Brussels. My *locataire* . . . a M. Urbain . . . informed me that he was of lineal descent from an Englishman of that name, . . . whose prænomen was "Sylvain."—See *Notes and Queries*.

Urchin, a hedgehog, a mischievous little fellow, a dwarf, an imp.

We'll dress like urchins.
Shakespeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, act iv. sc. 4 (1596).

Ureus, the Egyptian snake, crowned with a mitre, and typical of heaven.

Urfried (*Same*), an old sibyl at Torquillstone Castle; *alias* Ulrica, daughter of the latethane of Torquillstone.—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Urgan, a human child stolen by the king of the fairies, and brought up in elf-land. He was sent to lay on lord Richard the "curse of the sleepless eye" for killing his wife's brother. Then, said the dwarf to Alice Brand (the wife of lord Richard), "if any woman will sign my brow thrice with a cross, I shall resume my proper form." Alice signed him thrice, and Urgan became at once "the fairest knight in all Scotland," and Alice recognized in him her own brother Ethert.—Sir W. Scott, *Lady of the Lake*, iv. 12 (1810).

Urganda, a potent fairy in the *Amadis of Gaul* and other romances of the Carolingian cycle.

This Urganda seemed to be aware of her own importance.—Smollett.

Urgel, one of Charlemagne's paladins, famous for his enormous strength.

Uriel (8 syl.) or **Israfil**, the angel who is to sound the resurrection trumpet.—*Al Korán*.

Uris, one of the seven great spirits, whose station was in the sun. The word

means "God's light" (see 2 *Esdras* iv., v., x. 28).

The archangel Uriel, one of the seven
Who in God's presence, nearest to His throne,
Stand ready at command.
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, III. 648, etc. (1665).

* * Longfellow calls him "the minister of Mars," and says that he inspires man with "fortitude to bear the brunt and suffering of life."—*The Golden Legend*, iii. (1851).

Urien, the foster-father of prince Madoc. He followed the prince to his settlement in North America, south of the Missouri (twelfth century).—Southey, *Madoc* (1805).

Urim, in Garth's *Dispensary*, is designed for Dr. Attorbury.

Urim was civil and not void of sense,
Had humour and courteous confidence, . . .
Constant at feasts, and each decorum knew,
And soon as the dessert appeared, withdrew.
The *Dispensary*, l. (1800).

Urim and Thummim was the "stone" which gave light in the ark. Our version says that God commanded Noah to make a *window*, but the translation should be "to make a light."—See Paracelsus, *Urim and Thummim*.

Urim and Thummim, the spectacles given by an angel to Joseph Smith, to enable him to read the revelation written in "reformed Egyptian" on the plates hidden at the foot of a mountain in Ontario. These spectacles are described as "two transparent stones set in the rim of a bow fastened to a breastplate." Smith deciphered the plates, and Oliver Cowdery took down the words, "because Smith was no scholar."

Urre'ca, sister of Sancho II. of Castile, and queen of Zamora.—*Poema del Cid Campeador* (1128).

Urre (*Sir*), one of the knights of the Round Table. Being wounded, the king and his chief knights tried on him the effect of "handling the wounds" (i.e. touching them to heal them), but failed. At last, sir Launcelot was invited to try, and as he touched the wounds they severally healed.—*Arthurian Romance*.

Urrie (*Sir John*), a parliamentary leader.—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.).

Ursa Major, Calisto, daughter of Lycæon, violated by Jupiter, and converted by Juno into a bear; whereupon the king of gods and men placed her in the Zodiac as a constellation. The Great Bear is also called "Helicæ" (see p. 86).

Ursa Major. Dr. Johnson was so called by Boswell's father (1709-1784).

My father's opinion of Dr. Johnson may be conjectured from the name he afterwards gave him, which was "Ursa Major," but it is not true, as has been reported that it was in consequence of my saying that he was a constellation of genius and literature.—Boswell (1791).

Ursa Minor, also called *Cynosūra* ("the dog's tail"), from its circular sweep. The pole-star is α in the tail.

"Why, Tom, your wife's a perfect star ;

In truth, no woman's finer "

Says Tom, "Your smile is just,

My wife's an Ursa Minor."

F. C. H. (1837)

Ursel (*Zidekas*), the imprisoned rival of the emperor Alexius Comnenus of Greece.—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Ursula, mother of Elsie, and wife of Gottlieb [*Gotlieb*], a cottage farmer of Bavaria.—Hartmann von der Aue, *Poor Henry* (twelfth century); Longfellow, *Golden Legend* (1851).

Ursula, a gentlewoman attending on Hero.—Shakespeare, *Much Ado about Nothing* (1600).

Ursula, a silly old quenna, vain of her saraband dancing; though not fair yet fat and fully forty. Don Diego leaves Leonora under her charge, but Leander soon finds that a little flattery and a few gold pieces will put the dragon to sleep, and leave him free of the garden of his Hesperides.—I. Bickerstaff, *The Padlock* (1768).

Ursula (*Sister*), a disguise assumed at St. Bride's by the lady Margaret de Hautlieu.—Sir W. Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I.).

Ursula (*Sunt*), daughter of Dianotus king of Cornwall (brother and successor of Caradoc king of Cornwall). She was asked in marriage by Conan [Meriadoc] of Armonia or Little Britain. Going to France with her maidens, the princess was driven by adverse winds to Cologne, where she and "her 11,000 virgins" were martyred by the Huns and Picts (October 21, 237). Visitors to Cologne are still shown piles of skulls and bones heaped in the wall, faced with glass, which the verger asserts to be the relics of the martyred virgins; but, like Iphus, they must have changed their sex since death, for most undoubtedly many of the bones are those of men and boys.—See Geoffrey, *British History*, v. 15, 16.

A *scandal* in the Freisingen Codex notices them as "SS. XI. M. VIRGINUM," &c. "eleven holy virgin mar-

tyrs;" but, by making the "M" into a Roman figure equal 1000, we have XIM = 11,000; so the = 800.

Ursula is the Swabian *ursul* or *hörseel* ("the moon"), and, if this solution is accepted, then the "virgins who bore her company" are the stars. *Ursul* is the Scandinavian *Hulda*.

Those who assert the legend to be based on a fact, have supplied the following names as the most noted of the virgins, and, as there are but eleven given, it favours the Freisingen Codex:

—(1) Ursula, (2) Sencia or Sentia, (3) Gregoria, (4) Pinnosa, (5) Mardina, (6) Ssaula, (7) Britilla, (8) Saturnina, (9) Rabacia, Sabatia, or Sambatia, (10) Satura or Saturnia, and (11) Palladia.

In 1837 was celebrated with great splendour the sixteenth centenary "jubilee of their passion."

Bright Ursula the third, who undertook to guide
The eleven thousand maids to Little Britain sent.
By seas and bloody men devoured as they went;
Of which we find those four have been for saints preferred,
And with their leader still do live encalendered:
St. Agnes, Cordula, Odilia Florence, which
With wondrous sumptuous shrines those ages did enrich
At Cullen.

Drayton, *Polyolbon*, xxiv. (1622).

Use of Pests. David once said he could not imagine why a wise deity should have created such things as spiders, idiots, and mosquitos; but his life showed they were all useful to him at any rate. Thus, when he fled from Saul, a spider spun its web at the mouth of the cave, and Saul, feeling assured that the fugitive could not have entered the cave without breaking the web, passed on without further search. Again, when he was taken captive before the king of Gath, he feigned idiocy, and the king dismissed him, for he could not believe such a driveller could be the great champion who had slain Goliath. Once more, when he entered into the tent of Saul, as he was crawling along, Abner, in his sleep, tossed his legs over him. David could not stir, but a mosquito happened to bite the leg of the sleeper, and, Abner shifting it, enabled David to effect his escape.—*The Talmud*. (See VIRGIL'S GNAT, p. 1071.)

Used Up, an English version of *L'Homme Bessé*, of Felix Auguste Duvert, in conjunction with Auguste Théodore de Lauzanne. Charles Mathews made this dramatic trifle popular in England.—Boucicault, *Used Up* (1845).

Useless Parliament (*The*), the first parliament held in the reign of

Charles I. (June 18, 1625). It was adjourned to Oxford in August, and dissolved twelve days afterwards.

Usnach or **Usna**. Conor king of Ulster put to death by treachery the three sons of Usnach. This led to the desolating war against Ulster, which terminated in the total destruction of Emain. This is one of the three tragic stories of the ancient Irish. The other two are *The Death of the Children of Touran*, and *The Death of the Children of Lir*.

Avenging and bright falls the swift sword of Erin
On him who the brave sons of Usna betrayed !
By the red cloud that hung over Conor's dark dwelling
When Uta's three champions lay sleeping in gore . . .
We swear to avenge them.

J Moore, *Irish Melodies*, iv. ("Avenging and Bright . . ." 1814)

Uta, queen of Burgundy, mother of Kriemhild and Gunther.—*The Nibelungen Lied* (twelfth century).

Utha, the "white-bosomed daughter of Herman." She dwelt "by Thano's stream," and was beloved by Frothol. When Fingal was about to slay Frothol, she interposed and saved his life.—Ossian, *Carrio-Thura*.

Uthal, son of Larthmor petty king of Berrathon (a Scandinavian island). He dethroned his father, and, being very handsome, was beloved by Nina-Thoma (daughter of a neighbouring prince), who eloped with him. Uthal proved inconstant, and, confining Nina-Thoma in a desert island, fixed his affections on another. In the mean time, Ossian and Toscar arrived at Berrathon. A fight ensued, in which Uthal was slain in single combat, and Larthmor restored to his throne. Nina-Thoma was also released, but all her ill treatment could not lessen her deep love, and when she heard of the death of Uthal she languished and died.—Ossian, *Berrathon*.

Uthal or **Cuthal**, one of the Orkneys.—Ossian, *Oithona*.

"The dark chief of Cuthal" (the same as "Dunrommath lord of Uthal").

Uther or **UTER**, pendragon or war-chief of the Britons. He married Igerna widow of Gorlois, and was by her the father of Arthur and Anne. This Arthur was the famous hero who instituted the knights of the Round Table.—Geoffrey, *History of Britain*, viii. 20 (1142).

Uthorno, a bay of Denmark, into which Fingal was driven by stress of weather. It was near the residence of

Starno king of Lochlin (*Denmark*).—Ossian, *Cath-Loda*, i.

Uto'pia, a political romance by sir Thomas More.

The word means "nowhere" (Greek, *ou-topos*). It is an imaginary island, where everything is perfect—the laws, the politics, the morals, the institutions, etc. The author, by contrast, shows the evils of existing laws. Carlyle, in his *Sartor Resartus*, has a place called "Weissnichtwo" [*Vice-necht-vo*, "I know not where"]. The Scotch "Kennaquhair" means the same thing (1524).

Adoam describes to Telemachus the country of Bétique (in Spain) as a Utopia.—Fénelon, *Télémaque*, viii.

Utopia, the kingdom of Grangousier. "Parting from Mc'damoth, Pantag'ruei sailed with a northerly wind and passed Mc'dam, Gel'asem, and the Fairy Isles; then, keeping Uti to the left and Uden to the right, he ran into the port of Utopia, distant about $3\frac{1}{2}$ leagues from the city of the Amaurots."

* * Parting from *Medamoth* ("from no place"), he passed *Medam* ("nowhere"), *Gel'asem* ("hidden land"), etc.; keeping to the left *Uti* ("nothing at all") and to the right *Uden* ("nothing"), he entered the port of *Utopia* ("no place"), distant $8\frac{1}{2}$ leagues from *Amauros* ("the vanishing point").—See *Maps for the Blind*, published by Nemo and Co., of Weissnichtwo.

(These maps were engraved by Outis and Son, and are very rare.)

Uzziel [*Uz'zeel*], the next in command to Gabriel. The word means "God's strength."—Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iv. 782 (1665).

V.

Vadius, a grave and heavy pedant.—Molière, *Les Femmes Savantes* (1672).

* * The model of this character was Ménage, an ecclesiastic noted for his wit and learning.

Vaf'ri'no, Tancred's squire, practised in all disguises, and learned in all the Eastern languages. He was sent as a spy

to the Egyptian camp.—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575).

Vainlove, a gay young man about town.—Congreve, *The Old Bachelor* (1693).

Valantia (*Count*), betrothed to the marchioness Merida, whom he "loved to distraction till he found that she doted on him, and thus discovery cloyed his passion." He is light, inconsiderate, unprincipled, and vain. For a time he intrigues with Amantis "the child of Nature," but when Amantis marries the marquis Almanza, the count says to Merida she shall be his wife if she will promise not to love him.—Mrs. Inchbald, *Child of Nature*. (See *THELOR*, p. 990.)

Valclusa, the famous retreat of Petrarch (father of Italian poetry) and his mistress Laura, a lady of Avignon.

At last the Muse rose . . . from fair Valclusa's bowers.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, II. (1744)

Valdarno or *Val d'Arno*, the valley of the Arno, in which Florence is situated.

from the top of Fiesole [in *Tuscany*],
Or in Valdarno.
Milton, Paradise Lost, I. 293, etc. (1666).

Valdes (2 *syl.*) and Cornelius, friends of Dr. Faustus, who instruct him in magic, and induce him to sell his soul that he may have a "spirit" to wait on him for twenty-four years.—C. Marlowe, *Dr. Faustus* (1589).

Valence (*Sir Aymer de*), lieutenant of sir John de Walton governor of Douglas Castle.—Sir W. Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I.).

Valentia. The southern part of Scotland was so called in compliment to Valens the Roman emperor.

Valenti'na, daughter of the conte di San Bris governor of the Louvre. She was betrothed to the conte di Nevers, but loved Raoul [di Nangis], a huguenot, by whom she was beloved in return. When Raoul was offered her hand by the princess Margherita di Valois, the bride of Henri le Bernalis (*Henri IV.*), he rejected it, out of jealousy; and Valentina, out of pique, married Nevers. In the Bartholomew slaughter which ensued, Nevers fell, and Valentina married her first love Raoul, but both were shot by a party of musketeers under the command of her father the conte di San Bris.—Meyerbeer, *Les Huguenots* (1836).

Valentine, one of the "two gentlemen of Verona;" the other, "gentleman"

was Protheus. Their two serving-men were Speed and Launce. Valentine married Silvia daughter of the duke of Milan, and Protheus married Julia. The rival of Valentine was Thurio.—Shakespeare, *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* (1595).

Valentine, a gentleman in attendance on the duke of Illyria.—Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night* (1602).

Val'entine (3 *syl.*), a gentleman just returned from his travels. In love with Cellide (2 *syl.*), but Cellide is in love with Francisco (Valentine's son).—Beaumont and Fletcher, *Mons. Thomas* (a comedy, before 1620).

Valen'tine (3 *syl.*), a gallant that will not be persuaded to keep his estate.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *Wit without Money* (1632).

Valentine, brother of Margaret. Madened by the seduction of his sister, he attacks Faust during a serenade, and is stabbed by Mephistophelès. Valentine dies reproaching his sister Margaret.—Goethe, *Faust* (1798).

Valentine [LEGEND], eldest son of sir Sampson Legend. He has a *tendre* for Angelica, an heiress whom he eventually marries. To prevent the signing away of his real property for the advance of £4000 in cash to clear his debts, he feigns to be mad for a time. Angelica gets the bond, and tears it before it is duly signed.—Congreve, *Love for Love* (1695).

* * This was Betterton's great part.

Valentine (*Saint*), a Romish priest, who befriended the martyrs in the persecution of Claudius II., and was in consequence arrested, beaten with clubs, and finally beheaded (February 14, 270). Pope Julius built a church in his honour, near Ponté Molé, which gave its name to the gate *Porta St. Valentini*, now called "Porta del Popolo," and by the ancient Romans "Porta Flaminia."

* * The 15th February was the festival of *Februa Juno* (Juno the fructifyer), and the Roman Catholic clergy substituted St. Valentine for the heathen goddess.

Valentine and Orson, twin sons of Bellisant and Alexander (emperor of Constantinople). They were born in a forest near Orleans. While the mother was gone to hunt for Orson, who had been carried off by a bear, Valentine was

carried off by king Pepin (his uncle). In due time, Valentine married Clerimond, the Green Knight's sister.—*Valentine and Orson* (fifteenth century).

Valentine de Grey (*Sir*), an Englishman and knight of France. He had "an ample span of forehead, full and liquid eyes, free nostrils, crimson lips, well-bearded chin, and yet his wishes were innocent as thought of babes." Sir Valentine loved Hero, niece of sir William Sutton, and in the end married her.—S. Knowles, *Woman's Wit, etc.* (1838).

Valentinian [III.], emperor of Rome (419, 425-455). During his reign, the empire was exposed to the invasions of the barbarians, and was saved from ruin only by the military talents of Aëtius, whom the faithless emperor murdered. In the year following, Valentinian was himself "poisoned" by [Petronius] Maximus, whose wife he had violated. He was a feeble and contemptible prince, without even the merit of brute courage. His wife's name was Eudoxia.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *Valentinian* (1617).

Valenti'no, Margheri'ta's brother, in the opera of *Faust e Margherita*, by Gounod (1859).

Valère (2 *syl.*), son of Anselme (2 *syl.*) who turns out to be don Thomas d'Alburci, a nobleman of Naples. During an insurrection, the family was exiled and suffered shipwreck. Valère, being at the time only seven years old, was picked up by a Spanish captain, who adopted him, and with whom he lived for sixteen years, when he went to Paris and fell in love with Elise the daughter of Harpagon the miser. Here also Anselme, after wandering about the world for ten years, had settled down, and Harpagon wished him to marry Elise; but the truth being made clear to him that Valère was his own son, and Elise in love with him, matters were soon adjusted.—Molière, *L'Avare* (1667).

Valère (2 *syl.*), the "gamester." Angelica gives him a picture, and enjoins him not to lose it on pain of forfeiting her hand. He loses the picture in play, and Angelica, in disguise, is the winner of it. After a time, Valère is cured of his vice and happily united to Angelica.—Mrs. Centlivre, *The Gamester* (1709).

Valeria, sister of Valerius, and friend

of Horatia.—Whitehead, *The Roman Father* (1741).

Valeria, a blue-stocking, who delights in vivisection, entomology, women's rights, and natural philosophy.—Mrs. Centlivre, *The Basset Table* (1706).

Vale'rian (*valèrè*, "to be hale"), a plant of which cats are especially fond. It is good in nervous complaints, and a sovereign remedy for cramps. "It hath beene had in such veneration that no brothes, pottage, or physcally meates are worth anything if this be not at one end." (See VALIRIAN.)

Valerian then he crops, and purposely doth stamp.
To apply unto the place that's baled with the cramp.
Diction, *Polyglotton*, xiii. (1613).

Vale'rio, a noble young Neapolitan lord, husband of Evanthè (8 *syl.*). This chaste young wife was parted from her husband by Frederick, the licentious brother of Alphonso king of Naples, who tried in vain to seduce her, and then offered to make her any one's wife for a month, at the end of which time the libertine should suffer death. No one would accept the offer, and ultimately the lady was restored to her husband.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *A Wife for a Month* (1621).

Valerius, the hero and title of a novel by J. G. Lockhart (1821). Valerius is the son of a Roman commander settled in Britain. After the death of his father, he is summoned to Rome, to take possession of an estate to which he is the heir. At the villa of Capito he meets with Athanasia, a lady who unites the Roman grace with the elevation of the Christian. Valerius becomes a Christian also, and brings Athanasia to Britain. The display at the Flavian amphitheatre is admirably described. A Christian prisoner is brought forward, either to renounce his faith or die in the arena; of course, the latter is his lot.

This is one of the best Roman stories in the language.

Valarius, the brother of Valeria. He was in love with Horatia, but Horatia was betrothed to Caius Curatius.—Whitehead, *The Roman Father* (1741).

Valiant (*The*), Jean IV. of Brittany (1333, 1364-1399).

Valiant-for-Truth, a brave Christian, who fought three foes at once. His sword was "a right Jerusalem blade," so he prevailed, but was wounded in the

encounter. He joined Christians's party in their journey to the Celestial City.—Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, ii. (1684).

Valirian, husband of St. Cecilia. Cecilia told him she was beloved by an angel, who constantly visited her; and Valirian requested to see this visitant. Cecilia replied that he should do so, if he went to pope Urban to be baptized. This he did, and on returning home the angel gave him a crown of lilies, and to Cecilia a crown of roses, both from the garden of paradise. Valirian, being brought before the prefect Almachius for heresy, was executed. —Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* ("The Second Nun's Tale," 1388). (See VALFRIAN.)

Valladolid' (*The doctor of*), San-grado, who applied depletion for every disease, and thought the best diet consisted of roast apples and warm water.

I condemned a variety of dishes, and arguing like the doctor of Valladolid, "Unhappy are those who require to be always on the watch, for fear of overloading their stomachs!"—Lesage, *Gil Blas*, vi. 5 (l. 2).

Valley of Humiliation, the place where Christian encountered Apollyon and put him to flight.—Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, i. (1678).

Valley of Waters (*The*), the Mediterranean Sea.

The valley of waters, wide & next to that
Which doth the earth engulph, & shapes its course
Between discordant shores (*Europe, and Africa*)
Dante, *Paradise*, ix. (131).

Valley of the Shadow of Death, a "wilderness, a land of deserts and of pits, a land of drought, and of the shadow of death" (*Jer.* ii. 6). "The light there is darkness, and the way full of traps . . . to catch the unwary." Christian had to pass through it after his encounter with Apollyon.—Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, i. (1678).

Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death,
I will fear no evil: for thou art with me; Thy rod
and Thy staff they comfort me.—*Psalms* xxi. 4.

Valunder, the Vulcan of Scandinavian mythology, noted for a golden arm-ring, on which was wrought all the heathen deities with their attributes. It was once stolen by Soté, but being recovered by Thorsten, became an heirloom, and of course descended to Frithjof as one of his three inheritances, the other two being the sword Angurvadel and the self-acting ship *Frida*.—Tegnér, *Frithjof Saga*, iii. (1825).

Farewell, and take in memento of our love
My arm-ring here, Valunder's beautiful work,
Which honestly wonders graven on the gold.

Valver'de (3 *syl.*), a Spaniard, in love with Elvira. He is the secretary of Pizarro, and preserves at the end the life of Elvira.—Sheridan, *Pizarro* (altered from Kotzebue, 1799).

Va'men, a dwarf, who asked Baly, the giant monarch of India, to permit him to measure out three paces to build a hut upon. The kind monarch smiled at the request, and bade the dwarf measure out what he required. The first pace compassed the whole earth, the second the whole heavens, and the third all pandal on or hell. Baly now saw that the dwarf was no other than Vishnú, and he adored the present deity.—*Hindu Mythology*.

* * There is a Basque tale the exact counterpart of this.

Vamp, book-seller and publisher. His opinion of books was that the get-up and binding were of more value than the matter. "Books are like women; to strike, they must be well dressed. Fine feathers make fine birds. A good paper, an elegant type, a handsome motto, and a catching title, have driven many a dull treatise through three editions."—Foote, *The Author* (1757).

Van (*The Spirit of the*), the fairy spirit of the Van Pools, in Carmarthen. She married a young Welsh farmer, but told him that if he struck her thrice, she would quit him for ever. They went to a christening, and she burst into tears, whereupon her husband struck her as a mar-jov; but she said, "I weep to see a child brought into this vale of tears." They next went to the child's funeral, and she laughed, whereupon her husband struck her again; but she said, "I truly laugh to think what a joy it is to change this vale of tears for that better land, where there is no more sorrow, but pleasures for evermore." Their next visit was to a wedding, where the bride was young and the man old, and she said aloud, "It is the devil's compact. The bride has sold herself for gold." The farmer again struck her, and bade her hold her peace; but she vanished away, and never again returned.—*Welsh Mythology*.

Van Tromp. The van preceding this proper name is a blunder.

"Van" before Tromp . . . is a gross mistake, . . . as ludicrous as Van Cromwell or Van Monk.—*Notes and Queries*, November 11, 1877.

Vanbeest Brown (*Captain*), alias Dawson, alias Dudley, alias Harry Ben-

tram, son of Mr. Godfrey Bertram laird of Ellangowan.

Vanbeest Brown, lieutenant of Dirk Hatteraick.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannersey* (time, George II.).

Vanberg (Major), in *Charles XII.*, by J. R. Planché (1826).

Vanda, wife of Baldric. She is the spirit with the red hand, who appears in the haunted chamber to the lady Eveline Berenger "the betrothed."—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

Van'dunke (2 syl.), burgomaster of Bruges, a drunken merchant, friendly to Gerrard king of the beggars, and falsely considered to be the father of Bertha. His wife's name is Margaret. (Bertha is in reality the daughter of the duke of Habsant.)—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Beggars' Bush* (1622).

Vandyck (The English), William Dobson, painter (1610-1647).

Vandyck in Little, Samuel Cooper. In his epitaph in old St. Pancras Church, he is called "the Apelles of his age" (1609-1672).

Vandyck of France, Hyacinth Rigaud y Ros (1659-1713).

Vandyck of Sculpture, Antoine Coysevox (1640-1720).

Vanessa, Miss Esther Vanhomrigh, a young lady who proposed marriage to dean Swift. The dean declined the proposal in a poetical trifle called *Cadenus and Vanessa*.

Essa, i.e. Esther, and Van, the pet form of Vanhomrigh; hence Van-essa.

Vanity, the usher of queen Lucifera.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, i. 4 (1590).

Vanity, a town through which Christian and Faithful had to pass on their way to the Celestial City.

Almost five thousand years ago, there were pilgrims walking to the Celestial City. . . . and Leleebub, Apollyon, and Legion . . . perceived, by the path that the pilgrims made, that their way to the city lay through this town of Vanity.—Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, i. (1678).

Vanity Fair, a fair established by Beelzebub, Apollyon, and Legion, for the sale of earthly "vanities," creature comforts, honours, decorations, and carnal delights. It was held in Vanity town, and lasted all the year round. Christian and Faithful had to pass through the fair, which they denounced, and were consequently arrested, beaten, and put into a cage. Next day, being taken before justice Hate-good, Faithful was con-

demned to be burnt alive.—Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, i. (1678).

* A looking-glass is called *Vanity Fair*.

Vanity Fair is the name of a periodical noted for its caricatures signed "Ape," the nom de plume of signor Pellegrini.

Vanity Fair, a novel by W. M. Thackeray (1848). Becky (Rebecca) Sharp, the daughter of a poor painter, dashing, selfish, unprincipled, and very clever, contrives to marry Rawdon Crawley, afterwards his excellency colonel Crawley, C.B., governor of Coventry Island. Rawdon expected to have a large fortune left him by his aunt, Miss Crawley, but was disinherited on account of his marriage with Becky, then a poor governess. Becky contrives to live in splendour on "nothing a year," gets introduced at court, and is patronized by lord Steyne earl of Gaunt; but this intimacy giving birth to a great scandal, Becky breaks up her establishment, and is reduced to the lowest Bohemian life. Afterwards she becomes the "female companion" of Joseph Sedley, a wealthy "collector" of Bog-gley Wollub in India. Having insured his life and lost his money, he dies suddenly under very suspicious circumstances, and Becky lives for a time in splendour on the Continent. Subsequently she retires to Bath, where she assumes the character of a pious, charitable lady Bountiful, given to all good works. The other part of the story is connected with Amelia Sedley, daughter of a wealthy London stock-broker, who fails, and is reduced to indigence. Captain George Osborne, the son of a London merchant, marries Amelia, and old Osborne disinherits him. The young people live for a time together, when George is killed in the battle of Waterloo. Amelia is reduced to great poverty, but is befriended by captain Dobbin, who loves her to idolatry, and after many years of patience and great devotion, she consents to marry him. Becky Sharp rises from nothing to splendour, and then falls; Amelia falls from wealth to indigence, and then rises.

Vanoc, son of Merlin, one of the knights of the Round Table.

Young Vanoc of the beardless face
(Fame spoke the youth of Merlin's race),
O'erpowered, at Gwene's footstool bled,
His heart's blood dyed her sandals red.

Sir W. Scott, *Bride of Friarham*, ii. 20 (1818).

Vantom (Mr.). Sir John Sinclair tells us that Mr. Vantom drank in twenty-

three years, 36,688 bottles (i.e. 59 pipes) of wine.—*Code of Health and Longevity* (1807).

* * * Between four and five bottles a day.

Vanwelt (*Ian*), the supposed suitor of Rose Flammock.—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

Vapians (*The*), a people from Utopia, who passed the equinoctial of Queubus, "a torrid zone lying somewhere beyond three o'clock in the morning."

In sooth, thou wast in very graceful fooling last night, when thou spok'st . . . of the Vapians passing the equinoctial of Queubus—Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night*, act II. sc. 3 (1602).

Vapid, the chief character in *The Dramatist*, by F. Reynolds, and said to be meant for the author himself. He goes to Bath "to pick up characters."

Varbel, "the lowly but faithful 'squire' of Floreski a Polish count. He is a quaint fellow, always hungry.—S. P. Kemble, *Lodoiskai* (1791).

Varden (*Gabriel*), locksmith, (Clerkenwell; a round, red-faced, sturdy yeoman, with a double chin, and a voice husky with good living, good sleeping, good humour, and good health. He was past the prime of life, but his heart and spirits were in full vigour. During the Gordon riots, Gabriel refused to pick the lock of Newgate prison, though at the imminent risk of his life.

Mrs. Varden [*Martha*], the locksmith's wife and mother of Dolly, a woman of "uncertain temper" and a self-martyr. When too ill-disposed to rise, especially from that domestic sickness ill temper, Mrs. Varden would order up "the little black teapot of strong mixed tea, a couple of rounds of hot buttered toast, a dish of beef and ham cut thin without skin, and the *Protestant Manual* in two octavo volumes. Whenever Mrs. Varden was most devout, she was always the most ill-tempered." When others were merry, Mrs. Varden was dull; and when others were sad, Mrs. Varden was cheerful. She was, however, plump and buxom, her handmaiden and "comforter" being Miss Miggs. Mrs. Varden was cured of her folly by the Gordon riots, dismissed Miggs, and lived more happily and cheerfully ever after.

My Varden, the locksmith's daughter; a pretty, laughing girl, with a roguish face, light eyes, the very impersonation of sparkling wit and blooming beauty. She good humored Willet, and conducted with married Joe

him the Maypole inn, as never country inn was conducted before. They greatly prospered, and had a large and happy family. Dolly dressed in the Watteau style; and modern Watteau costume and hats were, in 1875-6, called "Dolly Vardens."—G. Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge* (1841).

Vari'na, Miss Jane Waryng, to whom dean Swift had a *penchant* when he was a young man. Varina is a Latinized form of "Waryng."

Varney (*Richard*, afterwards sir *Richard*), master of the horse to the earl of Leicester.—Sir W. Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Varro (*The British*). Thomas Tusser, of Essex, is so called by Warton (1515-1580).

Vasa (*Gustavus*), a drama, by H. Brooke (1730). Gustavus, having effected his escape from Denmark, worked for a time as a common labourer in the copper-mines of Dalecarlia [*Dah'le.kar'lyä*]; but the tyranny of Christian II. of Denmark having driven the Dalecarlians into revolt, Gustavus was chosen their leader. The revolted made themselves masters of Stockholm; Christian abdicated; and Sweden became an independent kingdom (sixteenth century).

Vashti. When the heart of the king [Ahasuerus] was merry with wine, he commanded his chamberlains to bring Vashti, the queen, into the banquet hall, to show the guests her beauty; but she refused to obey the insulting order, and the king, being wroth, divorced her.—*Esther* i. 10, 19.

O Vashti, noble Vashti! Summoned on,
She kept her state, and left the drunken king
To howl at Shushan underneath the palace,
Tennyson, *The Princess*, III. (1850).

Vatel, the cook who killed himself, because the lobster for his turbot sauce did not arrive in time to be served up at the banquet at Chantilly, given by the prince de Condé to the king.

Vath'ek, the ninth caliph of the race of the Abbassides, son of Motassem, and grandson of Haroun-al-Raschid. When angry, "one of his eyes became so terrible that whoever looked at it either swooned or died." Vathek was induced by a malignant genius to commit all sorts of crimes. He abjured his faith, and bound himself to Eblis, under the hope of obtaining the throne of the pre-Adamite sultans. This throne eventually turned out to be a vast chamber in the

abyes of Eblis, where Vathek found himself a prisoner without hope. His wife was Nouronihar, daughter of the emir Fakreddin, and his mother's name was Catharis.—W. Beckford, *Vathek* (1784).

Vathek's Draught, a red-and-yellow mixture given him by an emissary of Eblis, which instantaneously restored the exhausted body, and filled it with unspeakable delight.—W. Beckford, *Vathek* (1784).

Vato, the wind-spirit.

Even Zoroaster imagined there was an evil spirit, called Vato, that could excite violent storms of wind.—T. How (i. e. Dr. Pegg), *Gentle man's Magazine*, January, 1763.

Vaudeville (*Father of the*), Oliver Basselin (fifteenth century).

Vaughan, the bogie of Bromyard, exorcised by nine priests. Nine candles were lighted in the ceremony, and all but one burnt out. The priests consigned Nicholas Vaughan to the Red Sea; and, casting the remaining candle into the river Frome, threw a huge stone over it, and forbade the bogie to leave the Red Sea till that candle re-appeared to human sight. The stone is still called "Vaughan's Stone."

Vaugirard (*The deputies of*). The usher announced to Charles VIII. of France, "The deputies of Vaugirard." "How many?" asked the king. "Only one, may it please your highness."

Canning says that three tailors of Tooley Street, Southwark, addressed a petition of grievances to the House, beginning, "We, the people of England."

Vauxhall. The premises in the manor of Vauxhall were the property of Jane Vaux in 1615, and the house was then called "Stockdens." From her it passed through various hands, till it became the property of Mr. Tyers in 1752. "The Spring Gardens at Vauxhall" are mentioned in the *Spectator* as a place of great resort in 1711; but it is generally thought that what we call "Vauxhall Gardens" were opened for public amusement in 1730.

The tradition that Vauxhall was the property of Guy Fawkes (hence the name of "Fauxhall") is erroneous.—Lord W. P. Lennox, *Celebrities*, etc., I. 141.

Vauxhall Slice (*A*), a slice of meat, especially ham, as thin as it is possible to cut it.

Slices of pale-coloured, stale, dry ham, cut so thin that a "Vauxhall slice" became proverbial.—Lord W. P. Lennox, *Celebrities*, etc., I. vii.

V. D. M. I. Æ., *Verbum Dei manet in æternum* ("the Word of God endureth

for ever"). This was the inscription of the Lutheran bishops in the diet of Spire. Philip of Hessen said the initials stood for *Verbum diaboli manet in episcopis* ("the word of the devil abideth in the [Lutheran] bishops").

Veal (*Mrs.*), an imaginary person, whom Defoe feigned to have appeared, the day after her death, to Mrs. Bargrave of Canterbury, on September 8, 1705.

Defoe's conduct in regard to the well-known imposture, Mrs. Veal's ghost, would justify us in believing him to be, like Gil Blas, "tant soi peu fripon."—*Encyc. Brit.*, Art. "Romance."

Veal's Apparition (*Mrs.*). It is said that Mrs. Veal, the day after her death, appeared to Mrs. Bargrave, at Canterbury, September 8, 1705. This cock-and-bull story was affixed by Daniel Defoe to Drelnecourt's book of *Consolations against the Fears of Death*, and such is the matter-of-fact style of the narrative that most readers thought the fiction was a fact.

Vecchio (*Peter*), a teacher of music and Latin; reputed to be a wizard.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Chances* (1620).

Veck (*Toby*), nicknamed "Trotty;" a ticket-porter, who ran on errands. One New Year's Eve he ate tripe for dinner, and had a nightmare, in which he fancied he had mounted up to the steeple of a neighbouring church, and that goblins issued out of the bells, giving reality to his hopes and fears. He was roused from his sleep by the sound of the bells ringing in the new year. (See MEG.)—C. Dickens, *The Chimes* (1844).

Vecta, Isle of Wight. Pliny (*Natural History*, iv. 30) calls it *Vectis*. The Britons called it *Guth*.

The green banks of Vecta.
Akenaide, *Hymn to the Naiads* (1787).

Vegliantino [*Val.yan.tee'no*], Orlando's horse.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516). Also called *Veillantif*.

Vehmgericht or **THE HOLY VEHME**, a secret tribunal of Westphalia, the principal seat of which was in Dortmund. The members were called "Free Judges." It took cognizance of all crimes in the lawless period of the Middle Ages, and those condemned by the tribunal were made away with by some secret means, but no one knew by what hand. Being despatched, the dead body was hung on a tree to advertise the fact and deter others. The tribunal existed at the time of Charlemagne, but was at its zenith of

power in the twelfth century. Sir W. Scott has introduced it in his *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Was *Geierstein* guilty or not? The Vehmgericht of the servants' hall pronounced against her.—*Blackney, Fanny Fair*, ediv. (1848).

Vehmique Tribunal (*The*), or the Secret Tribunal, or the court of the Holy Vehme, said to have been founded by Charlemagne.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Veil of St. Agatha, a miraculous veil belonging to St. Agatha, and deposited in the church of the city of Catania, in Sicily, where the saint suffered martyrdom. "It is a sure defence against the eruptions of mount Etna." It is very true that the church itself was overwhelmed with lava in 1693, and some 20,000 of the inhabitants perished; but that was no fault of the veil, which would have prevented it if it could. Happily, the veil was recovered, and is still believed in by the people.

Veilchen (*Annette*), attendant of Anne of Geierstein. — Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Veiled Prophet of Khorassan (*The*), Hakim ben Allah, surnamed Mokanna or "The Veiled," founder of an Arabic sect in the eighth century. He wore a veil to conceal his face, which had been greatly disfigured in battle. He gave out that he had been Adam, Noah, Abraham, and Moses. When the sultan Mahadi marched against him, he poisoned all his followers at a banquet, and then threw himself in a cask containing a burning acid, which entirely destroyed his body.

* * * Thomas Moore has made this the subject of a poetical tale in his *Lalla Rookh* ("The Veiled Prophet of Khorassan," 1817).

There, on that throne, . . . sat the prophet chief,
The great Mokanna. O'er his features hung
The veil, the silver veil, which he had flung
In mercy there, to hide from mortal sight
His dazzling brow, till man could bear its light.

"'Tis time these features were unclothed [now].
This brow, whose light—oh, rare celestial light—
Hath been reserved to bless thy favoured sight—
Turn now and look; 'twill wonder, if thou wilt,
That I should hate, should take revenge, by guilt,
Upon the hand whose mischief or whose worth
Saw me thus maimed and monstrous upon earth.
Here—judge if hell, with all its power to damn,
Can add one curve to the foul thing I am!"
He raised the veil; the maid turned slowly round,
Looked at him, shrieked, and sunk upon the ground.

The Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

Veipsey, an intermittent spring in Yorkshire, called "prophetic" because,

when unusually high, it foretells a coming dearth.

Then my prophetic spring at Veipsey I may show,
That some years is dried up, some years again doth flow;
But when it breaketh out with an immoderate birth,
It tells the following year of a penurious dearth.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xxvii. (1633).

Velasquez, the Spanish governor of Portugal in 1640, when the people, led by don Juan duke of Braganza, rose in rebellion, shook off the Spanish yoke, and established the duke on the throne, under the name and title of Juan or John IV. The same dynasty still continues. Velasquez was torn to pieces by the mob. The duchess calls him a

Ob-scuring villain,
Subtle, insidious, false, and plausible;
He can with ease assume all outward forms . . .
While with the lynx's beam he penetrates
The deep reserve of every other breast.

R. Jephson, *Braganza*, li. 2 (1785).

Velinspeck, a country manager, to whom Matthew Stuffy makes application for the post of prompter.—Charles Matthews, *At Home* (1818).

Vellum, in Addison's comedy *The Drummer* (1715).

Velvet (*The Rev. Morphine*), a popular preacher, who feeds his flock on *eau sucrée* and wild honey. He assures his hearers that the way to heaven might once be thorny and steep, but now "every hill is brought low, every valley is filled up, the crooked ways are made straight, and even in the valley of the shadow of death they need fear no evil, for One will be with them to support and comfort them."

Venedotia, Wales.

The Venedotian floods, that ancient Britons were,
The mountains kept them back.

M. Drayton, *Polyolbion*, iv. (1612).

Veneering (*Mr.*), a new man, "forty, wavy-haired, dark, tending to corpulence, sly, mysterious, filmy; a kind of well-looking veiled prophet, not prophesying." He was a drug merchant of the firm of Chicksey, Stobbles, and Veneering. The two former were his quondam masters, but their names had "become absorbed in Veneering, once their traveller or commission agent."

Mrs. Veneering, a new woman, "fair, aquiline-nosed and fingered, not so much light hair as she might have, gorgeous in raiment and jewels, enthusiastic, propitiatory, conscious that a corner of her husband's veil is over herself."

Mr. and Mrs. Veneering were bran-new people, in a bran-new house, in a bran-new quarter of London. Everything about the Veneerings was quick and span new. All their furniture was new, all their friends were new, all their servants were new, their plate was new, their carriage was new, their harness was new, their horses

were new, their pictures were new, they themselves were new, they were as newly married as was lawfully compatible with their having a brand-new baby.

In the Veneering establishment, from the hall chairs with the new coat of arms, to the grand pianoforte with the new action, and upstairs again to the new fire-escape, all things were in a state of high varnish and polish.—O. Dickins, *Our Mutual Friends*, li. (1864).

Veneering of Society (*The*), falsely, rich merchants, who delight to overpower their guests with the splendour of their furniture, the provisions of their tables, and the jewels of their wives and daughters.

Venerable Bede (*The*). Two accounts are given respecting the word *venerable* attached to the name of this "wise Saxon." One is this: On one occasion he preached to a heap of stones, thinking himself in a church; and the stones were so affected by his eloquence that they exclaimed, "Amen, venerable Bede!" This, of course, is based on the verse *Luke* xix. 40.

The other is that his scholars, wishing to honour his name, wrote for epitaph:

*Hinc sunt in fovea,
Bede presbyteri ossa;*

but an angel changed the second line into "Bede venerabilis ossa" (672-735).

* * The chair in which he sat is still preserved at Jarrow. Some years ago a sailor used to show it, and always called it the chair of the "great admiral Bede."

Venerable Doctor (*The*), William de Champeaux (*-1121).

Venerable Initiator (*The*), William of Occam (1276-1347).

Venery. Sir Tristram was the initiator of the laws and terms of venery. Hence a book of venery was called *A Book of Tristram*.

Of Sir Tristram came all the good terms of venery and of hunting; and the sizes and measures of blowing of an horn. And of him we had first all the terms of hawking; and which were beasts of chase and beasts of venery, and which were vermin; and all the blasts that belong to all manner of games. First to the uncoupling, to the seeking, to the release, to the flight, to the death, and to the cockle; and many other blasts and terms shall all manner of gentlemen have cause to the world's end to praise Sir Tristram, and to pray for his soul.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Sir Tristram*, li. 138 (1470).

Venice Glass. The drinking-glasses of the Middle Ages made of Venice glass were said to possess the peculiar property of breaking into shivers if poison were put into them.

*'Tis said that our Venetian crystal has
Such pure antipathy to poison, as
To hunt, if sought of venom touches it.*
Byron, *The Two Foscari*, v. 1 (1820).

Venice Preserved, a tragedy by T. Otway (1692). A conspiracy was formed by Renault a Frenchman, Elliot

an Englishman, Bedamar, Pierre, and others, to murder the Venetian senate. Jaffier was induced by his friend Pierre to join the conspirators, and gave his wife as hostage of his good faith. As Renault most grossly insulted the lady, Jaffier took her away, when she persuaded her husband to reveal the plot to her father Priuli, under the promise of a general amnesty. The senate violated the promise made by Priuli, and commanded all the conspirators except Jaffier to be broken on the wheel. Jaffier, to save his friend Pierre from the torture, stabbed him, and then himself. Bolvidera went mad and died.

Venice of the East, Bangkok, capital of Burmah.

Venice of the North, Stockholm (Sweden). Sometimes Amsterdam is so called, from its numerous water-courses and the opulence of its citizens. It has 290 bridges.

They went to the city of Amsterdam, the Venice of the North—The Dragonades, l.

Venice of the West, Glasgow.

Another element in the blazon of the Venice of the West is a fish laid across the stem of the tree.—Burton.

(See FISH AND THE RING, p. 386.)

Ventid'ius, an Athenian imprisoned for debt. Timon paid his debt, and set him free. Not long after, the father of Ventidius died, leaving a large fortune, and the young man offered to refund the loan, but Timon declined to take it, saying that the money was a free gift. When Timon got into difficulties, he applied to Ventidius for aid; but Ventidius, like the rest, was "found base metal," and "denied him."—Shakespeare, *Timon of Athens* (1609).

Ventid'ius, the general of Marc Antony.

* * The master scene between Ventidius and Antony in this tragedy is copied from *The Maid's Tragedy* by (Beaumont and Fletcher), Ventidius being the "Melantius" of Beaumont and Fletcher's drama.—Dryden, *All for Love or the World Well Lost* (1678).

Ventriloquist. The best that ever lived was Brabant, the engastrimith of François I. of France.

Venus (*Paintings of*). VENUS-ANDROMEDÆ or Venus rising from the sea and wringing her golden tresses, by Apellès. Apellès also put his name to a "Sleeping Venus." Tradition says

that Campaspe (afterwards his wife) was the model of his Venus.

THE RHODIAN VENUS, referred to by Campbell, in his *Pleasures of Hope*, ii., is the Venus spoken of by Pliny, xxxv. 10, from which Shakespeare has drawn his picture of Cleopatra in her barge (*Antony and Cleopatra*, act ii. sc. 2). The Rhodian was Protog'enés.

When first the Rhodian's mimic art arrayed
The queen of Beauty in her Cyprian shade,
The happy master mingled in his piece
Each look that charmed him in the færs of Greece . . .
Love on the picture smiled. Eryx don pour'd
Her mingling spirit there, and Greece adored
Pleasures of Hope, ii. (1790)

Venus (*Statues of*). THE CNIDIAN VENUS, a nude statue, bought by the Cnidians. By Praxitélès.

THE COAN VENUS, a draped statue, bought by the Coans. By Praxitélès.

THE VENUS DE' MEDICI, a statue dug up in several pieces at Hadrian's villa, near Tiv'oli (seventeenth century), and placed for a time in the Medici palace at Rome, whence its name. It was the work of Cleom'enes the Athenian. All one arm and part of the other were restored by Bandinelli. In 1680 this statue was removed to the Uffizi gallery at Florence. It was removed to Paris by Napoleon, but was afterwards restored.

THE VENUS OF ARLES, with a mirror in the right hand and an apple in the left. This statue is ancient, but the mirror and apple are by Girardin.

THE VENUS OF MILO. The "Venus Victorious" is called the "Venus of Milo," because it was brought from the island of Milo, in the Ægean Sea, by admiral Dumont d'Urville in 1820. It is one of the *chefs d'œuvre* of antiquity, and is now in the Louvre of Paris.

THE PAULINE VENUS, by Canova. Modelled from Pauline Bonaparte, princess Borghese.

I went by chance into the room of the Pauline Venus;
my mouth will taste bitter all day. How venial! how
giddy and vile she is with her gilded upholstery! It is
the most hateful thing that ever wasted marble.—Ouida,
Ariadne, l. 1.

THE VENUS PANDEMOS, the sensual and vulgar Venus (Greek, *pan-dēmos*, for the vulgar or populace generally); as opposed to the "Uranian Venus," the beau-ideal of beauty and loveliness.

Amongst the deities from the upper chamber a mortal
came, the light, lewd woman, who had bared her charms
o' live for ever here in marble, in counterfeit of the Venus
Pandēmos.—Ouida, *Ariadne*, l. 1.

Gibson's VENUS, slightly tinted, was shown in the International Exhibition of 1882.

Venus, the highest throw with the four

tali or three *tesseræ*. The best cast of the *tali* (or four-sided dice) was four different numbers; but the best cast of the *tesseræ* (or ordinary dice) was three sixes. The worst throw was called *canis*—three aces in *tesseræ* and four aces in *tali*.

Venus (*The Isle of*), a paradise created by "Divine Love" for the Lusian heroes. Here Uranian Venus gave Vasco da Gama the empire of the sea. This isle is not far from the mountains of Imäus, whence the Ganges and Indus derive their source.—Camœns, *Lusiad*, ix. (1572).

* * * Similar descriptions of paradise are: "the gardens of Alcinoüs" (*Odyssey*, vii.); "the island of Circe" (*Odyssey*, x.); Virgil's "Elysium" (*Æneid*, vi.); "the island and palace of Alcina" (*Orlando Furioso*, vi, vii.); "the country of Logistilla" (*Orlando Furioso*, x.); "Paradise," visited by Astolpho (*Orlando Furioso*, xxxiv.); "the island of Armida" (*Jerusalem Delivered*); "the bower of Acrasia" (*Fairy Queen*); "the palace with its forty doors" (*Arabian Nights*, "Third Calender"), etc.

Venus (*Uranian*), the impersonation of divine love; the presiding deity of the Lusians.—Camœns, *Lusiad* (1572).

Venus and Adonis. Adonis, a most beautiful boy, was greatly beloved by Venus and Proserpine. Jupiter decided that he should live four months with one and four months with the other goddess, and the rest of the year he might do what he liked. One day, he was killed by a wild boar during a chase, and Venus was so inconsolable at the loss that the infernal gods allowed the boy to spend six months of the year with Venus on the earth, but the other six he was to spend in hell. Of course, this is an allegory of the sun, which is six months above and six months below the equator.

* * * Shakespeare has a poem called *Venus and Adonis* (1593), in which Adonis is made cold and passionless, but Venus ardent and sensual.

Venus of Cleom'enes (4 syl.), now called the "Venus de' Medici" or "Venus de Medicis."

Venus of the Forest (*The*). The ash tree is so called by Gilpin.

Venusberg, the mountain of fatal delights. Here Tannhäuser tarried, and when pope Urban refused to grant him absolution, he returned thither, to be never more seen.—*German Legend*.

Ver'done (2 syl.), nephew to Champernal the husband of Lami'ra.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Little French Lawyer* (1647).

Verdugo, captain under the governor of Segovia.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Pilgrim* (1621).

Vere (Mr. Richard), laird of Ellieslaw, a Jacobite conspirator.

Miss Isabella Vere, the laird's daughter. She marries young Patrick Earncliffe laird of Earncliffe.—Sir W. Scott, *The Black Dwarf* (time, Anne).

Vere (Sir Arthur de), son of the earl of Oxford. He first appears under the assumed name of Arthur Philipson.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Gelerstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Verges (2 syl.), an old-fashioned constable and night-watch, noted for his blundering simplicity.—Shakespeare, *Much Ado about Nothing* (1600).

Vergiv'ian Sea, that part of St. George's Channel where tides out of the north and south seas meet. The Irish Sea is sometimes so called.

... bears his boisterous waves into the narrower mouth of the Vergivian Sea; where meeting, from the south, Great Neptune's surlier tides, with their rolutious shocks, Each other shoulder up against the grievous rocks.
Dayton, *Polyotibon*, x. (1612).

Vergob'retus, a dictator selected by the druids, and possessed of unlimited power both in war and state during times of great danger.

This temporary king or vergob'retus laid down his office at the end of the war.—*Dissertation on the Era of Ossian*.

Verisopht (Lord Frederick), weak and silly, but far less vicious than his bear-leader, sir Mulberry Hawk. He drawled in his speech, and was altogether "very soft." Ralph Nickleby introduced his niece Kate to the young nobleman at a bachelor's dinner-party, hoping to make of the introduction a profitable investment, but Kate was far too modest and virtuous to aid him in his scheme.—C. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838).

Vermillion Sea (*The*), the gulf of California.

Vernon (Diana), niece of sir Hildebrand Osbaldistone. She has great beauty, sparkling talents, an excellent disposition, high birth, and is an enthusiastic adherent of an exiled king. Diana Vernon marries Frank Osbaldistone.

Sir Frederick Vernon, father of Diana, a political intriguer, called "his excel-

lency the earl of Beauchamp." He first appears as father Vaughan [Vaun].—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

Ver'olame (3 syl.) or VERULAM, "a stately nymph" of Isis. Seeing her stream besmeared with the blood of St. Alban, she prayed that it might be diverted into another channel, and her prayer was granted. The place where St. Alban was executed was at that time called Holmhurst.—Robert of Gloucester, *Chronicle* (in verse), 57 (thirteenth century).

* * A poetical account of this legend is also given by W. Browne in his *Britannia's Pastorals*, iv. (1613).

Veronica, the maiden who handed her handkerchief to Jesus on His way to Calvary. The "Man of sorrows" wiped His face with it, returned it to the maiden, and it ever after had a perfect likeness of the Saviour photographed on it. The handkerchief and the maiden were both called Veronica (i.e. *vera iconica*, "the true likeness").

* * One of these handkerchiefs is preserved in St. Peter's of Rome, and another in Milan Cathedral.

Verrina, the republican who murders Fiesco.—Schiller, *Fiesco* (1783).

Versailles (*The German*), Cassel; so called from its gardens, conservatories, fountains, and colossal statue of Hercules.

Versailles of Poland, the palace, etc., of the counts of Braniski, which now belong to the municipality of Bialystok.

Versatile (Sir George), a scholar, pleasing in manners, warm-hearted, generous, with the seeds of virtue and the soul of honour, but being deficient in stability, he takes his colour, like the chameleon, from the objects at hand. Thus, with Maria Delaval he is manly, frank, affectionate, and noble; with lord Vibrat, hesitating, undecided, and tossed with doubts; with lady Vibrat, boisterously gay, extravagant, and light-hearted. Sir George is betrothed to Maria Delaval, but the death of his father delays the marriage. He travels, and gives a fling to youthful indulgences. After a time, he meets Maria Delaval by accident, his better nature prevails, and he offers her his hand, his heart, his title, add his fortune.—Holcroft, *He's Much to Blame* (1790).

Vertaigne (2 or 3 syl.), a nobleman

and judge, father of Lamira and Beupr . —Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Little French Lawyer* (1647).

Vervain or **VERBENA**, i.e. *herba bona*, used by the Greeks and Romans in their sacrifices and sacred rites, and by the druids in their incantations. It was for ages a reputed deobstruent, especially efficacious in scrofulous complaints, the bite of rabid animals, antipathies, and megrims.

Drayton says "a wreath of vervain heralds war" as a badge of truce. Ambassadors also wore a chaplet of vervain on denouncing war.

The hermit . . . the holy vervain finds
Which he about his head thut hith the megrim binds.
Drayton, *Polyolbion* xiii (1613).

Vesey (*Sir John*), a baronet, most worldly wise, and, being poor, gives himself the nickname of "Stingy Jack," that he may be thought rich. Forthwith his £10,000 was exaggerated into £10,000. Sir John wanted his daughter to marry Alfred Evelyn, but, feeling very uncertain about the stability of the young man's money, shilly-shallied about it; and in the mean time, Georgina married sir Frederick Blount, and Evelyn was left free to marry Clara Douglas, whom he greatly loved.—Lord L. Bulwer Lytton, *Money* (1810).

—**Vestris**, called "The God of Dancing," used to say, "Europe contains only three truly great men—myself, Voltaire, and Frederick of Prussia" (1729-1808).

Veto (*Monsieur and Madame*), Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette. The king had the power of putting his veto on any decree of the National Assembly (1791), in consequence of which he was nicknamed "Capet Veto."

* * * The name occurs in the celebrated song called *La Carmagnole*, which was sung to a dance of the same name.

Vetus, in the *Times* newspaper, is the *nom de plume* of Edward Sterling (1773-1847), "The Thunderer" (1812-13).

Vexhelia, wife of Osmond an old Varangian guard.—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Wholes (1 syl.), a lawyer who draws Richard Cartstone into his toils. He is always closely buttoned up, and speaks in a lifeless manner, but is pre-eminently a "most respectable man."—C. Dickens, *Black House* (1862).

Vi et Armis.—Cicero, 2 *Philippic*, xli. 107.

Vibrate (*Lord*), a man who can never make up his mind to anything, and, "like a man on double business bent, he stands in pause which he shall first begin, and both neglects." Thus, he would say to his valet, "Order the coachman at eleven. No; order him at one. Come back! order him in ten minutes. Stay! don't order him at all. Why don't you go and do as I bid you?" or, "Tell Harry to admit the doctor. No, not just yet; in five minutes. I don't know when. Was ever man so tormented?" So with everything.

Lady Vibrate, wife of the above. Extravagant, contradictory, fond of gaiety, hurry, noise, embarrassment, confusion, disorder, uproar, and a whirl of excitement. She says to his lordship:

I am all guety and good humour; you are all turmoil and lamentation. I sing, laugh, and welcome pleasure wherever I find it; you take your lantern to look for misery, which the sun itself cannot discover. You may think proper to be as miserable as Job; but don't expect me to be a Job's wife.—Act ii. 1.

Lady Jane Vibrate, daughter of lord and lady Vibrate. An amiable young lady, attached to Delaval, whom she marries.—Holcroft, *He's Much to Blame* (1790).

Vicar of Bray (*The*). Mr. Brome says the noted vicar was Simon Alleyne, vicar of Bray, in Berkshire, for fifty years. In the reign of Henry VIII. he was catholic till the Reformation; in the reign of Edward VI. he was calvinist; in the reign of Mary he was papist; in the reign of Elizabeth he was protestant. No matter who was king, he resolved to die the vicar of Bray.—D'Israeli, *Curiosities of Literature*.

Another statement gives the name of Pendleton as the true vicar. He was afterwards rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook (Edward VI. to Elizabeth).

Hadyn says the vicar referred to in the song was Simon Symonds, who lived in the Commonwealth, and continued vicar till the reign of William and Mary. He was independent in the protectorate, episcopalian under Charles II., papist under James II., moderate protestant under William and Mary.

* * * The song called *The Vicar of Bray* was written in the reign of George I., by colonel Fuller or an officer in Fuller's regiment, and does not refer to Alleyne, Pendleton, or Symonds, but to some real or imaginary person who was vicar of Bray from Charles II. to George I. The first

verse begins: "In good king Charles's golden days," I was a zealous high-churchman. Ver. 2: "When royal James obtained the crown," I found the Church of Rome would fit my constitution. Ver. 3: "When William was our king declared," I swore to him allegiance. Ver. 4: "When gracious Anne became our queen," I became a tory. Ver. 5: "When George, in pudding-time came o'er," I became a whig. And "George my lawful king shall be—until the times do alter."

* I have had a long chase after the vicar of Wakefield on whom the proverb is. Mr. L. Dr. in his book takes no notice of him. I am informed that a Sumner, Allyn or Allen who was vicar of Wakefield died in 1830 and died 1838—*from the Register* June 14, 1850 (see *Letters from the Bodleian*, II 1 100)

Vicar of Wakefield (*It.*). Dr. Primrose, a simple-minded, pious clergyman, with six children. He begins life with a good fortune, a handsome house, and wealthy friends, but is reduced to utter poverty without any fault of his own, and, being reduced like Job, like Job he is restored. First, he loses his fortune through the rascality of the merchant who held it. His next great sorrow was the elopement of his eldest daughter, Olivia, with squire Thornhill. His third was the entire destruction by fire of his house, furniture, and books, together with the savings which he had laid by for his daughters' marriage portions. His fourth was being incarcerated in the county jail by squire Thornhill for rent, his wife and family being driven out of house and home. His fifth was the announcement that his daughter Olivia "was dead," and that his daughter Sophia had been abducted. His sixth was the imprisonment of his eldest son, George, for sending a challenge to squire Thornhill. His cup of sorrow was now full, and comfort was at hand: (1) Olivia was not really dead, but was said to be so in order to get the vicar to submit to the squire, and thus obtain his release. (2) His daughter Sophia had been rescued by Mr. Burchell (*see William Thornhill*), who asked her hand in marriage. (3) His son George was liberated from prison, and married Miss Wilmot, an heiress. (4) Olivia's marriage to the squire, which was said to have been informal, was shown to be legal and binding. (5) The old vicar was released, re-established in his vicarage, and recovered a part of his fortune.—Goldsmith, *The Vicar of Wakefield* (1766).

* * * This novel has been dramatized

several times: In 1819 it was performed in the Surrey Theatre; in 1823 it was turned into an opera; in 1850 Tom Taylor dramatized it; in 1878 W. G. Wills converted it into a drama of four acts, entitled *Olivia*.

The real interest of the story lies in the development of the character of the amiable vicar so rich in heavenly, so poor in earthly wisdom, possessing little for himself, yet ready to make that little less whenever misery appeals to his compassion. With enough of worldly vanity about him to show that he shares the weaknesses of our nature, ready to be imposed upon by cosmopolites and fictitious bills of exchange, and yet cumulating, by the simple and serene dignity of goodness, the respect even of the profligate—*Encyc. Brit.*, Art. "Lomax."

Victor Amadeus (*It. egl.*), king of Sardinia (1665, 1675–1732), noted for his tortuous policy. He was fierce, audacious, unscrupulous, and selfish, profound in dissimulation, prolific in resources, and a "breaker of vows both to God and man." In 1710 he abdicated, but a few months later wanted to regain the throne, which his son, Charles Emmanuel, refused to resign. On again plotting to recover the crown, he was arrested by D'Ormea the prime minister, and died.—R. Brownings, *King Victor and King Charles Emmanuel*.

Victor's Library (*St.*), a library of Irish books, especially controversial divinity. (*See LIBRARY*)—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, II. 7 (1533).

Victoria (*Donn*), the young wife of don Carlos. Don Carlos had given to donna Laura (a courtizan) the deeds of his wife's estate; and Victoria, to get them back, dressed in man's apparel, assumed the name of Florio, and made love to Laura. Having secured a footing, she introduced Gasper as the rich uncle of Victoria, and Gasper persuaded Laura that the deeds were wholly worthless, whereupon Laura tore them to pieces. By this manoeuvre the estate was saved, and don Carlos rescued from ruin.—Mrs. Cowley, *A Bold Stroke for a Husband* (1782).

Victoria Tower (*The*). The tower of the palace of Westminster is called "The Monarchy in Stone," because it contains, in chiselled kings and heraldic designs, the sculptured history of the British sovereigns.

Victorious (*The*). Almanzor means "victorious." The caliph Almanzor was the founder of Bagdad.

Thou, too, art fallen, Bagdad city of peace!

Thou, too, hast had thy day! . . .

Thy founder The Victorious

Southey, *Thelwall the Destroyer*, v. 6 (1797).

Victory (The), Nelson's ship.

At the head of the line goes the Victory,
 With Nelson on the deck,
 And on his breast the orders shine
 Like the stars on a shattered wreck.
 Lord Lytton, *Ode*, li. 9 (1849).

Vidar, the god of wisdom, noted for his thick shoes, and not unfrequently called "The god with the thick shoes."
 —*Scandinavian Mythology*.

Vienne, like Toledo, was at one time noted for its sword-blades.

Gurgautus gave Touchfranc in excellent sword of a Vienne blade with a golden scabbard.—*Labeilus, Gurgautus*, l. 48 (1833).

Vienne (The archbishop of), chancellor of Burgundy.—Sir W. Scott, *Annals of Geierslein* (time, Edward IV.).

Vifell, father of Viking, famous for being the possessor of Angurva'del, the celebrated sword made in the East by dwarfs. Vifell won it from Bjorn Blac-tand, and killed with it the giant Iernhoi, whom he cleft from head to waist with a single stroke. Vifell left it to Viking, Viking to Thorsten, and Thorsten to his son Frithjof. The hilt of the sword was gold, and the blade written with runes, which were dull in times of peace, but in war glittered, "red as the crest of a cock when he fighteth."—*Tegnér, Frithjof Saga*, iii. (1825).

Villalpando (*Gaspar Cardillo de*), a Spanish theologian, controversialist, and commentator (1505-1570).

"Truly," replied the canon, "I am better acquainted with books of chivalry than with Villalpando's divinity."—*Cervantes, Don Quixote*, l. iv. 17 (1605).

Ville Sonnante (*La*). Avignon is so called by Rabelais, from its numerous bell-towers.

Ville'rius, in Davenant's *Scots of Rhodes* (1655).

pale with envy, Singleton forswore
 The lust and sword, which he in triumph bore,
 And vowed he ne'er would act a villain's part.
 Dryden, *Macbeth* (1682).

** This was a favourite part of Singleton.

Villers (*Mr.*), a gentleman who professed a supreme contempt for women, and declared, if he ever married, he should prefer Widow Racket to his executioner.—*Mrs. Cowley, The Bell's Stratagem* (1780).

Villiard, a villain, from whose hands Charles Belmont rescued Fidelia.—*E. Moore, The Foundling* (1748).

Vincent (*Jenkin*) or "Jin Vin," one of old Ramsay's apprentices, in love with Margaret Ramsay.—Sir W. Scott, *Portraits of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Vincent de la Rosa, a boastful, vain, heartless adventurer, son of a poor labourer; who had served in the Italian wars. Coming to the village in which Leandra lived, he induced her to elope with him, and, having spoiled her of her jewels, money, and other valuables, deserted her, and she was sent to a convent till the affair had blown over.

He wore a gay uniform, bedecked with glass buttons and steel ornaments, to-day he dressed himself in one piece of finery, and to-morrow in another. He would seat himself upon a bench under a large poplar, and entertain the villagers with his travels and exploits, assuring them there was not a country in the whole world he had not seen, nor a battle in which he had not taken part. He had slain more Moors than ever Tunis or Morocco produced, and as to duels, he had fought more than ever Cante had, or Luna, Diego Garcia de Paredes, or any other champion, always coming off victorious, and without losing one drop of blood.—*Cervantes, Don Quixote*, l. iv. 20 ("The Goat-herd's Story," 1605).

Vincen'tio, duke of Vienna. He delegates his office to Angelo, and leaves Vienna for a time, under the pretence of going on a distant journey; but, by assuming a monk's hood, he observes *incognito* the conduct of his different officers. Angelo tries to dishonour Isabella, but the duke re-appears in due time and re-cues her, while Angelo is made to marry Mariana, to whom he was already betrothed.—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure* (1603).

** Mariana was Angelo's wife by civil contract, or, as the duke says to her, "He is thy husband by pre-contract," though the Church had not yet sanctified the union and blessed it. Still, the duke says that it would be "no sin" in her to account herself his wife, and to perform towards him the duties of a wife. Angelo's neglect of her was "a civil divorce," which would have been a "sin" if the Church had sanctified the union, but which, till then, was only a moral or civil offence. Mariana also considered herself Angelo's "wife," and calls him "her husband." This is an interesting illustration of the "civil contract" of matrimony long before "The Marriage Registration Act" in 1837.

Vincen'tio, an old gentleman of Pisa, in Shakespeare's comedy called *The Taming of the Shrew* (1593).

Vincen'tio, the troth-plight of Evadne sister of the marquis of Colonna. Being himself without guile, he is unsuspecting, and when Ludovico, the traitor, tells him that Evadne is the king's wanton, he believes it and casts her off. This brings about a duel between him and Evadne's brother, in which Vincen'tio falls. He is

not, however, killed; and when the villainy of Ludovico is brought to light, he re-appears and marries Evadne.—Sheil, *Evadne or The Statuo* (1820).

Vincentio (*Don*), a young man who was music mad, and said that the *summum bonum* of life is to get talked about. Like queen Elizabeth, he loved a "crash" in music, plenty of noise and fury. Olivia de Zuniga disgusted him by maintaining the jew's-harp to be the prince of musical instruments.—Mrs. Cowley, *A Bold Stroke for a Husband* (1782).

Vingolf, the paradise of Scandinavian mythology.

Ah, Ingeborg, how fair, how near doth stand
Each earthly joy to two fond loving hearts!
If boldly grasped when'er the time is ripe,
It follows willingly, and builds for them
A vingolf even here on earth below.
Tegnér, *Brithjof Saga*, viii (1825).

Viola, sister of Sebastian; a young lady of Messaline. They were twins, and so much alike that they could be distinguished only by their dress. Viola and her brother were shipwrecked off the coast of Illyria, Viola was brought to shore by the captain, but her brother was left to shift for himself. Being a stranger in a strange land, Viola dressed as a page, and, under the name of Cesario, entered the service of Orsino duke of Illyria. The duke greatly liked his beautiful page, and, when he discovered her true sex, married her.—Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night* (1602).

Viola and Hono'ra, daughters of general Archas "the loyal subject" of the great- duke of Muscovia.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Loyal Subject* (1618).

Violante (*4 syl.*), the supposed wife of don Henrique (*2 syl.*) an uxorious Spanish nobleman.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Spanish Curate* (1622).

Violante, the betrothed of don Alonzo of Alcazar, but given in marriage by king Sebastian to Henri'quez. This caused Alonzo to desert and join the emperor of Barbary. As renegade he took the name of Dorax, and assumed the Moorish costume. In the war which followed, he saved Sebastian's life, was told that Henri'quez had died in battle, and that Violante, who never swerved from his love, being a young widow, was free and willing to be his wife.—Dryden, *Don Sebastian* (1690).

Violante, an attendant on the princess Anna Comnena the historian.—Sir W.

Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Violante (*4 syl.*), wife of Pietro (*2 syl.*), and putative mother of Pompilia. Violante provided this supposititious child partly to please old Pietro, and partly to cheat the rightful heirs.—R. Browning, *The Ring and the Book*, ii.

Violante (*Donna*), daughter of don Pedro, a Portuguese nobleman, who intends to make her a nun; but she falls in love with don Felix, the son of don Lopez. Isabella (sister of don Felix), in order to escape a hateful marriage, takes refuge with donna Violante (*4 syl.*), who "keeps the secret" close, even at the risk of losing her sweetheart, for Felix discovers that a colonel Briton calls at the house, and supposes Violante to be the object of his visits. Ultimately, the mystery is cleared up, and a double marriage takes place.—Mrs. Centlivre, *The Wonder* (1714).

Mrs Yates (in the last act), with Garrick as "don Felix," was admirable. Felix, thinking he has gone too far, applies himself to soothe his Violante. She turns from him and draws away her chair; he follows, and she draws further away. At length, by his winning, entreating, and cajoling, she is gradually induced to melt, and finally makes it up with him. Her condensation . . . was admirable; her dignity was great and lofty, . . . and when by degrees she laid aside her frown, and her lips relaxed into a smile, . . . nothing could be more lovely and irresistible. . . . It laid the whole audience, as well as the lover, at her feet.—William Goodwin.

Violenta, any young lady non-entity; one who contributes nothing to the amusement or conversation of a party. Violenta is one of the *dramatis personæ* of Shakespeare's *All's Well that Ends Well*, but she only enters once, and then she neither speaks nor is spoken to (1598). (See ROGERO, p. 839, third act.)

Violetta, the fairy mother who brought up the young princess who was metamorphosed into a white cat for refusing to marry Mignonnet (a hideously misshapen fairy).—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("The White Cat," 1682).

Violet, the ward of lady Arundel. She is in love with Norman the "sea-captain," who turns out to be the son of lady Arundel by her first husband, and heir to the title and estates.—Lord Lytton, *The Sea-Captain* (1839).

Violet (*Father*), a sobriquet of Napoleon I.; also called "Corporal Violet" (1769, 1804-1815, died 1821).

* * * Violets were the flowers of the empire, and when, in 1879, the ex-empress Eugénie was visited at Chislehurst by those who sympathized with her

in the death of her son, "the prince imperial," they were worn as symbols of attachment to the imperial family of France. The name was given to Napoleon on his banishment to Elba (1815), and implied that "he would return to France with the violets."

Violet-Crowned City (*The*). Athens is so called by Aristophanes (*Isotriphos*) (see *Equites*, 1323 and 1329; and *Acharnians*, 637). Macaulay refers to Athens as "the violet-crowned city." Ion (*a violet*) was a representative king of Athens, whose four sons gave names to the four Athenian classes; and Greece, in Asia Minor, was called Ionia. Athens was the city of "Ion crowned its king," and hence was "the Ion crowned" or king Ion's city. Translating the word Ion into English, Athens was the "Violet-crowned" or king Violet's city. Of course, the pun is the chief point, and was quite legitimate in comedy.

Similarly, Paris is called the "city of lilies," by a pun between Louis and lily (*the flower-de-luce*), and France is *l'empire des lys* or *l'empire des Louis*.

By a similar pun, London might be called "the noisy town," from *ludd*, "noisy."

Violetta, a Portuguese, married to Belfield the elder brother, but deserted by him. The faithless husband gets betrothed to Sophia (daughter of sir Benjamin Doro), who loves the younger brother. Both Violetta and the younger brother are shipwrecked and cast on the coast of Cornwall, in the vicinity of squire Belfield's estate; and Sophia is informed that her "betrothed" is a married man. She is therefore free from her betrothal, and marries the younger brother, the man of her choice; while the elder brother takes back his wife, to whom he becomes reconciled. — R. Cumberland, *The Brothers* (1759).

Violin (*Motto on a*).

In silvis viva silva; canora jam mortua crino.
Mute when alive, I heard the feathered throng;
Vocal now dead, I emulate their song.

R. C. B.

Violin (*The Angel with the*). Rubens's "Harmony" is an angel of the male sex playing a bass-viol.

The angel with the violin.
Painted by Raphael. (I) he seemed.
Longfellow, *The Wagoner* (1869).

Violin-Makers (*The best*): Gasparo di Salo (1560-1610); Nicholas Amati (1596-1684); Antonio Stradivari (1670-1729); Joseph A. Guarneri (1683-1745).

* * Of these, Stradivari was the best, and Nicholas Amati the next best.

The following are eminent, but not equal to the names given above:—Joseph Steiner (1620-1667); Matthias Klotz (1650-1696). (See Otto, *On the Violin*.)

Vipers. According to Greek and Roman superstition, the female viper, after copulation, bites off the head of the male. Another notion was that young vipers came into the world by gnawing their way through the mother, and killing her.

Else, viper-like, their parents they devour,
For all Power's children easily corset power.
Lord Brooke, *Prologue on Human Learning* (1634-1638).

Vipont (*Sir Ralph de*), a knight of St. John. He is one of the knights challengers. — Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Virgil, in the *Gesta Romanorum*, is represented as a mighty but benevolent enchanter, and this is the character that Italian romances give him.

Similarly, sir Walter Scott is called "The Great Wizard of the North."

Virgil, in Dantë, is the personification of human wisdom, Beatrice of the wisdom which comes of faith, and St. Bernard of spiritual wisdom. Virgil conducts Dantë through the Inferno and through Purgatory too, till these seven P's (*peccata* "sins") are obliterated from his brow, when Beatrice becomes his guide. St. Bernard is his guide through a part of Paradise. Virgil says to Dantë:

What ye now here discovers, I have power
To show thee; that which lies beyond, expect
From Beatrice—*faith* not reason's task.

Dantë, *Purgatory*, xviii. (1306).

Virgil. The inscription on his tomb (said to have been written by himself) was:

Mantus me genuit; Calabri rapuere; tenet nunc
Parthenope; cecini pascebat, rura, diuice.

In Mantua was I born; Calabria saw me die;
Of sheep, fields, wats I sung; and now in Naples lie.
R. C. B.

Virgil (*The Christian*), Giacomo San-nazaro (1458-1530).

Marco Girolamo Vida, author of *Christus* (in six books), is also called "The Christian Virgil" (1490-1566).

* * Aurelius Clemens Prudentius of Spain is called by Bentley "The Virgil and Horace of Christians" (348-?).

Virgil of our Dramatic Poets (*The*). Ben Jonson is so called by Dryden (1574-1637).

Shakespeare was the Homer or father of our dramatic poets; Jonson was the Virgil, and reader of elaborate writing. I admire rare Ben, but I love Shakespeare.—Dryden.

Virgil of the French Drama (*The*). Jean Racine is so called by sir Walter Scott (1639-1699).

Virgil's Courtship. Godfrey Gobi-lyve told Graunde Amoure that Virgil the poet once made proposals to a lady of high rank in the Roman court, who resolved to punish him for his presumption. She told him that if he would appear on a given night before her window, he should be drawn up in a basket. Accordingly he kept his appointment, got into the basket, and, being drawn some twenty feet from the ground, was left there dangling till noon next day, the laugh and butt of the court and city.—Stephen Hawes, *The Passc-tyme of Pessure*, xxix. (1515).

Virgil's Gnat (the *Culex*, ascribed to Virgil). A shepherd, having fallen asleep in the open air, was on the point of becoming the prey of a serpent, when a gnat stung him on the eyelid. The shepherd crushed the gnat, but at the same time alarmed the serpent, which the shepherd saw and beat to death. Next night, the gnat appeared to the shepherd in a dream, and reproached him for ingratitude, whereupon he raised a monument in honour of his deliverer. Spenser has a free translation of this story, which he calls *Virgil's Gnat* (1580). (See USE OF PESTS, p. 1054.)

Virgile au Rabot (*Le*), "The Virgil of the Plane," Adam Bellant, the joiner-poet, who died 1662. He was pensioned by Richelieu, patronized by the "Great Condé," and praised by Pierre Corneille.

Virgil'ia is made by Shakespeare the wife of Coriolanus, and Volumnia his mother; but historically Volumnia was his wife and Veturia his mother.—*Coriolanus* (1610).

The old man's merriment in Menenius; the lofty lady's dignity in Volumnia; the bridal modesty in Virgilia; the patriotic and military haughtiness in Coriolanus; the plebeian malignity and tribunitian insolence in Brutus and Clotianus, make a very pleasing and interesting variety.—Dr. Johnson, *On Coriolanus*.

Virgil'ius, Feargil bishop of Saltzburg, an Irishman. He was denounced as a heretic for asserting the existence of antipodæ (*-784). (See HERESY, p. 438.)

Virgin Fort (*The*). Widin, in European Turkey, is so called by the Turks, because it has never been taken by assault.

* * * Metz, in Franco, was so called in the Franco-Prussian war (1870-1).

Virgin Knot, maidenly chastity; the allusion being to the zones worn by marriageable young women. Girls did not wear a zone, and were therefore called "Ungirded" (*dis-cintæ*).

If thou dost break her virgin knot before
All sanctimonious ceremonies may
With full and holy rite be ministered,
No sweet aspersion shall the heaven let fall
To make this contract grow.
Shakespeare, *The Tempest*, act iv. sc. 1 (1609).

Virgin Martyr (*The*), a tragedy by Philip Massinger (1622).

Virgin Mary (*The*) is addressed by the following titles:—"Empress and Queen of Heaven;" "Empress and Queen of Angels;" "Empress and Queen of the Earth;" "Lady of the Universe or of the World;" "Mistress of the World;" "Patroness of all Men;" "Advocate for Sinners;" "Mediatrice;" "Gate of Paradise;" "Mother of Mercies and of Divine Grace;" "Goddess;" "The only Hope of Sinners," etc., etc.

It is said that Peter Fullo, in 480, was the first to introduce invocations to the Virgin.

Virgin Modesty. John Wilmot, earl of Rochester, was so called by Charles II., because of his propensity to blushing (1647-1680).

Virgin Queen (*The*), Elizabeth (1533, 1558-1603).

Virgin Unmasked (*The*), a farce by H. Fielding. Goodwill had acquired by trade £10,000, and resolved to give his daughter Lucy to one of his relations, in order to keep the money in the family. He sent for her bachelor relations, and told them his intention; they were Blister (the apothecary), Coupee (the dancing-master), and Quaver (the singing-master). They all preferred their professions to the young lady, and while they were quarrelling about the superiority of their respective callings, Lucy married Thomas the footman. Old Goodwill says, "I don't know but that my daughter has made a better choice than if she had married one of these booby relations."

Virgins (*The Eleven Thousand*). Ursul or Hürsel in Swabia, like Huldin in Scandinavia, means "the moon," and her eleven thousand virgins are the stars. The bones shown in Cologne as those of the eleven thousand virgins are those of males and females of all ages, and were taken from an old Roman cemetery.

across which the wall of Cologne ran (1106).

Virginia, a young Roman plebeian of great beauty, decoyed by Appius Claudius, one of the decemvirs, and claimed as his slave. Her father, Virginius, being told of it, hastened to the forum, and arrived at the moment when Virginia was about to be delivered up to Appius. He seized a butcher's knife, stabbed his daughter to the heart, rushed from the forum, and raised a revolt.

This has been the subject of a host of tragedies. In *French*, by Mairct (1628), by Leclerc (1645), by Campistron (1683), by La Beaumelle (1760), by Chabanon (1769), by Laharpe (1786), by Leblanc du Guillet (1786), by Guirand (1827), by Latour St. Ybars (1845), etc. In *Italian*, by Alfieri (1783). In *German*, by Gott-hold Lessing (eighteenth century). In *English*, by John Webster, entitled *Appius and Virginia* (1654); by Miss Brooke (1760); J. S. Knowles (1820), *Virginius*.

It is one of lord Macaulay's lays (1842), supposed to be sung in the forum on the day when Sextus and Licinius were elected tribunes for the fifth time.

Virginia, the daughter of Mde. de la Tour. Madame was of a good family in Normandy, but, having married beneath her social position, was tabooed by her family. Her husband died before the birth of his first child, and the widow went to live at Port Louis, in the Mauritius, where Virginia was born. Their only neighbour was Margaret, with her love-child Paul, an infant. The two children grew up together, and became strongly attached; but when Virginia was 15 years old, her wealthy great-aunt adopted her, and requested that she might be sent immediately to France, to finish her education. The "aunt" wanted her to marry a French count, and, as Virginia refused to do so, disinherited her and sent her back to the Mauritius. When within a cable's length of the island, a hurricane dashed the ship to pieces, and the corpse of Virginia was cast on the shore. Paul dropped, and died within two months.—Bernardin de St. Pierre, *Paul et Virginie* (1788).

* * In Cobb's dramatic version of this story, Virginia's mother is of Spanish origin, and dies committing Virginia to the charge of Dominique, a faithful old negro servant. The aunt is donna Leonora de Guzman, who sends don Antonio de Guardes to bring Virginia to Spain, and

there to make her his bride. She is carried to the ship by force; but scarcely is she set on board when a hurricane dashes the vessel to pieces. Antonio is drowned, but Virginia is rescued by Alhambra, a runaway slave, whom she has befriended. The drama ends with the marriage between Virginia and Paul (1756-1818).

Virginius, father of the Roman Virginia, the title of a tragedy by S. Knowles (1820). (For the tale, see VIRGINIA.)

Macready (1793-1873) made the part of "Virginius" in Knowles's drama so called, but the first to act it was John Cooper, in Glasgow (1820).

Virgivan Sea. (See VERGIVIAN.)

Vir'olam, St. Alban's.

Brave Voadicia made . . . to Vir'olam.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, viii. (1612).

Virtues (*The Seven*): (1) Faith, (2) hope, (3) charity, (4) prudence, (5) justice, (6) fortitude, and (7) temperance. The first three are called "the holy virtues."

I [Forget!] with those abide
Who the three holy virtues put not on,
But understood the rest, and without blame
Followed them all.

Dante, *Purgatory*, vii. (1308).

Virtues and Faults.

Be to her virtues very kind;
Be to her faults a little blind;
Let all her ways be unconfin'd;
And slap a paltock on her mind.
Prior, *An English Padlock* (1696).

Visin, a Russian who had the power of blunting weapons by a look. Starchat-erus, the Swede, when he went against him, covered his sword with thin leather, and by this means obtained an easy victory.

Vision of Judgment (*The*), a poem in twelve parts, by Southey, written in hexameter verse (1820). The laureate supposes that he has a vision of George III., just dead, tried at the bar of heaven. Wilkes is his chief accuser, and Washington his chief defender. Judgment is given by acclamation in favour of the king, and in heaven he is welcomed by Alfred, Richard Cour de Lion, Edward III., queen Elizabeth, Charles I., and William III., Bede, friar Bacon, Chaucer, Spenser, the duke of Marlborough, and Berkeley the sceptic, Hogarth, Burke the infidel, Chatterton who made away with himself, Canning, Nelson, and all the royal family who were then dead.

* * Of all the literary productions ever

issued from the press, never was one printed of worse taste than this. Byron wrote a quiz on it called *The Vision of Judgment*, in 106 stanzas of eight lines each (1820).

Vitalis, the pseudonym of Eric Sjöberg, a Swedish poet. (Latin, *vita lis*, "life is a strife.")

Viti'za or **Witi'za**, king of the Visigoths, who put out the eyes of Cordova the father of Roderick. He was himself dethroned and blinded by Roderick.—Southey, *Roderick, the Last of the Goths* (1814).

Vitruvius (*The English*), Inigo Jones (1572-1652).

Vivian, brother of Maugis d'Agremont, and son of duke Ilevius of Agremont. He was stolen in infancy by Tapinel, and sold to the wife of Sorgalant.—*Roman de Maugis d'Agrenont et de Vivian son Frère*.

Vivian, son of Buovo (2 syl.), of the house of Claremont, and brother of Aldiger and Malagigi.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Viviane (3 syl.), daughter of Dyonnas a vavasour of high lineage, and generally called the "Lady of the Lake." Merlin, in his dotage, fell in love with her, and she imprisoned him in the forest of Brocéliande, in Brittany. Viviane induced Merlin to show her how a person could be imprisoned by enchantment without walls, towers, or chains, and after he had done so, she fondled him into a sleep under a whitethorn laden with flowers. While thus he slept, she made a ring with her wimple round the bush, and performed the other needful ceremonies, whereupon he found himself enclosed in a prison stronger than the strongest tower, and from that imprisonment was never again released.—*Merlin* (a romance).

* * See the next article.

Vivien or **Vivian**, the personification of shameless harlotry, or the crowning result to be expected from the infidelity of queen Guinevere. This wily wanton in Arthur's court hated all the knights, and tried without success to seduce "the blameless king." With Merlin she succeeded better, for, being pestered with her importunity, he told her the secret of his power, as Samson told Delilah the secret of his strength. Having learnt this, Vivien enclosed the magician in a hollow oak, where he was confined as one dead, "lost to life, and use, and name, and fame."—Tennyson, *Idylls of*

the King ("Vivien," 1858-9). (See **VIVIANE**.)

* * In Malory's *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 60, Nimue (? *Ninive*) is the fee who inveigled Merlin out of his secret:

And so upon a time it happened that Merlin shewed to her [*Nimue*] in a rock, whereas was a great wonder, and wrought by enchantment, which went under a stone. So by her subtle craft and working, she made Merla to go under that stone, to let her wit of the marvels there; but she wrought so there for him that he came never out, for all his craft. And so she departed and left him there.

Voadic'ia or **Boadice'a**, queen of the British Iceni. Enraged against the Romans, who had defiled her two daughters, she excited an insurrection against them, and while Suetonius Paulinus, the Roman governor, was in Mona (*Anglesea*), she took Colchester and London, and slew 70,000 Romans. Being at length defeated by Suetonius Paulinus, she put an end to her life by poison (A.D. 61).

Cowper has an ode on *Boadicea* (1790).

Brave Voadicla made with her resolute men
To Virolam (St. Alban's), whose siege with fire and sword
she plyed
Till levelled with the earth . . . etc.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, viii. (1612).

Voadine (2 syl.), bishop of London, who reproved Vortiger[n] for loving another man's wife and neglecting his own queen, for which reproof the good bishop was murdered.

. . . good Voadine, who reproved
Proud Vortiger, his king, unlawfully that loved
Another's wanton wife, and wronged his nuptial bed,
For which by that stern prince unjustly murdered.
Dryden, *Polyolbion*, xiv. (1622).

* * This is very like the story of John the Baptist and Herod.

Voice (*Human*). The following animals possessed both human voice and articulate speech, speaking in the language of their masters:—

AL BORAK, the animal which conveyed Mahomet to the seventh heaven. He not only spoke good Arabic, but had also a human face.

ARION, the wonderful horse which Hercules gave to Adrastus. It not only spoke good Greek, but both his near feet were those of a man.

BALAAH'S ASS spoke Hebrew to Balah on one occasion.—*Numb.* xxii.

The BLACK PIGEONS, one of which gave the responses in the temple of Ammon, and the other in Dodona.—*Classical Story*.

The BULBUL-HEZAR, which had not only human speech, but was oracular also.—*Arabian Nights* ("The Two Sisters").

COMRADE, Fortunio's horse, spoke with the voice of a man.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Fortunio").

The little GREEN BIRD, which Fairstar obtained possession of, not only answered in words any questions asked it, but was also prophetic and oracular.—Comtesse D'Annoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Chery and Fairstar").

KATMIR, the dog of the Seven Sleepers, spoke Greek.—*Al Korân*, xviii.

SÂLEIR's CAMEL used to go about crying, in good Arabic, "Ho! every one that wanteth milk, let him come, and I will give it him."—Sale, *Al Korân*, vii. (notes).

The SERPENT which tempted Eve to eat of the forbidden fruit.—*Gen.* iii.

TEMLILA, the king of serpents, had the gift of human speech.—Comte de Caylus, *Oriental Tales* ("History of Abutaleb").

XANTHOS, one of the horses of Achille's, announced to the hero, in good Greek, his approaching death.—*Classic Fable*.

Voiture (2 *syl.*), a French poet, idolized by his contemporaries in the reign of Louis XIV., but now only known by name (1598-1618).

Even rival wits did Voiture's death deplore,
And the gay incurred, who never mourned before;
The truest hearts for Voiture heaved with sighs,
Voiture was wept by all the brightest eyes.
Pope, *Epistle to Miss Mount* (1715).

Voland (*Squire*), the devil. (German, *Junker Voland*).

Volante (3 *syl.*), one of the three daughters of Balthazar. Lively, witty, sharp as a needle, and high-spirited. "She loves the count Montalban; but when the count disguises himself as a father confessor, in order to sound her love for him, she sees the trick in a moment, and says to him, "Come, count, pull off your lion's hide, and confess yourself an ass." Subsequently, all ends happily and well.—J. Tobin, *The Honeymoon* (1804).

Volent'a, Free-will personified.

Volotta

Whom neither man, nor fiend, nor God constrains.
Piscena Fletcher, *The Purple Island*, vi. (1633).

Volksmärchen ("popular tales"). in German, the best exponents being Ludwig Tieck (1773-1853), Musäus (1735-1787), De la Motte Fouqué (see *UNDINE*), Chamisso (see *SCHLEIMILCH*, PETER), Heinrich Steffens (1773-1845), Achim von Arnim (1781-1831), Clemens Brentano (), Zschokke (1771-1848), Hoffmann (1776-1822), Gustav Freytag "The German Dickens" (1816-), and the brothers Grimm.

Volpone (2 *syl.*) or *THE FOX*, a comedy by Ben Jonson (1605). Volpone, a

rich Venetian nobleman, without children, feigns to be dying, in order to draw gifts from those who pay court to him under the expectation of becoming his heirs. Mosca, his knavish confederate, persuades each in turn that he is named for the inheritance, and by this means exacts many a costly present. At the end, Volpone is betrayed, his property forfeited, and he is sentenced to lie in the worst hospital in all Venice.

Jonson has three great comedies: *Volpone* or *The Fox*, *Epicoene* or *the Silent Woman*, and *The Alchemist*.—L. Chambers, *English Literature*, i. 192.

Volscius (*Prince*), a military hero, who falls in love with the fair Parthenöpe, and disputes with prince Prettyman upon the superiority of his sweet-heart to Cloris, whom prince Prettyman sighs for.—Duke of Buckingham, *The Rehearsal* (1671).

Why, this is worse than prince Volscius in love!—Sir W. Scott.

Oh, be merry, by all means. Prince Volscius in love! Ha, ha, ha!—W. Congreve, *The Double Dealer* (1694).

Volunga Saga (*The*), a collection of tales in verse about the early Teutonic heroes, compiled by Sæmund Sigfusson in the eleventh century. A prose version was made some 200 years later by Snorro Sturleson. This saga forms a part of the *Rhythimical* or *Elder Edda* and of the *Prose* or *Younger Edda*.

Voltaire (*The German*), Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1838).

Christoph Martin Wieland is also called "The German Voltaire" (1733-1813).

Voltaire (*The Polish*), Ignatius Krasicki (1774-1801).

Voltaire (*The Russian*), Alex. P. Sumorokof (1727-1777).

Vol'timand, a courtier in the court of Claudius king of Denmark.—Shakespeare, *Hamlet* (1596).

Volumnia was the wife of Coriolanus, and Veturia his mother; but Shakespeare makes Virgilia the wife, and Volumnia the mother.—*Coriolanus* (1610).

The old man's merriment in Menenius; the lofty lady's dignity in Volumnia; the bridal modesty in Virgilia; the patrician and military haughtiness in Coriolanus; the plebeian malignity and tribulation insolence in Brutus and Sicinius, make a very pleasing and interesting variety.—Dr. Johnson.

Volupsa Saga (*The*), the prophecy of Völa. It contains between 200 and 800 verses, and resembles the Sibylline books of ancient Rome. The *Volupsa* Saga gives, in verse, a description of chaos, the formation of the world, the

creation of all animals (including dwarfs and giants, genii and devils, fairies and goblins), the final conflagration of the world, and its renewal, when it will appear in celestial beauty, like the new Jerusalem described in the book of the *Revelation*.

Vorst (*Peterkin*), the sleeping sentinel at Powys Castle.—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

Vortigern, consul of the Gewisseans, who crowned Constans king of Britain, although he was a monk, but treacherously contrived to get him assassinated afterwards, and then usurped the crown. He married Rowen's daughter of Hengist, and was burnt to death in a tower set on fire during a siege by Ambrosius.—Geoffrey, *British History*, vi. 6; viii. 1 (1142).

Vortigern, a drama put forward by Henry W. Ireland (1796) as a newly discovered play by Shakespeare. It was brought out at Drury Lane Theatre by John Kemble. Dr. Parr declared it to be his opinion that the play was genuine.

Mrs. Siddons, writing to Mrs. Fozz, says: "All sensible persons are convinced that *Vortigern* is a most audacious imposture. If not, I can only say that Shakespeare's writings are more unequal than those of any other man" (April 2, 1796).—Fitzgerald, *Lives of the Kembles*, i. 338.

Vortigern and Hengist. The account of the massacre of the Long-Knives, given by Geoffrey, in his *British History*, vi. 15, differs greatly from that of the *Welsh Triads* (see *STONEHENGE A TRUMPET*, p. 947). Geoffrey says that Hengist came over with a large army, at which king Vortigern was alarmed. To allay this suspicion, Hengist promised to send back all the men that the king did not require, and begged Vortigern to meet him in conference at Ambrius (*Ambresbury*), on May-day. Hengist, in the mean time, secretly armed a number of his soldiers with "long knives," and told them to fall on the Britons during the conference, when he uttered the words, "Nemet oure Saxas." This they did, and 460 "barons and consuls" fell. It does not appear from this narrative that the slaughter was due "to the treachery of Vortigern," but was wholly the work of Hengist. Geoffrey calls the earl of Gloucester "Eldol," and not "Eidolf."

Vortigern's Tower, like Penel'ope's web, is a work ever beginning and never ending. Vortigern was told by his magicians to build a strong tower for his own security; so he commanded his work-

men to build one on mount Eir, but whatever they built one day was wholly swallowed up by the earth during the night.—Geoffrey, *British History*, vi. 17 (1142).

Vos non Vobis. The tale is that Virgil wrote an epigram on Augustus Cæsar, which so much pleased the emperor that he desired to know who was the author. As Virgil did not claim the lines, one Bathyllus declared they were his. This displeased Virgil, and he wrote these four words, *Sic vos non vobis* . . . four times as the commencement of four lines, and Bathyllus was requested to finish them. This he could not do, but Virgil completed the lines thus:

*Sic vos non vobis nidificatis aves;
Sic vos non vobis villas fertis oves;
Sic vos non vobis mellificatis apes;
Sic vos non vobis fertilis aratra boves.*

Not for yourselves your nests ye song-birds build;
Not for yourselves ye sheep your fleeces bear;
Not for yourselves your hives ye bees have filled;
Not for yourselves ye oxen draw the share.

E. C. B.

Vox et præterea Nihil. A Spartan, pulling a nightingale, and finding only a very small body, exclaimed, *Φωνή τὴν ἔσσι, καὶ οὐδὲν ἄλλο* ("Voice art thou, and nothing more").—Plutarch, *Apophthegmata Laconica*.

Vran (*Bendigeid*, i.e. "Blessed"), king of Britain and father of Caradawc (*Caractacus*). He was called "Blessed" because he introduced Christianity into this island. Vran had shared the captivity of his son, and had learned the Christian faith during his seven years' detention in Rome.

Vran or Bran the Blessed, son of Llyr, first brought the faith of Christ to the nation of the Cymry from Rome, where he was seven years a hostage for his son Caradawc, whom the Romans made prisoner through craft and the treachery of Aregvedd Foeddawg [*Cartimandua*].—*Welsh Triads*, xxv.

Vran's Caldron restored to life whoever was put therein, but the revived never recovered speech. (See *MEDEA'S KETTLE*, p. 627.)

"I will give thee," said Bendigeid Vran, "a caldron, the property of which is that if one of thy men be slain to-day, and be cast therein to-morrow, he will be as well as he was at the best, except that he will not regain his speech."—*The Mabinogion* ("Branwen," etc., twelfth century).

Vrience (*King*), one of the knights of the Round Table. He married Morgan le Fay, half-sister of king Arthur.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur* (1470).

Vulcan's Badge, the badge of cuckoldom. Vulcan was the husband of Venus, with whom Mars intrigued.

We know
Better than he have worn Vulcan's badge.
(*Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, act II. sc. I (1603).*)

Vulnerable Parts.

ACHILLÉS was vulnerable only in the heel. When his mother Thetis dipped him in the river Styx, she held him by the heel, and the water did not touch this part.—*A Post-Homeric Story.*

AJAX, son of Telamon, could be wounded only behind the neck; some say only in one spot of the breast. As soon as he was born, Alcides covered him with a lion's skin, which rendered the whole body invulnerable, except in a part where the skin had been pierced by Hercules.

ANTÆOS was wholly charmed against death so long as he touched the earth.—*Lucan, Pharsalia, iv.*

FERRACUTE (3 syl.) was only vulnerable in the naval.—*Turpin, Chronicle of Charlemagne.*

He is called Ferrau, son of Landfusa, by Ariosto, in his *Orlando Furioso*.

MEGISSOGWOW was only vulnerable at one tuft of hair on his head. A woodpecker revealed the secret to Hiawatha, who struck him there and killed him.—*Longfellow, Hiawatha, ix.*

ORILLO was impervious to death unless one particular hair was cut off; wherefore Astolpho, when he encountered the robber, only sought to cut off this magic hair.—*Ariosto, Orlando Furioso.*

ORLANDO was invulnerable except in the sole of his foot, and even there nothing could injure him except the prick of a pin.—*Italian Classic Fable.*

SIEGFRIED was invulnerable except in one spot between the shoulders, on which a leaf stuck when he dipped his body in dragon's blood.—*The Nibelungen Lied.*

** The Promethæan unguent rendered the body proof against fire and wounds of any sort. Medea gave Jason some of this unguent.—*Classic Story.*

Vulture (*The Black*), emblem of the ancient Turk, as the crescent is of the modern Ottoman empire.

And that black vulture, which with dreadful wing
Overshadows half the earth, whose dismal sight
Frightened the Muses from their native spring,
Already stoops, and flaps with weary wing.
Phineas Fletcher, The Purple Island, vii. (1633).

Vulture Hopkins. John Hopkins was so called from his rapacious mode of acquiring money. He was the architect of his own fortune, and died worth \$300,000 (in 1782).

** Pope refers to John Hopkins in the lines:

When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend
The wretch who, living, saved a candle end.

W.

Wabster (*Michael*), a citizen of Perth.—*Sir W. Scott, Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Wabun, son of Mudjekeewis; the Indian Apollo. He chases darkness over hill and dale with his arrows, wakes man, and brings the morning. He married Wabun-Annung, who was taken to heaven at death, and became the morning star.—*Longfellow, Hiawatha (1855).*

Wabun-Annung, the morning star, a country maiden who married Wabun the Indian Apollo.—*Longfellow, Hiawatha (1855).*

Wackbairn (*Mr.*), the schoolmaster at Libberton.—*Sir W. Scott, Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Wackles (*Mrs. and the Misses*), of Chelsea, keepers of a "Ladies' Seminary." English grammar, composition, geography, and the use of dumb-bells, by Miss Melissa Wackles; writing, arithmetic, dancing, music, and general fascination, by Miss Sophy Wackles; needlework, marking, and samplers, by Miss Jane Wackles; corporal punishment and domestic duties by Mrs. Wackles. Miss Sophy was a fresh, good-natured, buxom girl of 20, who owned to a soft impeachment for Mr. Swiveller, but as he held back, she married Mr. Cheggs, a well-to-do market gardener.—*C. Dickens, The Old Curiosity Shop, viii. (1840).*

Wade (*Miss*), a handsome young woman, brought up by her grandmother, with a small independence. She looked at every act of kindness, benevolence, and charity with a jaundiced eye, and attributed it to a vile motive. Her manner was suspicious, self-secluded, and repellent; her temper proud, fiery, and unsympathetic. Twice she loved—in one case she jilted her lover, in the other she was herself jilted. The latter was Henry Gowan, who married Pet the daughter of Mr. Meagles, and in com-

sequence of this marriage, Miss Wade hated Gowan, his wife, the Meagleses, and all their friends. She enticed Tattycoram away from Mr. Meagles, and the two beautiful young women lived together for a time, nursing their hatred of man to keep it warm.—C. Dickens, *Little Dorrit*, ii. 21 (1857).

Wadman (*Widow*), a comely widow, who would full fain secure uncle Toby for her second husband. Amongst other wiles, she pretends to have something in her eye, and gets uncle Toby to look for it. As the kind-hearted hero of Namur does so, the gentle widow gradually places her face nearer and nearer the captain's mouth, under the hope that he will kiss and propose.—Sterne, *The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy* (1759).

Wagemin (8 syl.), the cry of the young lads and lasses of the North American tribes, when in harvesting they light upon a crooked and mildewed ear of maize, emblematic of old age.

And whenever a youth or maiden
Found a crooked ear in husking, . . .
Blighted, mildewed, or misshapen,
Than they laughed and sang together,
Crept and leaped about the corn fields
Mimicked in their gait and gestures
Some old man bent almost double,
Singing singly or together,
"Wagemin, the thief of corn-fields!"

Longfellow, *Hiawatha*, xii. (1855).

Wagner, the faithful servant and constant companion of Faust, in Marlowe's drama called *The Life and Death of Dr. Faustus* (1589); in Goethe's *Faust* (German, 1798); and in Gounod's opera *Faust* (1859).

Wagner is a type of the pedant. He sacrifices himself to books as Faust does to knowledge . . . the dust of folios is his element, parchment the source of his inspiration. . . . He is one of those who, in the presence of Niagara, would vex you with questions about arrow-headed inscriptions . . . or the origin of the Polesi.—Lewes.

Wa'hela, Lot's wife, who was confederate with the men of Sodom, and gave them notice when a stranger came to visit her husband. Her sign was smoke by day and fire by night. Wahela was turned into a pillar of salt.—Jallalo'ddin, *Al Zamakh*.

Wa'lla (8 syl.), wife of Noah, who told the people her husband was distraught.

The wife of Noah [wa'lla] and the wife of Lot [wa'hela] were both unbelievers, . . . and it shall be said unto them at the last day, "Enter ye into hell fire, with those who enter therein."—*Al Koran*, lvi.

Wainamoinen, the Orpheus of Finnish mythology. His magic harp performed similar wonders to that of Orpheus (2 syl.). It was made of the bones of a pike; that of Orpheus was

of tortoiseshell. The "beloved" of Wainamoinen was a treasure called Sampo, which was lost as the poet reached the verge of the realms of darkness; the "beloved" of Orpheus was Eurydice, who was lost just as the poet reached the confines of earth, after his descent into hell.

* * See Kalewala, *Rune*, xxii. It is very beautiful. An extract is given in Baring Gould's *Myths of the Middle Ages*, 440-441.

Waistcoat (*The M. B.*), the clerical waistcoat. M. B. means "Mark [of the] Beast." These waistcoats are so called because they were first worn (in the middle of the nineteenth century) by clergymen who were supposed to have popish tendencies.

Waitwell, the lackey of Edward Mirabell, and husband of Foible gover-nante of the household of lady Wishfort. By his master's request, Waitwell personates sir Roland, and makes love to lady Wishfort, but the trick is discovered before much mischief is done.—W. Congreve, *The Way of the World* (1700).

Wakefield (*Harry*), the English drover killed by Robin Oig.—Sir W. Scott, *The Two Drovers* (time, George III.).

Wakeman (*Sir George*), physician to Henrietta Maria queen of Charles I.—Sir W. Scott, *Peril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Walbeck (*Perkin*) assumed himself to be Richard duke of York, the younger son of Edward IV., supposed to be murdered by order of Richard III. in the Tower.

Parallel Instances. The youngest son of Ivan IV. of Russia was named Dimitri, i.e. Demetrius. He was born in 1581, and was mysteriously assassinated in 1591, some say by Godunov the successor to the throne. Several impostors assumed to be Dimitri, the most remarkable appeared in Poland in 1603, who was recognized as czar in 1605, but perished the year following.

Martin Guerre, in the sixteenth century, left his wife, to whom he had been married ten years, to join the army in Spain. In the eighth year of his absence, one Arnaud du Tilh assumed to be Martin Guerre, and was received by the wife as her husband. For three years he lived with her, recognized by all her friends and relations, but the return of

Martin himself dispelled the illusion, and Armand was put to death.

The great Tichborne case was a similar imposition. One Orton assumed to be sir Roger Tichborne, and was even acknowledged to be so by sir Roger's mother; but after a long and patient trial it was proved that the claimant of the Tichborne estates was no other than one Orton of Wapping.

In German history, Jakob Rehback, a miller's man, assumed, in 1345, to be Waldemar, an Ascanier margraf. Jakob was a menial in the service of the margraf.

Waldeck (*Martin*), the miner, and hero of a story read by Lovel to a picnic party at the ruins of St. Ruth's Priory.—Sir W. Scott, *The Antiquary* (time, George III.).

Waldegrave (2 *syl.*), leader of the British forces, which joined the Hurons in extirpating the Snake Indians, but he fell in the fray (pt. i. 18).

Julia Waldegrave, wife of the above. She was bound to a tree with her child by some of the Indians during the attack. Outalissi, a Snake Indian, unbound them, took them home, and took care of them; but the mother died. Her last request was that Outalissi would carry her child to Albert of Wyoming, her friend, and beg him to take charge of it.

* *Henry Waldegrave*, the boy brought by Outalissi to Albert. After staying at Wyoming for three years, his English friends sent for him (he was then 12 years old). When grown to manhood, he returned to Wyoming, and was married to Gertrude; but three months afterwards Outalissi appeared, and told them that Brandt was coming with his English soldiers to destroy the village. Both Albert and Gertrude were shot in the attack; and Henry joined the army of Washington.—Campbell, *Gertrude of Wyoming* (1809).

* * * Campbell accents Wyoming on the first syllable, but the accent is generally thrown on the second.

Waldemar Fitzurse (*Lord*), a baron following prince John of Anjou (brother of Richard Cœur de Lion).—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Waldstetten (*The countess of*), a relative of the baron. He is one of the characters in Donnerhugel's narrative.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Wales. * *Geoffréy* says, after the

famine and pestilence which drove Cadwallader into Armorica (*Bretagne*), the people were no longer called Britons but Gualenses, a word derived either from Gualo their leader, or Guales their queen, or from their barbarism.—*British History*, xii. 19 (1142).

* * * Milner says the Welsh are those driven west by the Teutonic invaders and called *Witisc-men* ("strangers or foreigners"); Corn-wall was called "West Wales," and subsequently the Corn (Latin, *cornu*) or horn held by the Walls.—*Geography*.

The Saxon *wealh*, plu. *wealhas* or *wealas*, "foreigners," meaning "not of Saxon origin," and also "slaves or subjugated men," is the correct origin of the word.

Wales (*South*). At one time the whole eastern division of South Wales was called Gwent, but in its present restricted sense the word *Gwent* is applied to the county of Monmouth only.

Walk (*Knave*) is meant for colonel Hewson, generally called "Walk, Knave, Walk," from a tract written by Edmund Gayton, to satirize the party, and entitled *Walk, Knaves, Walk*.—S. Butler, *Hudibras* (1663-78).

Walker (*Dr.*), one of the three great quacks of the eighteenth century, the others being Dr. Rock and Dr. Timothy Franks. Goldsmith, in his *Citizen of the World*, has a letter (lxviii.) wholly upon these three worthies (1759).

Walker (*Helen*), the prototype of Jeanie Deans. Sir W. Scott caused a tombstone to be erected over her grave in Irongray churchyard, Kirkcudbright [*Ke.koo'bery*].

Walker (*Hooky*), John Walker, outdoor clerk to Longman, Clementi, and Co., Cheapside. He was noted for his hooked nose, and disliked for his official duties, which were to see that the men came and left at the proper hour, and that they worked during the hours of work. Of course, the men conspired to throw discredit on his reports; and hence when any one draws the "long-bow," the hearer exclaims, "Hooky Walker!" as much as to say, "I don't believe it."

Walking Gentleman (*A*). Thomas Colley Grattan published his *Highways and Byeways* under this signature (1826).

Walking Stewart, John Stewart, an English traveller, who walked through Hindústan, Persia, Nubia, Abyssinia, the Arabian Desert, Europe, and the North

American states; "crazy beyond the reach of hellebore, yet sublime and divinely benignant. . . . He had seen more of the earth's surface, and had communicated more with the children of the earth, than any man before or since."—De Quincey (1856).

Walking-Stick (*Henry VIII's*), the great Danish club shown in the armoury of the Tower.

Walkingshaw (*Miss*), mistress of the chevalier Charles Edward the Young Pretender. — Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Wallace's Larder, the dungeon of Ardrossan, in Ayrshire, where Wallace had the dead bodies thrown when the garrison was surprised by him in the reign of Edward I.

"Douglas's Larder" is a similar phrase, meaning that horrible compound of dead bodies, barrels of flour, meal, wheat, malt, wine, ale, and beer, all mixed together in Douglas Castle by the order of lord James Douglas, when, in 1306, the garrison was surprised by him.

Wallenrode (*The earl of*), an Hungarian crusader. — Sir W. Scott, *The Talsman* (time, Richard I.).

Waller, in love with Lydia lady's-maid to Widow Green. His love at first was not honourable, because his aristocratic pride revolted at the inferior social position of Lydia; but when he knew her real worth, he loved her, proposed marriage, and found that she was the sister of Truworth, who had taken service to avoid an obnoxious marriage. — S. Knowles, *The Love-Chase* (1837).

Waller's Plot, a plot organized, in 1643, by Waller the poet, against the parliamentary party. The object was to secure the king's children, to seize the most eminent of the parliamentarians, to capture the Tower, and resist all taxes imposed for the support of the parliamentary army.

Walley (*Richard*), the regicide, whose story is told by major Bridgenorth (a roundhead) at his dinner-table. — Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Wallflowers, young ladies in a ball-room, who have no partners, and who sit or stand near the walls of the ball-room.

Walnut Tree. Fuller says: "A walnut tree must be manured by beating,

or else it will not bear fruit." Falstaff makes a similar remark on the camomile plant, "The more it is trodden on, the faster it grows." The almond and some other plants are said to thrive by being bruised.

A woman, a spaniel, and walnut tree.
The more you beat them, the better they be.
Taylor, the "water-poet" (1630).

Walnut Web. When the three princes of a certain king were sent to find out "a web of cloth which would pass through the eye of a fine needle," the White Cat furnished the youngest of the three with one spun by the cats of her palace.

The prince . . . took out of his box a walnut, which he cracked . . . and saw a small hazel nut, which he cracked also . . . and found therein a kernel of wax. . . . In this kernel of wax was hidden a single grain of wheat, and in the grain a small millet seed. . . . On opening the millet, he drew out a web of cloth 400 yards long, and in it was woven all sorts of birds, beasts, and fishes; fruits and flowers; the sun, moon, and stars; the portraits of kings and queens, and many other wonderful designs. — Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("The White Cat," 1832).

Walsingham, the affianced of Helen Mowbray. Deceived by appearances, he believed that Helen was the mistress of lord Athunree, and abandoned her; but when he discovered his mistake, he married her. — S. Knowles, *Woman's Wit*, etc. (1838).

Walsingham (*Lord*), of queen Elizabeth's court. — Sir W. Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Walter, marquis of Saluzzo, in Italy, and husband of Grisilda, the peasant's daughter (*g.v.*). — Chaucer, *Cantorbury Tales* ("The Clerk's Tale," 1388).

* * This tale, of course, is allegorical; lord Walter takes the place of deity, and Grisilda typifies the true Christian. In all her privations, in all her sorrows, in all her trials, she says to her lord and master, "Thy will be done."

Walter (*Master*), "the hunchback," guardian of Julia. A worthy man, liberal and charitable, frank and honest, who turns out to be the earl of Rochdale and father of Julia. — S. Knowles, *The Hunchback* (1831).

Walter [*Furst*], father-in-law of Tell. — Rossini, *Guglielmo Tell* (opera, 1829).

Waltham's Calf (*As wise as*), a thorough fool. This calf, it is said, ran nine miles when it was hungry to get suckled by a bull.

Doctor Dauprat, Fashier hachelers' tea,
Drochtes as a sauce At the mill-house . . .

Under a notaries signe Was made a diuine;
As wise as Walton's calf.
John Skelton, *Cotyn Clout* (time, Henry VIII.).

Waltheof (*The abbot*), abbot of St. Withold's Priory.—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Waltheof (*Father*), a grey friar, confessor to the duchess of Rothesay.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Walton (*Lord*), father of Elvira, who promised his daughter in marriage to sir Richard Forth, a puritan officer; but Elvira had already plighted her love to lord Arthur Talbot, a cavalier. The betrothal was set aside, and Elvira married Arthur Talbot at last.—Bellini, *Il Puritani* (opera, 1834).

Walton (*Sir John de*), governor of Douglas Castle.—Sir W. Scott, *Castle Dangerous* (time, Henry I.).

Wamba, "the son of Witless," the jester of Cedric the Saxon of Rotherwood.—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

Wampum, a string or belt of whelk-shells, current with the North American Indians as a medium of exchange, and always sent as a present to those with whom an alliance or treaty is made.

Peace be to thee! my words this belt approve.
Campbell, *Gertrude of Wyoming*, l. 14 (1809).

Our wampum league thy brethren did embrace.
Ditto, l. 15.

Wanderers. It is said that gipsies are doomed to be wanderers on the face of the earth, because they refused hospitality to the Virgin and Child when the holy family fled into Egypt. (See *WILD HUNTSMAN*.)—Aventinus, *Annalium Boiorum, libri septem* (1554).

Wandering Jew (*The*), Kartaphilos (in Latin *Cartaphilus*), the door-keeper of the judgment hall, in the service of Pontius Pilate. The tradition is that this porter, while haling Jesus before Pilate, struck him, saying, "Get on faster!" whereupon Jesus replied, "I am going fast enough; but thou shalt tarry till I come again."

••• The earliest account of this tradition is in the *Book of the Chronicles of the Abbey of St. Alban's*, copied and continued by Matthew Paris (1228). In 1242 Philip Mouskes, afterwards bishop of Tournay, wrote the "rhymed chronicle."

Kartaphilos, we are told, was baptized by Ananias, who baptized Paul, and re-

ceived the name of Joseph.—See *Book of the Chronicles of the Abbey of St. Alban's*.

Another tradition says the Jew was Ahasuerus, a cobbler, and gives the story thus: Jesus, overcome by the weight of the cross, stopped at the door of Ahasuerus, when the man pushed him away, saying, "Be off with you!" Jesus replied, "I am going off truly, as it is written; but thou shalt tarry till I come again."

•• This legend is given by Paul von Eitzen, bishop of Schleswig, in 1547.—See Greve, *Memoirs of Paul von Eitzen*, Hamburg (1744).

In Germany, the Wandering Jew is associated with John Buttadeus, who was seen at Antwerp in the thirteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, and at Brussels in 1774.

•• Leonard Doldius of Nürnberg, in his *Praxis Alchymia* (1604), says the Jew Ahasuerus is sometimes called Buttadeus.

In France, the name given to the Jew is Isaac Laquedem or Lakedion.

•• See Mitternacht, *Dissertatio in Johan.*, xxi. 19.

Salathiel ben Sadi is the name of the Wandering Jew in Croly's novel entitled *Salathiel* (1827).

Eugène Sue introduces a Wandering Jew in his novel called *Le Juif Errant* (1845). Galt has also a novel called *The Wandering Jew*.

Poetical versions of the legend have been made by A. W. von Schlegel, *Die Warnung*; by Schubert, *Ahasuer*; by Goethe, *Aus Meinem Leben*, all in German. By Mrs. Norton, *The Undying One*, in English; etc. The legend is based on St. John's Gospel xxi. 22. "If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee?" The apostles thought the words meant that John would not die, but tradition has applied them to some one else.

Wandering Knight (*The*), El Donzel del Fobo ("the Knight of the Sun"), is so called in the Spanish romance entitled *The Mirror of Knighthood*.

Eumenædes is so called in Peale's *Old Wives' Tale* (1590).

Wandering Willie, the blind fiddler, who tells the tale about sir Robert Redgauntlet and his son sir John.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Wandering Wood, which contained the den of Error. Error was a monster, like a woman upwards, but ending in a huge dragon's tail with a venomous sting. The first encounter of the Red Cross

Knight was with this monster, whom he slew.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*, i. 1 (1590).

* * When piety (*the Red Cross Knight*) once forsakes the oneness of truth (*Una*), it is sure to get into "Wandering Wood," where it will be attacked by "Error."

Wantley (*Dragon of*), a monster slain by More of More Hall, who procured a suit of armour studded with spikes, and, proceeding to the lair, kicked the dragon in its mouth, where alone it was vulnerable.—Percy, *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*.

One of Carey's farces is entitled *The Dragon of Wantley*.

Wapping of Denmark (*The*), Elsinore (3 sgt.).

War. *The Seven Weeks' War* was between Prussia and Austria (1866).

The Seven Months' War was between Prussia and France (1870-71).

The Seven Years' War was between Austria and Prussia (1756-1763).

The Thirty Years' War was between the protestants and papists of Germany (1618-1648).

The Hundred Years' War was between England and France (1340-1453).

War-Cries. At Senlac the English had two, "God Almighty!" and "Holy Cross!" The latter was probably the cry of Harold's men, and referred to Waltham Cross, which he held in special reverence.

The Norman shout was "God help us!"

The Welsh war-cry was "Alleluia!"

loud, sharp shrieks of "Alleluia!" blended with those of "Out! Out! Moly Cross!"—Lord Lytton, *Harold*.

* * "Ouct! Ouct!" was the cry in full flight, meaning that the standards were to be defended with closed shields.

The old Spanish war-cry was "St. Iago! and close, Spain!"

Mount, chivalrous Hidalgo; not in vain

Revive the cry, "St. Iago! and close, Spain!"

Byron, *Age of Bronze*, vii. (1821).

* * Cervantes says the cry was "St. Iago! charge, Spain!"

Mr. Bachelor, there is a time to retreat as well as to advance. The cry must always be, "St. Iago! charge, Spain!"—*Don Quixote*, II. i. 4 (1615).

In the battle of Pharsalia, the war-cry of Pompey's army was "Hercules Invictus!" and of Caesar's army, "Venus Victrix!"

War of Wartburg, a poetic contest at Wartburg Castle, in which Vogel-

weid triumphed over Heinrich von Ofterdingen.

They renewed the war of Wartburg.

Which the bard had fought before.

Longfellow, *Walter von der Vogelweid* (or *Bird Meadow*).

Ward (*Artémus*), Charles F. Browne of America, author of *His Book of Oaks* (1865). He died in London in 1867.

Ward (*Dr.*), a footman, famous for his "friars' balsam." He was called to proscribe for George II., and died 1761. Dr. Ward had a claret stain on his left cheek, and in Hogarth's famous picture, "The Undertakers' Arms," the cheek is marked gules. He forms one of the three figures at the top, and occupies the right hand side of the spectator. The other two figures are Mrs. Mapp and Dr. Taylor.

Warden (*Henry*), alias HENRY WELLWOOD, the protestant preacher. In the *Abbot* he is chaplain of the lady Mary at Avenel Castle.—Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth).

Warden (*Michael*), a young man of about 30, well-made and good-looking, light-hearted, capricious, and without ballast. He had been so wild and extravagant that Snitchey and Craggs told him it would take six years to nurse his property into a healthy state. Michael Warden told them he was in love with Marion Jeddler, and her, in due time, he married.—C. Dickens, *The Battle of Life* (1846).

Warden Pie (*A*), a pie made of Warden pears.

Myself with dental I mortify

With a dainty bit of a warden pie.

The *Prior of Orders Gray*.

Wardlaw, land-steward at Osbaldistone Hall.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

Wardlaw (*Henry of*), archbishop of St. Andrew's.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Wardle (*Mr.*), an old country gentleman, who had attended some of the meetings of "The Pickwick Club," and felt a liking for Mr. Pickwick and his three friends, whom he occasionally entertained at his house.

Miss [*Isabella*] Wardle, daughter of Mr. Wardle. She marries Augustus Snodgrass, M.P.C.

Miss *Emily Wardle*, daughter of Mr. Wardle. She marries Mr. Trundle.—C. Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836).

Wardour (*Sir Arthur*) of Knock-innock Castle.

Isabella Wardour, daughter of *sir Arthur*. She marries *lord Geraldin*.

Captain Reginald Wardour, son of *sir Arthur*. He is in the army.

Sir Richard Wardour or "Richard with the Red Hand," an ancestor of *sir Arthur*.—*Sir W. Scott, The Antiquary* (time, *George III.*).

Ware (*Bed of*), a great bed, twelve feet square, assigned by tradition to the earl of Warwick the "king maker."

A mighty large bed [the bed of honour], bigger by half than the great bed of Ware; ten thousand people may lie in it together and never feel one another.—*G. Farquhar, The Recruiting Officer* (1707).

The bed of *Og king of Bashan*, which was fourteen feet long, and a little more than six feet wide, was considerably smaller than the great bed of Ware.

His bedstead was a bedstead of iron . . . nine cubits was the length thereof, and four cubits the breadth of it, after the cubit of a man.—*Deut. iii. 11*.

Waring (*Sir Walter*), a justice of the peace, whose knowledge of the law was derived from *Matthew Medley*, his factotum. His sentences were justices' justice, influenced by prejudice and personal feeling. An ugly old hag would have found from him but scant mercy, while a pretty girl could hardly do wrong in *sir Walter's* code of law.—*Sir H. B. Dudley, The Woodman* (1771).

Warman, steward of *Robin Hood* while earl of *Huntingdon*. He betrayed his master into the hands of *Gilbert Hood* (or *Hood*), a prior, *Robin's* uncle. *King John* rewarded *Warman* for this treachery by appointing him high sheriff of *Nottingham*.

The ill-fate'd miser, bribed on either hand,
In *Warman*, one the steward of his house,
Who, Judas-like, betrays his liberal lord
Into the hands of that relentless prior
Cuckie *Gilbert Hood*, uncle of *Huntingdon*.
Skellon, Downfall of Robert Earl of Huntingdon
(Henry VIII.).

Warming-Pan Hero (*The*), *James Francis Edward Stuart*, son of *James II.* by *Mary Beatrice* of *Modena*. *Mary d'Este*, the wife of *James II.*, never had a living child, but this natural child of *James II.* was conveyed to her in a warming-pan, with the intention of her passing it off as her own. The *Warming-Pan Hero* was the first Pretender.—See *Macaulay, History of England*, ii. 308 (1861); *Agnes Strickland, Queens of England*, vi. 213, 248 (1849).

Warner, the old steward of *sir Charles Cropland*, who grieves to see the timber

of the estate cut down to supply the extravagance of his young master.—*G. Colman, The Poor Gentleman* (1802).

Warning-Givers. (See pp. 955-961.)
ALASNAM'S MIRROR. This mirror remained unsullied when it reflected a chaste and pure-minded woman, but became dim when the woman reflected by it was faithless, wanton, or light.—*Arabian Nights* ("Prince Zeyn Alasnam").

ANTS. *Alexander Ross* says that the "cruel battle between the Venetians and Insubrians, and also that between the Liegeois and the Burgundians in which 30,000 men were slain, were both presignified by combats between two swarms of ants."—*Arcana Microcosmi* (appendix, 219).

BAHMAN'S KNIFE (*Prince*). When prince *Bahman* started on his exploits, he gave his sister *Parizādū* a knife which, he told her, would remain bright and clean so long as he was safe and well, but, immediately he was in danger or dead, would become dull or drop points of blood.—*Arabian Nights* ("The Two Sisters").

BAY TREES. The withering of bay trees prognosticates a death.

'Tis thought the king is dead . . .
The bay trees in our country are all withered.
Shakespeare, Richard II. (1597).

N.B.—The bay was called by the Romans "the plant of the good angel," because "neither falling sickness, neither dervyl, wyll infest or hurt one in that place whereas a bay tree is."—*Thomas Lupton, Syrt Book of Notable Things* (1660).

BEET. The buzzing of a bee in a room indicates that a stranger is about to pay the house a visit.

BIRTHA'S EMERALD RING. The duke *Gondibert* gave *Birtha* an emerald ring which, he said, would preserve its lustre so long as he remained faithful and true, but would become dull and pale if he proved false to her.—*Wm. Davenant, Gondibert*.

BRAWN'S HEAD (*The*). A boy brought to king *Arthur's* court a brawn's head, over which he drew his wand thrice, and said, "There's never a traitor or a cuckold who can carve that head of brawn."—*Percy, Reliques* ("The Boy and the Mantle").

CANACE'S MIRROR indicated, by its lustre, if the person whom the inspector loved was true or false.—*Chancer, Canterbury Tales* ("The Squire's Tale").

CANDLES. The shooting forth of a parcel of tallow called a winding-sheet, from the top of a lighted candle, gives warning to

the house of an approaching death; but a bright spark upon the burning wick is the promise of a letter.

CATS on the deck of a ship are said to "carry a gale of wind in their tail," or to presage a coming storm. When cats are very assiduous in cleaning their ears and head, it prognosticates rain.

CATTLE give warning of an earthquake by their uneasiness.

CHILDREN PLAYING SOLDIERS on a road is said to forebode approaching war.

COALS. A cinder bounding from the fire is either a purse or a coffin. Those which rattle when held to the ear are tokens of wealth; those which are mute and solid indicate sickness or death.

CORPSE CANDLES. The *ignis fatuus*, called by the Welsh *canhwyll cyrph* or "corpse candle," prognosticates death. If small and of pale blue, it denotes the death of an infant; if large and yellow, the death of one of full age.

Captain Leather, chief magistrate of Belfast, in 1690, being shipwrecked on the Isle of Man, was told that thirteen of his crew were lost, for thirteen corpse candles had been seen moving towards the churchyard. It is a fact that thirteen of the men were drowned in this wreck.—*Saccherusell, Isle of Man, 15.*

CRADLE. "It forebodes evil to the child, if any one rocks its cradle when empty."
—*American Superstition.*

CRICKETS. Crickets in a house are a sign of good luck, but if they suddenly leave it is a warning of death.

CROW (A). A crow appearing to one on the left hand side indicates some impending evil to the person; and flying over a house, foretells evil at hand to some of the inmates. (See below, "Raven.")

*Espe sinistra cava predixit ab illic cornex,
Virgil, Eclogue, 1.*

CROWING OF A COCK. Themistocles was assured of his victory over Xerxes by the crowing of a cock, on his way to Artemisium the day before the battle.—*Lloyd, Stratagems of Jerusalem, 285.*

Crowing of a hen indicates approaching disaster.

DEATH-WARNINGS IN PRIVATE FAMILIES.

1. *In Germany.* Several princes of Germany have their special warning-givers of death. In some it is the roaring of a lion, in others the howling of a dog. In some it is the tolling of a bell or striking of a clock at an unusual time, in others it is a bustling noise about the castle.—*The Living Library, 284 (1621).*

2. *In Berlin.* A White Lady appears to some one of the household or guard, to announce the death of a prince of

Hohenzollern. She was duly seen on the eve of prince Waldemar's death in 1879.

3. *In Bohemia.* "Spectrum fœmininum vestitū lugubri apparere solet in arce quadam illustri familia, antequam una ex conjugibus dominorum illorum e vita decedat."—*Debrío, Disquisitiones Magicae, 592.*

4. *In Great Britain.* In Wales the corpse candle appears to warn a family of impending death. In Carmarthen scarcely any person dies but some one sees his light or candle.

In Northumberland the warning light is called the person's *waff*, in Cumberland a *swarth*, in Ross a *task*, in some parts of Scotland a *fye-token*.

King James tells us that the wraith of a person newly dead, or about to die, appears to his friends.—*Demonology, 125.*

Edgewell Oak indicates the coming death of an inmate of Castle Dalhousie by the fall of one of its branches.

5. *In Scotland.* The family of Rothmurchas have the Bodachau Dun or the Ghost of the Hill.

The Kinchardines have the Spectre of the Bloody Hand.

Gartnabeg House used to be haunted by Bodach Gartn.

The house of Tulloch Gorms used to be haunted by Maug Monlach or the Girl with the Hairy Left Hand.

DEATH-WATCH (The). The tapping made by a small beetle called the death-watch is said to be a warning of death.

The chambermaids christen this worm a "Death-watch," because, like a watch, it always cries "click." Then we be to those in the house who are sick, For sure as a gun they will give up the ghost, If the maggot cries "click" when it scratches a post.

Swift.

DIVINING-ROD (The). A forked hazel rod, suspended between the balls of the thumbs, was at one time supposed to indicate the presence of water-springs and precious metals by inclining towards the earth beneath which these things might be found. Dousterswivel obtained money by professing to indicate the spot of buried wealth by a divining-rod.—*Sir W. Scott, The Antiquary.*

Dogs. The howling of a dog at night forebodes death.

A case proleto funere disco mori.

R. Keuchen, Crepuscula, 113 (1602).

Capitolinus tells us that the death of Maximinus was presaged by the howling of dogs. Pausanias (in his *Messenia*) says the dogs brake into a fierce howl just before the overthrow of the Messenians. Fincelius says the dogs in Mysinia flocked together and howled just before the over-

throw of the Saxons in 1553. Virgil says the same thing occurred just previous to the battle of Pharsalia.

Dogs give warning of death by scratching on the floor of a house.

DOTTRELS.

When dottorels do first appear,
It shows that frost is very near;
But when that dottorels do go,
Then you may look for heavy snow.
Salisbury Saying.

DREAMS. It will be remembered that Joseph, the husband of Mary, was warned by a dream to flee from Judaea, and when Herod was dead he was again warned by a dream to "turn aside into the parts of Galilee."—*Matt.* ii. 13, 19, 22.

In the Old Testament, Pharaoh had a warning dream of a famine which he was enabled to provide against.—*Gen.* xli. 15-36.

Pharaoh's butler and baker had warning dreams, one being prevised thereby of his restoration to favour, and the other warned of his execution.—*Gen.* xl. 5-23.

Nebuchadnezzar had an historic dream, which Daniel explained.—*Dan.* ii. 1, 31-45.

Abimelech king of Egypt was warned by a dream that Sarah was Abraham's wife and not his sister.—*Gen.* xx. 3-16.

Jacob had an historic dream on his way to Haran.—*Gen.* xxviii. 12-15.

Joseph, son of Jacob, had an historic dream, revealing to him his future greatness.—*Gen.* xxxvii. 5-10.

Daniel had an historic dream about four beasts which indicated four kingdoms (*Dan.* vii.). Whether his "visions" were also dreams is uncertain (see chs. viii., x.).

It would require many pages to do justice to this subject. Bland, in his *Popular Antiquities*, iii. 184, gives "A Dictionary of Dreams" in alphabetic order, extracted from *The Royal Dream-Book*.

DRINKING-HORNS. King Arthur had a horn from which no one could drink who was either unchaste or unfaithful. The cuckold's horn, brought to king Arthur's court by a mysterious boy, gave warning of infidelity, inasmuch as no one unfaithful in love or unal to his liege lord could drink therefrom without spilling the liquor. The *coupe enchantée* possessed a similar property.

EAGLE. Tarquinius Priscus was assured that he would be king of Rome, by an eagle, which stooped upon him, took off his cap, rose in the air, and let the cap fall again upon his head.

Aristander assured Alexander of his

victory over Darius at the battle of Arbela, by the flight of an eagle.—Lloyd, *Strategems of Jerusalem*, 290.

EAR (The). If the left ear tingles or burns, it indicates that some one is talking evil of you; if the right ear, some one is praising you. The foreboded evil may be averted by biting the little finger of the left hand.

Laudor et adverso, sonat auris, laudor ab ore;
Dextra bono tinnit murmure, laeva malo.
R. Keuchen, *Oreopuntia*, 113 (1893).

EPITAPHS (Reading). If you would preserve your memory, be warned against reading epitaphs. In this instance the American superstition is the warning-giver, and not the act referred to.

FIR TREES. "If a fir tree be touched, withered, or burned with lightning, it is a warning to the house that the master or mistress thereof shall shortly dye."—Thomas Lupton, *Synt Book of Notable Things*, iii. (1660).

FIRE. The noise occasioned when the enclosed gas in a piece of burning coal catches fire, is a sure indication of a quarrel between the inmates of the house.

FLORIMEL'S GIRDLE would loosen or tear asunder if any woman unfaithful or unchaste attempted to put it on.—Spenser, *Fairy Queen*.

GATES OF GUNDORFURUS (The). No one carrying poison could pass these gates. They were made of the horn of the horned snake, by the apostle Thomas, who built a palace of sethym wood for this Indian, king, and set up the gates.

GROTTO OF ERHESUS (The) contained a reed, which gave forth musical sounds when the chaste and faithful entered it, but denounced others by giving forth harsh and discordant noises.—Lord Lytton, *Tales of Milesius*, iii.

HARE CROSSING THE ROAD (A). It was thought by the ancient Romans that if a hare ran across the road on which a person was travelling, it was a certain omen of ill luck.

Lepus quoque occurrens in via, infortium iter prae-
mit et ominosum.—Alexander ab Alexandro, *Geographicae
Historiae*, libri vi. c. 13 p. 685.

Nor did we meet, with nimble feet,
One little fearful lepus,
That certain sign, as some divine,
Of fortune bad to keep us.

Edison, Trip to Rome, ix.

HOOPOE (The). The country people of Sweden consider the appearance of the hoopoe as the presage of war.—Pennant, *Zoology*, i. 258.

LIZARDS warn men of the approach of a serpent.

LOOKING-GLASSES. If a looking-glass is broken, it is a warning that some one

in the house will ere long lose a friend. Grose says it "betokens a mortality in the family, commonly the master."

To break a looking-glass is prophetic that the person will never get married; or, if married, will lose the person wedded.

MAGPIES are prophetic birds. A common Lincolnshire proverb is, "One for sorrow, two for mirth, three for a wedding, four for death;" or thus: "One for sorrow, two for mirth, three a wedding, four a birth."

Augurs and understood relations have,
By magpies and choughs and rooks brought forth
The secret of man of blood
Shakespeare, *Macbeth* (1006)

Alexander Ross tells us that the battle between the British and French, in which the former were overthrown in the reign of Charles VIII., was foretold by a skirmish between magpies and jackdaws. —*Arcana Microcosmi* (appendix, 219).

MANTEL (*The Test*). A boy brought to king Arthur's court a mantle, which no one could wear who was unfaithful in love, false in domestic life, or traitorous to the king. If any such attempted to put it on, it puckered up, or hung slouchingly, or tumbled to pieces. — Percy, *Reliques* ("The Boy and the Mantle").

METEORS. Falling stars, eclipses, comets, and other signs in the heavens, portend the death or fall of princes.

Meteors fright the fixed stars of heaven,
The pale-faced moon looks bloody on the earth . .
These signs forerun the death or fall of kings
Shakespeare, *Richard II*, act II sc 4 (1097)

Consult *Matt.* xxiv. 29; *Luke* xxi. 25.

MICE AND RATS. If a rat or mouse, during the night, gnaw our clothes, it is indicative of some impending evil, perhaps even death.

Noe autem ita leve, atque inconsiderati sumus, ut si mures corroserint aliquid quorum est opus hoc unum, monstrum putamus? Ante vero Maricum bellum quod Clypeos Lazvili—mures rosiderint, maximum id portentum haruspices esse dixerunt. Quam vero quicquam intemit, mures diem noctem aliquid rodentes, acuta enibula corroserint . . . cum vestis a soricibus roditur, plus timore suspitionem futuri mali, quam praeiens dampnum dolere. Unde illud eleganter dictum est Catonis, qui cum esset consultus a quodam, qui ubi eroms esse Caligae diceret a soricibus, respondit; non esset illud monstrum, sed vere monstrum habendum fulae, si sorices a Caligis roderetur. —Cicero, *Divinatio*, II. 27.

MOLE-SPOTS. A mole-spot on the *arm-pits* promises wealth and honour; on the *ankle* bespeaks modesty in men, courage in women; on the right *breast* is a sign of honesty, on the left forebodes poverty; on the *chin* promises wealth; on the right *ear*, respect, on the left forebodes dishonour; on the centre of the *forehead* bespeaks treachery, sullenness, and untidiness; on the right *temple* forebodes that you will enjoy the friendship

of the great; on the left *temple* forebodes distress; on the right *foot* bespeaks wisdom, on the left, rashness; on the right side of the *heart* denotes virtue, on the left side, wickedness; on the *knee* of a man denotes that he will have a rich wife, if on the left knee of a woman, she may expect a large family; on the *lip* is a sign of gluttony and talkativeness; on the *neck* promises wealth; on the *nose* indicates that a man will be a great traveller; on the *thigh* forebodes poverty and sorrow; on the *throat*, wealth and health; on the *wrist*, ingenuity.

MOON (*The*). When the "mone lies sair on her back, or when her horns are pointed towards the zenith, be warned in time, for foul weather is nigh at hand."

—Dr. Jamieson.

Foul weather may also be expected "when the new moon appears with the old one in her arms."

Late, late yestern I saw the new moone,
Wi' the auld moone in her arms,
And I fear, I fear, my deir master,
That we will come to harme
The Ballad of Sir Patrick Spence

To see a new moon for the first time on the right hand, and direct before you, is lucky; but to see it on the left hand, or to turn round and see it behind you, is the contrary.

If you first see a new moon through glass, your wish will come to pass.

NAILS. A white spot on the *thumb* promises a present; on the *index finger* denotes a friend; on the *long finger*, a foe; on the *third finger*, a letter or sweetheart; on the *little finger*, a journey to go.

In America, white spots on the nails are considered lucky.

NOURGEHAN'S BRACELET gave warning of poison by a tremulous motion of the stones, which increased as the poison approached nearer and nearer. —Comte de Caylus, *Oriental Tales* ("The Four Talismans").

OPAL turns pale at the approach of poison.

OWLS. The screeching of an owl forebodes calamity, sickness, or death. On one occasion an owl strayed into the Capitol, and the Romans, to avert the evil, underwent a formal lustration.

The Roman senate, when within
The city walls an owl was seen,
Did cause their clergy with lustrations . . .
The round-faced prodigy to avert.
Butler, Hudibras, III. 411. 707 (1066).

The death of Augustus was presaged by an owl singing [screeching] upon the top of the Curia. —Xiphilinus, *Abridgment of Dion Cassius*.

The death of Commodus Antonius, the emperor, was foreboded by an owl sitting on the top of his chamber at lanuvium.—Julius Obsequens, *Prodigies*, 85.

The murder of Julius Cæsar was presaged by the screeching of owls.

The bird of night did sit,
Fen at noonday, upon the market place,
Hooting and shrieking.
Shakespeare, *Julius Cæsar*, act 1, sc. 3 (1607).

The death of Valentinian was presaged by an owl, which perched on the top of a house where he used to bathe.—Alexander Ross, *Arcana Microcosmi* (appendix, 218).

Antony was warned of his defeat in the battle of Actium by an owl flying into the temple of Concord.—Xiphilinus, *Abrégement of Dion Cassius*.

The great plague of Würzburg, in Franconia, in 1542, was foreboded by the screeching of an owl.

Alexander Ross says: "About twenty years ago I did observe that, in the house where I lodged, an owl groaning in the window presaged the death of two eminent persons, who died there shortly after."—*Arcana Microcosmi*.

PEACOCKS give warning of poison by ruffling their feathers.

PERVIZ'S STRING OF PEARLS (*Prince*). When prince Perviz went on his exploit, he gave his sister Parizadé a string of pearls, saying, "So long as these pearls move readily on the string, you may feel assured that I am alive and well; but if they stick fast, they will indicate to you that I am dead."—*Arabian Nights* ("The Two Sisters").

PIGEONS. It is considered by many a sure sign of death in a house if a white pigeon perches on the chimney.

Pigs running about with straws in their mouths give warning of approaching rain.

RATS forsaking a ship forebode its wreck, and forsaking a house indicate that it is on the point of falling down. (See "Mice.")

RAVENS. The raven is said to be the most prophetic of "inspired birds." It bodes both private and public calamities. "To have the foresight of a raven" is a proverbial expression.

The great battle fought between Beneventum and Apicius was portended by a skirmish between ravens and kites on the same spot.—Jovianus Pontanus.

An irruption of the Scythians into Thrace was presaged by a skirmish between crows and ravens.—Nicetas.

Cicero was warned of his approaching death by some ravens uttering about

him just before he was murdered by Popilius Cænas.—Macaulay, *History of St. Kilda*, 176.

Alexander Ross says: "Mr. Draper, a young gentleman, and my intimate friend, about four or five years ago had one or two ravens, which had been quarrelling on the chimney, fly into his chamber, and he died shortly after."—*Arcana Microcosmi*.

RHINOCEROS'S HORNS. Cups made of this material will give warning of poison in a liquid by causing it to effervesce.

SALT spilt towards a person indicates contention, but the evil may be averted by throwing a part of the spilt salt over the left shoulder.

Prolixæ, subverso casu leviores salino,
Si mal venturum conjicis omen; adest.
R. Keuschen, *Croynandia*, 215 (1602).

SHEARS AND SIEVE (*The*), oracles by fire, water, etc., single combats, the cosned or cursed morsel, the Urim and Thummim, the casting of lots, were all employed as tests of innocence or guilt in olden times, under the notion that God would direct the lot aright, according to *Dan. vi. 22*.

SHOES. It was thought by the Romans a bad omen to put a shoe on the wrong foot.

Augustus, having b' oversight,
Put on his left shoe for his right,
Had like to have been slain that day
By soldiers mutin'ing for pay.
Butler, *Hudibras*.

Augusto . . . restoit immobile et consterné lorsqu'il lui arrivait par mégarde de mettre le soulier droit au pied gauche.—St. Foix, *Essai sur Paris*, t. 145.

SHOOTING PAINS. All sudden pains are warnings of evil at hand.

Timeo quod rerum gesserim hic, ita domus totus perurit.
—Plautus, *Most. Gloriosa*.

By the pricking of my thumbs,
Something evil this way comes.
Shakespeare, *Macbeth* (1606).

SNEEZING. Once a wish, twice a kiss, thrice a letter, and oftener than thrice something better.

Sneezing before breakfast is a forecast that a stranger or a present is coming.

Sneezing at night-time. To sneeze twice for three successive nights denotes a death, a loss, or a great gain.

Si dum sternutationes sunt omni nocte ab aliquo, et illud continuatur per tres noctes, signo est quod aliquis vel aliquis de domo morietur vel aliud damnum domui contigiet, vel maximum merum.—Horusmannus, *De Miraculis Mortuorum*, 163.

Eustathius says that sneezing to the left is unlucky, but to the right lucky. Hence, when Themistocles was offering sacrifice before his engagement with Xerxes, and one of the soldiers on his right hand sneezed, Ephrañtides the soothsayer declared the Greeks would

surely gain the victory.—Plutarch, *Lives* ("Themistocles").

SOOT ON BARS. Flakes of sheeted soot hanging from the bars of a grate foretell the introduction of a stranger.

Nor less amused have I glistened watched
The sooty flims that play upon the bars
Pendulous, and foreboding . . . some stranger's near approach.

Cowper, *Winter Evening*.

SOPHIA'S PICTURE, given to Mathias, turned yellow if the giver was in danger or in temptation; and black if she could not escape from the danger or if she yielded to the temptation.—Massinger, *The Picture* (1629).

SPIDERS indicate to gold-searchers where it is to be found.

STAG'S HORN is considered in Spain to give warning of an evil eye, and to be a safeguard against its malignant influences.

STONE. To find a perforated stone is a presage of good luck.

SWALLOWS forecast bad weather by flying low, and fine weather by flying high.

TEETH WIDE APART warn a person to seek his fortune away from his native place.

THUNDER. Thunder on Sunday portends the death of some learned man, judge, or author; on Monday, the death of women; on Tuesday, plenty of grain; on Wednesday, the death of harlots, or bloodshed; on Thursday, plenty of sheep, cattle, and corn; on Friday, the death of some great man, murder, or battle; on Saturday it forebodes pestilence or sickness.—Leonard Digges, *A Propostication Everlasting of Ryght Good Effects* (1556).

TOLLING BELL. You will be sure of tooth-ache if you eat while a funeral bell is tolling. Be warned in time by this American superstition, or take the consequences.

VERSES, a spring in Yorkshire, called "prophetic," gives due warning of a death by rising to an unusual height.

VENETIAN GLASS. If poison is put into liquor contained in a vessel made of Venetian glass, the vessel will crack and fall to pieces.

WARNING STONES. Bakers in Wiltshire and in some other counties used to put a certain kind of rebbie in their ovens, to give notice when the oven was hot enough for baking. When the stone turned white, the oven was fit for use.

WATER OF JEALOUSY (*The*). This was a beverage which the Jews used to assert no adulteress could drink without

bursting.—*Five Philosophical Questions Answered* (1653).

WHITE ROSE (*The*). A white rose gave assurance to a twin-brother of the safety or danger of his brother during his absence. So long as it flourished and remained in its pride of beauty, it indicated that all went well, but as it drooped, faded, or died, it was a warning of danger, sickness, or death.—*The Twin-Brothers*.

WITCH HAZEL. A forked twig of witch hazel, made into a divining-rod, was supposed, in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, to give warning of witches, and to be efficacious in discovering them.

WORMS. If, on your way to a sick person, you pick up a stone and find no living thing under it, it tells you that the sick person will die, but if you find there an ant or worm, it presages the patient's recovery.

Si visitans ægrum, lapidem inventum per viam attollet, et sub lapide inveniat vermes ac movens, aut formicam vivens, faustum omen est, et iudicium fore ut æger convalescat. Si nihil inveniat res est conclamata et certa morte.—Buchardus, *Drecreditorum*, lib. xix.

Warren (*Widow*), "a twice married and twice a widow." A coquette of 40, aping the airs of a girl; vain, weak, and detestable. Harry Dornton, the banker's son, is in love with her daughter, Sophia Freelove; but the widow tries to win the young man for herself, by advancing money to pay off his friend's debts. When the father hears of this, he comes to the rescue, returns the money advanced, and enables the son to follow his natural inclinations by marrying the daughter instead of the designing mother.

A girlish, old coquette, who would rob her daughter, and leave her husband's son to rot in a dungeon, that she might marry the first fool she could find.—Holcroft, *The Road to Ruin*, v. 2 (1792).

Wart (*Thomas*), a poor, feeble, ragged creature, one of the recruits in the army of sir John Falstaff.—Shakespeare, *Henry IV.*, act iii. sc. 2 (1598).

Warwick (*The earl of*), a tragedy by Dr. T. Franklin. It is the last days and death of the "king maker" (1767).

Warwick (*The House of*). Of this house it is said, "All the men are without fear, and all the women without stain." This brag has been made by many of our noble families, and it is about as complimentary as that paraded of queen Victoria, that she is a faithful wife, a good mother, and a virtuous woman. It is to be hoped that the same may be said of most of her subjects also.

Warwick Lane (City), the site of the house belonging to the Beauchamps, earls of Warwick.

Washington of Africa (The). William Wilberforce is so called by lord Byron. As Washington was the chief instrument in liberating America, so Wilberforce was the chief instigator of slave emancipation.

Thou moral Washington of Africa.
Don Juan, xiv. 82 (1824).

Washington of Columbia, Simon Bolivar (1785-1831).

Wasky, sir Iring's sword.

Right through the head-piece straight
The knight sir Hagan paid,
With his restless Wasky,
That sharp and peerless blade.
Nibelungen Lied, 35 (1210).

Wasp, in the drama called *Bartholomew Fair*, by Ben Jonson (1614).

Benjamin Johnson (1665-1742), commonly called Ben Johnson, . . . seemed to be proud to wear the poet's double name, being particularly great in all that author's plays that were usually performed, viz. "Wasp," "Corbaccio," "Morose," and "Ananias."—Chetwood, *History of the Stage*.

* * "Corbaccio," in *The Fox*; "Morose," in *The Silent Woman*; and "Ananias," in *The Alchemist*.

Waste Time Utilized.

BAXTER wrote his *Saint's Everlasting Rest* on a bed of sickness (1615-1691).

BLOOMFIELD composed *The Farmer's Boy* in the intervals of shoemaking (1766-1823).

BRAMAN (*Joseph*), a peasant's son, occupied his spare time when a mere boy in making musical instruments, aided by the village blacksmith. At the age of 16, he hurt his ankle while ploughing, and employed his time while confined to the house in carving and making woodwares. In another forced leisure from a severe fall, he employed his time in contriving and making useful inventions, which ultimately led him to fame and fortune (1749-1814).

BUNYAN wrote his *Pilgrim's Progress* while confined in Bedford jail (1628-1688).

BURRITT (*Elihu*) made himself acquainted with ten languages while plying his trade as a village blacksmith (Hebrew, Greek, Syriac, Spanish, Bohemian, Polish, Danish, Persian, Turkish, and Ethiopic). His father was a village cobbler, and Elihu had only six months' education, and that at the school of his brother (1811-1879).

CAREY, the missionary and Oriental translator, learnt the rudiments of Eastern

languages while employed in making and mending shoes (1761-1834).

CLERMENT (*Joseph*), son of a poor weaver, was brought up as a thatcher, but, by utilizing his waste moments in self-education and works of skill, raised himself to a position of great note, giving employment to thirty workmen (1779-1844).

COBBETT learnt grammar in the waste time of his service as a common-soldier (1762-1835).

D'AGUESSEAU, the great French chancellor, observing that Mde. D'Aguesseau always delayed ten or twelve minutes before she came down to dinner, began and completed a learned book of three volumes (large quarto), solely during these "waste minutes." This work went through several editions (1668-1751).

ERRY utilized indefatigably every spare moment he could pick up when a journeyman printer (1787-1849).

FERGUSON taught himself astronomy while tending sheep in the service of a Scotch farmer (1710-1776).

FRANKLIN, while working as a journeyman printer, produced his *Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity, Pleasure and Pain* (1706-1790).

MILLER (*Hugh*) taught himself geology while working as a mason (1802-1856).

PAUL worked as a tentmaker in intervals of travel and preaching.

* * This brief list must be considered only as a hint and heading for enlargement. Of course, Henry Cort, William Fairbairn, Fox of Derby, H. Maudslay, David Mushet, Murray of Leeds, J. Nasmyth, J. B. Neilson, Roberts of Manchester, Whitworth, and scores of others will occur to every reader. Indeed, genius for the most part owes its success to the utilization of waste time.

WASTLE (*William*), pseudonym of John Gibson Lockhart, in *Blackwood's Magazine* (1794-1854).

WAT DREARY, *alias* BROWN WILL, a highwayman in captain Macheath's gang. Peachum says "he has an underhand way of disposing of the goods he stole," and therefore he should allow him to remain a little longer "upon his good behaviour."—Gay, *The Beggar's Opera*, i. (1727).

Wat's Dyke, a dyke which runs from Flintshire to Beachley, at the mouth of the Wye. The space between Wat's Dyke and Offa's Dyke was accounted neutral ground. Here Danes and Saxons might traffic with the British without

molestation. The two dykes are in some places as much as three miles asunder, but in others they approach within 500 yards of each other.

Archdeacon Williams says that Offa's Dyke was never a line of defence, and that it is certainly older than Offa, as five Roman roads cross it.

There is a famous thing
Called Offa's Dyke, that reacheth far in length.
All kinds of wars the Danes might thither bring;
It was free ground, and called the Britons' strength.
Wat's Dyke, likewise, about the same was set,
Between which two both Danes and Britons met
In traffic.

Churchyard, *Worthiness of Wales* (1587).

Water (*The Dancing*), a magic spring of water, which ensured perpetual youth and beauty.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Chery and Fairstar," 1682).

Water (*The Yellow*), a magic spring of water, which had this peculiarity: If only a few drops of it were placed in a basin, no matter how large, they would fill the basin without overflowing, and form a fountain.—*Arabian Nights* ("The Two Sisters").

Water-Poet (*The*), John Taylor, the Thames waterman (1580-1654).

Water Standard, Cornhill. This was the spot from which miles were measured. It stood at the east end of the street, at the parting of four ways. In 1582 Peter Morris erected there a water standard for the purpose of supplying water to Thames Street, Gracechurch Street, and Leadenhall; and also for cleansing the channels of the streets towards Bishopsgate, Aldgate, the Bridge, and Stocks' Market.—Stow, *Survey of London*, 459 (1598).

* * * There was another water standard near Oldbourne.

Any substantial building for the supply of water was called a *standard*; hence the *Standard* in Cheap, made in 1430 by John Wills, mayor, "with a small stone cistern." Our modern drinking-fountains are "standards."

Water-Wraith, the evil spirit of the waters.

By this the storm grew loud apace,
The water-wraith was shrieking.
Campbell, *Lord Ullin's Daughter*.

Water from the Fountain of Lions, a sovereign remedy for fevers of every kind.—*Arabian Nights* ("Ahmed and Pari-Banou").

Water made Wine. Alluding to the first miracle of Christ, Richard Crashaw says (1643):

Lympha pudica Deum vidit et arabit.
The modest water saw its God, and blushed.)

* **Water of Jealousy** (*The*). This was a beverage which the Jews used to affirm no adulteress could drink without bursting.—*Five Philosophical Questions Answered* (1653).

Water of Life. This water has the property of changing the nature of poison, and of making those salutary which were most deadly. A fairy gave some in a phial to Florina, and assured her that however often she used it, the bottle would always remain full.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Florina," 1682).

Water of Youth. In the Basque legends we are told of a "water," one drop of which will restore youth to the person on whom it is sprinkled. It will also restore the dead to life, and the enchanted to their original form. This legend is widely spread. It is called "the dancing water" in the tale called *The Princess Fairstar*, by the comtesse D'Aunoy (1682).

Waters (*Father of*), Irawaddy in Burmah. The Mississippi in North America.

Waterman (*The*), Tom Tug. It is the title of a ballad opera by Charles Dibdin (1774). (For the plot, see WILKINSON BUNDLE.)

Watkins (*William*), the English attendant on the prince of Scotland.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Watkin's Pudding (*Sir*), a famous Welsh dish; so named from sir Watkin Lewis, a London alderman, who was very fond of it.

Watling Street and the Foss. The vast Roman road called Watling Street starts from Richborough, in Kent, and, after passing the Severn, divides into two branches, one of which runs to Anglesey, and the other to Holy Head.

The Foss runs north and south from Michael's Mount, in Cornwall, to Caithness, the northern extremity of Scotland.

Those two mighty ways, the Watling and the Foss . . .
the first doth hold her way
From Dover to the farth'nt of fruitful Anglesey;
The second, south and north, from Michael's utmost mount
To Caithness, which the farth'nt of Scotland we account.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xlii. (1613).

Secunda via principalis dicitur "Watlingstrente," tendens ab euro-austro in zephyrum septentrionalem. Incipit enim a Doveria, tendens per medium Canties, iuxta London, per S. Albanum, Dunstaplium, Stratfordiam, Towestrium, Littleburne, per montem GIBBERI, juxta Selopiam, deinde per Stratton et per medium Wallie, usque Cardigan.—*Leland's Itinerary of England* (1729).

Watling Street of the Sky (*The*), the Milky Way.

Watts (Dr. Isaac). It is said that Isaac Watts, being beaten by his father for wasting his time in writing verses, exclaimed :

O father, pity on me take,
And I will no more verses make.

Ovid, the Latin poet, is credited with a similar anecdote :

Parce, precor, genitor, posthuc non versificabo.

Wauch (Mansie), fictitious name of D. M. Moir, author of *The Life of Mansie Wauch, Tailor in Dalkeith*, written by himself (1828).

Waverley, the first of Scott's historical novels, published in 1814. The materials are Highland feudalism, military bravery, and description of natural scenery. There is a fine vein of humour, and a union of fiction with history. The chief characters are Charles Edward the Chevalier, the noble old baron of Bradwardine, the simple faithful clansman Evan Dhu, and the poor fool Davie Gellatley with his fragments of song and scattered gleams of fancy.

Scott did not prefix his name to *Waverley*, being afraid that it might compromise his poetical reputation.—Chambers, *English Literature*, II. 188.

Waverley (Captain Edward) of Waverley Honour, and hero of the novel called by his name. Being gored by a stag, he resigned his commission, and proposed marriage to Flora M'Ivor, but was not accepted. Fergus M'Ivor (Flora's brother) introduced him to prince Charles Edward. He entered the service of the Young Chevalier, and in the battle of Preston Pans saved the life of colonel Talbot. The colonel, out of gratitude, obtained the pardon of young Waverley, who then married Rose Bradwardine, and settled down quietly in Waverley Honour.

Mr. Richard Waverley, the captain's father, of Waverley Honour.

Sir Everard Waverley, the captain's uncle.

Mistress Rachel Waverley, sister of sir Everard.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Wax (A lad o'), a spruce young man, like a model in wax. Lucretius speaks of *personæ cereæ*, and Horace of the waxen arms of Teléphus, meaning beautiful in shape and colour.

A man, young lady! Lady, such a man
Ag all the world.—Why, he's a man o' wax.
Shakespeare, *Romeo and Juliet* (1086).

Way of the World (The), a comedy by W. Congreve (1700). The "way of the world" is, to tie up settlements to

wives, to prevent their husbands squandering their wives' fortunes. Thus, Fainall wanted to get into his power the fortune of his wife, whom he hated, but found it was "in trust to Edward Mirabell," and consequently could not be tampered with.

Way to Keep Him (The), a comedy by A. Murphy (1760). The object of this drama is to show that women, after marriage, should not wholly neglect their husbands, but should try to please them, and make home agreeable and attractive. The chief persons are Mr. and Mrs. Lovemore. Mr. Lovemore has a virtuous and excellent wife, whom he esteems and loves; but, finding his home insufferably dull, he seeks amusement abroad; and those passions which have no play at home lead him to intrigue and card-playing, routes and dubious society. The under-plot is this: Sir Bashful Constant is a mere imitator of Mr. Lovemore, and lady Constant suffers neglect from her husband and insult from his friends, because he foolishly thinks it is not *comme il faut* to love after he has married the woman of his choice.

Ways and Means, a comedy by Colman the younger (1788). Random and Scruple meet at Calais two young ladies, Harriet and Kitty, daughters of sir David Dunder, and fall in love with them. They come to Dover, and accidentally meet sir David, who invites them over to Dunder Hall, where they are introduced to the two young ladies. Harriet is to be married next day, against her will, to lord Snolts, a stumpy, "gummy" nobleman of five and forty; and, to avoid this hateful match, she and her sister agree to elope at night with the two young guests. It so happens that a series of blunders in the dark occur, and sir David himself becomes privy to the whole plot, but, to prevent scandal, he agrees to the two marriages, and discovers that the young men, both in family and fortune, are quite suitable to be his sons-in-law.

Wayland (Launcelot) or WAYLAND SMITH, farrier in the vale of Whitehorse. Afterwards disguised as the pedlar at Cumnor Place.—Sir W. Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Wayland Wood (Norfolk), said to be the site where "the babes in the wood" were left to perish. According to this tradition, "Wayland Wood" is a corruption of *Wailing Wood*.

Wealth makes Worth.

A man of wealth is dubbed a man of worth
Pope, Imitations of Horace, vi. 81 (1734).

Et genus, et formam, regina Pecunia donat,
 Ac bene nominatum decorat Suetela Venusque
Horace, Epist., vi.

Beauty and wisdom money can bestow,
 Venus and wit to wealth their honours throw.

E. C. B.

Wealthsow (2 syl.), wife of Hrothgar king of Denmark.

Wealthsow went forth, mindful of their race, she . . . greeted the men in the hall. The newborn lady first landed the cup to the prince of the East Dunes . . . The lady of the Helmings then went about very part . . . she gave treasure vessels until the opportunity occurred that she (a queen hung round with rings) . . . bore forth the mead-cup to Beowulf . . . and thanked God that he will was accomplished, that an earl of Denmark was a guarantee against crime.—*Beowulf* (Anglo-Saxon epic, sixth century).

Wealthy (Sir William), a retired City merchant, with one son of prodigal propensities. In order to save the young man from ruin, the father pretends to be dead, disguises himself as a German baron, and, with the aid of coadjutors, becomes the chief creditor of the young scapegrace.

Sir George Wealthy, the son of sir William. After having run out his money, Lucy is brought to him as a courtesan; but the young man is so moved with her manifest innocence and tale of sorrow that he places her in an asylum where her distresses would be sacred, and her indigent beauty would be guarded from temptation." Afterwards she becomes his wife.

Mr. Richard Wealthy, merchant, the brother of sir William; choleric, straightforward, and tyrannical. He thinks obedience is both law and gospel.

Lucy Wealthy, daughter of Richard. Her father wants her to marry a rich tradesman, and, as she refuses to do so, turns her out of doors. She is brought to sir George Wealthy as a *fille de joie*; but the young man, discerning her innocence and modesty, places her in safe keeping. He ultimately finds out that she is his cousin, and the two parents rejoice in consummating a union so entirely in accordance with both their wishes.—Foote, *The Minor* (1760).

Weary-all Hill, above Glastonbury, to the left of Tor Hill. This spot is the traditional landing-place of Joseph of Arimathea; and here is the site (marked by a stone bearing the letters A. I. A.D. XXXI.) of the holy thorn.

When the saint arrived at Glastonbury, weary with his long journey, he struck his staff into the ground, and the staff became the famous thorn, the site being called "Weary-all Hill."

Weatherport (Captain), a naval officer.—Sir W. Scott, *The Pirate* (William III.).

Weaver-Poet of Inverurie (The), William Thom (1799-1860).

Weazel (Timothy), attorney-at-law at Lestwithiel, employed as the agent of Penruddock.—Cumberland, *The Wheel of Fortune* (1778).

Web in a Millet Seed (The). This was a web wrapped in a millet seed. It was 400 yards long; and on it were painted all sorts of birds, beasts, and fishes; fruits, trees, and plants; rocks and shells; the sun, moon, and stars; the likenesses of all the kings and queens of the earth, and many other curious devices.

The prince took out of a ruby box a walnut, which he cracked and saw inside it a small hazel nut, which he cracked also and found inside a kernel of wax. He pecked the kernel, and discovered a corn of wheat, and in the white grain of millet, which contained the web.—*Comte de D'Auoy, Fables Jolies* ("The White Cat," 1682).

Wedding. The fifth anniversary is the *Wooden Wedding*, because on that occasion the suitable offerings to the wife are knick-knacks made of wood.

The twenty-fifth anniversary is called the *Silver Wedding*, because the woman on this occasion should be presented with a silver wreath.

The fiftieth anniversary is called the *Golden Wedding*, because the wreath or flowers presented should be made of gold. In Germany, the marriage ceremony was repeated on the fiftieth anniversary. In 1879 William, king of Prussia and emperor of Germany, celebrated his "golden wedding."

The seventy-fifth anniversary is called the *Diamond Wedding*, because the correct present to the wife of such a standing would be a diamond. This period is shortened into the sixtieth anniversary.

Mr. T. Morgan Owen, of Bronwylla, Rhyl, says there are in Llanfeydd churchyard, near Denbigh, the two following inscriptions:—

(1) John and Elin Owen, married 1579, died 1659. Announced thus:

Whom one nuptial bed did containe for 80 years do here remaine. Here lieth the body of Elin, wife of John Owen, who died the 25 day of March, 1659. Here lieth the body of John Owen, who died the 23 day of August, 1659.

(2) Katherine and Edward Jones, married 1638, died 1708. Announced thus:

They lived amiceably together in matrimony 70 years. Here lieth the body of Katherine Davies, the wife of Edward Jones, who was buried the 27 day of May, 1708, aged 91 years. Here the body of Edward Jones, son of John ap David, Gent., Dyfed, who was buried the 14 day of May, 1708, aged 91 years.—*Times*, July 4, 1879 (weekly edition).

Wedding Day (The), a comedy by

Mrs. Inchbald (1790). The plot is this : Sir Adam Contest lost his first wife by shipwreck; and "twelve or fourteen years" afterwards he led to the altar a young girl of 18, to whom he was always singing the praises of his first wife—a phoenix, a paragon, the *ne plus ultra* of wives and women. She did everything to make him happy. She loved him, obeyed him; ah! "he would never look upon her like again." On the wedding day, this pink of wives and women made her appearance, told how she had been rescued, and sir Adam was dumfounded. "He was happy to bewail her loss," but to rejoice in her restoration was quite another matter.

Weeping Philosopher (*The*), Heraclitus, who looked at the folly of man with grief (H. B. C. 500). (See J. D. D. L. R.)

Weir (*Major*), the favourite baboon of sir Robert Redgauntlet. In the tale of "Wandering Willie," sir Robert's piper went to the infernal regions to obtain the knight's receipt of rent, which had been paid; but no receipt could be found, because the monkey had carried it to the castle turret.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Weissnichtwo [*Vice-necht-vo*], nowhere. The word is German for "I know not where," and was coined by Carlyle (*Sartor Resartus*, 1833). Sir W. Scott has a similar Scotch compound, "Kennaquhair" ("I know not where"). Cervantes has the "island of Triapoban" (i.e. of "dish-clouts," from *trapos*, the Spanish for "a dish-clout"). Sir Thomas More has "Utopia" (Greek, *ou topos*, "no place"). We might add the "island of Medūma" (Greek, "nowhere"), the "peninsula of Udamogēs" (Greek, "nowhere on earth"), the country of "Kennahtwhar," etc., and place them in the great "Nullibian" ocean ("nowhere"), in any degree beyond 180° long, and 90° lat.

Wellford, one of the suitors of "the Scornful Lady" (no name is given to the lady).—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Scornful Lady* (1616).

Well. Three of the most prominent Bible characters met their wives for the first time by wells of water, viz., Isaac, Jacob, and Moses.

Eliezer met Rebekah by a well, and arranged with Bethuel for her to become Isaac's wife.—*Gen.* xxiv.

Jacob met Rachel by the well of Haran.—*Gen.* xxix.

When Moses fled from Egypt into the land of Midian, he "sat down by a well," and the seven daughters of Jethro came there to draw water, one of whom, named Zipporah, became his wife.—*Erod.* ii. 15-21.

The princess Nausicaa, daughter of Alcinoos king of the Phæaciens, was with her maidens washing their dirty linen in a rivulet, when she first encountered Ulysses.—Homer, *Odyssey*, vi.

Well. "A well and a green vine running over it," emblem of the patriarch Joseph. In the church at Totnes is a stone pulpit divided into compartments, containing shields decorated with the several emblems of the Jewish tribes. On one of the shields is "a well and a green vine running over it."

Joseph is a fruitful bough, even a fruitful bough by a well, whose branches run over the wall.—*Gen.* xlix. 22.

Well of English Undeified. So Spenser calls Chaucer.

Dan Chaucer, well of English undeified,
On Fame's eternal bowl toll worthy to be filed.
Spenser, Faery Queen, iv. 2 (1596).

Welland, a river of England, which passes by Stamford, etc., and empties itself into the Wash. Drayton speaks of an ancient prophecy which brought to this river great reverence:

That the clone should drown all Holland, and should see
Her Stamford . . . as is known for liberal to be . . .
As they in Cambridge are, or Oxford ever were
Polydoron, xlv. (1622).

* * * The "Holland" here referred to is not the Netherlands, but a district of Lincolnshire so called. (See HOLLAND, p. 448.)

Well-Beloved (*The*), Charles IV. of France, *Le Bien-Aimé* (1368, 1380-1422).

Louis XV. of France, *Le Bien-Aimé* (1710, 1715-1774).

Well-Founded Doctor (*The*), Egidius de Colonna; also called "The Most Profound Doctor" (*Doctor Fundatissimus et Theologorum Princeps*); sometimes surnamed "Romānus," because he was born in the Campagna di Roma, but more generally "Colonna" from a town in the Campagna (1247-1316).

Wellborn (*Francis*, usually called *Frank*), nephew of sir Giles Overreach, and son of sir John Wellborn, who "bore the whole sway" of Northamptonshire, kept a large estate, and was highly honoured. Frank squandered away the property, and got greatly into debt, but induced lady Allworth to give him her countenance, out of gratitude and respect to his father. Sir Giles fancies that the

rich dowager is about to marry his nephew, and, in order to bring about this desirable consummation, not only pays all his debts, but supplies him liberally with ready money. Being thus freed from debt, and having sown his wild oats, young Wellborn reforms, and Lord Lovell gives him a "company."—Massinger, *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* (1625).

Weller (*Samuel*), boots at the White Hart, and afterwards servant to Mr. Pickwick, to whom he becomes devotedly attached. Rather than leave his master when he is sent to the Fleet, Sam Weller gets his father to arrest him for debt. His fun, his shrewdness, his comparisons, his archness, and his cunning on behalf of his master are unparalleled.

Tony Weller, father of Sam; a coachman of the old school, who drives a coach between London and Dorking. Naturally portly in size, he becomes far more so in his great-coat of many capes. Tony wears top-boots, and his hat has a low crown and broad brim. On the stage-box he is a king, elsewhere he is a mere greenhorn. He marries a widow, landlady of the Marquis of Granby, and his constant advice to his son is, "Sam, beware of the widders."—C. Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836).

Wellington of Gamblers (*The*). Lord Rivers was called in Paris *Le Wellington des Joueurs*.

Wellington's Horse, Copenhagen. It died at the age of 27.

Wemmick, clerk of Mr. Jaggers the lawyer. He lived at Walworth. Wemmick was a dry man, rather short in stature, with square, wooden face. "There were some marks in the face which might have been dimples if the maternal had been softer." His linen was frayed; he wore four mourning rings, and a brooch representing a lady, a weeping willow, and a cinerary urn. His eyes were small and glittering; his lips small, thin, and mottled; his age was between 40 and 50 years. Mr. Wemmick wore his hat on the back of his head, and looked straight before him, as if nothing was worth looking at. Mr. Wemmick at home and Mr. Wemmick in his office were two distinct beings. At home, he was his "own engineer, his own carpenter, his own plumber, his own gardener, his own Jack-of-all-trades," and had fortified his little wooden house like commodore Trunnion (*q.v.*). His father lived with him, and

he called him "The Aged." The old man was very deaf, but heated the poker with delight to fire off the nine o'clock signal, and chuckled with joy because he could hear the bang. The house had a "real flagstaff," and a plank which crossed a ditch some four feet wide and two feet deep was the drawbridge. At nine o'clock p.m. Greenwich time the gun (called "The Stinger") was fired.

The piece of ordnance was mounted in a separate fortress, constructed of brickwork. It was protected from the weather by an ingenious little tarpaulin contrivance in the nature of an umbrella.—G. Dickens, *Great Expectations*, xxv. (1860).

(This is a bad imitation of Smollett. In commodore Trunnion such a conceit is characteristic, but in a lawyer's clerk not so. Still, it might have passed as a good whim if it had been original.)

Wenlock (*Wild Wenlock*), kinsman of sir Hugo de Lacy constable of Chester. His head is cut off by the insurgents.—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

Wenonah, mother of Hiawatha and daughter of Nokomis. Nokomis was swinging in the moon, when some of her companions, out of jealousy, cut the ropes, and she fell to earth "like a falling star." That night was born her first child, a daughter, whom she named Wenonah. In due time, this lovely daughter was wooed and won by Mudjekeewis (the west wind), and became the mother of Hiawatha. The false West Wind deserted her, and the young mother died.

Fair Nokomis bore a daughter,
And she called her name Wenonah.
Longfellow, *Hiawatha*, III. (1838).

Wentworth (*Lina*), the beau-ideal of female purity. She was educated in strict seclusion. De Courcy fell in love with her, but deceived her; whereupon she died calmly and tranquilly, elevated by religious hope. (See *ZAIRA*.)—Rev. C. R. Maturin, *Women* (a romance, 1822).

Wept. "We wept when we came into the world, and every day tells us why."—Goldsmith, *The Good-Natured Man*, i. 1 (1768).

Werburg (*St.*), born a princess. By her prayers, she drove the wild geese from Weedon.

She falleth in her way with Weedon, where, 'tis said,
St. Werburg, piously born—a most religious maid—
From those peculiar fields, by prayer the wild geese drove.
Drayton, *Polyglotton*, xiii. (1626).

Were-Wolf (*2 syl.*), a man-wolf, a man transformed into a wolf temporarily or otherwise.

Off through the forest dark,
Followed the sea wolf's bark
Longfellow, *The Skeleton in Armour*.

Werner, the boy said to have been crucified at Bacharach, on the Rhine, by the Jews. (See HUGH OF LINCOLN.)

The innocent boy who, some years back,
Was taken and crucified by the Jews
In that ancient town of Bacharach
Longfellow, *The Golden Legend* (1851).

Werner or **Kruitznor** (count of Siegendorf), father of Ulric. Being driven from the dominions of his father, he wandered about for twelve years as a beggar, hunted from place to place by count Stralenheim. At length, Stralenheim, travelling through Silesia, was rescued from the Oster by Gabor (*alias* Ulric), and was lodged in an old tumble-down palace, where Werner had been lodging for some few days. Here Werner robbed the count of a rouleau of gold, and next day the count was murdered by Ulric (without the connivance or even knowledge of Werner). When Werner succeeded to the rank and wealth of count Siegendorf, he became aware that his son Ulric was the murderer, and denounced him. Ulric departed, and Werner said, "The race of Siegendorf is past."
—Byron, *Werner* (1821).

(This drama is borrowed from "Kruitznor or The German's Tale," in Miss H. Lee's *Canterbury Tales*, 1797–1805.)

Werther, a young German student, of poetic fancy and very sensitive disposition, who falls in love with Lotte (2 syl.) the betrothed and afterwards the wife of Albert. Werther becomes acquainted with Lotte's husband, who invites him to stay with him as a guest. In this visit he renews his love, which Lotte returns. So the young man mews and pules after forbidden fruit with sickly sentimentality, and at last puts an end to his life and the tale at the same time.—Goethe, *Sorrows of Werther* (1774).

The sort of thing to turn a young man's head,
Or make a Werther of him in the end
Byron, *Don Juan*, xiv. 64 (1804).

* * * "Werther" is meant for Goethe himself, and "Albert" for his friend Kestner, who married Charlotte Buff, with whom Goethe was in love, and whom he calls "Lotte" (the heroine of the novel).

In 1817 George Duval produced a parody on this novel, in the form of a three-act farce entitled *Werther ou les Egaréments d'un Cœur Sensible*.

• **Werther, of Politics.** The marquis

of Londonderry is so called by lord Byron. Werther, the personification of maudling sentimentality, is the hero of Goethe's romance entitled *The Sorrows of Werther* (1774).

It is the first time since the Normans, that England has been insulted by a minister who could not speak English, and that parliament permitted itself to be dictated to in the language of Mrs Malaprop . . . Let us hear no more of this man, and let Ireland remove the ashes of her Girtan from the sanctuary of Westminster. Shall the Patriot of Humanity repose by the Werther of Politics? —Byron, *Don Juan* (preface to canto vi., etc., 1824).

Werthorism (*th=st*), spleen, megrims from morbid sentimentality, a settled melancholy and disgust of life. The word is derived from the romance called *The Sorrows of Werther*, by Goethe (1774), the gist of which is to prove "Whatever is is wrong."

Wessel (*Peder*), a tailor's apprentice, who rose to the rank of vice-admiral of Denmark, in the reign of Christian V. He was called *Tordenskiold* (3 syl.), corrupted into *Tordenskiol* (the "Thunder Shield"), and was killed in a duel.

North Sea! a glimpse of Wessel rent
Thy murky sky
From Denmark thunders Tordenskiol;
Let each to heaven commend his soul,
And fly.

Longfellow, *King Christian* [V.].

Wessex, Devonshire, Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and their adjacents. Ivor son of Cadwallader, and Ini or Hiner his nephew, were sent to England by Cadwallader when he was in Rome, to "govern the remnant of the Britons."

As the generals, [Æ]
His nephew Ivor chose, and Hiner for his peer;
Two most undaunted spirits these valiant Britons were,
The first who Wessex won.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, lx. (1618).

(The kingdom of Wessex was founded in 495 by Cerdic and Cynric, and Ini was king of Wessex from 638 to 726. Instead of being a British king who ousted the Saxons, he was of the royal line of Cerdic, and came regularly to the succession.)

West Indian (*The*), a comedy by R. Cumberland (1771). Mr. Belcour, the adopted son of a wealthy Jamaica merchant, on the death of his adopted father came to London, to the house of Mr. Stockwell, once the clerk of Belcour, senior. This clerk had secretly married Belcour's daughter, and when her boy was born it was "laid as a foundling at her father's door." Old Belcour brought the child up as his own son, and at death "bequeathed to him his whole estate." The young man then came to London as the guest of Mr. Stockwell, the rich mer-

chant, and accidentally encountered in the street Miss Louisa Dudley, with whom he fell in love. Louisa, with her father captain Dudley, and her brother Charles, all in the greatest poverty, were lodging with a Mr. Fulmer, a small bookseller. Belcour gets introduced, and after the usual mistakes and hairbreadth escapes, makes her his wife.

Western (Squire), a jovial, fox-hunting country gentleman, supremely ignorant of book-learning, very prejudiced, selfish, irascible, and countrified; but shrewd, good-natured, and very fond of his daughter Sophia.

Philip, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, was in character a squire Western, choleric, boisterous, illiterate, selfish, absurd, and cowardly.—Osborne, *Secret History*, t. 218.

Squire Western stands alone, insulated from no prototype, and in him elts an immutable picture of ignorance, prejudice, mobility, and rusticity, united with natural shrewdness, constitutional good humour, and an instinctive affection for his daughter.—*Encyc. Brit.* Art. "Fielding."

Sophia Western, daughter of squire Western. She becomes engaged to Tom Jones the foundling.—Fielding, *Tom Jones* (1749).

There nowhere an squire Western's, as of old;

And our Sophias are not so emphatic,

But fair as them [*sic*] or fairest to behold

By you, *Don Juan*, xii. 110 (1824).

Westlock (John), a quondam pupil of Mr. Pecksniff ("architect and land surveyor"). John Westlock marries Ruth, the sister of Tom Pinch.—C. Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1843).

Westminster Abbey of Denmark (The), the cathedral of Roskilde, some sixteen miles west of Copenhagen.

Westmoreland, according to fable, is West-Mar-land. Mar or Marius, son of Arviragus, was king of the British, and overthrew Rodric the Scythian in the north-west of England, where he set up a stone with an inscription of this victory, "both of which remain to this day."—Geoffrey, *British History*, iv. 17 (1142).

Westward Hoe, a comedy by Thomas Dekker (1607). The Rev. Charles Kingsley published a novel in 1854 entitled *Westward Ho! or The Voyages and Adventures of Sir Amyas Leigh in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth*. (See **EASTWARD HOE**.)

Wetherall (Stephen), surnamed "Stephen Steelheart," in the troop of lord Waldemar Fitzurse (a baron following prince John).—Sir W. Scott, *Ironclad Ship*, Richard I.).

Wetherell (Elizabeth), Miss Susan Warner, authoress of *The Wide Wide World* (1852), *Queechy* (1853), etc.

Wetzweiler (Tid) or *Le Glorieux*, the court jester of Charles "the Bold" duke of Burgundy.—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

Whachum, journeyman to Sidrophel. He was Richard Green, who published a pamphlet of base ribaldry, called *Hudibras in a Snare* (1667).

A paltry wretch he had, half starved,

That him in place of many served,

Hight Whachum

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, ll. 3 (1664).

Whally Eyes, i.e. *Whale-like eyes*. Spenser says that "Whally eyes are a sign of jealousy."—*Faery Queen*, I. iv. 24 (1590).

Whang, an avaricious Chinese miller, who, by great thrift, was pretty well off, but, one day, being told that a neighbour had found a pot of money which he had dreamt of, began to be dissatisfied with his slow gains and longed for a dream also. At length the dream came. He dreamt there was a huge pot of gold concealed under his mill, and set to work to find it. The first omen of success was a broken mug, then a house-tile, and at length, after much digging, he came to a stone so large that he could not lift it. He ran to tell his luck to his wife, and the two tugged at the stone, but as they removed it, down fell the mill in utter ruins.—Goldsmith, *A Citizen of the World*, lxx. (1759).

What Next? a farce by T. Dibdin. Colonel Clifford meets at Brighton two cousins, Sophia and Clarissa Touchwood, and falls in love with the latter, who is the sister of major Touchwood, but thinks her Christian name is Sophia, and so is accepted by Sophia's father, who is colonel Touchwood. Now, it so happens that major Touchwood is in love with his cousin Sophia, and looks on colonel Clifford as his rival. The major tries to outwit his supposed rival, but finds they are both in error, that it is Clarissa whom the colonel wishes to marry, and that Sophia is quite free to follow the bent of her own and the major's choice.

Wheel of Fortune (The), a comedy by R. Cumberland (1779).

*** For the plot and tale, see **PENKUDOCK**.

Whetstone Cut by a Razor.

Accius Navius, the augur, cut a whetstone with a razor in the presence of Tarquin the elder.

In short, 'twas his fate, unemployed or in place, sir,
To eat mutton cold, and cut blocks with a razor
Goldsmith, *Retaliation* ("Burke" is referred to, 1774).

Whims (Queen), the monarch of Whimdom, or country of whims, fancies, and literary speculations. Her subjects were alchemists, astrologers, fortune-tellers, rhymers, projectors, schoolmen, and so forth. The best way of reaching this empire is "to trust to the whirlwind and the current." When Pantagruel's ship ran aground, it was towed off by 7,000,000 drums quite easily. These drums are the vain imaginings of whimsyists. Whenever a person is perplexed at any knotty point of science or doctrine, some drum will serve for a nostrum to pull him through.—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, v. 18, etc. (1545).

Whimsey, a whimsical, kind-hearted old man, father to Charlotte and "young" Whimsey.

As suspicious of everybody above him, as if he had been bred a rogue himself.—Act I. 1.

Charlotte Whimsey, the pretty daughter of old Whimsey; in love with Monford.—James Cobb, *The First Floor*.

Whip with Six Lashes, the "Six Articles" of Henry VIII. (1539).

Whipping Boy. A boy kept to be whipped when a prince deserved chastisement.

BARNABY FITZPATRICK stood for Edward VI.

D'ossat and Du Perroy, afterwards cardinals, were whipped by Clement VIII. for Henri IV. of France.—Fuller, *Church History*, ii. 342 (1655).

MUNGO MURRAY stood for Charles I.

RAPHAEL was flogged for the son of the marquis de Leganez, but, not seeing the justice of this arrangement, he ran away.—Lesage, *Gil Blas*, v. 1 (1724).

Whisker, the pony of Mr. Garland, Abel Cottage, Finchley.

There approached towards him a little, clattering, jingling, four-wheeled chaise, drawn by a little, obstinate-looking, tough-coated pony, and driven by a little, fat, placid-faced old gentleman! Beside the little old gentleman sat a little old lady, plump and placid like himself, and the pony was coming along at his own pace, and doing exactly as he pleased with the whole concern. If the old gentleman remonstrated by shaking the reins, the pony replied by shaking his head. It was plain that the almost the pony would consent to do as was to go in his own way, . . . after his own fashion, or not at all.—C. Dickens, *The Old Curiosity Shop*, xiv. (1840).

Whiskerandos (Don Fero'o), the sentimental lover of Tilbury.—Sheridan, *The Critic*, ii. 1 (1779).

Whist (Father of the game of), Edmund Hoyle (1672-1769).

Whistle (The). In the train of Anne of Denmark, when she went to Scotland with James VI., was a gigantic Dane of matchless drinking capacity. He had an ebony whistle which, at the beginning of a drinking bout, he would lay on the table, and whoever was last able to blow it, was to be considered the "Champion of the Whistle." In Scotland the Dane was defeated by sir Robert Laurie of Maxwellton, who, after three days' and three nights' hard drinking, left the Dane under the table, and "blew on the whistle his requiem shrill." The whistle remained in the family several years, when it was won by sir Walter Laurie, son of sir Robert; and then by Walter Riddell of Glenriddel, brother-in-law of sir Walter Laurie. The last person who carried it off was Alexander Ferguson of Craigdarroch, son of "Annie Laurie," so well known.

* * Burns has a ballad on the subject, called *The Whistle*.

Whistle. The blackbird, says Drayton, is the only bird that whistles.

Upon his dulcet pipe the merle doth only play
Polyblithon, ii. (1613).

Whistled. "He whistled as he went, for want of thought."—Dryden, *Cymon and Iphigenia*.

Whistler (The), a young thief, natural son of sir G. Staunton, whom he shot after his marriage with Effie Deans.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Whistling. Mr. Townley, of Hull, says, in *Notes and Queries*, August 2, 1879, that a Roman Catholic checked his wife, who was whistling for a dog: "If you please, ma'am, don't whistle. Every time a woman whistles, the heart of the blessed Virgin bleeds."

Une poule qui chante le coq et une fille qui siffle portent malheur dans la maison.
La poule ne doit point chanter devant le coq.

A whistling woman and a crowing hen
Are neither good for God or men.

Whitaker (Richard), the old steward of sir Geoffrey Peveril.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Whitchurch, in Middlesex (or Little Stanmore), is the parish, and William Powell was the blacksmith, made celebrated by Handel's *Harmonious Blacksmith*. Powell died 1780.

White Birds. Some Mohammedans

believe that the spirits of the faithful (if neither prophets nor martyrs) abide under the throne of God, in the form of white birds. Martyrs are green birds, and prophets are taken to paradise direct *in propria persona*.

White Cat (*The*). A certain queen, desirous of obtaining some fairy fruit, was told she might gather as much as she would if she would give to them the child about to be born. The queen agreed, and the new-born child was carried to the fairies. When of marriageable age, the fairies wanted her to marry Bligonet a fairy-dwarf, and, as she refused to do so, changed her into a white cat. Now comes the second part. An old king had three sons, and promised to resign the kingdom to that son who brought him the smallest dog. The youngest son wandered to a palace, where he saw a white cat endowed with human speech, who gave him a dog so tiny that the prince carried it in an acorn shell. The father then said he would resign his crown to that son who brought him home a web, 400 yards long, which would pass through the eye of a needle. The White Cat gave the prince a toil 400 yards long packed in the shale of a millet grain. The king then told his sons he would resign his throne to that son who brought home the handsomest bride. The White Cat told the prince to cut off its head and tail. On doing so, the creature resumed her human form, and was acknowledged to be the most beautiful woman on the earth.

Her eyes committed theft upon all hearts, and her sweetness kept them captive. Her shape was majestic, her air noble and modest, her wit flowing, her manner engaging. In a word, she was beyond everything that was lovely. —Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("The White Cat," 1888).

White Clergy (*The*), the parish priests, in contradistinction to *The Black Clergy* or monks, in Russia.

White Cross Knights, the Knights Hospitaliers. The Knights Templars wore a red cross.

The White Cross Knight of the adjacent Isle.
Robert Browning, *The Return of the Druses*, l.

White Devil of Wallachia. George Castriota, known as "Scanderbeg," was called by the Turks "The White Devil of Wallachia" (1404-1467).

White Elephant (*King of the*), a title of the kings of Ava and Siam.

White Fast (*The*), the day of atonement in the Jewish synagogues.

White Friars (*The*), the Carmelites, who dress in white.

* * There is a novel by Miss Robinson called *White Friars*.

White Hoods (or *Chaperons Blancs*), the insurgents of Ghent, led by Jean Lyons, noted for their fight at Minnewater to prevent the digging of a canal which they fancied would be injurious to trade.

Saw the fight at Minnewater, saw the "White Hoods" moving west.

Longfellow, *The Belfry of Bruges*.

White Horse (*A*), the Saxon banner, still preserved in the royal shield of the house of Hanover.

A burly gonil race has raised

The White Horse stand up

1 Woolner, *My Beautiful Lady*.

White Horse (*Lords of the*), the old Saxon chiefs, whose standard was a white horse.

And tampered with the lords of the White Horse.
Tennyson, *Guinevere*.

White Horse of the Peppers, a sprat to catch a mackerel. After the battle of the Boyne, the estates of many of the Jacobites were confiscated, and given to the adherents of William III. Amongst others, the estate of the Peppers was forfeited, and the Orangeman to whom it was awarded went to take possession. "Where was it, and what was its extent?" These were all-important questions; and the Orangeman was fed up and down, hither and thither, for several days, under pretence of showing them to him. He had to join the army by a certain day, but was led so far afield that he agreed to forego his claim if supplied with the means of reaching his regiment within the given time. Accordingly, the "white horse," the pride of the family, and the fastest animal in the land, was placed at his disposal, the king's grant was revoked, and the estate remained in the possession of the original owner. —S. Lover, *Stories and Legends of Ireland* (1832-34).

White Horse of Wantage (Berkshire), cut in the chalk hills. The horse is 874 feet long, and may be seen at the distance of fifteen miles. It commemorates a great victory obtained by Alfred over the Danes, called the battle of *Ascesdun* (*Ashdown*), during the reign of his brother Ethelred in 871. (See RED HORSE)

In this battle all the flower of the barbarian youth was there slain, so that neither before nor since was ever such a destruction known since the Saxons first gained Britain by their arms. —Ethelwerd, *Chronicle*, li. A. 871. (See also *Asser, Life of Alfred*, year 871.)

White King, the title of the emperor of Muscovy, from the white robes which these kings were accustomed to use.

Sunt qui principem Moscovie *Album Regem* nunciant. Ego quidem eorum diligenter quæritum, cur *reges alba nomine* appellentur cum nemo principum Moscovie eo titulo antea (*basilias iohannis*) recte usus. . . . Credo autem ut Persarum nunc capter rubra tegumenta capitis "*Skalspasa*" (s. a rubrum caput) vocant, ita reges Moscovie propter alba tegumenta "*Albos Reges*" appellari—signumund.

* * Perhaps it may be explained thus: Muscovy is always called "Russia Alba," as Poland is called "Black Russia."

White King. So Charles I. is called by Herbert. His robe of state was white instead of purple. At his funeral the snow fell so thick upon the pall that it was quite white. — Herbert, *Memoirs* (1764).

White Lady (*The*), "La Dame d'Aprigny," a Norman fee, who used to occupy the site of the present Rue de St. Quentin, at Bayeux.

La Dame Abunde, also a Norman fee.

Vocant dominam Abundiam pro eo quod domibus, quas frequentat, abundantiam bonarum temporaliarum prestare putantur non aliter tibi sentendum est neque aliter quam que modum de illis audisti — William of Auvergne (l. 10).

White Lady (*The*), a ghost seen in different castles and palaces belonging to the royal family of Prussia, and supposed to forebode the death of some of the royal family, especially one of the children. The last appearance was in 1879, just prior to the death of prince Waldemar. Twice she has been heard to speak, e.g.: In December, 1828, she appeared in the palace at Berlin, and said in Latin, "I wait for judgment;" and once at the castle of Neuhaus, in Bohemia, when she said to the princess, in German, "It is ten o'clock;" and the lady addressed died in a few weeks.

There are two white ladies, in fact—one the countess Agnes of Orlamunde, and the other the princess Bertha von Rosenberg, who lived in the fifteenth century. The former was buried alive in a vault in the palace. She was the mistress of a margrave of Brandenburg, by whom she had two sons. When the prince became a widower, Agnes thought he would marry her, but he made the sons an objection, and she poisoned them, for which crime she was buried alive. Another version is that she fell in love with the prince of Parma, and made away with her two daughters, who were an obstacle to her marriage, for which crime she was doomed to "walk the earth" as an apparition.

The princess Bertha is troubled because an annual gift, which she left to the poor, has been discontinued. She appears dressed in white, and carrying at her side a bunch of keys.

It may interest those who happen to be learned in Berlin legends, to know that the White Lady, whose visits always precede the death of some member of the royal family, was seen on the eve of prince Waldemar's death. A soldier on guard at the old castle was the witness of the apparition, and in his night fled to the guard room, where he was at once arrested for deserting his post — *Brief*, April 4, 1879.

White Lady of Avenel (2 syl.), a tutelary spirit.—Sir W. Scott, *The Monastery* (time, Elizabeth).

White Lady of Ireland (*The*), the banshee or domestic spirit of a family, who takes an interest in its condition, and intimates approaching death by wailings or shrieks.

White Man's Grave (*The*), Sierra Leoné, in Africa.

White Merle (*The*). Among the old Basque legends is one of a "white merle," which, by its singing, restores sight to the blind.—Rev. W. Webster, *Basque Legends*, 162 (1877).

* * The French have a similar story, called *Le Merle Blanc*.

White Moon (*Knight of the*), Samson Carrasco. He assumed this cognizance when he went as a knight-errant to encounter don Quixote. His object was to overthrow the don in combat, and then impose on him the condition of returning home, and abandoning the profession of chivalry for twelve months. By this means he hoped to cure the don of his craze. It all happened as the barber expected: the don was overthrown, and returned to his home, but soon died.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. iv. 12, etc. (1615).

White Mount in London (*The*), the Tower, which the Welsh bards insist was built by the Celts. Others ascribe "the Towers of Julius" to the Romans; but without doubt they are a Norman foundation.

Take my head and bear it unto the White Mount, in London, and bury it there, with the face towards France.—*The Mabinogion* ("Brannwen," etc., twelfth century).

White Queen (*The*), Mary queen of Scots (*La Reine Blanche*); so called by the French, because she dressed in white in mourning for her husband.

White Rose (*The*), the house of York, whose badge it was. The badge of the house of Lancaster was the Red Rose.

Richard de la Pole is often called "The White Rose."

White Rose of England (The). Perkin Warbeck was so called by Margaret of Burgundy sister of Edward IV. (*-1499).

White Rose of Baby (The), Cecily, wife of Richard duke of York, and mother of Edward IV. and Richard III. She was the youngest of twenty-one children.

* * A novel entitled *The White Rose of Baby* was published in 1794.

White Rose of Scotland (The), lady Katherine Gordon, the [? fifth] daughter of George second earl of Huntly by his second wife [princess Annabella Stuart, youngest daughter of James I. of Scotland]. She married Richard of England, styled "duke of York," but better known as "Perkin Warbeck." She had three husbands after the death of "Richard of England." Probably lady Katherine was called the "White Rose" from the badge assumed by her first husband "the White Rose of York," and "Scotland" was added from the country of her birth. Margaret of Burgundy always addressed Perkin Warbeck as "The White Rose of England."

White Rose of York (The), Edward Courtney earl of Devon, son of the marquis of Exeter. He died at Padua, in queen Mary's reign (1553).

White Surrey, the favourite charger of Richard III.

Saddle White Surrey for the field to-morrow.
Shakespeare, *Richard III.* act v. sc. 3 (1597).

White Tsar of His People. The emperor of Russia is so called, and claims the empire of seventeen crowns.

White Widow (The), the duchess of Tyrconnel, wife of Richard Talbot lord deputy of Ireland under James II. After the death of her husband, she supported herself by her needle. She wore a white mask, and dressed in white.—Pennant, *Account of London*, 147 (1790).

White Witch (A), a "witch" who employs her power and skill for the benefit and not the harm of her fellow-mortals.

Whites (The), an Italian faction of the fourteenth century. The Guelphs of Florence were divided into the *Blacks* who wished to open their gates to Charles de Valois, and the *Whites* who opposed him. The poet Dante was a "White," and

when the "Blacks" in 1302 got the upper hand, he was exiled. During his exile he composed his immortal epic, the *Divina Commedia*.

Whitcraft (John), innkeeper and miller at Altringham.

Dame Whitcraft, the pretty wife of the above.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Whitfield of the Stage (The). Quin was so called by Garrick (1716-1779). Garrick himself is sometimes so denominated also.

Whitney (James), the Claude Duval of English highwaymen. He prided himself on being "the glass of fashion and the mould of form." Executed at Porter's Block, near Smithfield (1660-1691).

Whit-Sunday. One of the etymologies of this word is *Wit or Wisdom Sunday*; the day on which the Spirit of Wisdom fell upon the apostles.

This day Whit-Sunday is said,
For wisdom and wit scarce faild,
Was sent to the apostles as this day.
Camb. Univ. MSS. Dd., 1. 1, p. 294.

Whittington (Dick), a poor orphan country lad, who heard that London was "paved with gold," and went there to get a living. When reduced to starving point, a kind merchant gave him employment in his family to help the cook, but the cook so ill treated him that he ran away. Sitting to rest himself on the roadside, he heard Bow bells, and they seemed to him to say, "Turn again, Whittington, thrice lord mayor of London;" so he returned to his master. By-and-by the master allowed him, with the other servants, to put in an adventure in a ship bound for Morocco. Richard had nothing but a cat, which, however, he sent. Now it happened that the king of Morocco was troubled by mice, which Whittington's cat destroyed; and this so pleased his highness that he bought the mouser at a fabulous price. Dick commenced business with this money, soon rose to great wealth, married his master's daughter, was knighted, and thrice elected lord mayor of London—in 1398, 1406, and 1419.

* * A cat is a brig built on the Norwegian model, with narrow stern, projecting quarters, and deep waist.

Another solution is the word '*achaf*,' "barter."

KERS, the son of a poor widow of Siraf, embarked for India with his sole property, a cat. He arrived at a time when

the palace was so infested by mice and rats that they actually invaded the king's food. This cat cleared the palace of its vermin, and was purchased for a large sum of money, which enriched the widow's son.—Sir William Ouseley (a Persian story).

ALPHONSO, a Portuguese, being wrecked on the coast of Guinea, had a cat, which the king bought for its weight in gold. With this money Alphonso traded, and in five years made £6000, returned to Portugal, and became in fifteen years the third magnate of the kingdom.—*Description of Guinea*.

* * See Keightley, *Tales and Popular Fictions*, 241-266.

Whittle (*Thomas*), an old man of 63, who wants to cajole his nephew out of his lady-love, the Widow Brady, only 23 years of age. To this end he assumes the airs, the dress, the manners, and the walk of a beau. For his thick flannels, he puts on a cambric shirt, open waistcoat, and ruffles; for his Welsh wig, he wears a pigtail and chapeau bras; for his thick cork soles, he trips like a dandy in pumps. He smirks, he titters, he tries to be quite killing. He discards history and solid reading for the *Anorous Repository*, *Cupid's Revels*, *Hymen's Delight*, and *Ovid's Art of Love*. In order to get rid of him, the gay young widow assumes to be a boisterous, rollicking, extravagant, low Irishwoman, deeply in debt, and utterly reckless. Old Whittle is thoroughly alarmed, induces his nephew to take the widow off his hands, and gives him £5000 for doing so.—Garrick, *The Irish Widow* (1757).

Who's the Dupe? Abraham Doiley, a retired slop-seller, with £80,000 or more. Being himself wholly uneducated, he is a great admirer of "larning," and resolves that his daughter Elizabeth shall marry a great scholar. Elizabeth is in love with captain Granger, but the old slop-seller has fixed his heart on a Mr. Gradus, an Oxford pedant. The question is how to bring the old man round. Gradus is persuaded to change his style of dress to please the lady, and Granger is introduced as a learned pundit. The old man resolves to pit together the two aspirants, and give Elizabeth to the best scholar. Gradus quotes two lines of Greek, in which the word *panta* occurs four times; Granger gives some three or four lines of English fustian. Gradus tells the old man that what Granger said

was mere English; but Doiley, in the utmost indignation, replies, "Do you think I don't know my own mother tongue? Off with your *pantry*, which you call Greek! 't'other is the man for my money;" and he gives his daughter to the captain.—Mrs. Cowley, *Who's the Dupe?*

Whole Duty of Man (*The*). Sir James Wellwood Moncrieff, bart., was so called by Jeffrey (1776-1851).

Wicket Gate (*The*), the entrance to the road which leads to the Celestial City. Over the door is written: "KNOCK, AND IT SHALL BE OPENED UNTO YOU."—Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, i. (1678).

Wickfield (*Mr.*), a lawyer, father of Agnes. The "umble" Uriah Heep was his clerk.

Agnes Wickfield, daughter of Mr. Wickfield; a young lady of sound sense and domestic habits, lady-like and affectionate. She is the second wife of David Copperfield.—C. Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1849).

Wickham (*Mrs.*), a waiter's wife. Mrs. Wickham was a meek, drooping woman, always ready to pity herself or to be pitied, and with a depressing habit of prognosticating evil. She succeeded Polly Toodles as nurse to Paul Dombey.—C. Dickens, *Dombey and Son* (1846).

Wiclevista, Wicleffism.

Some of them barks, Clatter and carpe. Of that heresy art Called Wiclevistia. The devilshe dogmatista.
J. Shelton, *Cosyns Cloud* (time, Henry VIII.).

Wicliffe, called "The Morning Star of the Reformation" (1324-1384).

Widdrington (*Roger*), a gallant suite, mentioned in the ballad of *Chevy Chase*. He fought "upon his stumps," after his legs were smitten off. (See BENDOW.)

Widenostrils (in French *Bringonarilles*), a huge giant, who "had swallowed every pan, skillet, kettle, frying-pan, dripping-pan, saucepan, and caldron in the land, for want of windmills, his usual food." He was ultimately killed by "eating a lump of fresh butter at the mouth of a hot oven, by the advice of his physician."—Rabelais, *Pantagruel*, iv. 17 (1546).

Widerolf, bishop of Strasbourg (997), was devoured by mice in the seventeenth year of his episcopate, because he suppressed the convent of Seltzen on the Rhine. (See HATTO.)

Widow (*Goldsmith's*), in the *Deserted Village*, par. 9. "All the blooming flush of life is fled" from Auburn:

All but you widowed, solitary thing,
That feebly bends beside the plashy spring;
hhs, wretched matron, forced in age, for bread,
To strip the brook, with mantling reeds spread,
To peck her whity lagot from the thorn,
To seek her nightly shed, and weep till morn;
She only is it of all the harmless train,
The sad historian of the pensive plain.

Her name was Catherine GERAGHTY.

Widow (The), courted by sir Hudibras, was the relict of Amminadab Wilmer or Willmot, an independent, slain at Edgemoor. She was left with a fortune of £200 a year. The knight's "Epistle to the Lady" and the "Lady's Reply," in which she declines his offer, are usually appended to the poem entitled *Hudibras*.

Widow Blackacre, a perverse, bustling, masculine, pettifogging, litigious woman.—Wycherly, *The Plain Dealer* (1677).

Widow Flockhart, landlady at Waverley's lodgings in the Canongate.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Widow's Curl (A), a small refractory lock of hair that will not grow long enough to be bound up with the tresses, but insists on falling down in a curl upon the forehead. It is said that this curl indicates widowhood.

Widow's Peak (A), a point made in some foreheads by the hair projecting towards the nose like a peak. It is said to indicate widowhood.

Wieland's Sword, Balmung. It was so sharp that it cleft Amlians in twain without his knowing it; when, however, he attempted to stir, he fell into two pieces.—*Scandinavian Mythology*.

Wiever (Old), a preacher and old conspirator.—Sir W. Scott, *Peverel of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Wife (The), a drama by S. Knowles (1833). Mariana, daughter of a Swiss burgher, nursed Leonardo in a dangerous sickness—an avalanche had fallen on him, and his life was despaired of, but he recovered, and fell in love with his young and beautiful nurse. Leonardo intended to return to Mantua, but was kept a prisoner by a gang of thieves, and Mariana followed him, for she found life intolerable without him. Here count Florio fell in love with her, and obtained her guardian's consent to marry her; but Mariana refused to do so, and was arraigned before the duke (Ferrardo), who gave judgment against her. Leonardo was at the trial disguised, but, throwing

off his mask, was found to be the real duke supposed to be dead. He assumed his rank, and married Mariana; but, being called to the wars, left Ferrardo regent. Ferrardo, being a villain, hatched up a plot against the bride of infidelity to her lord, but Leonardo would give no credit to it, and the whole scheme of villainy was fully exposed.

* * The tale of Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream* hinges on a similar "law of marriage."

Wife for a Month (A), a drama by Beaumont and Fletcher (1624). The "wife" is Euanthè (3 syl.), the chaste wife of Valerio, parted by Frederick the licentious brother of Alphonso king of Naples. She repels his base advances, and, to punish her, he offers to give her to any one for one month, at the end of which time he is to die. No one will accept the offer, and the lady is restored to her husband.

Wife of Bath, one of the pilgrims to the shrine of Thomas à Becket.—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* (1388).

Wife of Bath's Tale. One of king Arthur's knights was condemned to death for ill using a lady, but Guinever interceded for him, and the king gave him over to her to do what she liked. The queen said she would spare his life, if, by that day twelve months, he would tell her "What is that which woman loves best?" The knight made inquiry far and near for a solution, but at length was told by an old woman, that if he would grant her a request, she would tell him the right answer to the queen's question. The knight agreed. The answer suggested was this: Women like best to have their own way and to be paramount; and the request she made was that he would marry her. This the knight at first revolted from, because she was poor, old, and ugly. The woman then asked him which he preferred, to have her as she was and a faithful wife, or to have her young and fair. He replied he would leave the decision with her. Whereupon she threw off her mask, and appeared before him young, beautiful, and rich.—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales* (1388).

* * This tale is borrowed from Gow's *Confessio Amantis*, i., where a knight promises to marry a deformed old hag, who taught him the solution of a riddle.

Wig, the Latin *pilleus*, "a head of hair," through the French *perruque* (our

periwig). In the middle of the eighteenth century, there were thirty-three different sorts of wigs in use: the artichoke, bag, barrister's, bishop's, brush, bush, buckle chain, chancellor's, corded wolf's paw, count Saxe's mode, the crutch, the cut bob, the detached buckle, the drop, Dutch, full, half natural, Jansenist bob, judge's, ladder, long bob, Louis, periwig, pigeon's wing, rhinoceros, rose, scratch, she-dragon, small back, spinage seed, staircase, Welch, and wild boar's back.

His penitence was large enough to have laid a camel, and he bestowed upon it at least a bushel of powder.—*Brown, Letters* (time, Charles II.)

Wigged Prince (*The Best*). The guardian, uncle-in-law, and first cousin of the duke of Brunswick was called "The Best Wigged Prince in Christendom."

Wight (*Isle of*). So called from Wiltgar, great-grandson of King Cedric, who conquered the island.—*The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*.

* * Of course, this etymology is not philologically correct. Probably *guyth*, "the channel" (the channel island), is the real derivation.

Wigmore Street (London). So called from Harley earl of Oxford and Mortimer, created baron Harley of Wigmore, in Herefordshire (1711).

Wild (*Jonathan*), a cool, calculating, heartless villain, with the voice of a Stentor. He was born at Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire, and, like Jack Sheppard, was the son of a carpenter.

He had ten maxims: (1) Never do more mischief than is absolutely necessary for success; (2) Know no distinction, but let self-interest be the one principle of action; (3) Let not your shirt know the thoughts of your heart; (4) Never forgive an enemy; (5) Shun poverty and distress; (6) Foment jealousies in your gang; (7) A good name, like money, must be risked in speculation; (8) Counterfeit virtues are as good as real ones, for few know paste from diamonds; (9) Be your own trumpeter, and don't be afraid of blowing loud; (10) Keep hatred concealed in the heart, but wear the face of a friend.

• Jonathan Wild married six wives. Being employed for a time as a detective, he brought to the gallows thirty-five highwaymen, twenty-two burglars, and ten returned convicts. • He was himself executed at last at Tyburn for house-breaking (1682-1726).

Daniel Defoe has made *Jonathan Wild* the hero of a romance (1725). Fielding did the same in 1743. The hero in these romances is a coward, traitor, hypocrite, and tyrant, unrelieved by human feeling, and never betrayed into a kind or good action. The character is historic, but the adventures are in a measure fictitious.

Wild Boar of Ardennes, William de la Marck.—Sir W. Scott, *Quentin Durward* (time, Edward IV.).

* * The count de la Marck was third son of John count de la Marck and Aremburg. He was arrested at Utrecht, and beheaded by order of Maximilian emperor of Austria, in 1485.

Wild Boy of Hameln, a human being found in the forest of Hertz-wold, in Hanover. He walked on all fours, climbed trees like a monkey, fed on grass and leaves, and could never be taught to articulate a single word. He was discovered in 1725, was called "Peter the Wild Boy," and died at Broadway Farm, near Berkhamstead, in 1785.

* * Mdlle. Lablanc was a wild girl found by the villagers of Soigny, near Chalons, in 1731. She died in Paris in 1780.

Wild-Goose Chase (*The*), a comedy by Beaumont and Fletcher (1652). The "wild goose" is Mirabel, who is "chased" and caught by Oriana, whom he once despised.

Wild Horses (*Death by*). The hands and feet of the victim were fastened to two or four wild horses, and the horses, being urged forward, ran in different directions, tearing the victim limb from limb.

METTIUS SUFFETIUS was fastened to two chariots, which were driven in opposite directions. This was for deserting the Roman standard (B.C. 669).—*Livy, Annals*, i. 28.

SALCÈDE, a Spaniard, employed by Henri III. to assassinate Henri de Guise, failed in his attempt, and was torn limb from limb by four wild horses.

NICHOLAS DE SALVADO was torn to pieces by wild horses for attempting the life of William prince of Orange.

BALTHAZAR DE GERRARD was similarly punished for assassinating the same prince (1584).

JOHN CHASTEL was torn to pieces by wild horses for attempting the life of Henri IV. of France (1594).

FRANÇOIS RAYAILLAC suffered a similar

death for assassinating the same prince (1610).

Wild Huntsman (*The*), a spectral hunter with dogs, who frequents the Black Forest to chase wild animals.—Sir W. Scott, *Wild Huntsman* (from Bürger's ballad).

* * The legend is that this huntsman was a Jew, who would not suffer Jesus to drink from a horse-trough, but pointed to some water collected in a hoof-print, and bade Him go there and drink.—Kuhn von Schwarz, *Nordd. Sagen*, 499.

The French story of *Le Grand Veneur* is laid in Fontainebleau Forest, and is supposed to refer to St. Hubert.—Father Matthieu.

The English name is "Herne the Hunter," once a keeper in Windsor Forest.—Shakespeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, act iv. sc. 4.

The Scotch poem called *Albania* contains a full description of the wild huntsman.

* * The subject has been made into a ballad by Bürger, entitled *Der Wilde Jäger*.

Wild Man of the Forest, Orson, brother of Valentine, and nephew of king Pepin.—*Valentine and Orson* (fifteenth century).

Wild Oats, a drama by John O'Keefe (1796).

Wild Wenlock, kinsman of sir Hugo de Lacy, besieged by insurgents, who cut off his head.—Sir W. Scott, *The Betrothed* (time, Henry II.).

Wildair (*Sir Harry*), the hero of a comedy so called by Farquhar (1701). The same character had been introduced in the *Constant Couple* (1700), by the same author. Sir Harry is a gay profligate, not altogether selfish and abandoned, but very free and of easy morals. This was Wilks's and Peg Woffington's great part.

Their Wildair, sir John Brute, lady Touchwood, and Mrs. Frail are conventional reproductions of those wild gallants and demureys which figure in the licentious dramas of Dryden and Shadwell.—Sir W. Scott.

* * "Sir John Brute," in *The Provoked Wife* (Vanbrugh); "lady Touchwood," in *The Belle's Stratagem* (Mrs. Cowley); "Mrs. Frail," in Congreve's *Love for Love*.

Wildblood of the Vale (*Young Dick*), a friend of sir Geoffrey Peveril.—Sir W. Scott, *Peveril of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Wilde (*Johnny*), a small farmer of Rodenkirchen, in the isle of Rügen. One day, he found a little glass slipper belonging to one of the hill-folk. Next day, a little brownie, in the character of a merchant, came to redeem it, and Johnny Wilde demanded as the price "that he should find a gold ducat in every furrow he ploughed." The bargain was concluded, but before the year was over he had worked himself to death, looking for ducats in the furrows which he ploughed.—*Rügen Tradition*.

Wildenhaim (*Baron*), father of Amelia. In his youth he seduced Agatha Friburg, whom he deserted. Agatha bore a son, Frederick, who in due time became a soldier. Coming home on furlough, he found his mother on the point of starvation, and, going to beg alms, met the baron with his gun, asked alms of him, and received a shilling. He demanded more money, and, being refused, collared the baron, but was soon seized by the keepers, and shut up in the castle dungeon. Here he was visited by the chaplain, and it came out that the baron was his father. As the baron was a widower, he married Agatha, and Frederick became his heir.

Amelia Wildenhaim, daughter of the baron. A proposal was made to marry her to count Cassol, but as the count was a conceited puppy, without "brains in his head or a heart in his bosom," she would have nothing to say to him. She showed her love to Anhalt, a young clergyman, and her father gave his consent to the match.—Mrs. Inchbald, *Lovers' Vows* (altered from Kotzebue, 1800).

Wildfire (*Madge*), the insane daughter of old Meg Murdochson the gipsy thief. Madge had been seduced when a girl, and this, with the murder of her infant, had turned her brain.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Wilding (*Jack*), a young gentleman fresh from Oxford, who fabricates the most ridiculous tales, which he tries to pass off for facts; speaks of his adventures in America, which he has never seen; of his being entrapped into marriage with a Miss Sibthorpe, a pure invention. Accidentally meeting a Miss Grantam, he sends his man to learn her name, and is told it is Miss Godfrey, an heiress. On this blunder the "fun" of the drama hinges. When Miss Godfrey is presented to him, he does not know her, and a person rushes in who declares she is his wife, and that her maiden name was

Sibthorpe. It is now Wilding's turn to be dumfounded, and, wholly unable to unravel the mystery, he rushes forth, believing the world is a Bedlam let loose. —S. Foote, *The Liar* (1761).

Wilding (Sir Jasper), an ignorant but wealthy country gentleman, fond of fox-hunting. He dresses in London like a fox-hunter, and speaks with a "Hoic! tally-ho!"

Young Wilding, son of sir Jasper, about to marry the daughter of old Philpot for the dot she will bring him.

Maria Wilding, the lively, witty, high-spirited daughter of sir Jasper, in love with Charles Beaufort. Her father wants her to marry George Philpot, but she frightens the booby out of his wits by her knowledge of books and assumed eccentricities — Murphy, *The Cuckoo* (1757 or 1761).

Wildrake, a country squire, delighting in horses, dogs, and field sports. He was in love with "neighbour Constance," daughter of sir William Loudlove, with whom he used to romp and quarrel in childhood. He learnt to love Constance, and Constance loved the squire, but knew it not till he feared he was going to marry another. When they each discovered the state of their hearts, they agreed to become man and wife —S. Knowles, *The Love Chase* (1837).

Wildrake (Roger), a dissipated royalist. —Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Wilemina [BUNDLE], daughter of Bundle the gardener. Tom Lug the waterman and Robin the gardener sought her in marriage. The father preferred honest Tom Lug, but the mother liked better the sentimental and fine-phrased Robin Wilemina, and he who first did any act to deserve her love should have it. Tom Lug, by winning the waterman's badge, married off the bride —C. Dibdin, *The Waterman* (1771).

Wilfer (Reginald), called by his wife R. W., and by his fellow-clerks Rumty. He was clerk in the drug house of Chicksey, Stobbles, and Vencoring. In person Mr. Wilfer resembled an overgrown cherub; in manner he was shy and retiring.

Mr. Reginald Wilfer was a poor clerk so poor indeed that he had never yet attained the modest object of his ambition which was to wear a complete new suit of clothes hat and boots included at one time. His black hat was brown before he could afford a coat; his pantaloons were white at the seams and in some before he could

buy a pair of boots. His boots had worn out before he could treat himself to new pantaloons, and by the time he worked round to the hat again that shining modern article roofed in an ancient ruin of various periods —Ch. IV.

Mrs. Wilfer, wife of Mr. Reginald. A most majestic woman, tall and angular. She wore gloves, and a pocket-handkerchief tied under her chin. A patronizing, condescending woman was Mrs. Wilfer, with a mighty idea of her own importance. "Viper!" "Ingrate!" and such like epithets were household words with her.

Bella Wilfer, daughter of Mr and Mrs. Wilfer. A wayward, playful, affectionate, spoilt beauty, "giddy from the want of some sustaining purpose, and capricious because she was always fluttering among little things." Bella was so pretty, so womanly, and yet so childish that she was always captivating. She spoke of herself as "the lovely woman," and delighted in "doing the hair of the family. Bella Wilfer married John Harmon (John Rokesmith), the secretary of Mr. Boffin "the golden dustman."

Lavinia Wilfer, youngest sister of Bella, and called "the irrepressible" Lavinia was a tall, pert girl, but succeeded in catching George Sampson on the toils of wedlock —C. Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend* (1861).

Wilford, in love with Emily, the companion of his sister Miss Wilford. His attachment coming to the knowledge of Wilford's uncle and guardian, was disapproved of by him, so he sent the young man to the Continent, and dismissed the young lady. Emily went to live with Goodman Karpis, the woodman, and there Wilford discovered her in an archery match. The engagement was renewed, and ended in marriage. —Sir H. B. Dudley, *The Woodman* (1771).

Wilford, secretary of sir Edward Mortimer, and the suitor of Barbara Rawbold (daughter of a poacher). Curious to know what weighed on his master's mind, he pried into an iron chest in sir Edward's library, but while so engaged, sir Edward entered, and threatened to shoot him. He relented, however, and having sworn Wilford to secrecy, told him how and why he had committed murder. Wilford, unable to endure the watchful and jealous eye of his master, ran away; but sir Edward dogged him from place to place, and at length arrested him on the charge of theft. Of course, the charge broke down, Wilford was acquitted, sir Edward confessed himself a murderer, and died. (See

WILLIAMS, CALEB.—G. Colman, *The Iron Chest* (1796).

* * This is a dramatic version of Godwin's novel called *Caleb Williams* (1794). Wilford is "Caleb Williams," and sir Edward Mortimer is "Falkland."

Wilford, supposed to be earl of Rochdale. Three things he had a passion for: "the finest hound, the finest horse, and the finest wife in the three kingdoms." It turned out that Master Walter "the hunchback" was the earl of Rochdale, and Wilford was no one.—S. Knowles, *The Hunchback* (1831).

Wilford (Lord), the truant son of lord Woodville, who fell in love with Bess, the daughter of the "blind beggar of Bethnal Green." He saw her by accident in London, lost sight of her, but resolved not to rest night or day till he found her; and, said he, "If I find her not, I'm tenant of the house the sexton builds." Bess was discovered in the Queen's Arms inn, Romford, and turned out to be his cousin.—S. Knowles, *The Beggar of Bethnal Green* (1834).

Wilfred, "the fool," one of the sons of sir Hildebrand Osbaldistone of Osbaldistone Hall.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

Wilfrid, son of Oswald Wycliffe; in love with Matilda, heiress of Rokeby's knight. After various villainies, Oswald forced from Matilda a promise to marry Wilfrid. Wilfrid thanked her for the promise, and fell dead at her feet.—Sir W. Scott, *Rokeby* (1813).

Wilfrid or Wilfrith (St.). In 681 the bishop Wilfrith, who had been bishop of York, being deprived of his see, came to Sussex, and did much to civilize the people. He taught them how to catch fish generally, for before they only knew how to catch eels. He founded the bishopric of the South Saxons at Selsey, afterwards removed to Chichester, founded the monastery of Ripon, built several ecclesiastical edifices, and died in 709.

St. Wilfrid, sent from York into this realm received (Whom the Northumbrian folk had of his see bereaved), And on the south of Thames a seat did him afford. By whom the people first received the saving word.
Dryton, *Polyolbon*, xl. (1613).

Wilhelm Meister [*Meister*], the hero and title of a philosophic novel by Goethe. This is considered to be the first true German novel. It consists of two parts published under two titles, viz., *The Apprenticeship of Wilhelm Meister*

(1794-96), and *The Travels of Wilhelm Meister* (1821).

Wilkins (Peter), Robert Pultock of Clement's Inn, author of *The Life and Adventures of Peter Wilkins, a Cornish Man* (1760).

The tale is this: Peter Wilkins is a mariner, thrown on a desert shore. In time, he furnishes himself from the wreck with many necessaries, and discovers that the country is frequented by a beautiful winged race called gluums and gawreys, whose wings, when folded, serve them for dress, and when spread, are used for flight. Peter marries a gawrey, by name Youwarkee, and accompanies her to Nosmndsgarutt, a land of semi-darkness, where he remains many years.

Peter Wilkins is a work of uncommon beauty.—Coleridge, *Table Talk* (1836).

Wilkinson (James), servant to Mr. Fairfield the lawyer.—Sir W. Scott, *Redgauntlet* (time, George III.).

Will (Bellet), William lord Howard, warden of the western marches (1563-1540).

His Bilboa blade, by Marchmen felt,
Hung in a brand and studded belt;
Hence in rule plus was the Borderers still
Called noble Howard "Bellet Will"

Sir W. Scott, *Lays of the Last Minstrel* (1803).

Will Laud, a smuggler, with whom Margaret Catchpole (q.v.) falls in love. He persuades her to escape from Ipswich jail, and supplies her with a seaman's dress. The two are overtaken, and Laud is shot in attempting to prevent the recapture of Margaret.—Rev. R. Cobbold, *Margaret Catchpole*.

Will and Jean, a poetic story by Hector Macneill (1789). Willie Gair-lace was once the glory of the town, and he married Jeanie Miller. Just about this time Maggie Howe opened a spirit shop in the village, and Willie fell to drinking. Having reduced himself to beggary, he enlisted as a soldier, and Jeanie had "to beg her bread." Willie, having lost his leg in battle, was put on the Chelsea "bounty list;" and Jeanie was placed, by the duchess of Buccleuch, in an almshouse cottage. Willie contrived to reach the cottage, and

Jean once mair, in fond affection,
Clasped her Willie to her breast.

Will-o'-Wisp or *Will-with-a-wisp*. Here Will is no proper name, but a Scandinavian word equivalent to misleading or errant. Icelandic *villa* ("a-going astray"), *villr* ("wandering"). "I am

will what to do" (i.e. "at a loss"). German, *ir-risch*.

Willet (*John*), landlord of the Maypole inn. A burly man, large-headed, with a flat face, betokening profound obstinacy and slowness of apprehension, combined with a strong reliance on his own merits. John Willet was one of the most dogged and positive fellows in existence, always sure that he was right, and that every one who differed from him was wrong. He ultimately resigned the Maypole to his son Joe, and retired to a cottage in Chigwell, with a small garden, in which Joe had a Maypole erected for the delectation of his aged father. Here at dayfall assembled his old chums, to smoke, and prose, and doze, and drink the evenings away; and here the old man played the landlord, scoring up huge debits in chalk to his heart's delight. He lived in the cottage a sleepy life for seven years, and then slept the sleep which knows no waking.

Joe Willet, son of the landlord, a broad-shouldered, strapping young fellow of 20. Being bullied and brow-beaten by his father, he ran away and enlisted for a soldier, lost his right arm in America, and was dismissed the service. He returned to England, married Dolly Varden, and became landlord of the Maypole, where he prospered and had a large family.—C. Dickens, *Barnaby Rudge* (1811).

William, archbishop of Orange, an ecclesiastic who besought pope Urban on his knees to permit him to join the crusaders, and, having obtained permission, led 400 men to the siege of Jerusalem.—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered* (1575).

William, youngest son of William Rufus. He was the leader of a large army of British bowmen and Irish volunteers in the crusading army.—Tasso, *Jerusalem Delivered*, iii. (1575).

* * * William Rufus was never married.

William, footman to Lovemore, sweet upon Muslim the lady's-maid. He is fond of cards, and is a below-stairs imitation of the high-life vices of the latter half of the eighteenth century.—A. Murphy, *The Way to Keep Him* (1760).

William, a serving-lad at Arnheim Castle.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

William (*Lord*), master of Erlingford. His elder brother, at death, committed

to his charge Edmund the rightful heir, a mere child; but William cast the child into the Severn, and seized the inheritance. One anniversary, the Severn overflowed its banks, and the castle was surrounded; a boat came by, and lord William entered. The boatman thought he heard the voice of a child—nay, he felt sure he saw a child in the water, and bade lord William stretch out his hand to take it in. Lord William seized the child's hand; it was lifeless and clammy, heavy and inert. It pulled the boat under water, and lord William was drowned, but no one heard his piercing cry of agony.—R. Southey, *Lord William* (a ballad, 1804).

William and Margaret, a ballad by Mallet. William promised marriage to Margaret, deserted her, and she died "consumed in early prime." Her ghost reproved the faithless swain, who "quaked in every limb," and, raving, bled him to Margaret's grave. There

Thrice he called on Margaret's name,
And thrice he wept full sore;
Then laid his cheek to her cold grave,
And word spake never more.

William I. king of Prussia and emperor of Germany, called *Kaiser Tartuffe* (1797–). (See *TARTUFFE*, p. 977.)

William king of Scotland, introduced by sir W. Scott in *The Tuhisman* (1825).

William of Cloudesley (3 syl.), a north country outlaw, associated with Adam Bell and Clym of the Clough (*Clement of the Cliff*). He lived in Englewood Forest, near Carlisle. Adam Bell and Clym of the Clough were single men, but William had a wife named Alyce, and "children three" living at Carlisle. The three outlaws went to London to ask pardon of the king, and the king, at the queen's intercession, granted it. He then took them to a field to see them shoot. William first cleft in two a hazel wand at a distance of 200 feet; after this he bound his eldest son to a stake, put an apple on his head, and, at a distance of "six score paces," cleft the apple in two without touching the boy. The king was so delighted that he made William "a gentleman of fe," made his son a royal butler, the queen took Alyce for her "chief gentlewoman," and the two companions were appointed yeomen of the bed-chamber.—Percy, *Reliques* ("Adam Bell," etc.), l. ii. 1.

William of Goldsbrough, one of the companions of Robin Hood, mentioned in Grafton's *Olde and Auncient Pamphlet* (sixteenth century).

William of Norwich (*Saint*), a child said to have been crucified by the Jews in 1137. (See HUGH OF LINCOLN and WERNER.)

Two boys of tender age, those saints ensue,
Of Norwich William was, of Lincoln Hugh,
Whom th' abbelving Jews (rebellious that abide),
In mockery of our Christ, at Easter crucified.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xxiv (1623).

William-with-the-Long-Sword, the earl of Salisbury. He was the natural brother of Richard Cœur de Lion.—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.).

Williams (*Caleb*), a lad in the service of Falkland. Falkland, irritated by cruelty and insult, commits a murder, which is attributed to another. Williams, by accident, obtains a clue to the real facts; and Falkland, knowing it, extorts from him an oath of secrecy, and then tells him the whole story. The lad, finding life in Falkland's house insupportable from the ceaseless suspicion to which he is exposed, makes his escape, and is pursued by Falkland with relentless persecution. At last Williams is accused by Falkland of robbery, and the facts of the case being disclosed, Falkland dies of shame and a broken spirit. (See WILFORD.)—W. Godwin, *Caleb Williams* (1794).

* * * The novel was dramatized by G. Colman, under the title of *The Iron Chest* (1796). Caleb Williams is called "Wilford," and Falkland is "sir Edward Mortimer."

Williams (*Ned*), the sweetheart of Cicely Jopson, farmer, near Clifton. *Former Williams*, Ned's father.—Sir W. Scott, *Waverley* (time, George II.).

Willie, clerk to Andrew Skurlewichter the scrivener.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Willieson (*William*), a brig-owner, one of the Jacobite conspirators under the laird of Ellieslaw.—Sir W. Scott, *The Black Dwarf* (time, Anne).

Williewald of Geierstein (*Count*), father of count Arnold of Geierstein alias Arnold Biederman (landamman of Unterwalden).—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geierstein* (time, Edward IV.).

Will-o'-the-Flat, one of the hunters

near Charlie's Hope farm.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Willoughby (*Lord*), of queen Elizabeth's court.—Sir W. Scott, *Kenilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Willy, a shepherd to whom Thomalin tells the tale of his battle with Cupid (ccl. iii.). (See THOMALIN.) In ccl. viii. he is introduced again, contending with Perigot for the prize of poetry, Cuddy being chosen umpire. Cuddy declares himself quite unable to decide the contest, for both deserve the prize.—Spenser, *The Shepheardes Calendar* (1579).

Wilmot. There are three of the name in *Fatal Curiosity* (1736), by George Lillo, viz., old Wilmot, his wife Agnes, and their son young Wilmot supposed to have perished at sea. The young man, however, is not drowned, but goes to India, makes his fortune, and returns, unknown to any one of his friends. He goes in disguise to his parents, and deposits with them a casket. Curiosity induces Agnes to open it, and when she sees that it contains jewels, she and her husband resolve to murder the owner, and appropriate the contents of the casket. No sooner have they committed the fatal deed than they discover it is their own son whom they have killed; whereupon the old man stabs first his wife and then himself.

The harrowing details of this tragedy are powerfully depicted, and the agonies of old Wilmot constitute one of the most appalling and affecting incidents in the drama.—R. Chambers, *English Literature*, I. 592.

Old Wilmot's character, as the needy man who had known better days, exhibits a mind naturally good, but prepared for acting evil.—Sir W. Scott, *The Drama*.

Wilmot (*Miss Arabella*), a clergyman's daughter, beloved by George Primrose, eldest son of the vicar of Wakefield, whom ultimately she marries.—Goldsmith, *Vicar of Wakefield* (1766).

Wilmot (*Lord*), earl of Rochester, of the court of Charles II.—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Wilsa, the mulatto girl of Dame Ursley Suddlechope the barber's wife.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Wilson (*Alison*), the old housekeeper of colonel Silas Morton of Milnwood.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

Wilson (*Andrew*), smuggler; the comrade of Georgie Robertson. He was hanged.—Sir W. Scott, *Heart of Midlothian* (time, George II.).

Wilson (Bob), groom of sir William Ashton the lord keeper of Scotland.—Sir W. Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III.).

Wilson (Christie), a character in the introduction of the *Black Dwarf*, by sir W. Scott.

Wilson (John), groom of Mr. Godfrey Bertram laird of Ellangowan.—Sir W. Scott, *Guy Mannering* (time, George II.).

Wilton (Ralph de), the accepted suitor of lady Clare daughter of the earl of Gloucester. When lord Marmion overcame Ralph de Wilton in the ordeal of battle, and left him for dead on the field, lady Clare took refuge in Whitby Convent. By Marmion's desire she was removed from the convent to Tantallon Hall, where she met Ralph, who had been cured of his wounds. Ralph, being knighted by Douglas, married the lady Clare.—Sir W. Scott, *Marmion* (1808).

Wimble (Will), a character in Addison's *Spectator*, simple, good-natured, and officious.

* * Will Wimble in the flesh was Thomas Morecroft of Dublin (*-1741).

Wimbledon (The Philosopher of), John Horne Tooke, who lived at Wimbledon, near London (1736-1812).

Winchester, in Arthurian romance, is called Camelot.

It'seam down the stream to the city of Camelot, &c. in English. Winchester.—Sir T. Malory, *History of Prince Arthur*, i. 44 (1470).

Winchester (The bishop of), Lancelot Andrews. The name is not given in the novel, but the date of the novel is 1620, and Dr. Andrews was translated from Ely to Winchester in February, 1618-19; and died in 1626.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Wind Sold. At one time, the Finlanders and Laplanders drove a profitable trade by the sale of winds. After being paid, they knitted three magical knots, and told the buyer that when he untied the first he would have a good gale; when the second, a strong wind; and when the third, a severe tempest.—Olaus Magnus, *History of the Goths, etc.*, 47 (1658).

King Eric of Sweden was quite a potentate of these elements, and could change them at pleasure by merely shifting his cap.

Bessie Millie, of Pa.no'na, in the Orkney Islands, helped to eke out her

living (even so late as 1814) by selling favourable winds to mariners, for the small sum of sixpence per vessel.

Winds were also at one time sold at mont St. Michel, in Normandy, by nine druidesses, who likewise sold arrows to charm away storms. These arrows were to be shot off by a young man 25 years of age.

* * Witches generally were supposed to sell wind.

'Oons! I'll marry a Lapland witch as soon, and live upon selling contrary winds and wrecked vessels.—W. Congreve, *Love for Love*, iii. (1698).

In Ireland and in Denmark both,
Witches for gold will sell a man a wind,
Which, in the corner of a napkin wrapped,
Shall blow him safe unto what coast he will.
Sumner, *Last Will and Test* (1600).

* * See note to the *Pirate* "Sale of Winds" (*Waverley Novels*, xxiv. 136).

Winds (The), according to Hesiod, were the sons of Astræus and Aurora.

You nymphs, the winged offspring which of old
Aurora to divine Astræus bore.

Akenside, *Hymn to the Naiads* (1767).

Winds and Tides. Nicholas of Llyn, an Oxford scholar and friar, was a great navigator. He "took the height of mountains with his astrolabe," and taught that there were four whirlpools like the Maelström of Norway—one in each quarter of the globe, from which the four winds issue, and which are the cause of the tides.

One Nicholas of Llyn

The whirlpools of the seas did come to understand, . . .

For such unmeasured pools, philosophers agree,

I the four parts of the world undoubtedly thus be,

From which they have supposed nature the winds doth

raise,

And from them too proceed the flowing of the seas.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xix. (1622).

Windmill with a Weathercock Atop (The). Goodwyn, a puritan divine of St. Margaret's, London, was so called (1598-1651).

Windmills. Don Quixote, seeing some thirty or forty windmills, insisted that they were giants, and, running a tilt at one of them, thrust his spear into the sails; whereupon the sails raised both man and horse into the air, and shivered the knight's lance into splinters. When don Quixote was thrown to the ground, he persisted in saying that his enemy Freston had transformed the giants into windmills merely to rob him of his honour, but notwithstanding, the windmills were in reality giants in disguise. This is the first adventure of the knight.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. i. 8 (1606).

Windmills. The giant Widenostriffa lived on windmills. (See WIDENOSTRIFFA.)

TRILLS.—*Rabelais, Pantagruel*, iv. 17 (1545).

Windsor (*The Rev. Mr.*), a friend of Master George Heriot the king's goldsmith.—Sir W. Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel* (time, James I.).

Windsor Beauties (*The*), Anne Hyde duchess of York, and her twelve ladies in the court of Charles II., painted by sir Peter Lely at the request of Anne Hyde. Conspicuous in her train of Hebe's was Frances Jennings, eldest daughter of Richard Jennings of Standridge, near St. Alban's.

Windsor Sentinel (*The*) who heard St. Paul's clock strike thirteen, was John Hatfield, who died at his house in Glasshouse Yard, Aldersgate, June 18, 1770, aged 102.

Windsor of Denmark (*The*), the castle of Cronborg, in Elsinore.

Windy-Cap, Eric king of Sweden.

[Told] of Eric's cap and Elmo's light
Sir W. Scott, *Robbery*, II 11 (1813)

Wine. If it makes one stupid it is *vin d'âne*; if maudlin, it is *vin de cerf* (from the notion that deer weep); if quarrelsome, it is *vin de lion*; if talkative, it is *vin de pie*; if sick, it is *vin de porc*; if crafty, it is *vin de renard*; if rude, it is *vin de singe*. To these might be added, *vin de chèvre*, when an amorous effect is produced; *vin de coucou*, if it makes one egotistical; and *vin de crapaud*, when its effect is inspiring.

Wine (1814). In 1858 a sale took place in Paris of the effects of the late duchesse de Raguse, including a pipe of Madeira. This wine was fished up in 1814 from the carcase of a ship wrecked at the mouth of the Scheldt in 1778, and had lain there till 1814. Louis XVIII. bought it, but part of it was presented to the French consul, and thus it came into the cellar of the duc de Raguse. At the sale, forty-four bottles were sold, and the late baron Rothschild bought them for their weight in gold.

Wine (*Three-Men*). Very bad wine is so called, because it requires one man to hold the drinker, a second to pour the wine down his throat, and the third man is the victim himself.

Abraham Santa Clara, the preaching friar, calls the wine of Alsace "three-men wine."

Wine-Mixer (*The Most Famous*

British), Quintafiona, the go-between of Guinevere and sir Launcelot. From an old ballad, it seems that Quintafiona set sir Launcelot the task of bringing to her "the bonnie white-foot deer," an animal attended by seven lions and a lioness. This deer had already been the death of many champions. It was in reality a prince who had been transformed into a deer by the incantations of his father.

Wingate (*Master Jasper*), the steward at Avenel Castle.—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth).

Winged Horse (*A*), the standard and emblem of ancient Corinth, in consequence of the fountain of Pire'nê, near that city, and Peg'asus the winged horse of Apollo and the Muses.

Winged Lion (*The*), the heraldic device of the republic of Venice.

They'll plant the winged lion in three halls.
Robert Browning, *The Return of the Druses*, v.

Wingfield, a citizen of Perth, whose trade was feather-dressing.—Sir W. Scott, *Fair Maid of Perth* (time, Henry IV.).

Wingfield (*Ambrose*), employed at Osbaldistone Hall.

Lancie Wingfield, one of the men employed at Osbaldistone Hall.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

Wing-the-Wind (*Michael*), a servant at Holyrood Palace, and the friend of Adam Woodcock.—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth).

Winifrid (*St.*), patron saint of virgins; beheaded by Carados for refusing to marry him. The tears she shed became the fountain called "St. Winifrid's Well," the waters of which not only cure all sorts of diseases, but are so buoyant that nothing sinks to the bottom. St. Winifrid's blood stained the gravel in the neighbourhood red, and her hair became moss. Drayton has given this legend in verse in his *Polyolbion*, x. (1612).

Winkle (*Nathaniel*), M.P.C., a young cockney sportsman, considered by his companions to be a dead shot, a hunter, skater, etc. All these acquirements are, however, wholly imaginary. He marries Arabella Allen.—C. Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* (1836).

Winkle (*Rip van*), a Dutch colonist of New York, who met a strange man in a ravine of the Kaatskill Mountains. Rip helped the stranger to carry a keg to a

wild retreat among rocks, where he saw a host of strange personages playing skittles in mysterious silence. Rip took the first opportunity of tasting the keg, fell into a stupor, and slept for twenty years. On waking, he found that his wife was dead and buried, his daughter married, his village remodelled, and America had become independent.—Washington Irving, *Sketch-Book* (1820).

The tale of Epimenides, of Peter Klaus, of the Sleeping Beauty, the Seven Sleepers, etc., are somewhat similar. (See SLEEPER, p. 919.)

Winklebred or **Winklebrand** (*Louis*), lieutenant of sir Maurice de Bracy a follower of prince John.—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time Richard I.).

Winnie (*Annie*), an old sibyl, who makes her appearance at the death of Alice Gray.—Sir W. Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor* (time, William III.).

Winter, the head servant of general Witherngton *alias* Richard Tresham.—Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II.).

Winter. (See SEASONS, p. 884.)

Winter King (*The*), Frederick V., the rival of Ferdinand II. of Germany. He married Elizabeth daughter of James I. of England, and was king of Bohemia for just one winter, the end of 1619 and the beginning of 1620 (1596-1632). (See SNOW KING, p. 927.)

Winter Queen (*The*), Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of England, and wife of Frederick V. "The Winter King." (See SNOW QUEEN, p. 927.)

Winter's Bird (*The*), the woodcock.

How nobler to the winter bird to say,
"Poor stranger, welcome from thy stormy way . . .
The food and shelter of my valleys share"
Peter Pindar [Dr. Wolcott], *Island of Innocence* (1808).

Winter's Tale (*The*), by Shakespeare (1604). Leontes king of Sicily invites his friend Polixenes to visit him. During this visit the king becomes jealous of him, and commands Camillo to poison him; but Camillo only warns Polixenes of the danger, and flees with him to Bohemia. When Leontes hears thereof, his rage is unbounded; and he casts his queen Hermioné into prison, where she gives birth to a daughter, which Leontes gave direction should be placed on a desert shore to perish. In the mean time, he is told that

Hermioné, the queen, is dead. The vessel containing the infant daughter being storm-driven to Bohemia, the child is left there, and is brought up by a shepherd, who calls it Perdita. One day, in a hunt, prince Florizel sees Perdita and falls in love with her; but Polixenes, his father, tells her that she and the shepherd shall be put to death if she encourages the foolish suit. Florizel and Perdita now flee to Sicily, and being introduced to Leontes, it is soon discovered that Perdita is his lost daughter. Polixenes tracks his son to Sicily, and being told of the discovery, gladly consents to the union he had before forbidden. Paulina now invites the royal party to inspect a statue of Hermioné in her house, and the statue turns out to be the living queen.

The plot of this drama is borrowed from the tale of *Parolosto* or *The Triumph of Time*, by Robert Greene (1588).

We should have him back
Who told the *Winter's Tale* to do it for us.
Tennyson, *Prologue of The Princess*.

Winterblossom (*Mr. Philip*), "the man of taste," on the managing committee at the Spa.—Sir W. Scott, *St. Ronan's Well* (time, George III.).

Wintersen (*The count*), brother of baron Steinfort, lord of the place, and greatly beloved.

The countess Wintersen, wife of the above. She is a kind friend to Mrs. Haller, and confidante of her brother the baron Steinfort.—Benjamin Thompson, *The Stranger* (1797).

Winterton (*Adam*), the garrulous old steward of sir Edward Mortimer, in whose service he had been for forty-nine years. He was fond of his little jokes, and not less so of his little nips, but he loved his master and almost idolized him.—G. Colman, *The Iron Chest* (1796).

Win-the-Fight (*Master Joachim*), the attorney employed by major Bridgenorth the roundhead.—Sir W. Scott, *Peccol of the Peak* (time, Charles II.).

Wirral (*The*), the long, square-ended peninsula between the Mersey and the Dee.

Here there are few that either God or man with good heart love.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight.

Wisdom (*Honour paid to*).

ANACHARSIS went from Scythia to Athens to see Solon.—Ælian, *De Variis Historiis*, v.

APOLLONIOS TYANÆUS (Cappadocia) travelled through Scythia and into India.

as far as the river Phison to see Hiarchus.—Philostratus, *Life of Apollonios*, ii. last chapter.

BEN JONSON, in 1619, travelled on foot from London to Scotland merely to see W. Drummond, the Scotch poet, whose genius he admired.

LIVY went from the confines of Spain to Rome to hold converse with the learned men of that city.—Pliny the Younger, *Epistle*, iii. 2.

PLATO travelled from Athens to Egypt to see the wise men or magi, and to visit Arohytas of Tarentum, inventor of several automata, as the flying pigeon, and of numerous mechanical instruments, as the screw and crane.

PYTHAGORAS went from Italy to Egypt to visit the vaticinators of Memphis.—Porphyry, *Life of Pythagoras*, 9 (Kuster's edition).

SHERA (*The queen of*) went from "the uttermost parts of the earth" to hear and see Solomon, whose wisdom and greatness had reached her ear.

Wisdom Persecuted.

ANAXAGORAS of Clazomenae held opinions in natural science so far in advance of his age that he was accused of impiety, cast into prison, and condemned to death. It was with great difficulty that Pericles got the sentence commuted to fine and banishment.

AVERROIS, the Arabian philosopher, was denounced as a heretic, and degraded, in the twelfth Christian century (died 1226).

BACON (*Friar*) was excommunicated and imprisoned for diabolical knowledge, chiefly on account of his chemical researches (1214-1294).

BRUNO (*Giordano*) was burnt alive for maintaining that matter is the mother of all things (1550-1600).

CROSSK (*Andrew*), electrician, was shunned as a profane man, because he asserted that certain minute animals of the genus *Acarus* had been developed by him out of inorganic elements (1784-1856).

DEK (*Dr. John*) had his house broken into by a mob, and all his valuable library, museum, and mathematical instruments destroyed, because he was so wise that "he must have been allied with the devil" (1527-1608).

FRANGL. (See "Virgilius.")

GALILEO was imprisoned by the Inquisition for daring to believe that the earth moved round the sun and not the sun round the earth. In order to get his

liberty, he was obliged to "abjure the heresy;" but as the door closed he muttered, *E pur si muove* ("But it does move, though"), 1564-1642.

GERBERT, who introduced algebra into Christendom, was accused of dealing in the black arts, and was shunned as a "son of Belial."

GROSIER or GROSSETESTE bishop of Lincoln, author of some two hundred works was accused of dealing in the black arts, and the pope wrote a letter to Henry III., enjoining him to disinter the bones of the too-wise bishop, as they polluted the very dust of God's acre (died 1253).

FAUST (*Dr.*), the German philosopher, was accused of diabolism for his wisdom so far in advance of the age.

PEYRERE was imprisoned in Brussels for attempting to prove that man existed before Adam (seventeenth century).

PROTAGORAS, the philosopher, was banished from Athens, for his book *On the Gods*.

SOCRATES was condemned to death as an atheist, because he was the wisest of men, and his wisdom was not in accordance with the age.

VIRGILIUS bishop of Saltzburg was compelled by pope Zachary to retract his assertion that there are other "worlds" besides our earth, and other suns and moons besides those which belong to our system (died 784).

Geologists had the same battle to fight, and so has Colenso bishop of Natal.

Wise (The).

Albert II. duke of Austria, "The Lame and Wise" (1289, 1330-1358).

Alfonso X. of Leon and Castile (1203, 1252-1284).

Charles V. of France, *Le Sage* (1337, 1364-1380).

Che-Tsou of China (*, 1278-1296).

Comte de las Casca, *Le Sage* (1766-1842).

Frederick elector of Saxony (1463, 1544-1554).

James I., "Solomon," of England (1566, 1603-1625).

John V. duke of Brittany, "The Good and Wise" (1389, 1399-1442).

Wise Men (*The Seven*): (1) Solon of Athens, (2) Chilo of Sparta, (3) Thales of Miletus, (4) Bias of Priene, (5) Cleobulus of Lindos, (6) Pittacus of Mitylenê, (7) Periander of Corinth, or, according to Plato, Myson of Chene. All flourished in the sixth century B.C.

First Solon, who made the Athenian laws; While Chilo, in Sparta, was famed for his laws.

In Mithras did Thales astronomy teach;
 Bias used in Priene his morals to preach;
 Cleonides, of Lindos, was handsome and wise;
 Mitylène 'gainst thralldom saw PITTAOON rise;
 PERIANDER is said to have guined, thro' his court,
 The title that MYSON, the Cnecian, sought.

F. C. B.

One of Plutarch's *brochures* in the *Moralia* is entitled, "The Banquet of the Seven Wise Men," in which Periander is made to give an account of a contest at Chalcis between Homer and Hesiod. The latter won the prize, and caused this inscription to be engraved on the tripod presented to him:

This Healed woes to the Hellenian nine,
 In Chalcis won from Homer the divine.

Wise Men of the East. Klopstock, in *The Messiah*, v., says there were six "Wise Men of the East," who, guided by the star, brought their gifts to Jesus, "the heavenly babe," viz., Haddad, Sel'ima, Zimri, Mirja, Be'led, and Sun'ith. (See COLOGNE, THREE KINGS or.)

Wisest Man. So the Delphic oracle pronounced Socrates to be. Socrates modestly made answer, 'Twas because he alone had learnt this first element of truth, that he knew nothing.

Not thou seven sages might him parallel;
 Nor he whom Pythian maid did whilome tell
 To be the wisest man that then on earth did dwell.
 Phil. Fletcher, *The Purple Island*, vi. (1633).

Wisheart (*The Rev. Dr.*), chaplain to the earl of Montrose.—Sir W. Scott, *Legend of Montrose* (time, Charles I.).

Wishfort (*Lady*), widow of sir Jonathan Wishfort; an irritable, impatient, decayed beauty, who painted and enamelled her face to make herself look blooming, and was afraid to frown lest the enamel might crack. She pretended to be coy, and assumed, at the age of 60, the airs of a girl of 16. A trick was played upon her by Edward Mirabell, who induced his lackey Waitwell to personate sir Rowland, and make love to her; but the deceit was discovered before much mischief was done. Her pet expression was, "As I'm a person."—W. Congreve, *The Way of the World* (1700).

Wishing-Cap (*The*), a cap given to Fortunatus. He had only to put the cap on and wish, and whatever he wished he instantly obtained.—Straparola, *Fortunatus*.

Wishing-Rod (*The*), a rod of pure gold, belonging to the Nibelungs. Whoever possessed it could have anything he desired to have, and hold the whole world

in subjection.—*The Nibelungen Lied*, 1160 (1210).

Wishing-Sack (*The*), a sack given by our Lord to a man named "Fourteen," because he was as strong as fourteen men. Whatever he wished to have he had only to say, "Artchila murtchila!" ("Come into my sack"), and it came in; or "Artchila murtchila!" ("Go into my sack"), and it went in.

* * This is a Basque legend. In Gascoigne it is called "Ramee's Sack" (*Le Sac de la Ramée*). "Fourteen" is sometimes called "Twenty-four," sometimes a Tartaro or Polypheme. He is very similar to Christoph'eros.

Wisp of Straw, given to a scold as a rebuke.

A wisp of straw were worth a thousand crowns,
 To make this shameless callet know herself.
 Shakespeare, 3 *Henry VI.* act II. sc. 3 (1596).

Wit—Simplicity. It was said of John Gay that he was

In wit a man, simplicity a child.

* * The line is often flung at Oliver Goldsmith, to whom, indeed, it equally applies.

Witch. The last person prosecuted before the lords of justiciary (in Scotland) for witchcraft was Elspeth Rule. She was tried May 3, 1709, before lord Anstruther, and condemned to be burned on the cheek, and banished from Scotland for life.—Arnot, *History of Edinburgh*, 366, 367.

Witch-Finder, Matthew Hopkins (seventeenth century). In 1645 he hanged sixty witches in his own county (Essex) alone, and received 20s. a head for every witch he could discover.

Has not the present parliament
 Mat Hopkins to the devil sent,
 Fully empowered to treat about,
 Finding revolted witches out?
 And has not he within a year
 Hanged three score of them in one shire?
 S. Butler, *Hudibras*, II. 3 (1694).

Witch of Atlas, the title and heroine of one of Shelley's poems.

Witch of Balwery, Margaret Aiken, a Scotchwoman (sixteenth century).

Witch of Edmonton (*The*), called "Mother Sawyer." This is the true traditional witch; no mystic hag, no weird sister, but only a poor, deformed old woman, the terror of villagers, and amenable to justice.

Why should the envious world
 Throw all their scandalous malice upon me?

*Because I'm poor, deformed, and ignorant,
And, like a bow, buckled and bent together
By some more strong in mischief than myself
The Witch of Edmonton* (by Howley, Dekker,
and Ford, 1658).

Witch's Blood. Whoever was successful in drawing blood from a witch, was free from her malignant power. Hence Talbot, when he sees La Pucelle, exclaims, "Blood will I draw from thee; thou art a witch!"—Shakespeare, 1 *Henry VI.* act i. sc. 5 (1592).

Witherington (*General*) alias Richard Tresham, who first appears as Mr. Matthew Middlemas.

Mrs. Witherington, wife of the general, alias Mrs. Middlemas (born Zelia de Monçada). She appears first as Mrs. Middlemas.—Sir W. Scott, *The Surgeon's Daughter* (time, George II.).

Wititterly (*Mr. Henry*), an important gentleman, 38 years of age; of rather plebeian countenance, and with very light hair. He boasts everlastingly of his grand friends. To shake hands with a lord was a thing to talk of, but to entertain one was the seventh heaven to his heart.

Mrs. Wititterly (*Julia*), wife of Mr. Wititterly, of Cadogan Place, Sloane Street, London; a faded lady living in a faded house. She calls her page Alphonse (2 *syl.*), "although he has the face and figure of Bill." Mrs. Wititterly toadies the aristocracy, and, like her husband, boasts of her grand connections and friends.—C. Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838). (See TRIPS, p. 1004.)

Witi'za. (See VITIZA.)

Witling of Terror, Bertrand Barrère; also called "The Anacron of the Guillotine" (1755–1841).

Wits. "Great wits to madness nearly are allied."—Pope.

* * * The idea is found in Seneca: *Nul-lum magnum ingenium absque mixtura demeritis est.* Festus said to Paul, "Much learning doth make thee mad" (*Acts xxvi. 24*).

Wits (*Your five*). Stephen Hawes explains this expression in his poem of *Grande Amoure*, xxiv., from which we gather that the five wits are: Common wit, imagination, fantasy, estimation, and memory (1515).

Alas, sir, how tell you besides your five wits?
Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night*, act iv. sc. 2 (1602).

Wittenbold, a Dutch commandant,

in the service of Charles II.—Sir W. Scott, *Old Mortality* (time, Charles II.).

Wittol (*Sir Joseph*), an ignorant, foolish simpleton, who says that Bully Buff "is as brave a fellow as Cannibal."—Congreve, *The Old Bachelor* (1693).

Witwould (*Sir Wilful*), of Shropshire, half-brother of Anthony Witwould, and nephew of lady Wishfort. A mixture of bashfulness and obstinacy, but when in his cups as loving as the monster in the *Tempest*. He is "a superannuated old bachelor," who is willing to marry Millamant; but as the young lady prefers Edward Mirabell, he is equally willing to resign her to him. His favourite phrase is, "Wilful will do it."

Anthony Witwould, half-brother to sir Wilful. "He has good nature and does not want wit." Having a good memory, he has a store of other folks' wit, which he brings out in conversation with good effect.—W. Congreve, *The Way of the World* (1700).

Wives as they Were and Maids as they Are, a comedy by Mrs. Inchbald (1797). Lady Priory is the type of the former, and Miss Dorrillon of the latter. Lady Priory is discreet, domestic, and submissive to her husband; but Miss Dorrillon is gay, flighty, and fond of pleasure. Lady Priory, under false pretences, is allured from home by a Mr. Bronzely, a man of no principle and a rake; but her quiet, innocent conduct quite disarms him, and he takes her back to her husband, ashamed of himself, and resolves to amend. Miss Dorrillon is so involved in debt that she is arrested, but her father from the Indies pays her debts. She also repents, and becomes the wife of sir George Evelyn.

Wives of Literary Men. The following were *unhappy* in their wives:—Addison, Byron, Dickens, Dryden, Durer, Haydn, Hooker, Ben Jonson, W. Lilly (second wife), Milton, Molière, More, Sadi the Persian poet, Scaliger, Shakespeare, Shelley, Socrates, Wycherly, etc. The following were *happy* in their choice:—Thomas Moore, sir W. Scott, Wordsworth, etc. The reader can add to the list, which will serve as a heading.

Wizard of the North, sir Walter Scott (1771–1832).

Wobbler (*Mrs.*), of the Circumlocution Office. When Mr. Clennam, by the direction of Mr. Barnacle, in another department of the office, called on this gentle-

man, he was telling a brother clerk about a rat-hunt, and kept Clennam waiting a considerable time. When at length Mr. Wobbler chose to attend, he politely said, "Hallo, there! What's the matter?" Mr. Clennam briefly stated his question; and Mr. Wobbler replied, "Can't inform you. Never heard of it. Nothing at all to do with it. Try Mr. Clive." When Clennam left, Mr. Wobbler called out, "Mister! Hallo, there! Shut the door after you. There's a devil of a draught!"—Charles Dickens, *Little Dorrit*, x. (1857).

Woeful Countenance (*knight of the*). Don Quixote was so called by Sancho Panza, but after his adventure with the lions he called himself "The Knight of the Lions."—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, I. iii. 5; II. i. 17 (1605-15).

Wolf. The *Nŭrri*, according to Herodotus, had the power of assuming the shape of wolves once a year.—iv. 105.

One of the family of *ANTRAX*, according to Pliny, was chosen annually, by lot, to be transformed into a wolf, in which shape he continued for nine years.

LYCA'ON, king of Arcadia, was turned into a wolf because he attempted to test the divinity of Jupiter by serving up to him a "hash of human flesh."—Ovid.

VERRETICUS, king of Wales, was converted by St. Patrick into a wolf.

Wolf (A), emblem of the tribe of Benjamin.

Benjamin shall ravin as a wolf: in the morning he shall devour the prey, and at night he shall divide the spoil.—Gen. xlix. 27.

Wolf. The last wolf in Scotland was killed in 1680, by Cameron of Lochiel [*Lok.krel*].

The last wolf in Ireland was killed in Cork, 1710.

Wolf. The she-wolf is made by Dante to symbolize avarice. When the poet began the ascent of fame, he was first met by a panther (*pleasure*), then by a lion (*ambition*), then by a she-wolf, which tried to stop his further progress.

A she-wolf, . . . who in her leanness seemed
Full of all wants, . . . with such fear
O'erwhelmed me . . . that of the height all hope I lost.
Dante, *Inferno*, i. (1300).

Wolf (To cry), to give a false alarm.

YŌW-WĀNG, emperor of China, was greatly enamoured of a courtesan named Pao-tse, whom he tried by sundry expedients to make laugh. At length he hit upon the following plan:—He caused the tocsins to be rung, the drums to be beaten, and the signal-fires to be lighted,

as if some invader was at the gates. Pao-tse was delighted, and laughed immoderately to see the vassals and feudatory princes pouring into the city, and all the people in consternation. The emperor, pleased with the success of his trick, amused his favourite over and over again by repeating it. At length an enemy really did come, but when the alarm was given, no one heeded it, and the emperor was slain (A.C. 770).

Wolf duke of Gascony, one of Charlemagne's paladins. He was the originator of the plan of tying wetted ropes round the temples of his prisoners to make their eye-balls start from their sockets. It was he also who had men sewn up in freshly stripped bulls' hides, and exposed to the sun till the hides, in shrinking, crushed their bones.—L'Epine, *Croquemantanc*, iii.

Wolf of France (*She*), Isabella la Belle, wife of Edward II. She murdered her royal husband "by tearing out his bowels with her own hands."

She-wolf of France, with unrelenting fangs,
That tearst the bowels of thy mangled mate.
Gay, *the Bard* (1757).

Wolf's Head. An outlaw was said to carry on his shoulders a "wolf's head," because he was hunted down like a wolf, and to kill him was deemed as meritorious as killing a wolf.

Item foris facit, omnia que dactis sunt, quia a tempore quo utlagatus est CAPUT GABRI LUPINUM, ita ut impune ab omnibus interfici possit.—Bracton, II. 25.

Wolves. The Greeks used to say that "wolves bring forth their young only twelve days in the year." These are the twelve days occupied in conveying Leto from the Hyperboreans to Delos.—Aristotle, *Hist. Animal.*, vii. 85.

Wolf'fort, usurper of the earldom of Flanders.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Beggars' Bush* (1622).

Wolfsbane, a herb so called, because meat saturated with its juice was at one time supposed to be a poison for wolves.

Wolsey (*Cardinal*), introduced by Shakespeare in his historic play of *Henry VIII.* (1601).

West Digges (1790-1795) is the nearest resemblance of "Cardinal Wolsey" I have ever seen represented.—Davies, *Dramatic Miscellanies*.

Edmund Kean (1787-1853), in "Macbeth," "Hamlet," "Wolsey," "Coriolanus," etc., never approached within any measurable distance of the learned, philosophical, and majestic Kemble (1787-1853).—*Lives of G. M. Thompson*.

Wolsey. "Had I but served my God," etc. (See *SERVED* Mr GORDON).

Woman-Beating.

The man that lays his hand upon a woman,
 Slaves in the way of kindness, is a wretch
 Whom 'twere great misery to name a coward
 J. Robin, *The Honey-moon*, II 1 (1804)

Woman changed to a Man.

IPHIS, daughter of Lygdus and Telchusa of Crete. The story is that the father gave orders if the child about to be born proved to be a girl, it was to be put to death; and that the mother, unwilling to lose her infant, brought it up as a boy. In due time, the father betrothed his child to Ianthé, and the mother, in terror, prayed for help, when Isis, on the day of marriage, changed Iphis to a man.—Ovid, *Metaph.*, ix. 12; xiv. 699.

CAMERUS [*Se-nice*] was born of the female sex, but Neptune changed her into a man. *Æneas*, however, found her in the infernal regions restored to her original sex.

TIRESIAS was converted into a woman for killing a female snake in copulation and was restored to his original sex by killing a male snake in the same act.

D'EON DE BEAUMONT was an epicene creature whose sex was unknown during life. After death (1810) he was found to be male.

HERMAPHRODITOS was of both sexes

Woman killed with Kindness

(A), a tragedy by Thos. Heywood (1600). The "woman" was Mrs. Frankford, who was unfaithful to her marriage vow. Her husband sent her to live on one of his estates, and made her a liberal allowance, she died, but on her death-bed her husband came to see her, and forgave her.

Woman made of Flowers.

Gwydion son of Don "formed a woman out of flowers," according to the bard Taliesin. Ariarod had said that Llew Llaw Gyffes (i.e. "The Lion with the Steady Hand") should never have a wife of the human race. So Math and Gwydion, two enchanters,

Took blossoms of oak, and blossoms of broom and
 Glorious of meadow-sweet, and produced therefrom a
 maiden, the fairest and most graceful ever seen and hap-
 pily her Blodwen, and she became his bride.—*The*
Mabinionion ("Math," etc., twelfth century)

Woman reconciled to her Sex.
 Lady Wortley Montague said, "It goes far to reconcile me to being a woman, when I reflect that I am thus in no danger of ever marrying one."

Woman that deliberates (The).

The woman that deliberates is lost
 Addison, *Cato*, iv. 1 (1713).

Woman's Wit or Love's Disguises, a drama by S. Knowles (1838).

Hero Sutton loved sir Valentine de Grey, but offended him by waltzing with lord Athunree. To win him back, she assumed the disguise of a quakeress, called herself Ruth, and pretended to be Hero's cousin. Sir Valentine fell in love with Ruth, and then found out that Ruth and Hero were one and the same person. The contemporaneous plot is that of Helen and Walsingham, lovers. Walsingham thought Helen had played the wanton with lord Athunree, and he abandoned her. Whereupon Helen assumed the garb of a young man named Eustace, became friends with Walsingham, said she was Helen's brother; but in the brother he discovered Helen herself, and learnt that he was wholly mistaken by appearances.

Women (The Nine Worthy): (1) Minerva, (2) Semiramis, (3) Tomyris, (4) Jael, (5) Debborah, (6) Judith, (7) Britomart, (8) Elizabeth or Isabella of Aragon, (9) Johanna of Naples.

By a lady, in that story man, I am well afraid thou hast done with thy talk. I had rather have hard something say I of gentle and meeke women for it is cuill examples to let them understand of such sturdy manlye women as those have been which erwhile thou hast tolde of. They are quicke enow I warrant you nowdays to take hart, a gale, and dare make wares with their husbands. I would not for the price o my coate that Ione my wyfe had hard this year, she wold have carried awy your taler. If the nine worthy women a dele zoner than our ministers takes about Barab Rubekah Leth and the ministering women I warrant y u.—John Ford *Dialogue on Her Lady* (Columel's reply to Targatus)

* * "Hart-a-grace," a hat permitted by royal proclamation to run free and unharmed for ever, because it has been hunted by a king or queen.

Women of Abandoned Morals.

BARRABA of Cilley, second wife of the emperor Sigismund, called "The Messalina of Germany."

BERRY (*Madame de*) wife of the duc de Berry (youngest grandson of Louis XIV.).

CATHARINE II. of Russia, called "The Modern Messalina" (1729-1796).

GIOVANNA or JEAN of Naples. Her first love was James count of March, who was beheaded. Her second was Cameriol, whom she put to death. Her next was Alfonso of Aragon. Her fourth was Louis d'Anjou, who died. Her fifth was René, the brother of Louis.

ISABELLE of Bavaria, wife of Charles VI., and mistress of the duke of Burgundy.

ISABELLE of France, wife of Edward II., and mistress of Mortimer.

JULIA, daughter of the emperor Augustus.

MAROZIA, the daughter of Theodora, and mother of pope John XI. The infamous daughter of an infamous mother (ninth century).

MESSALINA, wife of Claudius the Roman emperor.

Wonder (The), a comedy by Mrs. Centlivre; the second title being *A Woman Keeps a Secret* (1714). The woman referred to is Violanté, and the secret she keeps is that donna Isabella, the sister of don Felix, has taken refuge under her roof. The danger she undergoes in keeping the secret is this: Her lover, Felix, who knows that colonel Briton calls at the house, is jealous, and fancies that he calls to see Violanté. The reason why donna Isabella has sought refuge with Violanté is to escape a marriage with a Dutch gentleman whom she dislikes. After a great deal of trouble and distress, the secret is unravelled, and the comedy ends with a double marriage, that of Violanté with don Felix, and that of Isabella with colonel Briton.

Wonder of the World (The).

GERBERT, a man of prodigious learning. When he was made pope, he took the name of Sylvester II. (980, 999-1003).

OTTO III. of Germany, a pupil of Gerbert. What he did deserving to be called *Myrabilia Mundi* nobody knows (980, 983-1002).

FREDERICK II. of Germany (1194, 1215-1250).

Wonders of Wales (The Seven):

- (1) The mountains of Snowdon, (2) Overton churchyard, (3) the bells of Gresford Church, (4) Llangollen bridge, (5) Wrexham steeple (? tower), (6) Pystyl Rhaiadr waterfall, (7) St. Winifrid's well.

Wonders of the World (The Seven).

The pyramids first, which in Egypt were laid;
Next Babylon's garden, for Amytis made;
Then Mausolus's tomb of affection and guilt;
Fourth, the temple of Dian, in Ephesus built;
The colossus of Rhodes, cast in brass, to the sun;
Sixth, Jupiter's statue, by Phidias done;
The pharos of Egypt last wonder of old,
Or the palace of Cyrus, cemented with gold.

K. C. B.

Wonderful Doctor, Roger Bacon (1214-1292).

Wood (Babe in the), a baby boy and girl left by a gentleman of Norfolk on his death-bed to the care of his brother. The boy was to have £300 a year on coming of age, and little Jane £500 as a

wedding portion. The uncle promised to take care of the children, but scarcely had a year gone by when he hired two ruffians to make away with them. The hirelings took the children on horseback to Wayland Wood, where they were left to die of cold and hunger. The children would have been killed, but one of the fellows relented, expostulated with his companion, and finally slew him. The survivor compromised with his conscience by leaving the babes alive in the wood. Everything went ill with the uncle from that hour: his children died, his cattle died, his barns were set on fire, and he himself died in jail.

* * The prettiest version of this story is one set to a Welsh tune; but Percy has a version in his *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*.

Wood (The Maria), a civic pleasure-barge, once the property of the lord mayors. It was built in 1816 by sir Matthew Wood, and was called after his eldest daughter. In 1859 it was sold to alderman Humphrey for £410.

Wood Street (London) is so called from Thomas Wood, sheriff, in 1491, who dwelt there.

Woodcock (Adam), falconer of the lady Mary at Avenel Castle. In the revels he takes the character of the "abbot of Unreason."—Sir W. Scott, *The Abbot* (time, Elizabeth).

Woodcock (Justice), a gouty, rheumatic, crusty, old country gentleman, who invariably differed with his sister Deb'orah in everything. He was a bit of a Lothario in his young days, and still retained a somewhat licentious tooth. Justice Woodcock had one child, named Lucinda, a merry girl, full of frolic and fun.

Deborah Woodcock, sister of the justice; a starch, prudish old maid, who kept the house of her brother, and disagreed with him in everything.—Isaac Bickerstaff, *Love in a Village* (1762).

Woodcocks live on Suction. These birds feed chiefly by night, and, like ducks, seem to live on suction, but in reality they feed on the worms, snails, slugs, and the little animals which swarm in muddy water.

One cannot live, like woodcocks, upon suction.
Byron, *Don Juan*, li. 67 (1819).

Woodcourt (Allan), a medical man, who married Esther Summerson. *Illegible*

mother was a Welsh woman, apt to prose on the subject of Morgan-a->Kerng.—C. Dickens, *Black House* (1852).

Wooden Gospels (*The*), card-tables.

After supper were brought in the wooden gospels, and the books of the four kings (*cards*).—Babelais, *Gargantua*, l. 52 (1533).

Wooden Horse (*The*). Virgil tells us that Ulysses had a monstrous wooden horse made by Epëos after the death of Hector, and gave out that it was an offering to the gods to secure a prosperous voyage back to Greece. By the advice of Sinon, the Trojans dragged the horse into Troy for a palladium; but at night the Grecian soldiers concealed therein were released by Sinon from their concealment, slew the Trojan guards, opened the city gates, and set fire to Troy. Arctinos of Miletus, in his poem called *The Destruction of Troy*, furnished Virgil with the tale of "the Wooden Horse" and "the burning of Troy" (B. C. 776).

A remarkable parallel occurred in Saracenic history. Arrestan, in Syria, was taken in the seventh century by Abu Obeidah by a similar stratagem. He obtained leave of the governor to deposit in the citadel some old lumber which impeded his march. Twenty large boxes filled with men were carried into the castle. Abu marched off; and while the Christians were returning thanks for the departure of the enemy, the soldiers removed the sliding bottoms of the boxes and made their way out, overpowered the sentries, surprised the great church, opened the city gates, and Abu, entering with his army, took the city without further opposition.—Ockley, *History of the Saracens*, i. 185 (1718).

The capture of Sark affords another parallel. Sark was in the hands of the French. A Netherlander, with one ship, asked permission to bury one of his crew in the chapel. The French consented, provided the crew came on shore wholly unarmed. This was agreed to, but the coffin was full of arms, and the crew soon equipped themselves, overpowered the French, and took the island.—Percy, *Anecdotes*, 249.

Sworn with hate and ire, their huge unwieldy force
Came clattering like the Greeks out of the wooden horse.
Dryden, *Polydoron*, xii. (1613).

Wooden Horse (*The*). Clavileno, the wooden horse on which don Quixote and Sancho Panza got astride to disenchant Antonomastria and her husband, who were shut up in the tomb of queen Maguncia

of Candaya.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, II. iii. 4, 5 (1615).

Another wooden horse was the one given by an Indian to the shah of Persia as a New Year's gift. It had two pegs; by turning one, it rose into the air, and by turning the other, it descended wherever the rider wished. Prince Firouz mounted the horse, and it carried him instantaneously to Bengal.—*Arabian Nights* ("The Enchanted Horse").

Reynard says that king Crampart made for the daughter of king Marcadigès a wooden horse which would go a hundred miles an hour. His son Clamadès mounted it, and it flew out of the window of the king's hall, to the terror of the young prince.—Alkman, *Reynard the Fox* (1498). (See CAMBUSCAN, p. 154.)

Wooden Spoon. The last of the honour men in the mathematical tripos at the examination for degrees in the University of Cambridge.—See *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*.

Sure my invention must be down at zero,
And I grown one of many "wooden spoons"
Of verses (the name with which we Cantabrigians please
To dub the last of honours in degrees)

Byron, *Don Juan*, l. 210 (1820).

Wooden Sword (*He wears a*). Said of a person who rejects an offer at the early part of the day, and sells the article at a lower price later on. A euphemism for a fool; the fools or jesters were furnished with wooden swords.

Wooden Walls, ships made of wood. When Xerxes invaded Greece, the Greeks sent to ask the Delphic oracle for advice, and received the following answer (B.C. 480):—

Pallas hath urged, and Zeus, the sire of all,
Hath safely promised in a wooden wall
Seed time and harvest, sires shall, weeping, tell
How thousands fought at Salamis and fell.

E. O. R.

Wooden Wedding, the fifth anniversary of a wedding. It used, in Germany, to be etiquette to present gifts made of wood to the lady on this occasion. The custom is not wholly abandoned even now.

Woodman (*The*), an opera by sir M. Bate Dudley (1771). Emily was the companion of Miss Wilford, and made with Miss Wilford's brother "a mutual vow of inviolable affection;" but Wilford's uncle and guardian, greatly disapproving of such an alliance, sent the young man to the Continent, and dismissed the young lady from his service. Emily went to live with Goodman Fair-

lop, the woodman, and there Wilford discovered her in an archery match. The engagement was renewed, and terminated in marriage. The woodman's daughter Dolly married Matthew Medley, the factotum of sir Walter Waring.

Woodstal (Henry), in the guard of Richard Cœur de Lion.—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.).

Woodstock, a novel by sir W. Scott (1826). It was hastily put together, but is not unworthy of the name it bears.

Woodville (Harry), the treacherous friend of Penruddock, who ousted him of the wife to whom he was betrothed. He was wealthy, but reduced himself to destitution by gambling.

Mrs. Woodville (whose Christian name was Arabella), wife of Harry Woodville, but previously betrothed to Roderick Penruddock. When reduced to destitution, Penruddock restored to her the settlement which her husband had lost in play.

Captain Henry Woodville, son of the above; a noble soldier, brave and high-minded, in love with Emily Tempest, but, in the ruined condition of the family, unable to marry her. Penruddock makes over to him all the deeds, bonds, and obligations which his father had lost in gambling.—Cumberland, *The Wheel of Fortune* (1779).

Woodville (Lord), a friend of general Brown. It was lord Woodville's house that was haunted by the "lady in the Sacque."—Sir W. Scott, *The Tapestered Chamber* (time, George III.).

Woollen. It was Mrs. Oldfield, the actress, who revolted at the idea of being shrouded in woollen. She insisted on being arrayed in chintz trimmed with Brussels lace, and on being well rouged to hide the pallor of death. Pope calls her "Narcissa."

"Odious! In woollen? 'Twould a saint provoke!"

Were the last words that poor Narcissa spoke

"No! let a cherishing chintz and Brussels lace

Wrap my cold limbs and shade my lifeless face;

One would not, sure, be frightful when one's dead!

And, Betty, give this cheek a little red!"

Pope, *Moral Essays*, l. (1731).

Wopsle (Mr.), parish clerk. He had a Roman nose, a large, shining, bald forehead, and a deep voice, of which he was very proud. "If the Church had been thrown open," i.e. free to competition, Mr. Wopsle would have chosen the pulpit. As it was, he only punched the "Amen" and gave out the psalms; but his face always indicated the inward thought of

"Look at this and look at that," meaning the gent in the reading-desk. He turned actor in a small metropolitan theatre.—C. Dickens, *Great Expectations* (1866).

Work (Endless), Penelope's web (p. 747); Vortigern's Tower (p. 1075); washing the blackamoor white; etc.

World (The End of the). This ought to have occurred, according to cardinal Nicolas de Cusa, in 1704. He demonstrates it thus: The Deluge happened in the thirty-fourth jubilee of fifty years from the Creation (A.M. 1700), and therefore the end of the world should properly occur on the thirty-fourth jubilee of the Christian era, or A.D. 1704. The four grace years are added to compensate for the blunder of chronologists respecting the first year of grace.

The most popular dates of modern times for the end of the world, or what is practically the same thing, the Millennium, are the following—1757, Swedenborg; 1836, Johann Albrecht Bengel, *Erlarte Offenbarung*; 1843, William Miller, of America; 1866, Dr. John Cumming; 1881, Mother Shipton.

It was very generally believed in France, Germany, etc., that the end of the world would happen in the thousandth year after Christ; and therefore much of the land was left uncultivated, and a general famine ensued. Luckily, it was not agreed whether the thousand years should date from the birth or the death of Christ, or the desolation would have been much greater. Many charters begin with these words, *As the world is now drawing to its close*. Kings and nobles gave up their state: Robert of France, son of Hugh Capet, entered the monastery of St. Denis; and at Limoges, princes, nobles, and knights proclaimed "God's Truce," and solemnly bound themselves to abstain from feuds, to keep the peace towards each other, and to help the oppressed.—Hallam, *The Middle Ages* (1818).

Another hypothesis is this: As one day with God equals a thousand years (*Psalms* xc. 4), and God laboured in creation six days, therefore the world is to labour 6000 years, and then to rest. According to this theory, the end of the world ought to occur A.M. 6000, or A.D. 1996 (supposing the world to have been created 4004 years before the birth of Christ). This hypothesis, which is widely accepted, is quite safe for another century at least.

World without a Sun.

And say, without our hopes, without our fears,
Without the home that plighted love endears,
Without the smile from partial beauty won,
Oh! what were man?—a world without a sun.
Campbell, *Pleasures of Hope*, II. (1798).

Worldly Wiseman (*Mr.*), one who tries to persuade Christian that it is very bad policy to continue his journey towards the Celestial City.—Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, i. (1678).

Worm (*Man is a*).

The learn'd themselves we Book worms name;
The blockhead is a slow worm;
Thy nymph whose tail is all on flame
Is aptly termed a Glow worm;
The flatterer an Earwig grows;
Thus worms suit all conditions;—
Misers are Muck worms, Silks-worms beaus;
And Death-watches physicians.
Pope, *To Mr John Moore* (1733).

Worms (*Language of*). Melampus the prophet was acquainted with the language of worms, and when thrown into a dungeon, heard the worms communicating to each other that the roof overhead would fall in, for the beams were eaten through. He imparted this intelligence to his jailers, and was removed to another dungeon. At night the roof did fall, and the king, amazed at this foreknowledge, released Melampus, and gave him the oxen of Iphiklos.

Worse than a Crime. Talleyrand said of the murder of the duc d'Enghien by Napoleon I., "It was worse than a crime, it was a blunder."

Worthies (*The Nine*). Three *Gentiles*: Hector, Alexander, Julius Cæsar; three *Jews*: Joshua, David, Judas Macabæus; three *Christians*: Arthur, Charlemagne, Godfrey of Bouillon.

Worthies of London (*The Nine*).

1. **SIR WILLIAM WALWORTH**, fishmonger, who stabbed Wat Tyler the rebel. For this service king Richard II. gave him the "cap of maintenance" and a "dagger" for the arms of London (*lord mayor* 1374, 1380).

2. **SIR HENRY PRITCHARD OF PICARD**, vintner, who feasted Edward III., the Black Prince, John king of Austria, the king of Cyprus, and David of Scotland, with 5000 guests, in 1356, the year of his mayoralty.

3. **SIR WILLIAM SEVENOKE**, grocer. "A foundling, found under seven oaks." He fought with the dauphin, and built twenty almshouses, etc. (*lord mayor* 1418).

4. **SIR THOMAS WHITE**, merchant tailor, who, during his mayoralty in 1553,

kept London faithful to queen Mary during Wyatt's rebellion. Sir Thomas White was the son of a poor clothier, and began trade as a tailor with £100. He was the founder of St. John's College, Oxford, on the spot where two elms grew from one root.

5. **SIR JOHN BONILAM**, mercer, commander of the army which overcame Solyman the Great, who knighted him on the field after the victory, and gave him chains of gold, etc.

6. **SIR CHRISTOPHER CROKER**, vintner, the first to enter Bordeaux when it was besieged. Companion of the Black Prince. He married Doll Stodie.

7. **SIR JOHN HAWKWOOD**, tailor, knighted by the Black Prince. He is immortalized in Italian history as *Giovanni Acuto Cavaliero*. He died in Padua.

8. **SIR HUGH CAVERLEY**, silk-weaver, famous for ridding Poland of a monstrous bear. He died in France.

9. **SIR HENRY MAIEVERER**, grocer, generally called "Henry of Cornhill," a crusader in the reign of Henry IV., and guardian of "Jacob's Well."—R. Johnson, *The Nine Worthies of London* (1592).

Worthington (*Lieutenant*), "the poor gentleman;" a disabled officer and a widower, very poor, "but more proud than poor, and more honest than proud." He was for thirty years in the king's army, but was discharged on half-pay, being disabled at Gibraltar by a shell which crushed his arm. His wife was shot in his arms when his daughter was but three years old. The lieutenant put his name to a bill for £500; but his friend dying before he had effected his insurance, Worthington became responsible for the entire sum, and if sir Robert Bramble had not most generously paid the bill, the poor lieutenant would have been thrown into jail.

Emily Worthington, the lieutenant's daughter; a lovely, artless, affectionate girl, with sympathy for every one, and a most amiable disposition. Sir Charles Cropland tried to buy her, but she rejected his proposals with scorn, and fell in love with Frederick Bramble, to whom she was given in marriage.—G. Colman, *The Poor Gentleman* (1802).

Worthy, in love with Melinda, who coquets with him for twelve months, and then marries him.—G. Farquhar, *The Recruiting Officer* (1705).

Worthy (*Lord*), the suitor of lady Beveler, who was fond of play. She be-

came weary of gambling, and was united in marriage to lord Worthy.—Mrs. Centlivre, *The Basset Table* (1706).

Wouvermans (*The English*), Abraham Cooper. One of his best pieces is "The Battle of Bosworth Field."

Richard Cooper is called "The British Poussin."

Wrangle (*Mr. Caleb*), a hen-pecked young husband, of oily tongue and plausible manners, but smarting under the nagging tongue and wilful ways of his fashionable wife.

Mrs. Wrangle, his wife, the daughter of sir Miles Mowbray. She was for ever snubbing her young husband, wrangling with him, morning, noon, and night, and telling him most provokingly "to keep his temper." This couple lead a cat-and-dog life: he was sullen, she quick-tempered; he jealous, she open and incautious.—Cumberland, *First Love* (1796).

Wrath's Hole (*The*), Cornwall. Bolster, a gigantic wrath, wanted St. Agnes to be his mistress. She told him she would comply when he filled a small hole, which she pointed out to him, with his blood. The wrath agreed, not knowing that the hole opened into the sea; and thus the saint cunningly bled the wrath to death, and then pushed him over the cliff. The hole is called "The Wrath's Hole" to this day, and the stones about it are coloured with blood-red streaks all over.—Polwhele, *History of Cornwall*, i. 176 (1813).

Wray (*Enoch*), "the village patriarch," blind, poor, and 100 years old; but revered for his meekness, resignation, wisdom, piety, and experience.—Crabbe, *The Village Patriarch* (1783).

Wrayburn (*Eugene*), barrister-at-law; an indolent, idle, moody, whimsical young man, who loves Lizzie Hexam. After he is nearly killed by Bradley Headstone, he reforms, and marries Lizzie, who saved his life.—C. Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend* (1864).

Wren (*Jenny*), whose real name was Fanny Cleaver, a dolls' dressmaker, and the friend of Lizzie Hexam, who at one time lodged with her. Jenny was a little, deformed girl, with a sharp, shrewd face, and beautiful golden hair. She supported herself and her drunken father, whom she reproved as a mother might reprove a child. "Oh," she cried to him, pointing her little finger, "you bad

old boy! Oh, you naughty, wicked creature! What do you mean by it?"—C. Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend* (1864).

Write about it.

To those explain a thing till all men doubt it, And write about it, goddess, and about it. Pope, *The Dunciad*, l. (came in after ver. 177 in the first edition, but was omitted in subsequent ones).

Writing on the Wall (*The*), a secret but mysterious warning of coming danger. The reference is to Belshazzar's feast (*Dan.* v. 5, 25-28).

Wrong (*All in the*), a comedy by A. Murphy (1761). The principal characters are sir John and lady Restless, sir William Bellmont and his son George, Beverley and his sister Clarissa. Blandford and his daughter Belinda. Sir John and lady Restless were wrong in suspecting each other of infidelity, but this misunderstanding made their lives wretched. Beverley was deeply in love with Belinda, and was wrong in his jealousy of her, but Belinda was also wrong in not vindicating herself. She knew that she was innocent, and felt that Beverley ought to trust her, but she gave herself and him needless torment by permitting a misconception to remain which she might have most easily removed. The old men were also wrong: Blandford in promising his daughter in marriage to sir William Bellmont's son, seeing she loved Beverley; and sir William, in accepting the promise, seeing his son was pledged to Clarissa. A still further complication of wrong occurs. Sir John wrongs Beverley in believing him to be intriguing with his wife; and lady Restless wrongs Belinda in supposing that she coquets with her husband; both were pure mistakes, all were in the wrong, but all in the end were set right.

Wronghead (*Sir Francis*), of Bumper Hall, and M.P. for Guzzledown; a country squire, who comes to town for the season with his wife, son, and eldest daughter. Sir Francis attends the House, but gives his vote on the wrong side; and he spends his money on the hope of obtaining a place under Government. His wife spends about £100 a day on objects of no use. His son is on the point of marrying the "cast mistress" of a swindler, and his daughter of marrying a forger; but Manly interferes to prevent these fatal steps, and sir Francis returns home to prevent utter ruin.

Lady Wronghead, wife of sir Francis; a country dame, who comes to London, where she squanders money on worthless objects, and expects to get into "society."

Happily, she is persuaded by Manly to return home before the affairs of her husband are wholly desperate.

Squire Richard [*Wronghead*], eldest son of sir Francis, a country bumpkin.

Miss Jenny [*Wronghead*], eldest daughter of sir Francis; a silly girl, who thinks it would be a fine thing to be called a "countess," and therefore becomes the dupe of one Basset, a swindler, who calls himself a "count."—Vanbrugh and Cibber, *The Provoked Husband* (1726).

Würzburg on the Stein, Hochheim on the Main, and Bacharach on the Rhine grow the three best wines of Germany. The first is called Steinwine, the second hock, and the third muscadine.

Wyat. Henry Wyat was imprisoned by Richard III., and when almost starved, a cat appeared at the window-grating, and dropped a dove into his hand. This occurred day after day, and Wyat induced the warder to cook for him the doves thus wonderfully obtained.

Elijah the Tishbite, while he lay hidden at the brook Cherith, was fed by ravens, who brought "bread and flesh" every morning and evening.—1 *Kings* xvii. 6.

Wylie (*Andrew*), ex-clerk of bailie, Nicol Jarvie.—Sir W. Scott, *Rob Roy* (time, George I.).

Wynnebgarthucher, the shield of King Arthur.—*The Mabinogion* ("Kilhwch and Olwen," twelfth century).

Wynkyn de Worde, the second printer in London (from 1491-1534). The first was Caxton (from 1476-1491). Wynkyn de Worde assisted Caxton in the new art of printing.

Wyoming, in Pennsylvania, purchased by an American company from the Delaware Indians. It was settled by an American colony, but being subject to constant attacks from the savages, the colony armed in self-defence. In 1778 most of the able-bodied men were called to join the army of Washington, and in the summer of that year an army of British and Indian allies, led by colonel Butler, attacked the settlement, massacred the inhabitants, and burnt their houses to the ground.

* * Campbell has made this the subject of a poem entitled *Gertrude of Wyoming*, but he miscalls the place Wyoming, and makes Brandt, instead of Butler, the leader of the attack.

On Susquehanna's side fair Wyoming,
... once the loveliest land of all
That see the Atlantic wave their morn restore.
Campbell, *Gertrude of Wyoming*, l. (1808).

Wyvill (*William de*), a steward of the field at the tournament.—Sir W. Scott, *Ivanhoe* (time, Richard I.).

X.

Xan'adu, a city mentioned by Coleridge in his *Kubla Khan*. The idea of this poem is borrowed from the *Pilgrimage* by Purchas (1613), where Xanadu is called "Xandu." It is said to have occurred to Coleridge in a dream, but the dream was that of memory only.

Xanthos, the horse of Achilleus. He spoke with a human voice, like Balaam's ass, Adrastus's horse (Arion), Fortunio's horse (Conrade), Mahomet's "horse" (Al Borak), Saleh's camel, the dog of the seven sleepers (Katmir), the black pigeons of Dodona and Ammon, the king of serpents (Temliha), the serpent which was cursed for tempting Eve, the talking bird called bulbul-hizar, the little green bird of princess Fairstar, the White Cat, *cum quibusdam aliis*.

The mournful Xanthus (says the bard of old)
Of Peleus' warlike son the fortune told.
Peter Pindar [Dr. Wolcott], *The Louiad*, v. (1809).

Xantippe (3 *syl.*), wife of Socrâtes; proverbial for a scolding, nagging, peevish wife. One day, after storming at the philosopher, she emptied a vessel of dirty water on his head, whereupon Socrâtes simply remarked, "Aye, aye, we always look for rain after thunder."

Xantippe (3 *syl.*), daughter of Cimo'nos. She preserved the life of her old father in prison by suckling him. The guard marvelled that the old man held out so long, and, watching for the solution, discovered the fact.

Euphras'ia, daughter of Evander, preserved her aged father while in prison in a similar manner. (See GRECIAN DAUGHTER.)

Xavier de Belsunce (*H. François*), immortalized by his self-devotion in administering to the plague-stricken at Marseilles (1720-22).

* * Other similar examples are Charles

Borro'meo, cardinal and archbishop of Milan (1538-1584). St. Roche, who died in 1327 from the plague caught by him in his indefatigable labours in ministering to the plague-stricken at Piacenza. Mompesson was equally devoted to the people of Eyam. Our own sir John Lawrence, lord mayor of London, is less known, but ought to be held in equal honour, for supporting 40,000 dismissed servants in the great plague.

Xenocrates (4 syl.), a Greek philosopher. The courtesan Laïs made a heavy bet that she would allure him from his "prudery;" but after she had tried all her arts on him without success, she exclaimed, "I thought he had been a living man, and not a mere stone."

Do you think I am Xenocrates, or like the sultan with marble legs? There you leave me *tré à tête* with Mrs. Haller, as if my heart were a mere flint.—Benjamin (Thompson, *The Stranger*, iv. 2 1797).

Xerxes denounced.—See Plutarch, *Life of Themistocles*, art. "Sea-Fights of Artemisium and Salamis."

Minerva on the bounding prow
Of Athens stood, and with the thunder's voice
Denounced her tortors on their impious heads [the Persians].

And shook her burningegis Xerxes saw,
From Hercules on the mountain's height,
Throned in her golden car, he knew the sign
Celestial, felt unrighteous hope forsake
Hisaltering heart, and turned his face with shame.
Akonside, *Hymn to the Nauids* (1767).

Ximé'na, daughter of count de Gormez. The count was slain by the Cid for insulting his father. Four times Xiména demanded vengeance of the king; but the king, perceiving that the Cid was in love with her, delayed vengeance, and ultimately she married him.

Xit, the royal dwarf of Edward VI.

Xury, a Morisco boy, servant to Robinson Crusoe.—Defoe, *Adventures of Robinson Crusoe* (1719).

Y.

Y, called the "Samian letter." It was used by Pythagoras of Samos as a symbol of the path of virtue, which is one, like the stem of the letter, but once deviated from, the further the two lines are carried the wider the divergence becomes.

Ya'hoo, one of the human brutes subject to the Houyhnhnms [*Whim-hims*] or horses possessed of human intelligence. In this tale, the horses and men change places: the horses are the chief and ruling race, and man the subject one.—Swift, *Gulliver's Travels* (1726).

Yajūi and Majūi, the Arabian form of Gog and Magog. Gog is a tribe of Turks, and Magog of the Gilān (the Geli or Gela of Ptolemy and Strabo). Al Beidāwi says they were man-eaters. Dhn'l'karcin made a rampart of red-hot metal to keep out their incursions.

He said to the workmen, "Bring me iron in large pieces till it fill up the space between these two mountains. . . . [then] blow with your bellows till it make the iron red hot." And he said further, "Bring me molten brass that I may pour upon it." When this wall was finished, Gog and Magog could not scale it, neither could they dig through it.—*Al Kordn*, xvii.

Yakutsk, in Siberia, affords an exact parallel to the story about Carthage. Dido, having purchased in Africa as much land as could be covered with a bull's hide, ordered the hide to be cut into thin slips, and thus enclosed land enough to build Byrsa upon. This Byrsa ("bull's hide") was the citadel of Carthage, round which the city grew.

So with Yakutsk. The strangers bought as much land as they could encompass with a cow-hide, but, by cutting the hide into slips, they encompassed enough land to build a city on.

Yama, a Hindū deity, represented by a man with four arms riding on a bull.

Thy great birth, O horse, is to be glorified, whether first springing from the firmament or from the water, inasmuch as thou hast neighed, thou hast the wings of the falcon, thou hast the limbs of the deer. Trita harnessed the horse which was given by Yama; Indra first mounted him; Gandharba seized his reins. Venus, you fabricated the horse from the sun. Thou, O horse, art Yama; thou art Aditya; thou art Trita; thou art Sama.—*The Rig Veda*, li.

Yā'men, lord and potentate of Pandālon (*hell*).—*Hindū Mythology*.

What worse than this hath Yā'men's hell in store?
Southey, *Curse of Kehama*, ii. (1806).

Yar'ico, a young Indian maiden with whom Thomas Inkle fell in love. After living with her as his wife, he despicably sold her in Barbadoes as a slave.

* * * The story is told by sir Richard Steele in *The Spectator*, 11; and has been dramatized by George Colman under the title of *Inkle and Yarico* (1787).

Yarrow or *Achillea Millefolium*. Linnaeus recommends the bruised leaves of common yarrow as a most excellent vulnerary and powerful styptic.

[The hermit pathos]
The yarrow, wherewithal he stops the wound-made gore.
Dryden, *Regina*, xiii. (1681).

Yarrow (The Flower of). Mary Scott was so called.

Yathreb, the ancient name of Medina.

When a party of them said, "O inhabitants of Yathreb, there is no place of security for you here, wherefore return home," a part of them asked leave of the prophet to depart. —*11 Koran, xxxii.*

Yellow Dwarf (The), a malignant, ugly imp, who claimed the princess All-fair as his bride; and carried her off to Steel Castle on his Spanish cat, the very day she was about to be married to the beautiful king of the Gold-Mines. The king of the Gold-Mines tried to rescue her, and was armed by a good siren with a diamond sword of magic power, by which he made his way through every difficulty to the princess. Delighted at seeing his betrothed, he ran to embrace her, and dropped his sword. Yellow Dwarf, picking it up, demanded if Gold-Mine would resign the lady, and on his refusing to do so, slew him with the magic sword. The princess, rushing forward to avert the blow, fell dead on the body of her dying lover.

Yellow Dwarf was so called from his complexion, and the orange tree he lived in. He wore wooden shoes, a coarse, yellow stuff jacket, and had no hair to hide his large ears. —*Comtesse D'Aunoy, Fairy Tales ("The Yellow Dwarf," 1882).*

Yellow River (The). The Tiber was called *Flavus Tiberis*, because the water is much discoloured with yellow sand.

Vorticibus rapidis et multa flavus arena. Virgil.

While flows the Yellow River,
While stands the Sacred Hill,
The proud Ides of Quintilis (15th July)
Shall have such honour still.

Macaulay, Lays ("Battle of the Lake Regillus," 1812).

* * The "Sacred Hill" (*Mons Sacer*), so called because it was held sacred by the Roman people, who retired thither, led by Sicinius, and refused to return home till their debts were remitted, and tribunes of the people were made recognized magistrates of Rome. On the 15th July was fought the battle of the lake Regillus, and the anniversary was kept by the Romans as a *fête* day.

Yellow River of China is so called from its colour. The Chinese have a proverb: Such and such a thing will occur *when the Yellow River runs clear*, i.e. never.

Yellow Water (The), a water which possessed this peculiar property: If only a few drops were put into a basin, no matter how large, it would produce a complete and beautiful fountain, which would always fill the basin and never overflow it. —*Arabian Nights.*

In the fairy tale of *Chery and Fairstar*, by the comtesse D'Aunoy, "the dancing water" did the same (1882).

Much of Bacon's life was passed in a visionary world amidst buildings more sumptuous than the palace of Aladdin, and fountains more wonderful than the golden water of Paradise (q.v.). —*Macaulay.*

Yellowley (Mr. Triptolemus), the factor, an experimental agriculturist of Stourburgh or Harfra.

Mistress Baby or *Barbary Yellowley*, sister and housekeeper of Triptolemus.

Old Jasper Yellowley, father of Triptolemus and Barbary. —*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate* (time, William III.).

Yellowness, jealousy. Nym says (referring to Ford), "I will possess him with yellowness." —*Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, act i. sc. 4 (1601).

Ye'men, Arabia Felix.

Beautiful are the malis that glide
On summer eves through Yemen's dales.
T. Moore, Lalla Rookh ("The Fire-Worshippers," 1817).

Yenadzize, an idler, a gambler also an Indian top.

With my nets you never help me;
At the door my nets are hanging.
Go and bring them, yenadzize.
Longfellow, Hiasoetha, vi. (1855).

Yendys (Sydney), the *nom de plume* of Sydney Dobell (1824-).

* * "Yendys" is merely the word *Sydney* reversed.

Yeru'ti, son of Quiara and Monnéma. His father and mother were of the Guaraní race, and the only ones who escaped a small-pox plague which infested that part of Paraguay. Yeru'ti was born after his parents migrated to the Mondai woods, but his father was killed by a jaguar just before the birth of Mooma (his sister). When grown to youthful age, a Jesuit pastor induced the three to come and live at St. Joáchin, where was a primitive colony of some 2000 souls. Here the mother soon died from the confinement of city life. Mooma followed her ere long to the grave. Yeruti now requested to be baptized, and no sooner was the rite over, than he cried, "Ye are come for me! I am quite ready!" and instantly expired. —*Southey, A Tale of Paraguay* (1814).

Yew in Churchyards. The yew was substituted for "the sacred palm," because palm trees are not of English growth.

But for ourselves, that we have not olive that berith
grained leaf, signify therefore we take one instead of palm
and olive. —*Cotton, Directory for Keeping Festivals*
(1682).

Yezad or **Yezdam**, called by the Greeks *Oromazdes* (4 *syll.*), the principle of good in Persian mythology, opposed to *Ahriman* or *Arimannis* the principle of evil. Yezad created twenty-four good spirits, and, to keep them from the power of the evil one, enclosed them in an egg; but *Ahriman* pierced the shell, and hence there is no good without some admixture of evil.

Yezd (1 *syll.*), chief residence of the fire-worshippers. Stephen says they have kept alive the sacred fire on mount *Ater Quedah* ("mansion of fire") for above 3000 years, and it is the ambition of every true fire-worshipper to die within the sacred city.

From Yezd's eternal "Mansion of the Fire,"
Where aged saints in dreams of heaven expire
T. Moore, *Lalla Rookh* ("The Fire-Worshippers," 1817)

Ygerne [*E.gern*'], wife of *Gorlois* lord of *Tintagel* Castle, in Cornwall. King *Uther* tried to seduce her, but *Ygerne* resented the insult; whereupon *Uther* and *Gorlois* fought, and the latter was slain. *Uther* then besieged *Tintagel* Castle, took it, and compelled *Ygerne* to become his wife. Nine months afterwards, *Uther* died, and on the same day was *Arthur* born.

Then *Uther*, in his wrath and heat, besieged
Ygerne within *Tintagel* . . . and entered in . . .
Enforced she was to wed him in her tears,
And with a shameful swiftness.
Tennyson, *Coming of Arthur*.

'Ygg'drasil', the great ash tree which binds together heaven, earth, and hell. Its branches extend over the whole earth, its top reaches heaven, and its roots hell. The three *Nornas* or *Fates* sit under the tree, spinning the events of man's life.—*Scandinavian Mythology*.

By the *Urdar* fount dwelling,
Day by day from the ill,
The *Nornas* bewrinkle
The ash *Yggdrasil*.
Lord Lytton, *Harold*, v.ii. (1850)

Yguerne. (See *YGERNE*.)

Yn'iol, an earl of decayed fortune, father of *Enid*. He was ousted from his earldom by his nephew *Ed'yrn* (son of *Nudd*), called "The Sparrow-Hawk." When *Ed'yrn* was overthrown by prince *Geraint* in single combat, he was compelled to restore the earldom to his uncle. He is described in the *Mabinogion* as "a heavy-headed man, clad in tattered garments."—Tennyson, *Idylls of the King* ("Enid").

He says to *Geraint*: "I lost a great earldom as well as a city and castle, and this is how I lost them: I had a nephew . . . and when he came to his strength he demanded of me his property, but I withheld it from him.

So he made war upon me, and wrested from me all that I possessed."—*The Mabinogion* ("Geraint, the Son of Erbin," twelfth century).

Yoglan (*Zacharias*), the old Jew chemist, in London.—Sir W. Scott, *Kennilworth* (time, Elizabeth).

Yohak, the giant guardian of the caves of Babylon.—Southey, *Thalaba the Destroyer*, v. (1797).

Yor'ick, the king of Denmark's jester; "a fellow of infinite jest and most excellent fancy."—Shakespeare, *Hamlet Prince of Denmark* (1596).

Yorick, a humorous and careless parson, of Danish origin, and a descendant of *Yorick* mentioned in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*.—Sterne, *Tristram Shandy* (1759).

Yorick, the lively, witty, sensible, and heedless parson, is . . . Sterne himself.—Sir W. Scott.

Yorick (*Mr.*), the pseudonym of the Rev. Laurence Sterne, attached to his *Sentimental Journey through France and Italy* (1768).

York, according to legendary history, was built by *Ebrauc*, son of *Gwendolen* widow of king *Loegrin*. *Geoffrey* says it was founded while "David reigned in Judæa," and was called "Caer-brauc."—*British History*, ii. 7 (1142).

York (*New*), United States, America, is so called in compliment to the duke of York, afterwards James II. It had been previously called "New Amsterdam" by the Dutch colonists, but when in 1664 its governor, *Stuyvesant*, surrendered to the English, its name was changed.

York (*Geoffrey archbishop of*), one of the high justiciaries of England in the absence of *Richard Cœur de Lion*.—Sir W. Scott, *The Talisman* (time, Richard I.).

York (*James duke of*), introduced by Sir W. Scott in *Woodstock* and in *Peveril of the Peak*.

Yorke (*Oliver*), pseudonym of Francis Sylvester Mahony, editor of *Fraser's Magazine*. It is still edited under the same name.

Yorkshire Bite (*A*), a specially 'cute piece of overreaching, entrapping one into a profitless bargain. The monkey who ate the oyster and returned a shell to each litigant affords a good example.

Yorkshire Tragedy (*The*), author unknown (1604), was at one time printed with the name of Shakespeare.

Young. "Whom the gods love die young."—Herodotus, *History*. (See *Notes and Queries*, October 5, 1879.)

* * Quoted by lord Byron in reference to Haidee.—*Don Juan*, iv. 12 (1820).

Young America. J. G. Holland says: "What we call *Young America* is made up of about equal parts of irreverence, conceit, and that popular moral quality familiarly known as *brass*."

Young Chevalier (*The*), Charles Edward Stuart, grandson of James II. He was the second pretender (1720–1788).

Young England, a set of young aristocrats, who tried to revive the courtly manners of the Chesterfield school. They wore white waistcoats, patronized the pet poor, looked down upon shopkeepers, and were imitators of the period of Louis XIV. Disraeli has immortalized their ways and manners.

Young Germany, a literary school, headed by Heinrich Heine [*Hi.ny*], whose aim was to liberate politics, religion, and manners from the old conventional trammels.

Young Ireland, followers of Daniel O'Connell in politics, but wholly opposed to his abstention from war and insurrection in vindication of "their country's rights."

Young Italy, certain Italian refugees, who associated themselves with the French republican party, called the *Carbonnerie Democratique*. The society was first organized at Marseilles by Mazzini, and its chief object was to diffuse republican principles.

Young Roscius, William Henry West Betty. When only 12 years old, he made £34,000 in fifty-six nights. He appeared in 1803, and very wisely retired from the stage in 1807 (1791–1874).

Young-and-Handsome, a beautiful fairy, who fell in love with Alidorus "the lovely shepherd." Mordicant, an ugly fairy, also loved him, and confined him in a dungeon. Zephyrus loved Young-and-Handsome, but when he found no reciprocity, he asked the fairy how he could best please her. "By liberating the lovely shepherd," she replied. "Fairies, you know, have no power over fairies, but you, being a god, have full power over the whole race." Zephyrus complied with this request, and restored Alidorus to the Castle of Flowers, when Young-and-

Handsome bestowed on him perpetual youth, and married him.—Comtesse D'Aunoy, *Fairy Tales* ("Young-and-Handsome," 1682).

Yowwarkee, the name of the gawrey that Peter Wilkins married. She introduced the seaman to Noshmndgrsutt, the land of flying men and women.—R. Pultock, *Peter Wilkins* (1750).

Ysaie le Triste [*Y.say' lè Trcest*], son of Tristram and Isold (wife of king Mark of Cornwall). The adventures of this young knight form the subject of a French romance called *Isaie le Triste* (1522).

I did not think it necessary to contemplate the exploits . . . with the gravity of *Isaie le Triste*.—Dunlop.

Ysolde or **Ysonde** (2 syl.), surnamed "The Fair," daughter of the king of Ireland. When sir Tristram was wounded in fighting for his uncle Mark, he went to Ireland, and was cured by the Fair Ysolde. On his return to Cornwall, he gave his uncle such a glowing account of the young princess that he was sent to propose offers of marriage, and to conduct the lady to Cornwall. The brave young knight and the fair damsel fell in love with each other on their voyage, and, although Ysolde married king Mark, she retained to the end her love for sir Tristram. King Mark, jealous of his nephew, banished him from Cornwall, and he went to Wales, where he performed prodigies of valour. In time, his uncle invited him back to Cornwall, but, the guilty intercourse being renewed, he was banished a second time. Sir Tristram now wandered over Spain, Ermonie, and Brittany, winning golden opinions by his exploits. In Brittany, he married the king's daughter, Ysolde or Ysonde of the *White Hand*, but neither loved her nor lived with her. The rest of the tale is differently told by different authors. Some say he returned to Cornwall, renewed his love with Ysolde the Fair, and was treacherously stabbed by his uncle Mark. Others say he was severely wounded in Brittany, and sent for his aunt, but died before her arrival. When Ysolde the Fair heard of his death, she died of a broken heart, and king Mark buried them both in one grave, over which he planted a rose bush and a vine.

Ysolde or **Ysonde** or **Ysolte** of the *White Hand*, daughter of the king of Brittany. Sir Tristram married her for her name's sake, but never loved her nor lived with her, because he loved his aunt

Ysolde the Fair (the young wife of king Mark), and it was a point of chivalry for a knight to love only one woman, whether widow, wife, or maid.

Ytene [*E.tec'.ne*], New Forest, in Hampshire.

So when two boars in wild Ytene bred,
Or on Westphalia's fattening chestnuts fed,
Gnash their sharp tusks, and roused with equal fire,
Dispute the reign of some luxurious mire,
In the black flood they wallow o'er add o'er,
Till their armed jaws distill with foam and gore.
Gay, *Triela*, ll. 45 (1712).

Yuhid'thuton, chief of the Aztecas, the mightiest in battle and wisest in council. He succeeded Coanocot'zin (5 *syi.*) as king of the tribe, and led the people from the south of the Missouri to Mexico.—Southey, *Madoc* (1805).

Yule (1 *syi.*), Christmas-time.

I craved leave no longer, but till Ywile
G. Gascoigne, *The Frutes of Warre*, 115 (died 1587).

Ywaine and Gawin, the English version of "Owain and the Lady of the Fountain." The English version was taken from the French of Chrestien de Troyes, and was published by Ritson (twelfth century). The Welsh tale is in the *Mabinogion*. There is also a German version by Hartmann von der Aue, a minnenger (beginning of thirteenth century). There are also Bavarian and Danish versions.

Yvetot [*Eve.toe*], a town in Normandy; the lord of the town was called *le roi d'Yvetot*. The tale is that Clotaire son of Clovis, having slain the lord of Yvetot before the high altar of Soissons, made atonement to the heirs by conferring on them the title of *king*. Ee-ranger says this potentate is little known in history, but his character and habits were not peculiar. "He rose late, went to bed early, slept without caring for glory, made four meals a day, lived in a thatched house, wore a cotton night-cap instead of a crown, rode on an ass, and his only law was 'charity begins at home.'"

Il était un roi d'Yvetot
Peu connu dans l'histoire ;
Se levant tard, se couchant tôt,
Dormant fort bien sans gloire,
Et couronné par Jeanneton
D'un simple bonnet de coton.

Dit on
Oh ! oh ! oh ! oh ! Ah ! ah ! ah ! ah !
Quel bon petit roi d'état ; là ! là ! là !

Bémol.

A king there was, "roi d'Yvetot" clept,
But little known in story,

"Went soon to bed, till daylight slept,
And soundly without glory,

His royal brow in cotton cap
Would Jeannet, when he took his nap,
Swain.

Oh ! oh ! oh ! oh ! Ah ! ah ! ah ! ah !
A famous king he : La ! la ! la !

R. C. R.

Z.

Zabarell, a learned Italian commentator on works connected with the Aristotelian system of philosophy (1588-1589).

And still I held converse with Zabarell . . .
Stuff noting books ; and still my spaniel slept.
At length he waked and yawned ; and by yon sky,
For aught I know, he knew as much as I.
Marston (died 1594).

Zabidius, the name in Martial for which "Dr. Fell" was substituted by Tom Brown, when set by the dean of Christ Church to translate the lines :

Non amo te, Zabidi, nec possum dicere quare ;
Hoc tantum possum dicere, non amo te.

I love thee not, Zabidius—
Yet cannot tell thee why ;
But this I may most truly say
I love thee not, not I.

R. C. R.

Imitated thus :

I do not like thee, Dr. Fell—
The reason why, I cannot tell ;
But this I know, and know full well,
I do not like thee, Dr. Fell.

Tom Brown (author of *Dialogues of the Dead*).

Zabir (*Ab*). So the Mohammedans call mount Sinai.

When Moses came at our appointed time, and his Lord
spoke unto him, he said, "O Lord, show me thy glory,
that I may behold thee;" and God answered, "Thou
shalt in no wise behold me; but look towards this
mountain [*At Zabir*], and if it stand firm in its place then
shalt thou see me." But when the Lord appeared with
glory, the mount was reduced to dust.—*At Korâ*, vii.

Zab'ulon, a Jew, the servant of Hippolyta a rich lady wantonly in love with Arnolde. Arnolde is contracted to the chaste Zeno'cia, who, in turn, is basely pursued by the governor count Clo'dio.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Custom of the Country* (1647).

Zab'ulus, same as Diabolus.

Gay sport have we had to-night with Zabulus.
Lord Lytton, *Barolâ*, viii. (1850).

Zaccoc'ia, king of Mozambique, who received Vasco da Gama and his crew with great hospitality, believing them to be Mohammedans; but when he ascertained that they were Christians, he tried to destroy them.—Camoens, *Lusiad*, i., ii. (1569).

Zacharia, one of the three anabaptists who induced John of Leyden to join the revolt of Westphalia and Holland. On the arrival of the emperor, the anabaptists betrayed their dupe, but perished with him in the flames of the burning palace.—Meyerbeer, *Le Prophète* (1849).

Zadig, the hero and title of a novel by Voltaire. Zadig is a wealthy young Babylonian, and the object of the novel is to show that the events of life are beyond human control.

Zad'kiel (3 syl.), angel of the planet Jupiter.—*Jewish Mythology*.

Zad'hie, the pseudonym of lieutenant Richard James Morrison, author of *Prophetic Almanac, Handbook of Astrology, etc.*

Zadoc, in Dryden's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, is Sancroft archbishop of Canterbury.

*Zadoc the priest, whom shunning power and place,
His lowly mind advanced to David's grace.*
Pt. 1. (1691).

Zaide (2 syl.), a young slave, who pretends to have been ill-treated by Adraste (2 syl.), and runs to don Pèdre for protection. Don Pèdre sends her into the house, while he expostulates with Adraste "for his brutality." Now, Adraste is in love with Isidore, a Greek slave kept by don Pèdre, and when Zaide is called forth, Isidore appears dressed in Zaide's clothes. "There," says don Pèdre, "take her home, and use her well." "I will," says Adraste, and leads off Isidore.—Molière, *Le Sicilien ou L'Amour Peintre* (1667).

Zaira, the mother of Eva Wentworth. She is a brilliant Italian, courted by de Courcy. When deceived by him, she meditates suicide, but forbears, and sees Eva die tranquilly, and the faithless de Courcy perish of remorse.—Rev. C. R. Maturin, *Women* (a novel, 1822).

Zakkum or *Al Zakkûm*, the tree of death, rooted in hell, as the tree of life was in Eden. It is called in the *Korân* "the cursed tree" (ch. xvii.). The fruit is extremely bitter, and any great evil or bitter draught is figuratively called *al Zakkûm*. The damned eat its bitter fruits and drink scalding hot water (ch. xxxvii.).

*The unallayable bitterness
Of Zaccum's fruit occurs.*

Souhay, Thalaba the Destroyer, vii. 16 (1797).

Is this a better entertainment, or is it of the tree *al Zakkûm*?—*Al Korân*, xxxvii.

Zala, a peculiar ceremony of salutation amongst the Moors.

Zambo, the issue of an Indian and a negro.

Zambullo (*Don Cleophas Leandro Peres*), the person carried through the air by Asmodeus to the steeple of St.

Salvador, and shown, in a moment of time, the interior of every private dwelling around.—Lesage, *The Devil on Two Sticks* (1707).

Cleaving the air at a greater rate than don Cleophas Leandro Peres Zambullo and his familiar.—C. Dickens, *The Old Curiosity Shop* (1840).

Zam'harir' (Al), that extreme cold to which the wicked shall be exposed after they leave the flames of hell or have drunk of the boiling water there.—Sale, *Al Korân*, vi. (notes).

Zam'ora, youngest of the three daughters of Balthazar. She is in love with Rolando, a young soldier, who fancies himself a woman-hater, and in order to win him she dresses in boy's clothes, and becomes his page, under the name of Eugenio. In this character, Zam'ora wins the heart of the young soldier by her fidelity, tenderness, and affection. When the proper moment arrives, she assumes her female attire, and Rolando, declaring she is no woman but an angel, marries her.—J. Tobin, *The Honeymoon* (1804).

Zamti, the Chinese mandarin. His wife was Mandanê, and his son Hamet. The emperor of China, when he was about to be put to death by Ti'murkan' the Tartar, committed to Zamti's charge his infant son Zamphimri, and Zamti brought up this "orphan of China" as his own son, under the name of Eian. Twenty years afterwards, Zamti was put to the rack by Ti'murkan, and died soon afterwards.—Murphy, *The Orphan of China* (1761).

Zanga, the revengeful Moor, the servant of don Alonzo. The Moor hates Alonzo for two reasons: (1) because he killed his father, and (2) because he struck him on the cheek; and although Alonzo has used every endeavour to conciliate Zanga, the revengeful Moor nurses his hate and keeps it warm. The revenge he wreaks is: (1) to poison the friendship which existed between Alonzo and don Carlos by accusations against the don, and (2) to embitter the love of Alonzo for Leonora his wife. Alonzo, out of jealousy, has his friend killed, and Leonora makes away with herself. Having thus lost his best beloved, Zanga tells his dupe he has been imposed upon, and Alonzo, mad with grief, stabs himself. Zanga, content with the mischief he has done, is taken away to execution.—Edward Young, *The Revenge* (1721).

* * "Zanga" was the great character of Henry Mossop (1729-1778). It was also

a favourite part with J. Kemble (1757-1828).

Zano'ni, hero and title of a novel by lord Bulwer Lytton. Zanoni is supposed to possess the power of communicating with spirits, prolonging life, and producing gold, silver, and precious stones (1842).

Zany of Debate. George Canning was so called by Charles Lamb in a sonnet printed in *The Champion* newspaper. Posterity has not endorsed the judgment or wit of this ill-natured satire (1770-1827).

Zaphimri, the "orphan of China," brought up by Zamti, under the name of Etan.

Ere yet the foe but it in,
"Zamti," said he, "preserve my cradled infant,
Save him from ruffians, train his youth to virtue . . ."
He could no more; the cruel spoiler seized him,
And dragged my king from yonder altar to wed him,
Here on the blood-stained pavement, while the queen
And her dear fondlings, in one mangled heap,
Died in each others' arms!

Murphy, *The Orphan of China*, vol. 1 (1761)

Zaphna, son of Alcanor chief of Mecca. He and his sister Palmira, being taken captives in infancy, were brought up by Mahomet, and Zaphna, not knowing Palmira was his sister, fell in love with her, and was in turn beloved. When Mahomet laid siege to Mecca, he employed Zaphna to assassinate Alcanor, and when he had committed the deed, discovered that it was his own father he had killed. Zaphna would have revenged the deed on Mahomet, but died of poison.—James Miller, *Mahomet the Impostor* (1740).

Zara, an African queen, widow of Albuca'cim, and taken captive by Manuel king of Granada, who fell in love with her. Zara, however, was intensely in love with Osmyn (also prince Alphonso of Valencia), also a captive. Alphonso, being privately married to Alme'ria, could not return her love. She designs to liberate Osmyn; but, seeing a dead body in the prison, fancies it to be that of Osmyn, and kills herself by poison.—W. Congreve, *The Mourning Bride* (1697).

* * "Zara" was one of the great characters of Mrs. Siddons (1755-1831).

Zé'ra (in French *Zaïre*), the heroine and title of a tragedy by Voltaire (1733), adapted for the English stage by Aaron Hill (1735). Zara is the daughter of Lusignan d'Outremer king of Jerusalem and brother of Nerestan. Twenty years ago, Lusignan and his two children

had been taken captives. Nerestan was four years old at the time; and Zara, a mere infant, was brought up in the seraglio. Osman the sultan fell in love with her, and promised to make her his sultana; and as Zara loved him for himself, her happiness seemed complete. Nerestan, having been sent to France to obtain ransoms, returned at this crisis, and Osman fancied that he observed a familiarity between Zara and Nerestan, which roused his suspicions. Several things occurred to confirm them, and at last a letter was intercepted, appointing a rendezvous between them in a "secret passage" of the seraglio. Osman met Zara in the passage, and stabbed her to the heart. Nerestan was soon seized, and being brought before the sultan, told him he had slain his sister, and the sole object of his interview was to inform her of her father's death, and to bring her his dying blessing. Osman now saw his error, commanded all the Christian captives to be set at liberty, and stabbed himself.

Zaramilla, wife of Tinacrio king of Micomicon, in Egypt. He was told that his daughter would succeed him, that she would be dethroned by the giant Pandaflando, but that she would find in Spain the gallant knight of La Mancha, who would redress her wrongs, and restore her to her throne.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*, l. iv. 3 (1605).

Zaraph, the angel who loved Nama. It was Nama's desire to love intensely and to love holily, but as she fixed her love on an angel and not on God, she was doomed to abide on earth till the day of consummation; then both Nama and Zaraph will be received into the realms of everlasting love.—T. Moore, *Loves of the Angels* (1822).

Zauberflöte (*Die*), a magic flute, which had the power of inspiring love. When bestowed by the powers of darkness, the love it inspired was sensual love; but when by the powers of light, it became subservient to the very highest and holiest purposes. It guided Tamino and Pami'na through all worldly dangers to the knowledge of divine truth (or the mysteries of Isis).—Mozart, *Die Zauberflöte* (1791).

Zayde, the chief character in a French romance by Mde. Lafayette (seventeenth century).

Zeal (*Arabella*), in Shadwell's comedy *The Fair Quaker of Deal* (1617).

This comedy was altered by E. Thompson in 1720.

Zedekiah, one of general Harrison's servants.—Sir W. Scott, *Woodstock* (time, Commonwealth).

Ze'gris and the Abencerra'ges [*A'ven.ce.rah'.ke*], an historical romance, professing to be history, and printed at Alca'la in 1604. It was extremely popular, and had a host of imitations.

Zeid, Mahomet's freedman. "The prophet" adopted him as his son, and gave him Zeinab (or Zenobia) for a wife; but falling in love with her himself, Zeid gave her up to the prophet. She was Mahomet's cousin, and within the prohibited degrees, according to the *Korân*.

Zeinab or **ZENOBIA**, wife of Zeid Mahomet's freedman and adopted son. As Mahomet wished to have her, Zeid resigned her to the prophet. Zeinab was the daughter of Amima, Mahomet's aunt.

Ze'nab (2 syl.), wife of Hode'rah (3 syl.) an Arab. She lost her husband and all her children, except one, a boy named Thal'aba. Wary of life, the angel of death took her, while Thalaba was yet a youth.—Southey, *Thalaba the Destroyer*. (1797).

Ze'leuc'us or **Zaleucus**, a Locren-sian lawgiver, who enacted that adulterers should be deprived of their eyes. His own son being proved guilty, Zeleucus pulled out one of his own eyes, and one of his son's eyes, that "two eyes might be paid to the law."—Valerius Maximus, *De Factis Dictisque*, v. 5, exl. 3.

How many now will tread Zeleucus' steps?
G. Gascoigne, *The Steeple Glas* (died 1577).

Zel'ica, the betrothed of Azim. When it was rumoured that he had been slain in battle, Zelica joined the harem of the Veiled Prophet as "one of the elect of paradise." Azim returned from the wars, discovered her retreat, and advised her to flee with him, but she told him that she was now the prophet's bride. After the death of the prophet, Zelica assumed his veil, and Azim, thinking the veiled figure to be the prophet, rushed on her and killed her.—T. Moore, *Lalla Rookh* ("The Veiled Prophet," etc., 1817).

Zelis, the daughter of a Persian officer. She was engaged to a man in the middle age of life, but just prior to the wedding he forsook her for a richer bride. The father of Zelis challenged him, but was killed. Zelis now took lodging with a courtesan, and went with her to Italy;

but when she discovered the evil courses of her companion, she determined to become a nun, and started by water for Rome. She was taken captive by corsairs, and sold from master to master, till at length Hingpo rescued her, and made her his wife.—Goldsmith, *A Citizen of the World* (1759).

Zelma'ne (3 syl.), the assumed name of Pyroclès when he put on female attire.—Sir Philip Sidney, *Arcadia* (1590).

Sir Philip has preserved such a matchless decorum that Pyroclès' manhood suffers no stain for the effeminacy of Zelma'ne.—C. Lamb.

Zelu'co, the only son of a noble Sicilian family, accomplished and fascinating, but spoilt by maternal indulgence, and at length rioting in dissipation. In spite of his gaiety of manner, he is a standing testimony that misery accompanies vice.—Dr. John Moore, *Zeluco* (a novel, 1786).

Ze'mia, one of the four who, next in authority to U'riel, preside over our earth.—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, iii. (1746).

Zemzem, a fountain at Mecca. The Mohammedans say it is the very spring which God made to slake the thirst of Ishmael, when Hagar was driven into the wilderness by Abraham. A bottle of this water is considered a very valuable present, even by princes.

There were also a great many bottles of water from the fountain of Zemzem, at Mecca.—*Arabian Nights* ("The Purge of the Story").

Zemzem, a well, where common believers abide, who are not equal to prophets or martyrs. The prophets go direct to paradise, and the latter await the resurrection in the form of green birds.—*Al Korân*.

Zenel'ophon, the beggar-girl who married king Cophet'ua of Africa. She is more generally called Penel'ophon.—Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost*, act iv. sc. 1 (1594).

Zenjebil, a stream in paradise, flowing from the fountain Salsabil. The word means "ginger."

Their attendants [in paradise] shall go round with vessels of silver, . . . and there shall be given to them to drink cups of wine mixed with the water of Zenjebil.—*Al Korân*, lxvii.

Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, who claimed the title of "Queen of the East." She was defeated by Aurelian and taken prisoner in A.D. 273.

Zeno'cia, daughter of Chari'no, and the chaste troth-plight wife of Arnaldo. While Arnaldo is wantonly loved by the

rich Hippolyta, Zenocia is dishonourably pursued by the governor count Clo'dio.—Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Custom of the Country* (1647).

Zephalinda, a young lady who has tasted the delights of a London season, taken back to her home in the country, to find enjoyment in needlework, dull aunts, and nooks.

She went from opera, park, assembly, play,
To morning walks, and prayers three hour a day;
To part her time twist reading and Bobac,
To muse, and spin her solitary tea,
O'er her cold coffee trifle with her spoon
Count the slow clock, and dine exact at noon.
Poeta, Epistle to Miss Mount (1715).

Zeph'on, a cherub who detected Satan squatting in the garden, and brought him before Gabriel the archangel. The word means "searcher of secrets." Milton makes him "the guardian angel of paradise."

Iturial and Zephon, with winged speed
Search thro' this garden, leave unscold no nook;
But chiefly where those two fair creatures lodge,
Now laid perhaps asleep secure of harm
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv, 788 (1665).

Zephyr. (See MORGANE, p. 660.)

Zerbinette (3 syl.), the daughter of Argante (2 syl.), stolen from her parents by gypsies when four years old, and brought up by them. Léandre, the son of seignior Géronte, fell in love with her, and married her; but the gypsies would not give her up without being paid £30. Scapin wrang this money from Géronte, pretending it was to ransom Léandre, who had been made a prisoner by some Turks, who intended to sell him in Algiers for a slave unless his ransom was brought within two hours. The old man gave Scapin the money grudgingly, and Scapin passed it over to the gypsies, when a bracelet led to the discovery that Zerbinette was the daughter of seignior Argante, a friend of Leandre's father, and all parties were delighted at the different revelations.—Molière, *Les Fourberies de Scapin* (1671).

* * In the English version, called *The Cheats of Scapin*, by Thomas Otway, Zerbinette is called "Lucia," her father Argante is called "Thurty," Léandre is Anglicized into "Leander," Géronte becomes "Gripe," and the sum of money is £200.

Zerbi'no, son of the king of Scotland, and intimate friend of Orlando.—Ariosto, *Orlando Furioso* (1516).

Zerli'na, a rustic beauty, about to be married to Masetto, when don Giovanni

allured her away under the promise of making her a fine lady.—Mozart, *Don Giovanni* (opera, 1787).

Zerli'na, in Auber's opera of *Fra Diavolo* (1830).

Zesbet, daughter of the sage Ouchas of Jerusalem. She had four husbands at the same time, viz., Abdal Motallab (the sage), Yaarab (the judge), Abou'teleb (a doctor of law), and Temimdari (a soldier). Zesbet was the mother of the prophet Mahomet. Mahomet appeared to her before his birth in the form of a venerable old man, and said to her:

"You have found favour before Allah. Look upon me; I am Mahomet, the great friend of God, he who is to enlighten the earth. Thy virtues, Zesbet, and thy beauty have made me prefer thee to all the daughters of Mecca. Thou shalt for the future be named Aminata [*sic*]. Then, turning to the husbands, he said, "You have seen me; she is yours, and you are hers. Labour, then, with a holy zeal to bring me into the world to enlighten it. All men who shall follow the law which I shall preach, may have four wives, but Zesbet shall be the only woman who shall be lawfully the wife of four husbands at once. It is the last privilege I can grant the woman of whom I choose to be born."—Comte de Caylus, *Oriental Tales* ("History of the Birth of Mahomet," 1743).

(The mother of Mahomet is generally called Aminata, not Aminata.)

* **Zeus** (1 syl.), the Grecian Jupiter. The word was once applied to the blue firmament, the upper sky, the arch of light; but in Homeric mythology, Zeus is king of gods and men; the conscious embodiment of the central authority and administrative intelligence which holds states together; the supreme ruler; the sovereign source of law and order; the fountain of justice, and final arbiter of disputes.

Zeuxis and Parrhasios. In a contest of skill, Zeuxis painted some grapes so naturally that birds pecked at them. Confident of success, Zeuxis said to his rival, "Now let Parrhasios draw aside his curtain, and show us his production." "You behold it already," replied Parrhasios, "and have mistaken it for real drapery." Whereupon, the prize was awarded to him, for Zeuxis had deceived the birds, but Parrhasios had deceived Zeuxis.

MYRO's painting of a cow was mistaken by a herd of bulls for a living animal; and Apellès's painting of the horse Bucephalos deceived several marcs who ran about it neighing.

QUINTIN MATSYS, of Antwerp, fell in love with Lisa, daughter of Johann Mandyn; but Mandyn vowed his daughter should marry only an artist. Matsys studied painting, and brought his first

picture to show Lisa. Mandyn was not at home, but had left a picture of his favourite pupil Frans Floris, representing the "fallen angels," on an easel. Quintin painted a bee on the outstretched limb, and when Mandyn returned he tried to brush it off, whereupon the deception was discovered. The old man's heart was moved, and he gave Quintin his daughter in marriage, saying, "You are a true artist, greater than Johann Mandyn." This painting is in Antwerp Cathedral.

VELASQUEZ painted a Spanish admiral so true to life that king Felipe IV., entering the studio, thought the painting was the admiral, and spoke to it as such, reproving the supposed officer for being in the studio wasting his time, when he ought to have been with the fleet.

Zillah, beloved by Hamuel a brutish sot. Zillah rejected his suit, and Hamuel vowed vengeance. Accordingly, he gave out that Zillah had intercourse with the devil, and she was condemned to be burnt alive. God averted the flames, which consumed Hamuel, but Zillah stood unharmed, and the stake to which she was bound threw forth white roses, "the first ever seen on earth since paradise was lost."—Southey. (See *Kose*, p. 845, col. 1, last art.)

Zimmerman (*Adam*), the old burgher of Soleure, one of the Swiss deputies to Charles "the Bold" of Burgundy.—Sir W. Scott, *Anne of Geustein* (time, Edward IV.).

Zim'ri, one of the six Wise Men of the East led by the guiding star to Jesus.

Zimri taught the people, but they treated him with contempt; yet, when dying, he prevailed on one of them, and then expired.—Klopstock, *The Messiah*, v. (1771).

Zimri, in Dryden's satire of *Absalom and Achitophel*, is the second duke of Buckingham. As Zimri conspired against Aza king of Judah, so the duke of Buckingham "formed parties and joined factions."—1 *Kings* xvi. 9.

Some of the chiefs were princes in the land:
In the first rank of these did Zimri stand,—
A man so various that he seemed to be
Not one, but all mankind's opinions;
Still in opinion, always in the wrong,
Was everything by turns, and nothing long.
Pt. I. (1681).

Zine'bi (*Mohammed*), king of Syria, tributary to the caliph Haroun-al-Raschid; of very humane disposition.—*Arabian Nights* ("Ganem, the Slave of Love").

Zineura, in Boccaccio's *Decameron* (day 11, Nov. 9), is the "Imogen" of

Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*. She assumed male attire with the name of Sicurano da Finalé (Imogen assumed male attire and the name Fidele); Zineura's husband was Bernard Lomellin, and the villain was Ambrose (Imogen's husband was Posthūmus Leonātus, and the villain Iachimo). In Shakespeare, the British king Cymbeline takes the place assigned by Boccaccio to the sultan.

Ziska or **Zizka**, John of Trocznov, a Bohemian nobleman, leader of the Hussites. He fought under Henry V. at Agincourt. His sister had been seduced by a monk; and whenever he heard the shriek of a catholic at the stake, he called it "his sister's bridal song." The story goes that he ordered his skin at death to be made into drum-heads (1360-1421).

* * Some say that John of Trocznov was called "Ziska" because he was "one-eyed;" but that is a mistake—Ziska was a family name, and does not mean "one-eyed," either in the Polish or Bohemian language.

For every page of paper shall a hide
Of yours be stretched as pavement on a drum,
Like Ziska's skin, to beat alarm to all
Refractory vassals

Byron, *Werner*, I. (1822).

But be it as it is, the time may come
His name [*Apapaton*] shall be it th' alarm like Ziska's
drum.

Byron, *Age of Irony*, iv. (1819).

Zobeide [*Zo-bay'-de*], half-sister of Aminé. She had two sisters, who were turned into little black dogs by way of punishment for casting Zobeidé and "the prince" from the petrified city into the sea. Zobeidé was rescued by the "fairy serpent," who had metamorphosed the two sisters, and Zobeidé was enjoined to give the two dogs a hundred lashes every day. Ultimately, the two dogs were restored to their proper forms, and married two calenders, "sons of kings;" Zobeidé married the caliph Haroun-al-Raschid; and Aminé was restored to Amin, the caliph's son, to whom she was already married.—*Arabian Nights* ("History of Zobeidé").

While the caliph was absent from Bagdad, Zobeide caused his favourite (named Fetnab) to be buried alive, for which she was divorced.—*Arabian Nights* ("Ganem, the Slave of Love").

Zohak, the giant who keeps the "mouth of hell." He was the fifth of the Pischdadian dynasty, and was a lineal descendant of Sheddad king of Ad. He murdered his predecessor, and invented both slaying men alive and killing them

by crucifixion. The devil kissed him on the shoulders, and immediately two serpents grew out of his back and fed constantly upon him. He was dethroned by the famous blacksmith of Ispahan', and appointed by the devil to keep hell-gate.—D'Herbelot, *Bibliothèque Orientale* (1697).

Zohara, the queen of love, and mother of mischief. When Harût and Marût were selected by the host of heaven to be judges on earth, they judged righteous judgment till Zohara, in the shape of a lovely woman, appeared before them with her complaint. They then both fell in love with her and tried to corrupt her, but she flew from them to heaven; and the two angel-judges were for ever shut out.

The Persian Magi have a somewhat similar tradition of these two angels, but add that after their "fall," they were suspended by the feet, head downwards, in the territory of Babel.

The Jews tell us that Shumho'ni, "the judge of all the earth," debauched himself with women, repented, and by way of penance was suspended by the feet, head downwards, between heaven and earth.—Bereshit rabbi (in *Gen.* vi. 2).

Zohauk, the Nubian slave; a disguise assumed by sir Kenneth.—Sir W. Scott, *The Talsman* (time, Richard I.).

Zoilos (in Latin *Zoilus*), a grammarian, witty, shrewd, and spiteful. He was nicknamed "Plomer's Scourge" (*Homero-mastix*), because he assailed the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* with merciless severity. He also slew at Plato, Isocrates, and other high game.

The Sword of Zoilos, the pen of a critic.

Zoilus. J. Dennis, the critic whose attack on Pope produced *The Dunciad*, was so called (1657-1733).

Zoleikha (3 syl.), Potiphar's wife.—Sale, *Al Korân*, xii. (note).

Zone. Tennyson refers to the zone or girdle of Orion in the lines:

Like those three stars of the airy giant's zone,
That glitter burnished by the trusty dark.
The Princess, v. (1830).

Zophiel [*Zo.fol*], "of cherubim the swift wing." The word means "God's spy." Zophiel brings word to the heavenly host that the rebel crew were preparing a second and fiercer attack.

Zophiel, of cherubim the swift wing,
Came flying, and in mid air loud thus cried:
"Arise, warriors, arise for fight!"
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 535 (1665).

Zorai'da (3 syl.), a Moorish lady, daughter of Agimora to the richest man in Barbary. On being baptized, she had received the name of Maria; and, eloping with a Christian captive, came to Andalusia.—Cervantes, *Don Quixote*. I. iv. 9-11 ("The Captive," 1605).

Zorphee (2 syl.), a fairy in the romance of *Amadis de Gaul* (thirteenth century).

Zosimus, the patriarch of the Greek Church.—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Zounds, a corrupt contraction of "his wounds," as *rooks* is "his hooks," and *z'deth* "his death." Of course, by "his" Jesus Christ is meant. "Odd splutter" is a contraction of *Gots plut und hur nauts* ("God's blood and the nails"). Sir John Perrot, a natural son of Henry VIII., was the first to use the oath of "God's wounds," which queen Elizabeth adopted, but the ladies of her court minced it into *zounds* and *zouterkins*.

Zulal, that soft, clear, and delicious water which the happy drink in paradise.

"Ravishing beauty, universal mistress of hearts," replied I; "thou art the water of Zulal. I burn with the thirst of love, and must do if you reject me."—Comte de Caylus, *Oriental Tales* ("The Basket," 1743).

Zuleika [*Zu.le'kah*], daughter of Gaffer [*Pjaf'fir*] pacha of Abydos. Falling in love with Selim, her cousin, she flees with him, and promises to be his bride; but the father tracks the fugitives and shoots Selim, whereupon Zuleika dies of a broken heart.—Byron, *Bride of Abydos* (1813).

Never was a faultless character more delicately or more justly delineated than that of Lord Byron's "Zuleika." Her piety, her intelligence, her strict sense of duty, and her undeviating love of truth appear to have been originally blended in her mind, rather than inculcated by education. She is always natural, always attractive, always affectionate; and it must be admitted that her affections are not unworthily bestowed.—George Ellis.

Zulichium (*The enchanted princess* of), in the story told by Agelastes the cynic, to count Robert.—Sir W. Scott, *Count Robert of Paris* (time, Rufus).

Zulzul, the sage whose life was saved in the form of a rat by Gedy the youngest of the four sons of Corcud. Zulzul gave him, in gratitude, two poniards, by the help of which he could climb the highest tree or most inaccessible castle.—Guenette, *Chinese Tales* ("Corcud and His Four Sons," 1728).

APPENDIX I.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHY, OR AUTHORS BY PEN, PENCIL, AND CHISEL.

- ABBOTT, D.D.** (Edwin Abbott), London, 1833-
Bible Lessons, 1872.
Cambridge Sermons, 1875.
Concordance to Pope, 1875.
Parables for Children, 1850.
Shakespeare Grammar (1), 1870.
Through Nature to Christ, 1877.
- ABBOIT** (Jacob), born at Hallowell, Maine, U.S.,
1803-1879.
Corner Stone (The), 1826.
Way to do Good (The), 1836.
Young Christian (The), 1825.
- ABPORT** (Rev. Dr. John S. C.), brother of Jacob
Abbott, 1806-1877.
Kings and Queens, or Life in a Palace, 1839.
Life of Napoleon, 1855.
Mother at Home (The), 1845.
- A'BECKETT** (Arthur William), Hammersmith,
1844-
About Town (a comedy in three acts), 1873.
Faded Flowers (a drama), 1871.
Fallen among Thieves (a novel), 1870.
Ghost of Greystone Grange (The), 1877.
L.S.D. (a comedy in three acts), 1872.
On Strike (a play), 1873.
Editor of the *Glowworm* and the *Tomahawk*.
- A'BECKETT** (Gilbert Abbott), comic dramatic
writer and humorist, 1811-1856.
Comic Blackstone, 1846.
Comic History of England, 1847-48.
Comic History of Rome, 1849-50.
(Above 30 plays.)
- ABBOTSON, M.D.** (John), physician and
philosopher (Aberdeen), 1781-1844.
Inquiry Concerning the Intellectual Powers,
1830, 1833.
Philosophy of Moral Feeling, 1833.
Researches on Diseases of the Brain, etc., 1828.
- ABBOTSON, (John), gardener** (near Edin-
burgh), 1728-1806.
Every Man his own Gardener, 1767.
- ABBOTSON, M.D.** (David), Scotland, 1820-
1895.
Academia Scientiarum, 1887.
Discourse on Wit, 1885.
- ADAM, LL.D.** (Alexander), born near Forres,
1741-1809.
Classical Biography (Dictionary of), 1800.
Latin Dictionary, 1809.
Latin and English Grammar (Principles of),
1772.
Roman Antiquities, 1791.
- ADAMS (John)**, second president of the United
States, 1735-1826.
Defence of the Constitution of the United
States, 1797.
- ADDISON (Joseph)**, born at Milston, in Wilt-
shire, 1672-1719.
Prose Works.
Freeholder (The), 1715-16.
Guardian (The), 1711.
Letter [to Lord Halifax], 1707.
Spectator (The), 1711-12, 1714 (His sketches
of Sir Roger de Coverley, Sir Andrew Free-
port, and Will Honeycomb in these papers
are admirable.)
Tatler (The), 1709-11.
Poetical Works.
Campaign (The), i.e. The Victory of Blen-
heim (10 syl. rhyme), 1705.
Cato (a tragedy), 1713.
Divine Poems, 1723.
Evidence, of the Christian Religion, posthu-
mous 1807.
Poems, 1712, 1719.
(Life; by Richard Steele, 1721; Tickell,
1765; Sprengel, 1810; Lucy Aikin, 1813;
Macaulay, 1843; Elwin, 1867.)
- ADOLPHUS (John), historian**, London, 1761-
1845.
History of England, 1802 (from the Acces-
sion of George III. to the Peace of 1783).
History of France, 1893 (from 1790 to the
Peace of 1802).
- AGASSIZ (Louis), naturalist**, born at Orbe, in
Switzerland, but lived in America, 1807-
1873.
Elements of Zoology (German), 1854.
Essay on Classification, 1859.
Fossil Fish (French), 1833-42.
Lake Superior: its Physical Character, Vege-
tables, and Animals, 1850.
Salmonids, 1859.
Studies on Glaciers (French), 1840.

- System of Glaciers, or Researches on Glaciers, 1847.
 Zoological Bibliography, 1848-50.
AIKIN, M.D. (John), *miscellaneous writer*, Kibworth-Harcourt, in Leicestershire, 1747-1822.
 Annals of the Reign of George III., 1822 (between 1813 and 1820).
 Biography (General), 1799-1815.
 Calendar of Nature, 1784.
 England Delineated, 1789.
 Evenings at Home, 1795.
 Lives of John Selden and Abp. Usher, 1773. (His Wife, by Lucy Aikin, 1823.)
AIKIN (Lucy), *miscellaneous writer*, Warrington, in Lancashire, 1781-1861.
 Addison (Life of), 1843.
 Memoirs of John Aikin, M.D., 1724.
 Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth, 1818.
 Memoirs of the Court of James I., 1822. (Her Life, by Lebrun.)
AINSWORTH (Henry), *Hebraist*, a nonconformist, *-1822.
 Annotations on the Five Books of Moses, 1627.
AINSWORTH (Robert), born at Eccles, in Lancashire, 1660-1743.
 Latin Dictionary, 1714-36.
AINSWORTH (William Francis), *traveller*, born at Exeter, 1807-
 Researches in Assyria, etc., 1838.
 Researches in Asia Minor, etc., 1842.
 Travels in the Track of the Ten Thousand Greeks, 1844.
AINSWORTH (William Harrison), *novelist*, Manchester, 1805-1882.
Novels.
 Auril and other Tales, 1830.
 Beatrice Tyldesley, 1878.
 Beau Nash, 1860.
 Boscobel, or the Royal Oak, 1872.
 Cardinal Pole, 1863.
 Chetwynd Calverley, 1876.
 Constable de Bourbon, 1866.
 Constable of the Tower, 1861.
 Crichton, 1837.
 Fall of Somerset, 1877.
 Flitch of Bacon (The), 1851.
 Goldsmith's Wife (The), 1875.
 Good Old Times (The), 1873.
 Guy Fawkes, 1841.
 Hilary St. Ives, 1869.
 Jack Sheppard, 1839.
 John Law, the Projector, 1864.
 Lancashire Witches, 1848.
 Leaguer of Latham (The), 1876.
 Lord Mayor of London (The), 1862.
 Manchester Rebels (The), 1873.
 Merry England, 1874.
 Mervyn Clitheroe, 1867.
 Miser's Daughter (The), 1842.
 Myddleton Pomfret, 1865.
 Old Court (The), 1867.
 Old St. Paul's, 1841-43.
 Ovingdean Grange, 1860.
 Preston Fight (The), 1875.
 Hookwood, 1834.
 St. James's, or Court of Queen Anne, 1844.
 Sir John Chiverton, 1825 (J. P. Aston).
 South Sea Bubble, 1868.
 Spanish Match (The), 1866.
 Spendthrift (The), 1856.

Stanley Brereton, 1861. (His last.)
 Star Chamber (The), 1854.
 Talbot Harland, 1870.
 Tale of the Plague, 1841.
 Tower Hill, 1871.
 Tower of London, 1843.
 Windsor Castle, 1843.

Poetry.

- Ballads, 1855.
 The Combat of the Thirty, 1860.
AIRD (Thomas), *poet*, born at Bowden, Roxburghshire, 1802-1876.
 Devil's Dream (The), a weird poem, 1856.
 Poetical Works, 1842, 1856, 1878.
 Religious Characteristics (prose-poetry), 1827.
 Summer's Day (The), a poem full of word-painting, 1812.
 The Old Bachelor (tales and sketches), 1845.
AIRY, L.L.D. (Sir George Riddell), *astronomer*, born at Aldwick, Northumberland, 1801-
 Astronomical Observations, 1829-38.
 Errors of Observation, 1861.
 Figure of the Earth (The). (For the *Metro-politana*.)
 Gravitation (for the *Penny Cyclopædia*), 1837.
 Ipswich Lectures on Astronomy, 1849.
 Magnetism, 1870.
 Sound, 1869.
 Trigonometry (for the *Encyclopædia Metro-politana*), 1855.
AIRON (William), *botanist*, born near Hamilton, in Lanarkshire, Scotland, 1731-1793.
 Hortus Kewensis, 1769.
AKENSIDE (Mark), *poet*, born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1721-1770.
 British Philippiæ (blank verse), 1738.
 Epistle to Curio (10 syl. rhyme), 1744; altered to Ode to Curio, in Spenserian stanzas, 1744.
 Nalades (Hymn to the), 1746.
 Odes, 1740, 1744, 1747, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1754, 1754.
 Pleasures of the Imagination (three books, in blank verse), 1744. (His chief poem.) Recast in 1757, but the first cast is by far the best.
 (His Life, by Bucke, 1832; by Dyce. See also Dr. Johnson, *Lives of the Poets*.) Satirically sketched by Smollett in *Peregrine Pickle*, as a pedant who gives a classical entertainment.
ALANASTIER (William), *Hebraist*, born at Hadleigh, in Suffolk, 1567-1840.
 Lexicon Pentaglotton, 1637.
 Roxana (a tragedy acted at Cambridge), 1632.
ALAN, abbot of Tewkesbury, (?) 1141-1201.
 Life of Thomas à Becket, about 1190.
ALAN OF LYNN, (?) 1360-1420.
 Moralia Bibliorum, about 1400.
ALCOCK, L.L.D. (John), bishop of Ely, born at Beverley, Yorkshire, 1438-1500. Foundress of Jesus College, Cambridge, 1496.
 Mons Perfectionis, 1497.
 Spousage of a Virgin to Christ, 1488.
ALCOCK (Sir Rutherford), London, 1809-
 Art and Art Industries in Japan, 1878.
 Capital of the Tycoon (The), a Narrative of a Three Years' Residence in Japan, 1863.
ALCUIN (Flaccus Albinus), *Latin, Greek, and Hebrew scholar*, York, 735-804. Charlemagne invited him to his court, 793. The best of his numerous works are his *Dia-*

logue on Rhetoric, and his *Book on the Seven Arts*.

His works were compiled by André Duchesne, 1817, in folio; by the abbot Frobenius, 1777; and by the abbot Migne in his *Patrologia*, 1861.

(His Life was written both by Duchesne and by Frobenius; by professor Lorenz in 1829, translated by Jane Mary Slee, 1837.)

ALDRICH, D.D. (Henry), poet, musical composer, etc., Westminster, 1617-1710. He was made dean of Christchurch, 1689.

Artis Logice Rudimenta, 1691.

Elements of Civil Architecture, 1789.

Pleasant Musical Companion (The), 1726.

(Dr Aldrich composed the round, *Mark! the bonny Christ-church bells*.)

ALDRICH (Thomas Bailey), poet, born at Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, U.S., 1836-

Ballad of Baby Bell, and other Poems, 1856

Bells (The), 1855.

Cloth of Gold, and other Poems, 1871.

Course of True Love never did run Smooth, 1858.

Pampinea, and other Poems, 1865.

Prose Tales.

Marjorie Daw, 1873.

Out of his Head (a romance), 1862.

Prudence Palfrey, 1874.

Queen of Sheba, 1877.

Story of a Bad Boy, 1870.

ALEXANDER (Joseph Addison), born at Philadelphia, U.S., 1809-

Earlier Prophecies of Isaiah, 1846

The Psalms, Translated and Explained, 1850

ALEXANDER (William), first earl of Stirling, poet, 1580-1640.

Aurora, 1604.

Monarchicke Tragedies (Cressus, Darius, the Alexandrians, and Julius Cæsar), 1607.

Recreations with the Muses, 1637.

ALEXANDER OF HALE, the "Irrefragable Doctor," *-1245.

Summa Universæ Theologie, written at the command of pope Innocent IV. (Best edition, 1578.)

ALFORD, D.D. (Henry), dean of Canterbury, biblical scholar, London, 1810-1871.

Chapters on the Poets of Greece, 1841

Greek Testament, edited 1841-61. (This is his chief work.)

New Testament for English Readers, 1863-69.

Queen's English (The), 1864.

Poetry.

Abbot of Muchelney, and other Poems, 1841.

Poems and Poetical Fragments, 1831

School of the Heart, and other Poems, 1835.

ALFRED THE GREAT, king of England; born at Wantage, in Berkshire, 849, 871-901.

Translations.

Bede's Ecclesiastical History.

The Bible, about 870.

Boethius, On the Consolation of Philosophy.

Orosius, Universal History.

The Pastoral of Gregory I. On the Care of the Soul.

Selections from St. Augustine.

Original Works.

Chronicles; Institutes; Laws of the West Saxons; Meditations, etc.

(His Life, by Asser, 1574; Robert Powell,

* 1634; Spelman, 1678; A. Bicknell, 1777; Stolberg, 1815; Dr. Pault.)

ALISON (Alexander), 1812-

Church and the World Reconciled (The), 1864.

Improvement of Society, (The), 1861.

Philosophy and History of Civilization (The), 1860.

ALISON (Rev. Archibald), theologian and aesthetist, Edinburgh, 1757-1839.

Essay on Taste, 1794

ALISON (Sir Archibald), historian. Son of the above. Born at Kenley, in Shropshire, 1792-1867.

Criminal Law of Scotland (The), 1873.

England in 1815; published 1843.

Essays, 1850.

History of Europe during the French Revolution (10 vols.), 1813-1812

History of Europe from the fall of Napoleon (9 vols.), 1857-59.

Life of Marlborough, 1848.

Lives of Lord Castlereagh and Sir C. Stewart, 1861.

Practice of the Criminal Law, 1834

Principles of the Criminal Law of Scotland, 1832.

Principles of Population, 1840

ALIAN, R.A. (Sir William), born at Edinburgh, 1782-1850.

Battle of Prestonpans, 1812.

Circassian Captives, 1815.

Death of the Regent Moray, 1825

John Knox admonishing Queen Mary, 1823.

Polish Exiles, 1834.

Queen Mary signing her Abdication, 1824.

Slave Market at Constantinople (The), 1837.

Waterloo (two pictures) That from the English position was bought by the duke of Wellington.

ALLAN (Richard), nonconformist minister, born at Dube, 1611-1681.

Companion for Prayer (A), 1680.

Godly Fear, 1674.

Heaven Opened, 1665.

Vindiciæ Pietatis, 1663.

World Conquered (The), 1669.

ALLAN (Joseph), nonconformist divine, Delves, 1633-1668.

Alarm to the Unconverted, 1672.

Assembly's Shorter Catechism (Explanation of the), 1656

Call to Archippus (A), 1661.

(Life, by R. Baxter, 1672; Geo. Newton, 1673.)

ALLAN (William), son of Richard Allan, 1624-1877.

Millennium (The).

ALIEN, M.D. (John), *-1741.

Synopsis Medicinæ Practicæ.

ALLEN, M.D. (John), miscellaneous writer, Redford, near Edinburgh, 1770-1843.

Illustrations of Hume's Essay on Liberty and Necessity, 1795.

Inquiry into the Rise and Growth of the Royal Prerogative in England, 1830

Vindication of the Independence of Scotland, 1833.

Translated "Cuvier's Animal Economy," 1801.

ALLEN (Rev. John), nonconformist divine, 1771-1839.

- Modern Judaism, 1816. (The best book extant on the subject.)
- ALLIN (Thomas), *nonconformist divine*, 1608-1873.
Chain of Scripture Chronology, 1659.
Practice of a Holy Life.
- ALLEN (Thomas), 1803-1833.
Antiquities of London, 1824-27.
History of Lancashire, 1832.
History of London, 1829.
History of Yorkshire, 1830.
- ALLEN (Richard), *-1717.
Biographia hecclasiastica, 1671.
Vindicie Pietatis, 1664-66.
- ALLRY (William), cardinal of England, born at Rossall, Sutherland, 1532-1591. (Called *Alanus*.)
-Admonition to the Nobles and People of England and Ireland, 1584.
Apologie for the Institution of Two Colleges, Rome and Rheims, 1541.
Anthrille of the Priesthood to remit Sinnes, 1567.
Defense of the Bull excommunicating Queen Elizabeth, 1566.
Defense of the Doctrine touching Purgatory, etc., 1565.
True, Sincere, and Moderate Defense of Christian Catholics, 1563.
- ALLIBON, LL.D. (Samuel Austen), born in Philadelphia, 1816.
A Critical Dictionary of English Literature, and British and American Authors, 1855-1875.
- ALLIS (Thomas William), Bristol, 1813-
Church of England cleared from the Charge of Schism, 1846.
Dr. Pusey and the Ancient Church, 1860.
Formation of Christendom (in three parts), 1465-76.
Royal Supremacy, etc., 1850.
St. Peter, his Name and Office, etc., 1852.
See of St. Peter (The), 1850.
- ALLINGHAM (William), *poet*, Ballyshannon, 1828-
Day and Night Songs, 1951-55.
Fifty Modern Poems, 1865.
Laurence Gloomfield in Ireland (a poem in 12 chapters), 1861.
Music-master (The), and other Poems, 1857.
Poems, 1850.
Songs, Ballads, and Stories, 1877.
(Editor of *Frazer's Magazine*, 1874.)
- ALLIX, D.D. (Pierre), a refugee in England at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 1641-1717.
Distrib. de Anno et Mense Natali Jesu Christi, 1710.
Dissertation on the Rise of the Trisagium or Doxology, 1674.
Reflexions on the Books of the Holy Scripture, 1688.
Remarks on the History of the Albigenese, 1692.
Remarks on the History of the Churches of Piedmont, 1690.
- ALMA-TADEMA, A.R.A. (Lawrence), a resident in London, born at Dronryp, in the Netherlands, 1836-
After the Dance, 1876.
Agrippina visiting the Ashes of Germanicus, 1866.
Audience at Agrippa's (An), 1876.
- Autumn, 1874.
Between Hope and Fear, 1877.
Catullus at Lesbia's, 1866.
Cherries (The), 1873.
Cleopatra, 1876.
Convalescent (The), 1869.
Death of the Firstborn, 1873.
Dinner (The), 1873.
Education of the Grandchildren of Clothilda, 1861.
Egyptian Game, 1866.
Entrance to a Roman Theatre, 1866.
Fishing, 1873.
Flower Market, 1868.
Flowers, 1868.
Frolegonda and Prætextatus, 1861.
Good Friends, 1874.
Greek Pottery, 1871.
Greek Wine, 1872.
Hill (The), 1872.
How they amused themselves in Egypt Three Thousand Years Ago, 1863.
Improvisatore (The), 1872.
Joseph, Overseer of Pharaoh's Granaries, 1874.
Juggler (A), 1870.
Love Missile (A), 1878.
Mummy (The), 1867, 1872.
Negro (A), 1869.
On the Steps of the Capitol, 1871.
Phidias and the Elgin Marbles, 1869.
Picture Gallery (A), 1874.
Pyrrhic Dance, 1869.
Reproaches, 1872.
Roman Amateur (A), 1868, 1870.
Roman Emperor (A), 1866.
Sculptor's Model (A), 1876.
Sculpture Gallery (A), 1874, 1875.
Seasons (The), four pictures, 1876.
Siesta (The), 1868, 1873.
Soldier of Marathon (The), 1865.
Tarquinius Superbus, 1867.
Une Fête Intime, 1871.
Venantius Fortunatus at Radagondo, 1862.
Vintage (The), 1870.
Waterpots, 1875.
Wine-shop (A), 1869.
- ALSOP (Antony), *poet*, etc., 1660-1727.
Fabularum Æsopiarum Delectus, 1698.
- ALSOP (Vincent), *Presbyterian minister*, *-1703
Antisozzo, 1875.
Melius Inquirendum, 1679.
Mischief of Impositions (The), 1680.
- ALSTON, M.D. (Charles), *botanist*, born at Edlewood, 1683-1760.
Tirocinium Botanicum Edinburgense, 1753.
- AMES (Joseph), *antiquary*, Great Yarmouth, 1689-1759.
Catalogue of [2000] English Heads, 1748.
Parentalia, 1750.
Typographical Antiquities, 1749. (This is an account of printing in England, etc.)
- AMES, D.D. (William), Norfolk, 1676-1633.
De Conscientia et ejus Jure, 1630.
Fresh Suit against Roman Ceremonies, etc., 1633.
Medulla Theologicæ, 1623.
Puritanismus Anglicanus, 1610.
- AMHURST (Nicholas), *satirical writer*, born at Marden, in Kent, 1706-1742.
Craftsman (The), 1729-30.
Terra Filina, 1721.

- ANDERTON** (Rev. William Henry), London, 1816—
Afternoons with the Saints, 1863
Bonneval, a story of the Fronde, 1857.
Christian Ascop (The), 1871.
In the Snow, 1866.
Tales of Mount St. Bernard.
Is Ritualism Honest? 1877.
Owen Evans, the Catholic Crusoe, 1862
Seven Ages of Clarewell (The), 1867
ANDERSON (Adam), *satirist*, 1692–1765
Historical and Chronological Deduction of Trade and Commerce, 1762
ANDERSON (Alexander), *mathematician*, Aberdeen, 1542–1619
Exercitationum Mathematicarum Decas Prima, 1619
Supplementum Apollonis redivivi, 1612
ANDERSON (Sir Edmund), *lawyer*, born at Broughton, 1540–1605
Reports, posthumous 1661
ANDERSON (Rev. James), Edinburgh, ?–1595
Ane Godly Treatise calit the First and Second Cumming of Christ, with the Linc of the Wintersycht, 1595.
ANDERSON (James), *archæologist*, Edinburgh, 1662–1729
Collections relating to the History of May, Queen of Scotland, 1721–24
Genealogical History of the House of York, posthumous 1712.
Selectus Diplomatum et Numismatum Notie
Thesaurus, posthumous 1739
ANDERSON, J. L. D. (James), *agricultural writer*, born at Hermiston, Edinburgh, 1739–1804
Account of the Hebrides, etc., 1745
The Bee (a periodical), 1790–1791
Encouragement of the National Fisheries, 1784.
Essays of Agricola, 1777.
Recreations in Agriculture, Natural History, Arts, and General Literature, 1799–1802.
ANDERSON, F. R. S. (John), *natural philosopher*, born at Roseneath, Dumbarion, 1726–1796
Institutes of Physics, 1786.
ANDERSON (John), a Scotch surgeon, 1796–1842
House of Hamilton, 1827. (Supplemental)
ANDERSON (Robert), *litterateur*, born at Cairn-wath, in Scotland, 1760–1830
British Poets (edited), 1790–1807
Life of Tobias Smollett, M.D., 1803
ANDERSON (Robert), *poet*, Carlisle, 1770–1833.
Ballads in the Cumberland Dialect, 1805
Betty Brown, 1801.
Lucy Gray, 1794.
Essay on the Character and Manners of the Peasantry of Cumberland (in prose), 1820.
ANDERSON, D. D. (Walter), a Scottish writer, 1720–1800.
History of France, during the Reigns of Francis I. and Charles IX., 1769.
History of France, from Henri III. to the Peace of Munster, 1775–1782.
Philosophy of Ancient Greece investigated, 1791.
ANDERSON (William), born at Kilsyth, in Stirlingshire, 1800–1833.
Man, Penance, Regeneration, etc. (The).
ANDERSON (William), ?–1848.
London Commercial Dictionary and General Seaport Gazetteer, 1820.

- ANDERTON** (James), *polemical writer*, flourished 1600.
Explanation of the Liturgy of the Mass, 1620.
Protestant's Apology for the Roman Catholic Church (A), 1609.
Religion of St. Augustine, 1620
ANDREWE (Laurence), 16th century
The Wonderful Shape and Nature of Man, Beast, Serpent, Fowles, Fishes, and Monsters, 1610.
ANDRUE (George), ?*
Dictionary of Slang and Cant (no date)
ANDRUE (Launcelot), bishop of Winchester, born in London, 1555–1626
Manual of Devotion, or Præces Privatae, posthumous 1674
Manual for the Sick, posthumous 1629
Orphan Lectures, posthumous 1637. (His most popular work)
Simons, posthumous 1631
Lectura Iotti (a Defence of Royalty, in answer to Bellarmine's treatise against James I., published under the pseudonym of Matthew Tottus), 1609
Works, 1542 1616
 (His *Life*, by Henry Isaacson, his amanuensis, 1624; A. I. Russell)
ANDRUE (James Pettit), *historian*, born at Newbury, Berkshire, 1737–1797
History of Great Britain, 1791
ANDRUE (George, lord), *circumnavigator*, born at Shickborough, Warwickshire, 1697–1762
Voyage round the World, 1740 (Written by B. Robins from Andrue's notes, and supervised by Anson)
 (His *Life*, by Sir J. Barrow, 1838)
ANSTED (David Thomas), *geologist*, London, 1814–1880
Ancient World (The), 1817.
Application of Geology to the Arts and Manufactures, 1865
Channel Islands (The), 1862
Correlation of the Natural History Sciences, 1861
Faith's History (The) 1869
Elementary Course of Geology, Mineralogy, and Physical Geography, 1850
Geological Glossary, 1860
Geological Science, 1856
Geologist's Text-book (The), 1845
Geology, Introductory, Descriptive, and Practical, 1844
Gold seekers' Manual (The), 1849
Great Stone-book of Nature (The), 1863
Ionian Islands (The), 1863.
Physical Geography, 1867.
Physiography, 1877.
Scenery, Science, and Art, 1854.
Short Trip to Hungary and Transylvania, 1862
Water, 1878.
World we live in (The), 1869. (The most popular of all his works)
ANSTET (Christopher), *poet*, 1724–1805.
Election Ball (The), 1776.
New Bath Guide, 1766.
Priest dissected (The), 1774. (A poem, suppressed.)
 (N.B.—This *Anstet* is buried in Westminster Abbey! where Byron is not recognized.)

ANTHON, LL D (Chables), born in New York, 1797-1867
 Editor of *Horace*, 1830, school edition, 1833 (Virgil, Cæsar, etc., followed)
Lempriere's Classical Dictionary (revised and enlarged), 1822
 ANTHONY, M D (Francis), *alchemist*, London, 1660-1823
 Apology concerning a Medicine called *Aurum Potabile*, 1616
 Potabili Auri Assurtio 1610
 ARBUTHNOT, M D (John), born at Arbuthnot, near Montrose, 1680-1733
 Examination of Dr Woodward's Account of the Deluge, etc., 1697
 History of John Bull, 1712
 Tables of Ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures 1705-1708
 ARGYLL (George John Douglas Campbell, duke of), 1823-
 History and Antiquity of Iona 1870
 Letter to the Poets etc. 1812
 Presbytery Examined (The) 1848
 Primeval Man, 1869
 Reign of Law (The), 1867
 ARMITAGE, R A (Edmund) London, 1817-
 Aliab and Jerbel, 1861
 Battle of Balclava, 1855
 Battle of Inkerman, 1856
 Battle of Vence, 1847 (In the collection of Queen Victoria)
 Burial of a Christian Martyr, 1863
 Christ and His Apostles (for a fresco) 1860
 Christ calling James and John, 1869
 Christ healing the Sick 1867
 Christ reproving the Pharisees 1873
 Cities of the Plain (The), 1874
 City of Refuge (The), 1861
 Dawn of the First Easter Day 1872
 Death of Marston (for a fresco) 1854
 Death of Nelson 1848
 Disputation to Itraday 1871
 Disembarkment of Julius Cæsar in England, 1817
 Dream of Fair Women (A), 1872
 Esther's Banquet, 1861
 Gethsemane, 1870
 Gosamer Threads, 1870
 Hagar, 1852
 Henry VIII and Katherine Parr, 1848
 Hero lighting the Beacon, 1869.
 Herod's Birthday Feast 1868
 Hymn of the Last Supper, 1876
 Julia the Apostle, 1876
 Landing of Julius Cæsar in Britain, 1847 (For the "Cartoon Exhibition")
 Lotus Eaters (The) 1859
 Mother of Moses 1878, ditto hiding, 1860
 Parents of Christ seeking Him (The), 1866
 Peace, 1871
 Sarah's Daughter, 1861
 Phyné, 1876
 Prometheus Bound 1840
 Pygmalion's Statues, 1874
 Remorse of Judas, 1866
 Retribution (a colossal figure) 1859
 St Francis before Pope Innocent III (for a fresco), 1869
 St John leading Home the Virgin, 1874
 Samson, 1861
 Savonarola and Lorenzo the Magnificent, 1867

Serf Emancipation, 1877
 Sick Chameleon (The), 1869
 Simplex Munditia
 Socialist (The), 1860
 Souvenir of Scutari, 1857
 Spirit of Religion (for a fresco), 1845
 Thames and its Tributaries (for the Houses of Parliament, a fresco)
 Vision of Ezekiel, 1851
 Waiting for a Customer, 1849
 ARMSTRONG (Archibald, or Arches), *jesuit*, *-1672
 Arches Banquet of Jests, 1639
 (His Life, by Cecil, Dr Doran, *Court Poets*)
 ARMSTRONG (George Francis), *poet*, born in Dublin, 1845-
 King David, 1874
 King Saul, 1872 } A dramatic trilogy
 King Solomon, 1876
 Poems, Lyrical and Dramatic, 1869
 Ugoné (a tragedy) 1870
 ARMSTRONG, M D (John), *poet* born at Castleton in Roxburghshire, 1709-1779
 Art of Preserving Health (The), a didactic poem in four books, blank verse, 1744 (His best poem)
 Benevolence, 1751
 Day (a poem), 1761
 Economy of Love (The) 1737 (His first poem, suppressed as obscene)
 Essays (in prose), 1755
 Short Ramble through Parts of France and Italy by Lancelot Temple, Esq., 1771
 Taste (a poetical epistle) 1757
 ARMSTRONG, M D (John), born at Wyres Quay Bishop Warrmouth in Durham, 1784-1829
 Lectures, 1831
 Puerperal Fever, 1813
 Syphilis, 1816
 (His life, by Bodd, 1832)
 ARNOLD (Robert) *dramatist*, *-1611
 Nest of Ninnies 1608
 ARNOLD (Richard), 1696-1756
 Commentary on the Apocrypha, 1744.
 ARNOLD (William), 1715-1741.
 Free Briton (The), 1724
 ARNOLD, MRS D (Thomas Augustine), *musical composer*, London, 1775-1778
 Artaxerxes (an opera, paraphrased from Metastasio), 1762
 Comus (a masque), 1738
 Eliza (an opera)
 Guardian Outwitted (The), 1759, words by Massinger, altered by Garrick
 Rosamond (an opera), 1733, libretto by Addison
 Rose (The), (comic opera, adapted from the French)
 Rule Britannia (a national song), 1740; words by Thomson
 Tom Thumb, or the Opera of Operas, 1735, a burlesque, words by Fielding, altered 1778 by O'Hara
 ARNOLD (Arthur), 1837-
 Hever Court (a novel), 1867
 Ralph (a novel) 1863
 History of the Cotton Famine, 1864
 Letters from the Levant, 1865.
 Social Politics, 1878
 Through Persia by Casavan, 1877.

ARNOLD (Edwin), 1832—

Poetry.

- Feast of Belshazzar (Newdegate prize), 1852.
 Griselda (a drama), 1856.
 Poems, Narrative and Lyrical, 1853.
 Indian Song of Songs, 1875; the Gita Govinda.
 Light of Asia, 1879.
 Translation of "Hero and Leander," 1873.
 Translation of "Hitopadesa," under the title
 of the "Book of Good Counsels," 1861.

Prose.

- Education in India, 1860.
 History of the Administration of India under
 the late Marquis of Dalhousie, 1862-64.
 Poets of Greece, 1869.
 ARNOLD, D.C.L. (Matthew), born at Laleham,
 Middlesex, 1822—

Poetry.

- Balder. (His best.)
 Cromwell (Newdegate prize), 1843.
 Empedocles on Etna, 1852.
 Merope (a tragedy), 1858.
 New Poems, 1868.
 Poems, 1854-1877.
 Sohrab and Rustum.
 Strayed Reveller (The), and other Poems, 1849.

Prose.

- Essays on Criticism, 1865.
 God and the Bible, 1875.
 Last Words on Translating Homer, 1863.
 Literature and Dogma, 1873.
 Popular Education of France, 1864.
 Schools and Universities on the Continent,
 1868.
 St. Paul and Protestantism, 1870.
 Study of Celtic Literature, 1867.
 Three Lectures on Translating Homer, 1861
 1862.

ARNOLD (Samuel) musical composer, London,
1740-1802.

- Prodigal Son (The), an opera, 1770.
 ARNOLD, D.D. (Thomas), historian, born at
 West Cowes, Isle of Wight, 1795-1842.
 History of Rome, 1838-42.
 Lectures on Modern History, 1842.
 Sermons.

(His Life, by A. P. Stanley, 1844.)

ARNOLDE (Richard), chronicler, 1450-1521.

Customs of London, 1502.

ARROWSMITH (John), born at Gateshead, Dur-

ham, 1602-1659.

Armilla Catechetica, 1659.

Tactica Sacra, 1657.

ARNOTT M.D. (Nell), born at Arbroath, in Scot-

- land, 1788-1873.
 Elements of Physics, or Natural Philosophy,
 General and Medical, 1827-1864.
 On the Smokeless Fireplace, Chimney-valves,
 etc., 1855.

Survey of Human Progress, 1861.

Warming and Ventilating, 1838.

ARRINGTON (Henry), poet, 2-1610.

- Principal Points of Holy Profession: (1) The
 Creation; (2) The Subversion; and (3) The
 Restoration of Man, 1607. (A few months
 before the birth of Milton.)

ASCHAM (Roger), classical scholar, born at
Kilby-Wiske, Yorkshire, 1515-1568.

Apologia pro Cæna Dominica, etc., posthu-

mous 1577.

Letters and Poems, posthumous 1570.

Scholemaister (The), 1570. (His chief work.)
Toxophilus, and the Schole of Shootinge,
1544.(His Life, by James Bennet, 1761; Dr.
Johnson, 1767; Grant, etc.)

ASGILL (John), littérateur, 1650-1738.

Argument respecting Eternal Life, 1698.

De Jure Divino, 1710.

ASH, J.L.D. (John), philologist, Baptist minister,
1724-1779.

Dictionary of the English Language, 1775.

Introduction to Lowth's English Grammar,
1766.

ASHBURNHAM (John), 1601-1671.

Narrative of Attendance on Charles I., post-

humous 1830.

ASHLEY (Robert), 1565-1641.

Latin metrical translation of the *Urania* of
Du Bartas, 1589.Life and Death of Alinanzor (from the
Spanish), 1627.ASHMOLE (Jesse), antiquary, born at Lichfield,
Staffordshire, 1617-1692.

Antiquities of Berkshire, posthumous 1719.

History and Antiquities of Berkshire, 1736.

History of the Order of the Garter, 1672.

Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum, 1652.

Way to Bliss (The), i.e. The Philosopher's
Stone, 1658.(Life by himself, and edited 1717 by Charles
Burman.)ASLER (John), surnamed Meneven, a monk
of Menevia (St. David's), 2-910.Annales Regni Gestarum Alfrædi Magni
(posthumous), first published 1574; best
edition, 1722.

ASPLEY (Mary), Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1668-1732.

Christian Religion (The), 1703.

Defence of the Female Sex, 1696.

Fair Way with Discontents (A), 1704.

Moderation truly stated, 1701.

Vindication of the Royal Martyr, 1704.

ASPLEY (Thomas), antiquary, born at Needwood

Forest, Staffordshire, 1735-1801.

Origin and Progress of Writing, 1784. (Best

work on the subject in any language.)

Seals of the King, etc., of Scotland, 1792.

ATHERTON (Edwin), poet, 1788-1872.

Fall of Nineveh (The), 1828.

Handwriting on the Wall (The), 1858.

Israel in Egypt, 1861.

Last Days of Herculaneum (The), 1821.

Midsummer Day's Dream, 1822.

Sea Kings of England (The), 1830.

ATKINSON, F.C.S. (Thomas William), artist

and traveller, Yorkshite, 1799-1861.

Oriental and Western Siberia, 1858.

Travels on the Amoor, 1860.

ATKINS (Sir Robert), jurist, 1621-1710.

Ancient and Present State of Gloucestershire,

posthumous 1712.

Power, etc., of Parliament, 1689.

ATTEBURY, D.D. (Francis), bishop of Ro-

chester, born at Milton-Keynes, Bucking-

hamshire, 1662-1732.

Absalom and Achitophel of Dryden, Latin²

ized, 1682.

Considerations on the Spirit of Martin Luther.

1697.

Posthumous Sermons, 1740.

Works, 1789.

(N.B.—"The Examination of Dr. Bentley's Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris," by the Hon. Charles Boyle, was mainly the work of Dr. Atterbury.)

(His Life, by Stackhouse, 1727).

ATTWOOD (George), *natural philosopher*, 1716-1807.

Construction and Properties of Arches, 1801.

Ordinances of Assize, 1801.

Review of Statutes and Ordinances of Assize, 1801.

Supplement of "Construction, etc., of Arches," 1804.

Treatise on Rectilinear and Rotatory Motion, 1784. (A valuable work.)

ATTWOOD (Thomas), *musician*, 1765-1834.

Coronation Anthem: "Thine king shall rejoice," 1820 (for the coronation of George IV.).

Coronation Anthem: "O Lord, grant the king a long life," 1830 (for the coronation of William IV.).

AUNNEY (John), *topographer and antiquary*, born at Easton-Hiers, Wiltshire, 1626-1697.

Letters and Lives of Lamented Men, 1813.

History of Wiltshire, 1821.

Miscellanies (on ghosts, dreams, omens, etc.), 1690.

Natural History and Antiquities of Surrey, 1719.

(His Life, by J. Walker, 1813; John Britton, 1845.)

AUDUBON (John James), *ornithologist*, born in Louisiana, U.S., 1780-1851.

American Ornithological Biography, 1831-39.

Birds of America, 1830-39, 1841.

Quadrupeds of America (with Dr. Buchanan), 1845.

AUSTEN (Jane), *novelist*, born at Steventon, Hampshire, 1775-1817.

Emma, 1816.

Mansfield Park, 1814.

*Northanger Abbey, posthumous 1818.

Persuasion, posthumous 1818.

Pride and Prejudice, 1813.

Sense and Sensibility, 1811.

(Memoir by Austen Leigh, 1870.)

AUSTIN (Alfred), *poet, critic*, etc., born at Headingley, near Leeds, 1835-
Poetry.

Golden Age (The), a satire, 1871.

Human Tragedy (The), a poem, 1862.

Interludes (in verse), 1872.

Leszko the Bastard (a tale of Polish grief), 1877.

Madonna's Child, 1873.

My Satire and its Censors, 1861.

Randolf, 1868.

Rome or Death (a poem), 1873.

Season (The), a satire, 1861.

Tower of Babel (The), a drama, 1874.

Novels.

Artist's Proof (An), 1864.

Five Years of it, 1868.

Won by a Head, 1866.

Miscellaneous (prose).

*England's Policy and Peril, 1877.

Note of Admiration, etc., 1861.

Poetry of the Period (The), 1870.

Russia before Europe, 1876.

Tory Horrors, 1876.

Vindication of Lord Byron, 1869.

Supplied by "THE ORACLE."

AUSTIN (John), *Catholic divine*, 1613-1669.

Christian Moderator.

AUSTIN (John), *jurist*, 1790-1859.

Province of Jurisdiction determined, 1832.

AUSTIN (Samuel), *poet*, 1846-1864.

Naps upon Parnassus, 1858.

Urania (a poem), 1829.

AUSTIN (Mrs.), *miscellaneous writer*, 1793-1867.

(maiden name Sarah Taylor, of Norwich).

Carové's "Story Without an End" (translated), 1841.

Falk's "Characteristics of Goethe" (translated), 1831.

Fragments from German prose writers (translated), 1841.

Gulzot's "Causes of the Success of the English Revolution" (translated), 1850.

Letters on Girls' Schools, and on the Training of Working Women, 1857.

National Education, 1839.

Ranke's "History of Germany during the Reformation" (translated), 1816.

Ranke's "Popes of Rome" (translated), 1866.

Sketches of Germany, 1854.

AYLIFFE, LL.D. (John) *jurist*, 1684-1750.

Ancient and Present State of the University of Oxford, 1714.

Pandect of Roman Civil Law, 1734.

Parergon Juris Canonici Anglicani, 1726.

State of the University of Oxford, 1714.

AYLMER (John), bishop of London, born at Aylmer Hall, Norfolk, 1521-1594.

Harborowe for Faithfull and Trewe Subjects against the Late Blowne Blaste, etc., 1589.

AYLOFFE (Sir Joseph), *antiquary*, 1708-1781.

Calendars of the Ancient Charters, etc., 1772.

Sepulchral Monuments, 1781. (Completed by Gough.)

AYRE (John), 1801-1869.

Treasury of Bible Knowledge, 1866.

(Edited bishop Jewel's Works, 1845; and Horne's "Introduction to Criticism of the Old Testament," 1860.)

AYSCOUGH (Rev. Samuel), 1745-1805.

Catalogue of MSS. in the British Museum, hitherto undescribed, 1782.

Catalogue of Books in the British Museum, 1738.

Index to Shakespeare, 1790.

AYTON (William), *botanist*, 1731-1793.

Hortus Kewensis, 1789.

AYTOUN (William Edmonstoun), *poet*, etc., born in Edinburgh, 1813-1865.

Poetry.

Ballads of Scotland (edited), 1858.

Bothwell (a narrative poem in the style of Sir Walter Scott), 1856.

Firmilian, a Spasmodic Tragedy, 1854.

Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers and other Poems, 1849. (His chief poetical work.

"The Execution of Montrose," and "The Burial-March of Dundee," especially good.)

Nuptial Ode on the Marriage of the Prince of Wales, 1863.

Poland, and other Poems.

Prose.

Glenmutchkin Railway (a tale).

How I became a Yeoman. (His best tale, Life and Times of Richard I., 1840.

Norman Sinclair, 1861.

(His Life, by Martin, 1867.)

BABBAGE (Charles), born at Teignmouth, Devonshire, 1792-1871. Noted for his calculating machine.

Comparative View of . . . Assurances of Life, 1826.

Decline of Science, 1830.

Differential and Integral Calculus, 1816.

Exposition (The), 1851.

Ninth Bridgewater Treatise (The), 1837.

On the Economy of Manufactures and Machinery, 1832.

Table of Logarithms, 1827. (From 1 to 180,000.)

Turning and Planing Tools, 1846.

BABINGTON, M.D. (Benjamin Guy), 1794-1866.

Adventures of the Gooroo Paramatan (a tale in the Tamul language), 1822.

BABINGTON (Charles Cardale), *botanist*, born at Ludlow, Shropshire, 1800-

Ancient Cambridgeshire, 1851.

British Rubi (The), 1869.

Flora Dathoniensis, 1836.

Flora in Cambridgeshire, 1863.

Flora of the Channel Islands, 1839.

History of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1874.

Manual of English Botany, 1813.

BABINGTON (Rev. Churchill), 1821-

Edited from MS. recently discovered, "The Oration of Hyperides against Demosthenes."

Edited from papyrus in the British Museum, "The Funeral Oration of Hyperides."

BABINGTON, M.D. (William), *mineralogist*, born at Portlengone in Ireland, 1756-1833.

New System of Mineralogy, 1799.

Systematic Arrangement of Minerals, 1795.

BACK (Sir George), *navigator*, born at Stockport, Cheshire, 1796-1878.

Narrative of the Arctic Land Expedition to the Mouth of the Great Fish (or Back) River, and along the Shores of the Arctic Ocean, in 1833-35.

BACON (Francis, baron Verulam and viscount St. Albans), *philosopher*, London, 1561-1626,

"Father of Experimental Philosophy."

Advancement of Learning, 1605.

Apologie, 1604.

Apophthegms, 1625.

Charge touching Duels, 1614.

De Augmentis Scientiarum, 1623. ("Advancement of Learning," in Latin, and enlarged.)

De Sapientia Veterum, 1609.

Discourse on the Happy Union of England and Scotland, 1603.

Elements of the Laws of England, posthumous 1636.

Essays (fifty-eight), 1597; enlarged, 1625.

Felicities of Queen Elizabeth, posthumous 1650.

Historia Naturalis et Experimentalis, etc., 1622.

Historia Ventorum, posthumous 1639; in English, 1653.

Historia Vite et Mortis, etc., 1623.

History of Henry VII., 1622.

Instauratio Magna, 1620.

New Atlantis (The), posthumous 1635. (Unfinished.)

Novum Organum, 1620. (His great work. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by J. A. Brewer, 1856.)

Of the State of Europe, 1580.

Opera (very scarce), 1623.

Psalms in Verse, 1625.

Reading on the Statute of Uses, posthumous 1643.

Relation of the Poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury, posthumous 1651.

Sermones Fideles, posthumous 1639.

Sylva Sylvarum (in ten centuries), posthumous 1627.

Wisdom of the Ancients (in Latin), 1609.

(His Life, by viscount of St. Albans, 1626; Rawley, 1657; Robert Stephens, 1738; David Mallet, 1740; Birch, 1763; P. L. Courtier, 1903; Basil Montagu, 1825; J. Sortain; Macaulay, 1813; Lord Campbell, 1818-47; Macvey Napier, 1857; Ellis, 1858; W. Hepworth Dixon, 1862; Spedding, 1870.)

BACON (John), *sculptor*, born at Southwark, Surrey, 1740-1799.

Mouument to Lord Chatham in Westminster Abbey, 1779-83.

BACON, D.D. (Roger), a friar, *natural philosopher*, born at Ichester, in Somersetshire, 1214-1292; called "Doctor Mirabilis."

Compendium Philosophiæ, 1271.

Compendium Studii Theologie, 1292.

De Nullitate Magiæ, posthumous; edited by J. S. Brewer, 1859.

De Potestate Aites et Naturæ, posthumous 1512.

Libellus de Retardantis Senectutis, etc., posthumous 1590.

Means of Avoiding the Infirmities of Old Age (in Latin), 1259; first published, 1590; translated by Browne, 1693.

Miracles of Art, Nature, and Magic, posthumous 1659.

Mirror of Alehmy, posthumous 1597.

Opus Majus, 1267. (His great work.) Edited by Jebb, 1733.

Opus Minus, posthumous; edited by J. S. Brewer, 1859.

Opus Tertium, posthumous; edited by J. S. Brewer, 1859.

Speculum Alchemiæ, posthumous 1541.

(Works, edited by J. S. Brewer, 1859.)

BAGE (Robert), *novelist*, born at Dailey, near Derby, 1728-1801.

Barham Downs, 1781.

Fair Syrian (The), 1787.

Hermstrong, or Man as He is not, 1796.

James Wallace, 1788.

Man as He is, 1792.

Mount Heneth, 1781.

(His Life, by sir Walter Scott, 1838.)

BAILEY (Nathaniel), *lexicographer*, *-1742.

Universal Etymological English Dictionary, 1726; very scarce. (The best edition is in folio by Joseph Nicol Scott, M.D., 1755; very scarce.)

BAILEY (Peter), *humorous poet*, born at Nantwich, Cheshire, *-1823.

Idwal (a poem connected with the conquest of Wales).

Queen's Appeal (A), in the Spenserian stanza.

Sketches from St. George's-in-the-Fields.

BAILEY (Philip James), *poet*, Nottingham, 1818-

Age (The), a colloquial satire in verse, 1858.

- Angel World (The), in verse, 1850.
Festus (a dramatic poem), 1839. (His chief work.)
Mystic (The), in verse, 1855.
Universal Hymn, 1867.
- BAILEY (Samuel)**, Sheffield, 1791-1870.
Berkeley's Theory of Vision (Review of), 1842.
Berkeley's Letter to a Philosopher in Reply . . . 1843.
Discourses on Various Subjects, Literary and Philosophical, 1852.
Formation and Publication of Opinions (Essays on the), 1829. (A sequel to the "Pursuit of Truth.")
Joint Stock Banks and Country Issues (A Defence of), 1840.
Money and its Vicissitudes in Value, 1837.
Parliamentary Reform (A Discussion of), 1831.
Philosophy of the Human Mind (Letters on the), 1st series, 1855; 2nd series, 1859; 3rd series, 1868.
Political Representation (Rationale of), 1835.
Pursuit of Truth, etc. (Essays on the), 1821.
Questions for Discussion on Politics, etc., 1823.
Right of Primogeniture Examined, 1837.
Shakespeare's Dramatic Writings (On the received text of), 1862, 1868.
Theory of Reasoning (The), 1831.
Value (Critical Discussion on the Nature, etc.), 1825.
Value (Letters to a Political Economist on), 1828.
- BAILLIE (Joanna)**, *dramatic poet*, born at Bothwell, 1762-1851.
Dramas, 1836. (Sequel to the "Plays of the Passions.")
Family Legend (The), 1810.
Fugitive Verses, 1810.
Metrical Legends, 1821.
Miscellaneous Plays, 1801.
Plays of the Passions, 1st series, 1798; 2nd series, 1802; 3rd series, 1812.
(The best of her plays is "De Montfort," a tragedy). Works, with a Life, 1858.
- BAILLIE, M.D. (Matthew)**, born at Shotts, in Scotland, 1761-1823. (Brother of Joanna, the poet.)
"The Morbid Anatomy of some of the most Important Parts of the Human Body, 1795.
- BAILLIE (Robert)**, Glasgow, 1602-1662.
Letters and Journals, 1775.
- BAILY, R.A. (Edward Hodges)**, *sculptor*, born at Bristol, 1788-1867.
Apollo discharging his Arrows, 1815.
Eve at the Fountain, 1819.
Eve listening to the Voice, 1841.
Graces seated (The).
Girl preparing for the Bath (A).
Hercules casting Lycus into the Sea.
Maternal Love.
Nelson's Statue in Trafalgar Square, 1843.
Sleeping Nymph.
- BAILEY, D.C.L. (Francis)**, *astronomer*, born at Newbury, Berkshire, 1774-1844.
Life of Flamsteed, 1836.
- BAIRN, LL.D. (Alexander)**, born at Aberdeen, 1818-
Emotions and the Will, 1859. (One of his chief works.)
Logic, Deductive and Inductive, 1870.
- Mental and Moral Sciences, 1858.
Mind and Body, 1873.
Moral Philosophy, 1852.
Senses and the Intellect (The), 1855. (One of his chief works.)
Study of character (The), 1861.
- BAIRD (Edward)**, *historian*, born at Walton-le-Dale, in Lancashire, 1774-1848.
History, etc., of the County of York, 1822-23.
History, etc., of the County Palatine and Duchy of Lancaster, 1824-25.
History of the Reign of George III., 1814. (His life, by his son Edward, 1849.)
- BAIRD (Robert)**, born at Fayette, in Pennsylvania, 1798-1863.
Christian Retrospect and Register (The), 1851.
History of Temperance Societies, 1836.
View of Religion in America (A), 1842.
- BAIRD (Spencer Fullerton)**, *naturalist*, born at Reading, in Pennsylvania, U.S., 1823-
Birds of North America, 1860 (with J. Cassin).
Mammals of North America, 1861 (with J. Cassin).
Review of American Birds, 1864 (with Dr. T. M. Brewer).
Editor and Translator of the *Iconographic Encyclopedia*, 1851.
- BAKER (David Erskine)**, eldest son of Henry Baker, 1723-1770.
A Companion to the Playhouse, 1764. (Enlarged into the *Biographia Dramatica*.)
- BAKER (George)**, *topographer*, born in Northamptonshire, 1780-1851.
History and Antiquities of the county of Northampton, 1822-38. (An excellent work.)
- BAKER (Henry)**, *naturalist*, London, 1698-1774.
Attempt towards a Natural History of the Polype, 1743.
Employment for the Microscope, 1753.
Microscope made easy (The), 1742.
Microscopical Observations, 1768.
- Poetry.*
Invocation to Health, 1722.
Medulla Postarum Romanorum, 1737.
Original Poems, 1725-26.
- BAKER, F.L.S. (John Gilbert)**, *botanist*, born at Gulsborough, in Yorkshire, 1834-
An Attempt to classify the Plants of Britain Geologically, 1855.
Elementary Lessons in Botanical Geography, 1875.
Flora of the Mauritius, etc., 1877.
Flora of Northumberland and Durham, 1868 (with Dr. G. R. Tate).
Monograph of British Mints, 1865.
Monograph of British Ferns, 1869.
Monograph of the Ferns of Brazil, 1870.
Monographs of the Papilionaceæ of Tropical Africa, 1868-71.
Monographs of the Papilionaceæ of India, 1876.
North Yorkshire: its Botany, Geology, etc., 1863.
On the Geographical Distribution of Ferns, 1868.
Popular Monograph of the Narcissus, Crocus, Lily, Iris, and Agave, 1870-77.
Revision of the Order Liliaceæ (in five parts), 1870-77.

- Synopsis Filicum (commenced by sir W. Hooker), 1868.
Systema Iridacarum, 1877.
BAKER (Sir Richard), *historian*, born at Sittinghurst, Kent, 1668-1644.
 Chronicle of the Kings of England (A), 1641.
Theatrum Redivivum, 1661.
BAKER, K. B. (Sir Samuel White), 1821-1890.
 Albert N'yanza (The), Great Basin of the Nile, and Exploration of the Nile Sources, (2 vols.), 1866.
 Cast up by the Sea (a story from the French), 1869.
 Eight Years' Wanderings in Ceylon, 1865.
 Ismailia, 1874. (On the suppression of the slave trade; so called because the expedition was arranged by Ismail, khedive of Egypt.)
 Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia (The), 1867.
 Rifle and Hound of Ceylon (The), 1854.
BAKER (Rev. Thomas), *antiquary*, born at Crook, in Durham, 1657-1740.
 Reflexions on Learning, 1736. (Once one of the most popular books in the language.) (His life, by Dr. Zachary Grey, 1781.)
BAKEWELL (Robert), *geologist*, 1766-1843.
 Introduction to Geology, 1813.
 Introduction to Mineralogy and Crystallography, 1819.
BALCANQUAL (Walter), Scotch divine, *-1615.
 Declaration of King Charles I concerning the late tumults in Scotland, 1630.
BALDACK (Ralph de), bishop of London, *-1313.
 History of British Affairs, (now lost).
BALDWIN (William), *poet*, *-1561.
 Canticles or Balades of Solomon, in Metre, 1649.
 Funerals of Edward VI, 1553.
 Mirrours for Magistrates (one of the authors and editors of), 1559. (This valuable work occupies the annals of English poetry from Surrey to Spenser.)
 Prose, Moral Philosophy, 1647.
BALD (John), bishop of Ossory, in Ireland, born at Cove, in Suffolk, 1495-1563.
 Summary of the Illustrious Writers of Great Britain (Latin), 1549.
BALLES (Peter) *penman*, 1547-1610.
 The Writing Master (in three parts), 1590.
 (He wrote out the entire Bible in shorthand, so small that it could be enclosed in an ordinary walnut-shell.)
BALLEN (Michael William), *musical composer*, Dublin, 1808-1870.
Operas.
 Armourer of Nantes, 1863.
 Bianca, 1869.
 Bohemian Girl, 1844.
 Bondman, 1846.
 Catherine Grey, 1837.
 Dame Volée (La), 1838.
 Daughter of St. Mark, 1844.
 Elfrida, 1866.
 Enchantress (The), 1849.
 Enrico IV., 1834.
 Falestan, 1838.
 Four Sons of Aymon (The), 1843.
 Joan of Arc (Jean d'Arc), 1839.
 Kiolanthé, 1840.
 L'Étoile de Seville, 1842.
 Maid of Artois (Mignon Lescour), 1836.
 Maid of Honour, 1847.
 Puritan's Daughter (The), 1861.
 Rivals (The), *l'Attili*, 1830.
 Rose of Castile (The), 1857.
 Satanelia, 1854.
 Siege of Rochelle (*Assedio di la-Rochelle*), 1835.
BALLOUR, M. D. (John Hutton), *botanist*, 1808-
 Botany in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.
 First Book of Botany, 1872.
 Introduction to Palæontological Botany, 1873.
BALGUY, D. D. (John), *theologian*, 1626-1748.
 Essay on Redemption, 1741.
BALL (John), *puritan divine*, 1585-1610.
 Short Treatise containing all the Principal Grounds of the Christian Religion (printed fourteen times before 1632).
 Treatise on Faith.
BALLANTINE (James), 1809-1877.
 Gabelunzie Wallet (The), 1843.
 Life of David Roberts (The), 1866.
 Lillas Lee, 1872.
 Miller of Deanbaugh (The), 1811.
 Ornamental Art, 1817.
 Poems, 1866.
 Songs, 1866.
 Stained Glass, 1815.
 Whistle Binkle, posthumous 1873.
BALLANFYNE (James Robert), *orientalist*, born at Kelso, in Roxburgh, *-1864.
 Christianity contrasted with Hindoo Philosophy, 1859.
 First Lessons in Sanscrit Grammar, 1862.
 Synopsis of Science, in Sanscrit and English, 1836.
 Translation of the *Sakitya Darpana*, 1848.
BANCROFT, M. D. (Edward), *-1621.
 Essay on the Natural History of Guiana, in South America, 1769.
 Experimental Researches concerning the Philosophy of Permanent Colours, etc., 1811. (A valuable work.)
BANCROFT (George), *historian*, born at Worcester, in Massachusetts, U.S., 1800-
 History of the Revolution in North America, 1862.
 History of the Colonization of the United States of North America, vol. 1st, 1834; 3rd, 1840; 7th, 1858; 8th, 1860. (A great work.)
 Poems, 1823.
BANCROFT (Richard), archbishop of Canterbury, born at Farnworth, Lancashire, 1544-1610.
 Dangerous Proceedings vnder Pretence of Reformation, 1593.
 Survey of the Pretended Holy Discipline, 1593.
 (Life, Hook's *Lives of the Archbishops*.)
BANCROFT (Thomas), *epigrammatist*, *-1611.
 Glutton's Fever, posthumous 1817.
 Heroical Lover, 1668.
 Two Bookes of Epigrammes and Epitaphs, 1639.
BANIM (John), *novelist*, near Kilkenny, 1800-1842.
 Tales of the O'Hara Family, 1825.
BANKS (Sir Joseph), *naturalist*, London, 1743-1820.
 Catalogus Bibliothecæ Historico-Naturalis 1798. (Most comprehensive extant.)
 Causes of Blight, Mildew, and Rust in Corn, 1803.
 Circumstances relative to Marine Sheep, 1808.

BANKS (Thomas), *sculptor*, London, 1735-1805.
Armed Neutrality (for the empress of Russia), 1774.

Caractacus pleading before Claudius, 1771.
Mourning Achilles, 1776. (His great work.)
Psyche and the Butterfly, 1773.

BANKS (Thomas Christopher), *genealogist*, 1761-1854.

Dormant and Extinct Baronage since the Conquest, 1807.

History of the . . . Family of Marmyuu, 1817.

Stemmata Anglicana, 1825.

BANNATYNE (George), 1545-1606.

Ancient Scottish Poems, published posthumously from his MS., 1770.

(The Bannatyne Club, so called from George Bannatyne, 1823-1859.)

BARBAULD (Mrs.), maiden name Anna Letitia Aikin, born at Kibworth-Lancourt, in Leicestershire, 1713-1825.

Devotional Pieces, 1775.

Early Lessons for Children, 1774.

Eighteen Hundred and Eleven, 1812.

Evenings at Home, 1792-95 (with Dr. Aikin).

Female Spectator (The), 1811.

Hymns in Prose, 1774.

Life of Samuel Richardson, 1805.

Miscellaneous Poems, 1773.

Miscellaneous Pieces in Prose, 1773 (with Dr. Aikin).

Poetical Epistle to Mr. Wilberforce, 1790.

Remarks on Gilbert Wakefield's *Inquiry*, 1792.

(Memoir, by Lucy Aikin, 1827.)

BARBOUR (John), *poet*, etc., 1316-1395.

The Bruce (a metrical chronicle), 1375. (It embraces the period between 1306-1329.)

First published from MS. in 1489.

BARCLAY (Alexander), 1176-1552.

Castle of Labour (The), 1506.

Egloges (50 in number), 1518.

Mirror of Good Manner (The), posthumous.

Shyp of Folsys of the Worlde (The), 1509.

(N.B.—The *Narenschiff*, by Sebastian Brandt, was published 1494.)

BARCLAY (John), a Scotchman born in France, 1682-1821.

Argenis (a political allegory), 1621. Cowper says, "It is the most amusing ever written."
Disraeli (lord Beaconsfield) much admired it also.

Conspiratio Anglicana, 1605.

Euphormio (a satire in Latin), 1603.

Icon Animarum, 1614. (A capital book.)

Phœntro (The), translated by Clara Reeve in 1771.

♂ A Scot by blood, and French by birth, this man
At Rome speaks Latin as no Roman can.

♂ *Grotius.*

(His Life, by sir D. Dalrymple, 1786.)

BARCLAY (Robert), *theologian*, born at Gordons-town, in Scotland, 1648-1690.

Apology for the True Christian Divinity, 1675.

Treatise on Universal Love, 1677.

Truth cleared of Calumnies, 1670.

BARCLAY (William), *jurist*, Aberdeen, 1541-1605.

De Regno et Regali Potestate, 1600.

BARNES (Richard Harris), *novelist and poet*, born at Canterbury, 1788-1848.

Ingoldsey Legends (in verse and prose), 1837.

My Cousin Nicholas (a novel).

(Life, by his son.)

BARING-GOULD (Rev. Sabine), Exeter, 1834-

Book of Were-wolves (The), 1865.

Curiosities of the Olden Time, 1869.

Curious Myths of the Middle Ages, 1863-67.

Difficulties of the Faith (The), 1874.

Germany, Past and Present, 1879.

Golden Gate (The), 1869-70.

Iceland, its Scenes and Sagas, 1861.

In Exitu Israeli (a novel), 1870.

Ireland, its Scenes and Sagas, 1861.

Life of the Rev. R. S. Hawker, 1876.

Lives of the Saints, 1872-77.

Lost and Hostile Gospels (The), 1874.

Mystery of Suffering (The), 1877.

Origin and Development of Religious Belief (The), 1869-70.

Path of the Just (The), 1854.

Post-Medieval Preachers, 1865.

Silver Store (The), 1869.

Some Modern Difficulties, 1875.

Village Sermons for a Year, 1875.

Yorkshire Oddities, 1874.

BARKER (Edmund Henry), born at Hollym, in

Yorkshire, 1789-1839.

Aristarchus Anti-Blomfieldianus, 1818. (In reply to Blomfield, who attacked his *Thesaurus* in the *Quarterly Review*.)

Classical Recreations, 1812.

Parriana, 1828-29.

(His *magnum opus*, however, is his edition of Stephen's *Thesaurus Lingue Græcæ*, which contains 11,752 double-columned closely printed pages, 1818-1823.)

BARKSID (William), *poet*, 1577-1620.

Hirem, or the False Greek (a poem), 1611.

(Referred to by Shakespeare, 2 *Hen. IV.* Act II.)

Myrrha, the Mother of Adonis (a poem), 1607.

BARLOW (Joc), *poet*, born at Reading, in Connecticut, U.S., 1755-1812.

Conspiracy of Kings (The), a poem, 1792.

Vision of Columbus (The), a poem, 1787.

(Afterwards enlarged into *The Columbiad*, 1805.)

BARLOW (Peter), *mathematician*, Norwich, 1776-1862.

Elementary Investigation of the Theory of Numbers, 1811.

Essay on Magnetic Attractions, etc., 1822.

Essay on the Strength and Stress of Timbers, 1817.

New Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary, 1813.

New Mathematical Tables, 1814.

BARLOWE (William), *natural philosopher*, 1542-1625.

Magnetical Advertisements, 1616.

Navigators' Supply, 1597.

BARNES (Albert), *theologian*, New York State, 1798-1870.

Notes on the New Testament, 1832-48.

Notes on the Old Testament, 1851.

BARNES (Barnaby), *poet*, 1569-1609.

Devil's Charter (The), a tragedy on pope Alexander VI., 1604.

Divine Centurie of Spiritual Sonnets, 1595.

Parthenophil and Parthenophe: Sonnets, Madrigals, and Odes, 1593.

- BARNES** (Rev. William), born at Rushhay, in Dorsetshire, 1810—
An Anglo-Saxon Delectus (called *S. Goffysta*), 1849.
Arithmetical and Commercial Dictionary (An), 1840.
Early England, 1869.
Elements of Linear Perspective, 1842.
Grammar and Glossary of the Dorset Dialect, 1864.
Homely Rhymes, etc., 1859.
Notes on Ancient Britain, 1858.
Philological Grammar, 1854.
Poems of Rural Life, in Dorset Dialect, 1844.
Rural Poems (in common English), 1862.
Song of Solomon, in the Dorset Dialect, 1859.
TW, or a View of the Roots and Stems of English, 1862.
Views of Labour and Gold, 1859.
BARNETT (John), *musical composer*, born near Bedford, 1802—
Fair Rosamond (an historic opera), 1836.
Farinelli (an opera), 1839.
Mountain Sylph (The), 1831. (His best opera.)
 (And many hundred ballads, vaudevilles, canzonets, etc.; as "Strike the light Guitar," "Not a Drum was heard . . ." "Rise, gentle Moon," etc.)
BARNUM (Phineas Taylor), born at Bethel, in Connecticut, U.S., 1810—
Humbugs of the World, 1865.
Struggles and Triumphs, 1869.
 (His *Life*, by himself, 1855.)
BARRÉ (Gisald de). See GERALDUS CAMBRENSIS.
BARNFIELD (Richard), *poet*, 1574—
Affectionate Shepherd (The), 1591. (Very rare.)
Cynthia, with Sonnets, and the Legend of Cassandra, 1595.
Encomion of Lady Pecunia (The), 1599. (On the praise of money.)
 (Barnfield wrote the beautiful ode, "As it fell upon a day," generally ascribed to Shakespeare.)
BARNETT, D.D. (John), *—1821.
Inquiry into the Origin of the Constellations of the Zodiac.
 (It is said that Dr. Barrett, professor of Oriental languages in Trinity College, Dublin, was unable to tell a sheep from an ox.)
BARNINGTON (The Hon. Daines), *lawyer, naturalist, etc.*, 1727—1800.
Miscellanies, 1781.
Observations on the Statutes, 1765. (A valuable work.)
BARNINGTON (John Shute, lord viscount), born at Theobalds, Hertfordshire, 1678—1731.
Essay on the Several Dispensations of God to Mankind.
Miscellanea Sacra, 1725. (A valuable work.)
BARROW, D.D. (Isaac), *theologian and mathematician*, London, 1630—1677.
Archimedis Opera, 1675.
Euclidis Data, 1675.
Euclidis Elementa, 1655.
Lectio de Sphæra et Cylindro, posthumous 1672.
Lectio Geometrica, 1670.
Lectioes Mathematicæ, posthumous 1734.
Lectioes Opticæ, 1669.

- Opuscula* (containing Latin sermons, speeches, poems, etc.), posthumous 1687.
Selected Writings, posthumous 1866.
Theological Works, posthumous 1687.
 (Life, by Hill.)
BARROW (Sir John), *miscellaneous writer*, born near Ulverston, in Lancashire, 1784—1818.
Autobiographical Memoir (An), 1847.
Chronological History of Arctic Voyages, 1818.
Life of Lord Macartney, 1807.
Memoirs of Naval Worthies of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, 1845.
Mutiny of the Bounty, 1831.
Sketches of the Royal Society, 1848.
Travels in China, 1801.
Travels in Southern Africa, 1799. (Valuable.)
Voyage to Cochín-China, 1806. (Admirable.)
BARRY, D.C.L. (Rev. Alfred), 1820—
Introduction to the Old Testament, 1856.
Life of Sir Charles Barry, R.A., 1867.
Notes on the Catechism, 1867.
Religion for Every Day, 1873.
Sermons for Boys, 1864.
What is Natural Theology? 1976. (Boyde Lecture.)
BARRY, R.A. (Sir Charles), *architect*, born at Westminster, 1795—1860.
Built the Palace of Westminster, 1810—59.
 (His *Life*, by Dr. Alfred Barry, 1867.)
BARRY, D.D. (George), *natural historian*, 1747—1805.
History of the Orkney Islands, 1805. (An excellent work.)
BARRY (James), *lawyer*, Dublin, 1598—1673.
The Case of Tenures upon the Commission of Defective Title, 1637.
BARRY, R.A. (James), *historical painter*, born at Cork, 1711—1806.
An Inquiry into the Real and Imaginary Obstructions to the Acquisition of the Arts in England, 1775.
Progress of Civilization, 1777—84.
 (An artist has his famous rests on his *Victors of Olympia*.)
 (His *Life*, by Dr. Fryer, 1809.)
BARRY (Lodowick), *—*.
Ram Alley, or Merry Tricks (a comedy), 1611.
BARRY, M.D. (Martin), *physiologist*, Hampshire, 1802—1855.
Researches in Embryology, etc. (published in the *Philosophical Transactions*), 1838—43.
BARTON, M.D. (Benjamin Smith), *naturalist*, born at Lancaster, U.S., 1766—1816.
Elements of Botany, 1804.
Fragments of the Natural History of Pennsylvania, 1799.
BARTON (Bernard), *poet*, London, 1784—1840.
Household Verses, 1845.
Metrical Effusions, 1812.
Napoleon, and other Poems, 1822.
Poems by an Amateur, 1818.
Poems, 1820, 1849, 1853.
Reliquary (The), 1836.
BARTRAM (William), *botanist*, born at Kingessing, in Pennsylvania, U.S., 1739—1820.
Travels through North and South Carolina, Georgia, etc., 1791. (The botany of this book is excellent.)
BASSE (William), *poet*, *—*

Pastorals (prepared by him for publication), 1653.

BASTIAN, M.D. (Henry Charlton), born at Truro, in Cornwall, 1837—

Beginnings of Life (The), 1872.

Clinical Lectures on Paralysis from Brain Disease, 1875.

Evolution and the Origin of Life, 1874.

Modes of Origin of Lowest Organisms, 1871.

BASTWICK, M.D. (John), born at Writtle, in Essex, 1693—1648.

Apologeticus ad Præsules Anglicanos, 1636.

New Discovery of the Prelates' Tyranny, 1641.

Elenchus Religionis Papisticae, 1624.

Flagellum Pontificis, 1635.

New Letany, 1637. (Once very famous.)

BATEMAN, M.D. (Thomas), born at Whitby, in Yorkshire, 1778—1821.

Delineations of Cutaneous Diseases, 1817.

Synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases, 1813.

BATES, D.D. (William), *nonconformist divine*, 1625—1690.

Vita selectorum aliquot Virorum, 1681. (Thirty-two lives. Valuable.)

BATESON (Thomas), *musical composer*, 17th century

English Madrigals, 1601—19.

BAXTER (Andrew), born at Aberdeen, 1686—1750.

Inquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul, 1728. (An appendix was added in 1750.)

Matho, 1745.

BAXTER (Richard), *nonconformist divine*, born at Rowton, in Shropshire, 1615—1691.

Aphorisms of Justification, 1649.

Biographies, posthumous 1696.

Call to the Unconverted, 1669.

Catholic Theology, 1675.

Certainty of the World of Spirits, 1691.

Church History of the Government of Bishops, 1690.

Christian Directory, 1675.

Confessions of Faith, 1655.

Dying Thoughts, 1698.

Episcopacy, 1681.

Gildas Silvianus, the Reformed Pastor, 1656.

Life of Faith, 1670.

Life of M^rs. Baxter, 1681.

Methodus Theologiae Christianae, 1681.

Now or Never, 1663.

Paraphrase of the New Testament, 1685.

Poetical Fragments, 1681.

Poor Man's Family Book (A), 1674.

Reasons for the Christian Religion, 1667.

Reformed Liturgy (The), 1661.

Reformed Pastor, 1656.

Reliquiae Baxterianae, posthumous 1696.

Saint's Everlasting Rest (The), 1650.

Treatise on Episcopacy, 1681.

Universal Concord, 1658.

Universal Redemption, 1694.

(Life, by himself and Sylvester, 1696; Dr. E. Calamy, 1713; Orme, 1830.)

BAXTER (Robert Dudley), *statistician*, 1827—National Income, 1868.

“Railway Extension and its Results, 1866.

Taxation of the United Kingdom, 1860.

BAXTER (William), *antiquary*, etc., born at Llangoollen, in Wales, 1650—1723.

Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum, 1719.

BAXTER (William Edward), born at Dundee, 1825—

America and the Americans, 1855.

Hints to Thinkers, 1880.

Impressions of Central and Southern Europe, 1850.

Tagus and the Tiber, 1850—51.

BAYLY (Lewis), bishop of Bangor, born at Carmarthen, in Wales, 1565—1632.

Practice of Piety (The), about 1600; the 11th edition was 1619.

BAYLY (Thomas Haynes) *poet*, 1797—1839.

Thirty-six Dramatic Pieces.

Weeds of Kitchery, 1837.

(His poetical works were collected and published, with a memoir, in 1844.)

BAYNE (Alexander), *jurist*, 1690—1737.

Institutions of Criminal Law of Scotland, 1730.

Notes, 1731.

(Also an edition of *Hoppe's Minor Practicks*, 1726.)

BAYNE (Peter), born at Fodderty, in Scotland, 1830—

Christian Life (The), 1855.

Church's Cune and Nation's Claim (The), 1868.

Days of Jezebel (an historical drama), 1872.

Essays in Biographical Criticism, 1867—68.

Life of Hugh Miller, 1870.

Testimony of Christ to Christianity, 1862.

BAYNES, LL.D. (Thomas Spencer), born at Wellington, in Somersetshire, 1823—

New Analytic of Logical Forms, 1852.

Port Royal Logic, 1851.

BEACONSFIELD. See **DEBRAFLI**.

BEALE, M.D. (Lionel Smith), London, 1829—

Anatomy of the Liver, 1874.

How to Work the Microscope.

Life Theories, 1871.

Microscope in its Application to Practical Medicine (The).

Mystery of Life (The), 1871.

Protoplasm; or Life, Matter, and Mind.

BEATRICE (James), *poet*, etc., born at Laurencekirk, in Scotland, 1735—1803.

Judgment of Paris, 1765.

Minstrel (The), in two parts, Spenserian metre. Part i. 1771; part ii. 1774. (Incomplete. Metriale added a third part.)

Poems and Translations, 1760.

Prose.

Disquisitions, 1783.

Elements of Moral Sciences (The), 1790—93.

Essay on Poetry and Music, 1778.

Essay on Truth, 1770.

Essays, 1776.

Evidences of Christianity, 1786.

(Life, by sir William Forbes, 1806; Muirford 1809; Dyce, 1831.)

BEAUMONT and FLETCHER, *dramatists*. (For their dramas, see APPENDIX III.)

BEAUVAN (Rev. James), 1800—1871.

An Account of the Life and Writings of St. Irenaeus, 1841.

BECKFORD (William), 1761—1844.

Biographical Memoirs of Extraordinary Painters (a satire), 1780.

Dreams, Incidents, etc., 1793.

Italy, with Sketches of Spain and Portugal, 1780; published 1834.

Memoirs of Extraordinary Painters, 1786.

Recollections of an Excursion, 1825.

Vathek (an Eastern tale), 1786.

(Life, by Cyrus Redding, 1836.)

- BECON** (Thomas), *reformer*, 1511-1570.
 Actes of Christ and of Antichrist (The), 1577.
 Boke of Matrimony (The), 1542.
 Christmas Banquet (The), 1542.
 David's Harpe, 1542.
 Fortnes of the Faithfull, 1580.
 Gouvernaunce of Vertue (The), 1550.
 Inuictive against Swearng, 1543.
 Newes out of Heauen, 1541.
 Newyears Gift (The), 1543.
 Pathways unto Prayer, 1542.
 Physicke of the Soule, 1549.
 Policie of Warre (The), 1543.
 Pomaander of Prayer (The), 1582.
 Popish Masse displayed, 1559.
 Potation for Lent, 1542.
 Reliques of Rome (The), 1563.
 Sicke Man's Salve, 1561.
 Solace of the Soul, 1548.
 Worckes (in folio), 1563-64.
BEDDOES (Lovell Thomas), *poet*, born at Clifton, 1803-1848. Son of Dr. Thomas Beddoes.
 Bride's Tragedy (The), 1822.
 Death's Jest Book, or the Fool's Tragedy (a drama), 1850.
 Improvisatore (The), 1821.
 Poems (with memoir), posthumous 1851.
BEDDOES, M.D. (Thomas), born at Shifnall, in Shropshire, 1760-1808.
 Advice to Husbandmen in Harvest, 1808.
 Alexander's Expedition to the Indian Ocean, 1792.
 Chemical Experiments, 1790.
 Cure for Calculus, etc., 1792.
 History of Isaac Jenkins, 1793. (Rules for sobriety for working-men.)
 Hygeia, 1801-2. (A very judicious treatise.)
 On the Nature of Demonstrative Evidence, etc., 1792.
 On Consumption, 1799.
 On Fever, 1807.
 Public Merits of Mr. Pitt, 1796.
 Several Translations.
 (Life, by Dr. Stock, 1811.)
BEDS ("The Venerable"), *ecclesiastical historian*, born at Jarrow, in Durham, 672-738.
 A book on Metrical Art; another on Orthography; Lives of the abbots of Wearmouth; Commentaries on most of the books of the Bible, including the Apocrypha; De Sex Aetatibus Mundi. (All in Latin.)
 Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum (in five books), 734. (His best work.)
 Homilies, Hymns, Epigrams, etc.
 Martyrology.
 (Life, by J. Stevens, 1777; Geble, 1838; Wright, *Biographia Britannica Literaria*, 1843.)
BEDFORD (Paul), born at Bath, 1798-1871.
 Recollections and Wanderings, 1864.
BEN (John), *c.* John Badcock.
 Slang Dictionary (A), 1823.
BENCHAM (Catherine Esther), born at East Hampton, New York, U.S., 1800-1878.
 Common Sense applied to Religion, 1857.
 Duty of American Women to their Country, 1846.
 The True Remedy for the Wrongs of Women, 1851.
BEECHER (Rev. Charles), born at Litchfield, in Connecticut, U.S., 1819-

- Incarnation (The), or Pictures of the Virgin and her Son 1849.
 Pen Pictures of the Bible, 1855.
 Review of Spiritual Manifestations, 1853.
BEECHER, D.D. (Edward), born at East Hampton, New York, U.S., 1804-
 History of Opinions on the Doctrine of Retribution, 1878.
BEECHER (Rev. Henry Ward), born at Litchfield, in Connecticut, U.S., 1813-
 Lectures to Young Men, 1850.
 Life Thoughts, 1858.
 Star Papers (The), 1858.
BEECHER-SNOWE (Mrs.), maiden name Harriet Elizabeth Beecher, born at Litchfield, Connecticut, U.S., 1812.
 Agnes of Sorrento, 1862.
 Chimney Corner (The), 1869.
 Christian Slave (The), a drama, 1855.
 Daisy's First Winter, and other Stories, 1867.
 Fred, a Tale of the Great Inland Swamp, 1856.
 House and Home Papers, 1864.
 Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin, 1853.
 Lady Byron's Vindication, 1870.
 Little Foxes, a drama, 1865.
 Little Pussy Willows, 1870.
 Men of Our Times, 1864.
 Minister's Wooing (The), 1859. (A tale of the 18th century.)
 My Wife and I, 1872.
 Old Town Folks, 1869.
 Our Charley, and what to do with him, 1869.
 Pearl of Orr's Island (The), 1862. (A New England tale.)
 Peep into Uncle Tom's Cabin, 1853.
 Pink and White Tyranny, 1871.
 Paganic People, their Loves and Lives, 1878.
 Queer Little People, 1867.
 Ravages of a Carpet (The), 1864.
 Religious Rhymes, 1865.
 Stories about our Dogs, 1865.
 Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands, 1854.
 True Story of Lord Byron, 1869.
 Uncle Tom's Cabin, 1852. (Her chief production.)
BECK (Sir Henry Thomas De la), *geologist*, London, 1796-1855.
 Classification of European Rocks, 1828.
 Discovery of a New Fossil Animal, 1823.
 Geological Manual, 1831.
 Geological Observer, 1851.
 Geology of Cornwall, etc., 1839.
 Geology of Jamaica, 1826.
 How to observe in Geology, 1835. (A masterly work.)
 Researches in Theoretical Geology, 1834.
BEHN (Mrs. Aphra), *dramatist and novelist*, born at Canterbury, 1642-1689.
Seventeen Dramatic Pieces.
 Adelazar, or the Moor's Revenge, 1677.
 Amorous Prince (The), 1671.
 City Heires (The), 1652.
 Debauchee (The), 1677.
 Dutch Lover (The), 1673.
 Emperor of the Moon, 1687.
 False Count (The), 1682.
 Feigned Courtessans, 1679.
 Forced Marriage (The), a tragedy, 1671.
 Lucky Chance (The), 1687.
 Roundheads (The), 1682.
 Rover, part i. 1677; part ii. 1681.

- Sir Patient Fancy, 1678.
 Town Fop (The), 1677.
 Widow Ranter (The), 1690.
 Young King (The), 1683.
 Younger Brother (The), 1696.
- Histories and Novels, posthumous 1698.
 Lover's Watch, 1686.
 Lycidus, or the Lover in Fashion, 1688.
 Miscellany, 1685.
 Oroonoko (a novel), 1668.
 Poems, 1684.
 (Her Life, by Gildon, 1735.)
- BEKE (Charles Tiltstone), *traveller*, London, 1800-1874.
 Abyssinia, a Statement of Facts, etc., 1815.
 British Captives in Abyssinia, 1867.
 Essay on the Nile and its Tributaries (An), 1847.
 History of Nilotic Discovery, 1860.
 On the Geographical Distribution of languages in Abyssinia, 1819.
 Sources of the Nile, 1848, 1819.
- BEKNAE (Jeremy), *historian*, born at Boston, U.S., 1711-1798.
 History of New Hampshire, 1781-92.
- BELL, D.D. (Andrew), born at St. Andrews, 1753-1832.
 Experiment in Education made at the Male Asylum of Madras, 1797.
 (His Life, by Meiklejohn, 1881.)
- BELL (Sir Charles), *anatomist*, born at Edinburgh, 1774-1842.
 Anatomy of the Brain, 1802.
 Anatomy and Physiology of the Human body, 1816.
 Course of the Nerves explained, 1801.
 Essays on the Anatomy of the Human Face in Painting, 1806.
 Exposition of the Natural System of the Nerves in the Human Body (An), 1821.
 Institutes of Surgery, 1838.
 Letters, posthumous 1870.
 Natural System of the Nerves in the Human Body, 1834.
 Nervous System of the Human Body (The), 1830.
 On Gunshot Wounds, 1814.
 Operative Surgery, 1807.
 System of Dissection, 1799-1801.
 System of Operative Surgery, 1807.
 Treatise on the Hand, 1833. (A Bridgewater treatise.)
 (His Life, by Pichot, 1860.)
- BELL (George Joseph), *jurist*, born in Edinburgh, 1770-1813.
 Commentaries on the Cessio Bonorum, etc., 1840.
 Commentaries on the Laws of Scotland, 1810.
 Principles of the Law of Scotland, 1829.
- BELL, M.D. (John), *traveller*, born at Auchtermoney, in Scotland, 1691-1780.
 Travels from St. Petersburg to Various Parts of Asia, 1783.
- BELL, F.R.C.S. (John), *surgeon*, born at Edinburgh, 1768-1820.
 Anatomy of the Human Body, 1793-1802.
 Discourses on the Nature and Cure of Wounds, 1793-95.
 Present State of Military Surgery, 1805.
 Principles of Surgery, 1801-7.
- BELL (John), *sculptor*, Norfolk, 1812-
 Andromeda, 1851. (Bought by the queen.
 Angel of the Pillar (a cartoon), 1844.
 Child's Own Attitude (The), 1845.
 Dorothea, 1841.
 Eagle Slayer, 1837.
 Girl at a Brook, 1831.
 Guards' Memorial (The), 1860.
 Psyche feeding a Swan, 1832.
- BELL (Robert), born at Cork, in Ireland, 1800-1887.
 Hearts and Altars (a collection of tales), 1852.
 History of Russia (for Lardner's series).
 Ladder of Gold (a novel), 1850.
 Life of Canning, 1846.
 Lives of the English Poets.
 Memorials of the Civil War.
 Outlines of China.
 Wayside Pictures through France, etc.
 (An edition of the British poets commenced 1854.)
- BELL (Thomas), *naturalist*, born at Poole, in Dorsetshire, 1792-1880.
 History of British Quadrupeds, 1836.
 Reptiles, 1829.
 Stalk-eyed Crustacea, 1853.
 Monograph of the Testudinata, 1833.
- BELLENDEN (Sir John), *poet and historian*, 1490-1580.
 Proheme of the Cosmographie.
 Topography of Scotland, 1577.
 (He also translated Boethius's *History of Scotland*, 1536.)
- BELLENDEN (William), Scotch author, 1573-1635.
 Carol print et Henricette Marle . . . Epithalamium, 1626.
 Ciceronis Consul, etc., 1612.
 Ciceronis Princeps, etc., 1608.
 De Statu Prisci Orbis, 1615.
 De Tribus Luminibus Romanorum (Cicero, Seneca, and Pliny), 1634.
- BELLOWS (Rev. Henry Whitney), born at Boston, U.S., 1814-
 Defence of the Drama, 1857.
 Old World in its New Face (The), 1868-69.
- BELOR (William), born at Norwich, 1766-1817.
 Translation of Herodotus, 1791.
- BELSHAM (Thomas), born at Bedford, 1750-1829.
 Inquiry into the Scripture Doctrine concerning the Person of Christ, 1811.
- BELSHAM (William), *historian*, 1753-1827.
 History of Great Britain, 1805.
- BENEDICT (Sir Julius), *musical composer*, born at Stuttgart, in Wurtemberg, 1804-
 Bride of Song (The), an operetta, 1864.
 Gipsy's Warning (The), an opera, 1838.
 Lily of Killarney (The), an opera, 1862.
 Richard Cœur de Lion (a cantata), 1863.
 St. Cecilia (a cantata), 1868.
 St. Peter (an oratorio), 1866.
 Undine (a cantata), 1860.
- BENNETT, L.L.D. (William Cox), *poet*, born at Greenwich, 1820-
 Baby May, etc., 1861.
 Ballad History of England, 1880.
 Our Glory Roll, 1866.
 Poems, 1850, 1862.
 Queen Eleanor's Vengeance, and other Poems, 1857.
 Songs by a Song-writer, 1859.
 Songs for Sailors, 1873.

- Verdicts, 1852.
 War Songs, 1865.
 Worn Wedding Ring (The), 1861.
BENNETT (William Sterndale), musical composer, born at Sheffield, 1816-1875.
 Merry Wives of Windsor (The), an overture.
 Nalades (The), an overture.
 Paradise and the Peri.
 Parisina (an overture).
 Wild Nymphs (The), an overture.
 Woman of Samaria.
BENTHAM (James), *ecclesiastical antiquary*, 1708-1794.
 History and Antiquities of the Conventual and Cathedral Church of Ely, 1771.
BENTHAM (Jeremy), *jurist*, London, 1748-1832.
 Book of Fallacies, 1821.
 Chrestomathia, 1816-17.
 Church of Englandism, 1818.
 Codification of Public Instruction, 1817.
 Constitutional Code, 1830.
 Defence of Usury, 1787.
 Draft of a Code for Judicial Establishment in France, 1791.
 Emancipate your Colonies, 1793.
 Fragment on Government, 1776.
 Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation, 1780.
 Liberty of the Press, 1821.
 Mother Church relieved by Bleeding, 1425.
 Not Paul, but Jesus, 1823.
 On the Law of Evidence, 1813.
 Panopticon, 1791.
 Pauper Management, 1797.
 Plea for the Constitution, 1803.
 Political Tactics, 1791.
 • Principles of Morals and Legislation, 1790.
 Rationale of Judicial Evidence, 1827.
 Restrictive and Prohibitory Commercial System, 1821.
 Scotch Reform, 1809.
 Supply without Burden, 1796.
 Swear not at all, 1817.
 Table of the Springs of Action, 1817.
 Usefulness of Chemistry, 1783.
 (Life, by Bowring, 1838.)
BENTHAM (Sir Samuel), born in Westminster, 1757-1831.
 Naval Essays, 1828.
BENTLEY, D.D. (Richard), *philologist*, born at Oulton, in Yorkshire, 1662-1742.
 Boyle Lecture, 1724.
 Discursus on Latin Metres, 1728.
 Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris, 1690.
 Remarks on a Late Discourse on Freethinking, 1713.
 Sermons, 1809.
 He also edited Milton, and some classics, as Horace and Terence.
 (Life, by bishop Monk, 1823.)
BENTON (Thomas Hart), born in Orange county, North Carolina, U.S., 1783-1858.
 Thirty Years' Views, or a History of the Working of the American Government, 1853.
BERKELEY (Rev. Joseph), *historian*, born in Shropshire, 1743-1827.
 History of Abelard and Heloise, 1788.
 History of the Reign of Henry II., 1790.
 Literary History of the Middle Ages, 1814.
 Memoirs of Gregorio Farnasi, 1793.

- BERKELEY** (George), bishop of Cloyne, *metaphysician*, born at Kilkerrin, in Kilkenny, 1684-1753.
 Alciphron (in seven dialogues), 1732.
 Analyst, 1734.
 Defence of Freethinking in Mathematics, 1739.
 (3) Dialogues between Hylas and Philonous (to prove that material objects have no existence except in the human brain), 1713.
 Letters, posthumous: 1771.
 Minute Philosopher (The), 1732. (Against Infidelity.)
 New Theory of Vision (A), 1709.
 On the Virtues of Tar-Water, 1744, 1752.
 Principles of Human Knowledge, 1710. (Same object as the *Dialogues*.)
 Principles of Motion, 1721.
 Proposal for converting the Savage Americans to Christianity, 1725.
 Querist, 1738.
 Siris, 1744. (The title of the book about tar-water.)
 (Life, by George Berkeley, 1776; Prior, 1784; Wright, 1843; Fraser, 1911.)
BERKELEY (Rev. Miles Joseph), *botanist*, born at Biggin, in Northamptonshire, 1801-
 Antarctic and New Zealand Flora, 1860.
 English Flora, 1836.
BERNARD (Edward), *astronomer, linguist*, etc., born near Towcester, in Northamptonshire, 1832-1897.
 Catalogus Manuscriptorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ, 1897.
BERNARD (Richard), *puritan divine*, 1566-1611.
 Bible Battels, 1629.
 Isle of Man (a religious allegory), 1627.
 Key to . . . the Revelation (of St. John), 1617.
 Look beyond Luther, 1623.
 Thesaurus Biblicus, 1639.
BERNERS (Dame Juliana), prioress of Sopewell Nunnery, in St. Alban's, -1490. •
 Bokys of Haukyng, Huntynge, and Fys-hyng, 1486.
 Book of St. Albans (The), 1486.
BERRY (Mary and Agnes, sisters), born in Yorkshire, 1763-1852, 1764-1852.
 Comparative View of Social Life in England and France, 1828-31.
 Journal and Correspondence, 1865.
BESANT (Walter). See ADDENDA.
BETHAM (Sir William), *antiquary*, etc., born at Stradbroke, in Suffolk, 1779-1853.
 Etruria Celta, 1842.
 Gael and Cimbric (The), 1834.
 Irish Antiquarian Researches, 1826-27.
 Origin and History of the Constitution of England, 1843.
BEVER, LL.D. (Thomas), *jurist*, born at Mortimer, in Cheshire, 1758-1791.
 History of the Legal Polity of the Roman State, 1781.
BEVERIDGE (William), bishop of St. Asaph, born at Barrow, in Leicestershire, 1638-1708.
 Codex Canonum Ecclesiæ Primitivæ vindicatus, 1678.
 Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles, posthumous 1721.
 Institutiones Chronologicae, 1669. •
 Private Thoughts upon Religion, posthumous 1709.
 Synodicon, 1672.

- Syriac Grammar**, 1658.
Theaurus Theologicus, 1710-11.
 (His Life, by J. Kimber, 1729; T. H. Horne, 1824.)
- BEVIN** (Hilway), *musician*, 1559-1637.
 A Brief and Short Instruction of the Art of Musick, 1631.
- BEWICK** (Thomas), *wood-engraver*, born at Cherry-Burn, in Northumberland, 1753-1828.
 Figures of British Land Birds, 1800.
 Figures of Land and Water Birds, 1817.
 Illustrations to *Gay's Fables*, 1779.
 History of British Birds, 1797-1801. (Tail-pieces noted.)
 History of Quadrupeds, 1790. (Tail-pieces noted.)
 Select Fables, 1784.
 (He drew the diagrams for *Hutton's Mensuration*, 1770.)
- BICKERSTAFF** (Isaac), *dramatist*. (For his plays, see APPENDIX III.) N.B.—Isaac Bickerstaff is a pseudonym of sir Richard Savage.
- BICKERSTETH**, D.D. (Edward), dean of Lichfield, born at Acton, in Suffolk, 1411-
 Sermons, such as the "Anthem of Creation;" "Enoch," 1869; "The Victor on his Throne," 1867; etc.
- BICKERSTETH**, D.D. (Rev. Edward Henry), *poet*, born at Islington, 1825.
 Commentary on the New Testament, 1861.
 Hymnal Companion (The), 1870.
 Poems, 1848.
 Reef (The), and other Parables, 1873.
 Rock of Ages, or Scripture Testimony to the Trinity, 1858.
 Shadowed Home (The), and the Light Beyond, 1874.
 Two Brothers (The), and other Poems, 1871.
 Water from the Well-spring, 1853.
 What is revealed of the Blessed Dead, 1863.
 What is revealed of the Risen Saints, 1863.
 Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever (a poem in 12 books), 1866.
- BICKERSTETH**, D.D. (Robert), bishop of Ripon, born at Acton, in Suffolk, 1816-
 Dible Landmarks, 1850.
 Lent Lectures, 1861.
 Sermons, 1866.
- BIGGS** (Robert), Nottingham, 1806-1873.
 Ombro, 1853.
 Visions of the Times of Old, or the Antiquarian Enthusiast, 1848.
- BILLINGSLEY** (Sir Henry), *mathematician*, about 1540-1606.
 Elements of Geometry, 1570.
- BILLINGSLEY** (Nicholas), about 1617-1678.
 Brachy-Martyrologia, 1657.
 Kosmographie, or Infancy of the World, 1658.
 Treasury of Divine Raptures, 1667.
- BINGHAM** (Joseph) *ecclesiastical antiquary*, born at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, 1668-1723.
 Origines Ecclesiasticæ, 1710-1722. (A valuable treasury of Christian antiquities.)
- BIRLEY** (Rev. William), 1779-1802.
 Animal Biography, 1803. (Very amusing.)
 Biographical Dictionary of Musical Composers of the Last Three Centuries, 1813.
 Memoirs of British Quadrupeds, 1809.
 Tour round North Wales, 1800. (Excellent.)
- BINNEY**, D.D. (Thomas), *Independent minister*, born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1799-1874.
 Closet and the Church (The).
 Dissent not Schism.
 Is it possible to make the Best of Both Worlds? (His most popular work.)
- BIRCH**, LL.D. (Samuel), *antiquary*, London, 1813.
 Analecta Sinensia (short stories from Chinese), 1841.
 Catalogue of Greek and Etruscan Vases in the British Museum (assisted by Mr. Newton), 1851.
 Description of the Papyrus of Nae-khem, 1863.
 Elfin Foxes (The), a romance from the Chinese, 1863.
 Friends till death (a tale from Chinese), 1845.
 Gallery of Antiquities, etc., 1842.
 History of Ancient Pottery, 1857.
 Introduction to the Study of Hieroglyphs, 1857.
 Rhind Papyri (The), 1866.
 Views on the Nile, etc., 1843.
- BIRCH**, D.D. (Thomas), *historian*, London, 1705-1766.
 Biographical Sketches, 1743-1752.
 Courts and Times of James I. and Charles I., posthumous 1848.
 General Dictionary, Historical and Critical, 1734-1741.
 Historical View of the Negotiations between the Courts of England, France, and Belgium (from 1592 to 1617), 1749.
 History of the Royal Society, 1766-57.
 Inquiry into the Part which Charles I. took in the Glamorgan Transaction, 1747.
 Life of Henry, Prince of Wales, 1760.
 Life of the Hon. Robert Boyle, 1744.
 Life of Tillotson, 1752.
 Lives of Illustrious Persons in Great Britain, 1743-1752.
 Memoirs of the Reign of Elizabeth, 1754.
- BIRD** (William). See BYRD.
- BIRKENHEAD** (Sir John), born at Northwich, in Cheshire, 1616-1679.
 Assembly Man (The), 1662-63.
 Mercurius Aulicus, 1642-45.
- BISHOP** (Sir Henry Rowley), 1790-1855. (For his operas, see APPENDIX III.)
- BISHOP** (Samuel), *poet*, London, 1731-1795.
 Poetical Works, posthumous, 1796.
 (His Life, by T. Clare, 1796.)
- BISSEY**, LL.D. (Robert), 1759-1805
 Douglas, 1880.
 History of the Reign of George III., 1808.
 Life of Edmund Burke, 1800.
- BLACK**, M.D. (Joseph), *Scottish chemist*, born at Bordeaux, in France, 1728-1799.
 Experiments upon Magnesia Alba, etc., 1756.
 (Black evolved the theory of "latent heat."
 His lectures were published in 1803.)
- BLACK** (William), *novelist*, born at Glasgow, 1841-
 Autobiography, 1877.
 Daughter of Heth (A), 1871.
 Green Pastures and Piccadilly, 1877.
 In Silk Attire, 1869.
 Kilmeny, 1870.
 Lady Silverdale's Sweetheart, 1876.
 Macleod of Dare, 1878.
 Madcap Violet, 1876.
 Maid of Killeena (The), and other Stories, 1874.

- Monarch of Mincing Lane (The), 1871.
 Princess of Thule (A), 1873. (The most popular of all his novels.)
 Strange Adventures of a Phaeton, 1872.
 Sunrise, 1881.
 Three Feathers, 1875. (Scene laid in Cornwall.)
 White Wings, 1880.
 * * * Also a Life of Oliver Goldsmith, 1878.
- BLACKBURN (Henry)**, 1830—
 Art in the Mountains, 1870.
 Artists and Arabs, 1868.
 Hars Mountains, 1873.
 Normandy Picturesque, 1869.
 The Pyrenees, 1867.
 Travelling in Spain, 1866.
- BLACKBURN (Francis)**, *theologian*, born at Richmond, in Yorkshire, 1705—1787.
 Confessional (The), 1768.
 Intermediate State (The), 1772
- BLACKIE (John Stuart)**, born at Glasgow, 1809—
 Democracy, 1867.
 (3) Discourses on Beauty, 1858.
 Four Phases of Morals, 1871.
 Homer and the Iliad, 1866.
 Horæ Hellenicæ, 1874.
 Lays and Legends of Ancient Greece, 1857.
 Lays of the Highlands and Islands, 1872.
 Lyrical Poems in English and Latin, 1860.
 Musa Burschicosa, 1869.
 Natural History of Atheism, 1878.
 Poems, chiefly Mythological, 1857, 1860.
 Pronunciation of Greek, 1852.
 Self-culture, 1873.
 War-Songs of Germany, 1870.
 * * * He translated Goethe's *Faust*, 1831; and *Æchylus*, 1850.
- BLACKLOCK, D. D. (Thomas)**, *poet*, born at Annan, in Scotland, 1721—1791.
 Graham, 1774.
 Paracelsus, 1767.
 Poems, 1745, 1754.
 (Collected poems and Life, by H. Mackenzie, 1793.)
- BLACKMORE, M. D. (Sir Richard)**, *poet*, born at Corsham, in Wiltshire, 1650—1729.
His Six Epics.
 Creation (The), in 7 books, 10 syl. rhymes, 1712. (His best.) Addison calls it "one of the most noble productions in our English verse;" and Dr. Johnson says it shows him to be "among the first favourites of the English Muse."
 King Alfred (in 12 books), 1718.
 King Arthur (in 12 books), 1699.
 Prince Arthur (in 10 books), 1696.
 Eliza, i.e. Queen Elizabeth (in 10 books), 1703.
 Redemption (in 6 books), 1715.
 * * * The Nature of Man (in 3 books), 1720.
 Also a paraphrase of the *Book of Job*, etc., 1700; a satire on wit; and a host of miscellaneous treatises.
- All hail him victor in both gifts of song,
 Who sings so loudly and who sings so long.
The Dunciad.
- BLACKMORE (Richard Doddridge)**, *novelist*, born at Longworth, in Berkshire, 1825—
 Alice Lorraine (a tale of the South Downs), 1875.
 Christowell (a Dartmoor tale), 1892.
- * **Clara Vaughan**, 1864.
 Cradock Nowell (a tale of the New Forest), 1866.
 Crippa, the Carrier (a woodland tale), 1876.
 Erema, or my Father's Sin, 1877.
 Fate of Franklin (The), a poem, 1860.
 Lorna Doone (a romance of Exmoor), 1867.
 Maid of 'ker, 1872.
- BLACKSTONE (John)**, *botanist*, *—1753.
 Fasciculus Plantarum, 1737.
 Plantæ rariorcs Angliæ, 1737.
 Specimen Botanicum, 1746.
- BLACKSTONE, LL.D. (Sir William)**, London, 1733 1780.
 Commentaries on the Laws of England (* vols.), 1765—69. (This is his great work.)
 Considerations on Copyholders, 1758.
 Essay on Collateral Consanguinity, 1760.
 Great Charter and Charter of the Forest (The), 1759.
 Reports of Cases, posthumous 1781.
 Tracts, 1771.
- Poetry*.
 Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse (The), 1740.
 (Life, by James Cluthcrow, 1770.)
- BLACKWELL (Anthony)**, *critic*, 1671—1730
 Introduction to the Classics, 1714. (A valuable book.)
 Sacred Classics (The), 1727—71.
- BLACKWELL (Elizabeth)**, *botanist*, about 1703—1797
 Herbal (The), 1737—39. (Once much esteemed.)
- BLACKWELL, M. D. (Elizabeth)**, born at Bristol, 1721. The first woman that ever obtained a medical diploma, 1849. She practises in New York, U. S. Her sister Emily took her diploma in 1851.
- Laws of Life considered with reference to the Physical Education of Girls, 1852
- BLACKWELL (Thomas)**, born at Aberdeen, 1701—1757
 Inquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer, 1735.
 Lectures on Mythology, 1749.
 Memoirs of the Court of Augustus, 1763.
- BLAGRAVE (John)**, *mathematician*, born at Reading, in Berkshire, 1550—1611.
 Art of Dialling, 1609.
 Astrolabium Uranicum Generale, 1596.
 Mathematical Jewel (The), 1586.
- BLAIR, D. D. (Hugh)**, born at Edinburgh, 1718—1800.
 Lectures on Rhetoric, 1783.
 Ossian (in defence of the poems so called), 1763.
 Sermons, 1777. (Once very popular.)
 (His Life, by Dr. T. Hill, 1807.)
- BLAIR, F. R. S., F. S. A. (John)**, *chronologist*, *—1782.
 Chronological Tables, 1756.
- BLAIR (Patrick)**, *anatomist*, born at Dundee, 1680—1728.
 Botanical Essays (in two parts), 1720.
 Pharmac o-Botanology, 1723—28.
- BLAIR (Rev. Robert)**, *poet*, born in Edinburgh, 1699—1747.
 Grave (The), in blank verse, 1743. (In this occurs the celebrated line, "Like angels' visits, short and far between.")
- BLAKE (William)**, "Pictor Ignotus," *poet*, engraver on copper, etc., London, 1757—1827.

- America (a prophecy), 1793.
 Book of Ahania, 1795.
 Book of Thiel, 1799.
 Europe (a prophecy), 1794.
 Gates of Paradise, 1793.
 Jerusalem, 1804.
 Marriage of Heaven and Hell, 1800.
 Milton, 1804.
 Poetical Sketches, 1783.
 Songs of Experience (with etchings on copper by himself), 1794.
 Songs of Innocence (with etchings on copper by himself), 1789.
 Urizen, 1800.
 Visions of the Daughters of Albion, 1793.
 * * He illustrated on copper Blair's *Grave*, 1805; Chaucer's *Canterbury Pilgrims*; *The Book of Job*, 1826; Milton, 1801; Dante's *Inferno*, 1827; Young's *Night Thoughts*, 1797; his own Poems, etc.
 (His Life, by Gilchrist, 1883; Rossetti, 1866.)
- BLAKET**, Ph.D. (Robert), born at Morpeth, in Northumberland, 1795-1878.
 Essay on Logic, 1834.
 Freedom of the Divine and Human Will, 1829.
 History of Moral Science, 1833.
 History of Political Literature, 1855.
 Lives of the Primitive Fathers of the Church, 1834.
- BLANCHARD** (Laman), born at Yarmouth, 1807-1845.
 Essays and Sketches, 1849.
 Lyric Offering (The), 1829.
- BLAND** (Rev. Robert), poet, etc., London, 1779-1825.
 Edwy and Elgiva (poems), about 1910.
 Four Slaves of Cytherea (The), about 1803.
- BLAND** (William), 1788-1872.
 Experimental Essays on the Principles of Construction in Arches, Piers, and Buttresses, 1862.
- BLANE**, M.D. (Sir Gilbert), born at Blanefield, in Ayrshire, 1749-1831.
 Elements of Medical Logic, 1819.
 Lectures on Muscular Motion, 1790.
 Observations on the Diseases of Seamen, 1783.
 Select Dissertations, 1822.
- BLAYNEY**, D.D. (Benjamin), *Hebrew critic*, *-1801.
 Dissertation on Daniel's "Weeks," 1775.
 Jeremiah (translated from the original), 1784.
- BLISSBYRON** (Marguerite, countess of), *novelist*, born near Clumel, in Ireland, 1789-1849.
 Conversations with Lord Byron, 1832. (Her best work.)
 Desultory Thoughts, 1838.
 Idler in France, 1841.
 Idler in Italy, 1839.
- Novels and Tales.*
 Belle of the Season (The), 1840.
 Confessions of an Elderly Gentleman, 1835.
 Confessions of an Elderly Lady, 1836.
 Country Quarters, 1850.
 Governess (The), 1841.
 Repeaters (The), 1833.
 Two Friends (The), 1834.
 Victims of Society, 1837.
- BLIGH** (William), born at Farningham, in Kent, 1763-1817.
 Narrative of the Mutiny on board H.M.S.
- Bounty*, 1790. (Lord Byron's *Island* is based on this narrative.)
 Voyage to the South Sea, 1792.
- BLOMEFIELD** (Francis), *topographer*, born at Fersfield, in Norfolk, 1708-1751.
 Collectanea Cantabrigiensiæ, 1750.
 History of Thetford (in Norfolk), 1739.
 Topographical History of Norfolk (continued by Parkin), 1739-75.
- BLOOMFIELD** (Robert), *pastoral poet*, born at Honington, in Suffolk, 1766-1823.
 Ballads and other Pieces, 1800-1806.
 Banks of the Wye, 1822.
 Farmer's Boy (in 4 parts, 10 syl. rhymes), 1793.
 Good Things, 1804.
 May-day with the Muses, 1822.
 Rural Tales, 1802.
 Wild Flowers, 1806.
- BLOOM** (Thomas), *antiquary*, born at Stamford, 1753-1814.
 History and Antiquities of Rutland, 1811. (Of great merit.)
 History of the Manor of South Winfield, in Derbyshire, 1793.
- BLOUNT** (Charles), *deist*, born in Upper Holloway, 1654-1693.
 Anima Mundi, 1679.
 Great is Diana of the Ephesians, 1680.
 Oracles of Reason, 1693.
 Two First Books of Philostratus concerning the Life of Apollonius of Tyana, 1680.
- BLOUNT** (Sir Henry), born at Tittenhanger Park, Surrey, 1602-1682.
 Journey to Jerusalem, 1669.
 Voyage into the Levant (A), 1336.
- BLOUNT** (Thomas), born at Bardsley, in Lancashire, 1619-1679.
 Boscobel (a history of the escape of Charles II.), 1660.
 Fragmenta Antiquitatis, 1679.
 Glossographia, or Dictionary of Hard Words, 1656.
 Law Dictionary and Glossary (A), 1670.
- BLOUNT** (Sir Thomas Pope), born in Upper Holloway, 1649-1697.
 Censura celeberrimorum Authorum, 1690. (A learned treatise.)
 De re Poetica, 1694.
 Essays, 1687. (Chalmers says they are equal to Montaigne's.)
 Natural History, 1693.
- BLOW** (John), *musician*, born at North Coltingham, in Nottinghamshire, 1648-1708.
 Amphion Anglicus, 1700.
- BOBART** (Jacob), *botanist*, 1600-1679.
 Catalogus Plantarum Horti Medici Oxon., 1648.
- BOTHRIUS**, or **BOBOS**, D.D. (Hector), *historian*, born at Dundee, 1470-1550.
 Scotorum Historie, etc., 1526.
 Vita Episcoporum Murthlacensium et Aberdonensium, 1522.
- BOGAN** (Zachary), *philologist*, born in Devonshire, 1825-1859.
 Additions to Roux's *Attic Archaeology*, 1865.
 Homeri comparatio cum Scriptoris Sacris, 1658.
- BOLINGBROKE** (Henry St. John, viscount), *statesman*, born in Battersea, 1678-1751.
 Dissertation on Parties, 1735.
 Idea of a Patriot King, 1748.

- Letter on the Spirit of Patriotism, 1750.
 Letter to Sir William Wyndham, 1753.
 Letters on the Study and Use of History, 1752.
 Remarks on the History of England, 1743.
 * Letters and Correspondence, posthumous 1798.
 (His Life, by Mallet, 1754; St. Lambert, 1796; G. H. Cooke, 1835; Thomas Macknight, 1863.)
- BONER (Charles), *—1870.
 C. B.'s Book, 1848.
 Chamois Hunting in Bavaria, 1853.
 Forest Creatures, 1861.
 Transylvania, 1866.
- BONNYCASTLE (John), mathematician, *—1821.
 General History of Mathematics, 1803.
 Introduction to Algebra, 1782.
 Scholar's Guide to Arithmetic, 1780.
- BOOLE (George), mathematician, born at Lincoln, 1815—1864.
 Calculus of Finite Differences, 1869.
 Differential Equations, 1859.
 Investigation of the Laws of Thought, 1854.
 Mathematical Analysis of Logic, 1847.
- BOOTH (James), American chemist, 1810—1879.
 Encyclopædia of Chemistry, Practical, Theoretical, etc., 1850.
 Recent Improvements in the Chemical Arts, 1851.
- BOOTH, L.L.D. (Rev. James), 1814—1878.
 Examination of the Province of the State, 1846.
 New Method of Tangential Co-ordinates, 1840.
- BOURNE, M.D. (Andrew), born at Pevensey, in Sussex, 1600—1649.
 Breviary of Health, 1547.
 Compendious Regimēte, or Dietary of Helthe, 1562.
 Boke of the Introduction of Knowledge, 1512.
 Merye Tales of the Madmen of Gotham, 1665.
- BORROW (George), linguist, born at East Dereham, in Norfolk, 1803—1881. (Knew 27 languages.)
 Bible in Spain (The), 1843.
 Lavengro, the Scholar, Gipsy, and Priest, 1851.
 Romany Rye, (The), a sequel to Lavengro, 1857.
 Zinckall (The), or an Account of the Gipsies in Spain, 1841.
- BOSTON (Thomas), Scotch divine, born at Dunee, in Berwick, 1676—1732.
 Creek in the Lot (The), posthumous 1805.
 (It is in this excellent little treatise that he warns the profligate from expecting "to leap from Delilah's lap into Abraham's bosom.")
 Human Nature in its Fourfold State, 1720.
 (Well known, especially in Scotland.)
 (Memoirs, by himself, posthumous 1776.)
- BOSWELL (James), born in Auchinleck, in Scotland, 1740—1795.
 Account of Corsica (An), 1768.
 Essays in favour of the Corsicans, 1769.
 Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides with Dr. Johnson, 1785.
 Letters to the Rev. W. T. Temple, posthumous 1858.
 Life of Dr. Samuel Johnson, 1791. (The best piece of biography in the language.)
 * Boswelliana, 1874.
- BOSWORTH, D.D. (Joseph), philologist, born in Derbyshire, 1788—1876.
 Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, 1838.
 Compendious Anglo-Saxon and English Dictionary, 1868.
 Elements of Anglo-Saxon Grammar, 1825.
 BOUCHIER (Rev. Jonathan), born in Cumberland, 1737—1804.
 Causes and Consequences of the American Revolution, 1797.
 Supplement to Johnson's Dictionary, posthumous 1807. (Valuable.)
- BOUICHAULT (Dion), dramatic author, born in Dublin, 1820—
 Author of more than 150 dramatic pieces. (See APPENDIX III., under the title of each.)
- BOURNE (Vincent), Latin poet, 1700—1747.
 Poemata, 1743. (The best Latin poems by any foreigner.)
 (His Life, by J. Miltord, 1846.)
- BOWDICH (Thomas Edward), born at Bristol, 1790—1824.
 Excursions to Madeira, 1825.
 Mission to Ashantee, 1819.
- BOWDITCH (Nathaniel), astronomer, born at Salem, in Massachusetts, U.S., 1773—1838.
 Méchanique Céleste, 1829—38.
 Practical Navigator, 1802.
- BOWEN (Francis), metaphysician, born at Charleston, U.S., 1814—
 Critical Essays on the History and Present Condition of Speculative Philosophy, 1842.
- BOWER (Archibald), born at Dundee, 1686—1766.
 History of the Pope, 1743—66.
- BOWLES, D.D. (William Lisle), poet, born at King's Sutton, in Northamptonshire, 1762—1850.
 Life of Thomas Ken, 1830—31.
 Missionary of the Andes (in blank verse), 1815.
 Paulus Parochialis (in prose), 1826.
 Poems, 1799—1809.
 Scenes and Shadows, etc.
 (14) Sonnets, 1789. (His best production.)
 Spirit of Discovery (in blank verse), 1801.
 Village Verse Book, 1837.
 (Noted for the "Pope and Bowles Controversy," which arose from his "Essay on Pope," 1819—28.)
- BOWLING (Sir John), poet, linguist, politician, etc., born at Exeter, 1792—1872.
 Decimal System, 1853.
 Kingdom and People of Siam (The), 1857.
 Visit to the Philippine Islands, 1858—59.
 Some excellent translations from the Batavian anthology, the Danish, German, Magyar, Polish, Portuguese, and Russian poets.
 An edition, in 11 vols., of Jeremy Bentham, 1838—39.
- BOXALL, R.A. (Sir William), painter, born at Oxford, 1800—1879.
 Cordella, 1830.
 Hope, 1838.
 Milton's Reconciliation with his Wife, 1829.
- BORCE, Mus.D. (William), musical composer? London, 1710—1779.
 Collection of Church Music, 1760.
 Serenata of "Solomon," 1743.
- BORN, D.D. (Andrew Kennedy Hutchinson), born at Auchinleck, in Scotland, 1828—

- Landscapes, Churches, and Moralities, 1874.
 Leisure Hours in Town, etc.
 Memorials of St. Andrew's Sundays, 1870.
 Recreations of a Country Parson (originally in *Fraser's Magazine*), 1859.
BOYD (Henry), poet, born in Ireland, 1750-1832.
Dante's Divine Comedy (translated), 1785-1802.
BOYD (Zachary), theologian, 1549-1653.
 Crosses, Comforts, and Counsels, 1613.
 Garden of Zion (The), 1644.
 Last Battell of the Soule in Death, 1619.
 Psalmes of David in Meeter (3rd edit.), 1648.
 Two Oriental Pearls, Grace and Glory, 1718.
 Zion's Flowers (usually called "Zachary Boyd's Bible," in rhyme), never published.
BOYLE (Charles, earl of Orlery), born at Chelsea, 1670-1731.
 Edited the *Epistles of Phalaris*, 1695.
BOYLE (Hon. Robert), philosopher, born at Lisamore, in Ireland, 1626-1691.
 Considerations touching the Usefulness of Experimental Natural Philosophy, 1663.
 Discourse of Things above Reason, 165..
 Experiments and Considerations upon Colours, 1663.
 Experiments and Observations upon Cold, 1665.
 Free Inquiry into the vulgarly received Notion of Nature, 1679.
 General History of the Air, 1692.
 Medicina Hydrostatica, 1690.
 Memoirs for the Natural History of Human Blood, 1684.
 New Experiments, Physico-mechanical, touching the Spring of the Air, 1660.
 Physiological Essays, etc., 1681.
 Sceptical Chemist, 1662.
 (Life, by Thomas Birch, 1744.)
BRACKENBURY (Charles Booth), Bayswater, 1831-
 European Armaments, 1867.
 Winter Campaign of Prince Frederick Charles in 1870-71.
BRACKENBURY (Henry), born at Bolingbroke, in Lincolnshire, 1837-
 Fanti and Ashanti, 1873.
BRACON (Henry de), jurist, 1185-1267.
 De Legibus et Consuetudinibus Anglie, posthumous 1569. ("Best of judicial classics.")
BRADDON (Mary Elizabeth), Mrs. Maxwell, novelist, London, 1837-
 Aurora Floyd, 1864.
 Barbara, etc., 1880.
 Birds of Prey, 1870.
 Captain of the Vulture (The), a tale, 1870.
 Charlotte's Inheritance, 1871.
 Cloven Foot (The), 1878.
 Dead Men's Shoes, 1876.
 Dead Sea Fruit, 1872.
 Doctor's Wife (The), 1867.
 Eleanor's Victory, 1865.
 Fenton's Quest (contributed to *Belgravia*).
 Henry Dunbar, 1885.
 Hostages of Fortune, 1875.
 John Marchmont's Legacy, 1866.
 Joshua Haggard's Daughter, 1876.
 Lady Audley's Secret, 1882.
 Lady Lisle (contributed to *Temple Bar*), 1869.
 Lady's Mile (The), 1869.
 Lost for Love, 1874.
 Lovells of Arden, 1871.
 Lucius Davoren, 1873.
 Milly Darrell, 1872.
 Only a Clod, 1868.
 Open Verdict (An), 1878.
 Ralph the Ballif (a tale in *St. James's Magazine*).
 Robert Ainsleigh, 1871.
 Run to Earth, 1872.
 Rupert Godwin, 1871.
 Sir Jasper's Tenant, 1869.
 Strange World (A), 1875.
 Strangers and Pilgrims, 1873.
 Taken at the Flood, 1871.
 To the Bitter End, 1872.
 Trail of the Serpent (The), 1868.
 Weavers and Weft, 1877.
 Vixen, 1879; and many others.
 * * Garibaldi, and other Poems, 1861.
 Griselda (a drama), 1873.
 Loves of Arcadia (a commedietta), 1860.
BRADFORD (William), born at Austerfield, in Lancashire, 1588-1637.
 History of Plymouth Colony, 1856.
BRADLEY (Rev. Edward), pseudonym "Cuthbert Bede," born at Kidderminster, in Worcestershire, 1827-
 Adventures of Verdant Green (a tale), 1853.
 Curate of Cranston, etc., 1862.
 Glencreggan (a descriptive work), 1861.
 Mattins and Muttons (a novel), 1866.
 Rook's Garden (The), 1865.
 Tour in Tartan Land (A), 1863.
 White Wife (The), legends and tales, 1864.
 Wild Cantire, 1864.
BRADLEY, D.D. (James), astronomer, born at Sherborne, 1692-1762.
 Astronomical Observations, posthumous 1793, 1805.
 (He discovered the *Aberration of Light*, 1727; and *Nutation*, 1747.)
BRADLEY (Richard), botanist, 1700-1732.
 Dictionarium Botanicum, 1724.
 New Improvement of Planting, etc., 1717.
 Plantas Succulentas, 1716-27.
 Survey of Ancient Husbandry and Gardening, 1725.
BRADSHAW (George), of Manchester, *-1853.
 Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide, 1847.
 Railway Companion, 1839; developed into the Railway Guide, 1841.
BRADSHAW (Henry), born at Chester, 1450-1513.
 Lyfe of St. Radegunde (no date).
 Lyfe of St. Werburgh, 1485.
BRADWARDINE (Thomas), archbishop of Canterbury, born at Chichester, 1290-1340.
 De Arithmetica Speculativa, 1495.
 De Causa Dei contra Pelagium, 1618.
 De Geometria Speculativa, 1495.
 De Proportionibus Velocitatum, 1605 (all posthumous).
 (His Life, by Dr. Hook, in his *Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury*, 1661-75.)
BRADY (Nicholas), born at Bandon, in Ireland, 1658-1726.
 Translations of Psalms, 1696. (Tate and Brady.)
BRADY, M.D. (Robert), historian, *-1769.
 Complete History of England, 1685.
 Introduction to Old English History, 1684.

BRAMAH (Joseph), *mechanician*, born at Stanborough, in Devonshire, 1749-1825.
Dissertation on the Construction of Locks, 1787.

(Took out his patent for *locks*, 1784; for his *hydraulic press*, 1796.)

BRAND (John), *antiquary*, born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in Northumberland, 1743-1808.
History and Antiquities of Newcastle, 1789.
Popular Antiquities, 1776.

BRANDE (William Thomas), *chemist*, born 1786-1806.

Dictionary of Materia Medica, 1839.

Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art, 1812. (Recast by W. T. Brande and Rev. G. W. Cox, 1865-67.)

Manual of Chemistry, 1819.

BRANDON (Robert), *architect*, 1810-
Analysis of Gothic Architecture.

Open Timber Roofs of the Middle Ages (The), 1842.

Parish Churches, 1854.

BRATHWAITE (Richard), *poet*, born near Appleby, 1548-1673.

Art Asleep, Husband? a Boulster Lecture, 1640.

Astrea's Tears (an elegy), 1641.

Barnabee Journal, 1644-50.

Bessie Bell (in Latin and English verse), 1649.

Drunken Barnabees Journal . . . (in Latin and English verse), posthumous 1716

Lives of the Roman Emperors from Julius

Cæsar to Ferdinand II., 1636.

Mercurius Britannicus (a tragic comedy), 1641.

Myster Roll of the Evil Angels embattled against S. Michael, 1655

Penitent Pilgrim (The), 1641.

Philocles and Doroclea, two Lancashire Lovers, 1640.

Psalmes of David paraphras'd, 1638.

Spiritual Spicerie, 1638.

(His Life, by J. Haslewood, 1820.)

BRAY (Mrs.), maiden name Anna Eliza Kempe,

novelist, born in Surrey, 1798.

Borders of the Tamar and the Tavy (The), a descriptive work, 1836.

Courtenay of Walredon (a romance), 1844.

De Folx (a romance), 1826.

Fitz of Fitzford (a legend of Devon), 1830.

Good St. Louis and his Times, 1870.

Haniel, his Life, &c., 1857.

Hastland Forest (a legend), 1871.

Henry de Pomeroy (a legend), 1842.

Joan of Arc (historical), 1873.

Life of Thomas Stothard, R.A., 1851.

Memoirs of Charles Alfred Stothard (her first husband), 1823.

Mountains and Lakes of Switzerland, 1841.

Peep at the Pixies (a Christmas tale), 1854.

Protestant (The), a novel, 1828.

Revolt of the Protestants of the Cevennes, 1870.

Rosetague, 1874.

Taliba (The), or Moor of Portugal, 1830.

Trelawny of Trelawne (a legend of Cornwall), 1837.

Trials of Domestic Life, 1845.

Trials of the Heart, 1839.

Warleigh, or the Fatal Oak (a legend of Devon), 1834.

White Hoods (The), a novel, 1823.

BRAY (Sir Reginald), *architect*, *-1603.

Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster Abbey, (begun), 1502.

St. George's Chapel, Windsor (begun), 1476.

BRAY, F.S.A. (William) *antiquary*, born at Shere, in Surrey, 1736-1832.

History of the County of Surrey, 1804-14.

BRAYBROOK (Richard Cornwallis Neville, lord), 1820-1861.

Annua Expiorata, 1847.

Sepulchra Exposita, 1848.

Saxon Obsequies, 1852

BRETON (Henry Hegart), born in Kerry, Ireland,

1805-

Diamond Rock (The), and other Poems, 1849.

Modern English Literature, 1857.

St. Lucia, Historical, Statistical, and Descriptive, 1844.

Warrawarra, the Carib Chief (a tale), 1776.

BREYTON (Edward Pelham), 1774-1839.

Naval History of Great Britain from 1783 to 1822, (in 5 vols.), 1823

BRELLWOOD (Edward), *antiquary*, &c., born at Chester, 1563-1613.

De Ponderibus et Predis Veterum Nummorum, 1611.

Inquiries touching the Diversity of Languages and Religions, &c., 1614.

BRITON (Nicholas), *poet*, 1555-1624.

Arbor of Amorous Devices, 1597.

Barley Break (The), or Warning for Wantons, 1607.

Britton's Bowre of Delights (epitaphs, sonnets, pastorals, &c.), 1591.

Cornucopie; Pasquil's Nightcap, an Antidot for the Headache, 1612.

Crossing of Proverbs (The), 1616.

Dialogues between Antonio, Meandro, and Dinareo, 1603.

Divine Poem (A), part 1, The Ravisht Soule;

part II, The Blest Weeper, 1601.

Floorish upon Fancie (A), 1577.

Good and Badde (The), in prose, 1608.

Honest Counsaile (in verse), 1605.

I Would and Would Not (in verse), 1614.

Mad World, my Masters (A), a dialogue between Taker and Mistake, 1603.

Marie Magdalene's Love (The Soul's Love), 1595.

Melancholike Humours (in verse), 1600

Mother's Blessing (The), in verse, 1602.

Old Madcappe's New Gallimaufry, 1602.

Old Man's Lesson (An), and a Young Man's Love (an interlude), 1605.

Pasquil's Madcappe and Madcappe's Message (a satire in verse), 1600.

Pilgrimage to Paradise, 1592.

Pleasant Quippes for Upstart Gentlewomen, 1595.

Post with a Packet of Mad Letters (A), 1603.

Small Handful of Fragrant Flowers gathered from the Sacred Scriptures, 1575.

Solemn Passion of the Sowles Love (in verse), 1623.

Soules Immortal Crowne (The), twined of Virtue, Wisdom, Love, Constancie, Patience, Humilitie, and Infiniteness (in verse), 1605.

Will of Wit (The), in prose and verse, 1607

Wit's Private Wealth, 1603.

Wonders worth the hearing, 1602.

- Works of a Young Wyt (descriptive of the manners of the time), 1577.
- BREWER (Anthony), poet and dramatist, in the time of Charles I. and Cromwell.
- Wrote six dramas, one called *The Five Senses*, about 1620.
- BREWER, J. L. D. (Rev. E. Cobham), educationist and literary virtuoso, 1910—
- Dictionary of Phrase and Fable, 1968.
- Guide to Science, 1850.
- History of France, 1863.
- History of Germany, 1881.
- La Clef de la Science, in French, 1854. (Based on the "Guide to Science," but quite a new work.)
- Reader's Handbook (The), 1890.
- Theology in Science, 1889.
- BREWER (Rev. John Sherren), historian and historical antiquary, 1909-1879.
- Athanasian Creed vindicated, 1871.
- Athanasian Origin of the Athanasian Creed, 1872.
- Elementary Atlas of History and Geography; revised editions, 1865, 1871.
- Endowments and Establishment of the Church of England, 1873.
- English Studies, posthumous 1891.
- Prefaces to Henry VIII., vol. i. 122 pp.; vol. ii. 279 pp.; vol. iii. 435 pp.; vol. iv. 666 pp.
- Report to the Master of the Rolls on the Carto and Carew Papers.
- What is Establishment, etc., 1868.
- Edited.
- Aristotle's *Ethics*, with English Notes, 1836.
- Bacon's *Novum Organum*, with Introduction and Notes, 1856.
- Court of King James I., by C. Goodman, now first published, 1839.
- Fuller's *Church History*, 1846.
- History of Popish Transubstantiation, by J. Cosin, with Memoir, 1850.
- Student's *Hume* (new edition), 1880.
- Record Office Publications.
- Calendar of the Carew MSS., 1871 (with Bullen).
- Fr. Rogeri Baconi opera quedam hactenus inedita.
- Giraldi Cambrensis Opera.
- Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII., with prefaces, vol. i., 1861; vol. ii., 1861; and six more "part-volumes." (His great work.)
- Monumenta Franciscana.
- Registrum Malmuburiense, 1881. (With C. T. Martin.)
- BREWER (Thomas), poet, 17th century.
- Knot of Foibles (A), 1624.
- Weeping Lady (The), or London like Ninive in Sackcloth, 1625.
- BREWSTER, L. L. D. (Sir David), natural philosopher, born at Jedburgh, in Scotland, 1781-1868.
- Depolarisation of Light, 1813.
- Elliptical Polarisation, 1830.
- Kalidoscope (Invented), 1819.
- Laws of Polarisation (The), 1818.
- Lectures on Natural Magic, 1831.
- Life and Letters of Euclid, 1813.
- Life of Sir Isaac Newton, 1828. (Republished and enlarged in 1855.)
- Martyrs of Science, 1841.
- Memoirs of Life, Writing, and Discoveries of Sir I. Newton, 1855.
- More Worlds than One, 1854.
- New System of Illumination for Lighthouses, 1827.
- On the Production of Polarising Structure by Pressure, 1816.
- Polarisation of Light by Reflection, 1815.
- Treatise on Burning Instruments, 1812.
- Treatise on Optics, 1831.
- BRIDGES (John), antiquary, born at Blusfield, in Berkshire, 1666-1724.
- History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire, 1762-91.
- BRIDGES (Noah), about 1610-1670.
- Art of Short and Secret Writing, 1659.
- Lux Mercatoria, Arithmetik Natural and Decimal, 1661.
- BRIDGEWATER (John), *-1594.
- Concertatio Ecclesiarum Catholicarum in Anglia contra Calvinio-Papistas et Puritanos, sub Elizabetha Regina, posthumous 1694.
- BRIGES (Henry), mathematician, born near Halifax, in Yorkshire, 1556-1630.
- Arithmetica Logarithmica, 1624.
- Trigonometria Britannica, 1633.
- BRIGGS, M. D. (William), born at Norwich, 1641-1704.
- Ophthalmographia, 1678.
- BRISCOM (John Potter), antiquary, born at Leverbridge, in Lancashire, 1848—
- Biographical Sketch of R. Millhouse, 1881.
- Book of Nottinghamshire (anecdotes), 1878.
- Literature of Tim Bobbin (a bibliography), 1872.
- Midland Notes, four series, 1879-82.
- Nottinghamshire Facts and Fictions (folklore, etc.), 1st series, 1876; 2nd series, 1877.
- BRITTON (John), antiquary, topographer, etc., born near Chippenham, in Wiltshire, 1771-1857.
- Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, 1805-26.
- Architectural Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London, 1828.
- Autobiography, 1849-50.
- Beauties of Wiltshire, 1801-25.
- Cathedral Antiquities of England, 1814-32.
- Dictionary of the Architecture and Archaeology of the Middle Ages, 1830-38.
- BRODEHEAD (John Romeyn), of New York, 1814—History of the State of New York, 1853.
- BRODIE (Sir Benjamin Collins), surgeon, born at Winterslow, in Wiltshire, 1783-1862.
- Experiments and Observations on the Influence of the Nerves of the Eighth Pair on the Secretions of the Stomach, 1814.
- Lectures on Diseases of the Urinary Organs, 1833.
- Lectures on Local Nervous Affections, 1837.
- Lectures on Pathology and Surgery, 1840.
- Pathological and Surgical Observations on Diseases of the Joints, 1813.
- Physiological Researches, 1851.
- Psychological Inquiries, 1854.
- (Autobiography.)
- BROME (Alexander), poet, 1620-1668.
- Covent Garden Drillery, 1672.
- Cunning Lovers (The), 1664.
- Fancy's Festivals, 1657.
- Poems and Songs, 1667.

- BROWN (Richard), dramatist, *-1652.**
Antipodes (The), 1640.
Jovial Crew (A), 1652.
Sparagus Garden (The), 1640.
 * * For his plays, see APPENDIX III.
 (The whole were collected after his death,
 and published 1653, 1659.)
- BROMFIELD (William), surgeon, London, 1712-1792.**
Syllabus Anatomicus, 1748.
- BROMPTON (John), flourished in 1370.**
Chronicon, posthumous 1652.
- BRONTË (Charlotte), pseudonym "Currer Bell," novelist, born at Thornton, in Yorkshire, 1816-1855.**
Jane Eyre, 1847. (Her best.)
Professor (The), 1856.
Shirley, 1849.
Villette, 1853.
 (Life, by Mrs. Gaskell, 1857.)
 * * The two sisters, Emily and Anne, also published some poems and novels; but "Jane Eyre" is the only production of repute.
- BROOKE (Frances), novelist, *-1789.**
History of Emily Montague, 1769.
Rosina, 1782.
- BROOKE (Fulke Greville, lord), poet, born at Alcester, in Warwickshire, 1554-1625.**
Alaham Mustapha (a tragedy), 1709
 (Alca containing 110 sonnets), posthumous 1633.
 Life of Sir Philip Sidney, posthumous 1653.
- BROOKE (Henry), poet and novelist, born in Ireland, 1706-1783.**
Earl of Westmoreland (The), a tragedy, 1765.
Fairy Tales, 1750.
Farmer's Letters, 1745.
Fool of Quality (The), a novel, 1767.
Gustavus Vasa (a tragedy), 1739.
Juliet Grenville (a novel), 1778.
Translations of Tasso, 1737.
Universal Beauty (in verse).
- BROOKE (Ralph), antiquary, 1552-1625.**
Catalogue of the Kings, Princes, Dukes, etc., of England, 1619. (A valuable work.)
Discoverie of Certain Errors in the much commended Britannia [by Camden], 1594.
A Second Discoverie of Errors, 1724.
- BROOKE (Sir Robert), *-1558.**
La Grande Abridgement, 1562.
- BROOKE (Rev. Stopford Augustus), of Dublin, 1832-**
Christ in Modern Life, 1881.
Life of Frederick W. Robertson, 1865.
Milton, 1879.
Primer of English Literature, 1878.
Sermons, 1866-1877.
Studies of Old Testament Heroes, 1880. (In *Good Words*.)
Theology in the English Poets, 1874.
- BROOKS (Charles Shirley), novelist and dramatic author, born at Brill, in Oxfordshire, 1815-1874.**
Novels.
Aspen Court, 1855.
Gordian Knot (The), 1858.
Silver Cord (The), 1841.
Sooner or Later, 1869.
Dramas.
Crooks (The), 1853.

Daughter of the Stars (The).
Honours and Tricks.
Our New Governours.

Miscellaneous.

- Naggletons (The)*, for *Punch*.
Poems of Wit and Humour, posthumous 1875.
- BROOME, LL.D. (William), poet, 1689-1745.**
Poems on Several Occasions, 1727.
- BROTHERS (Richard), visionary, 1760-1821.**
A Revealed Knowledge of the Prophecies and Times, etc., 1794.
- BROUGHAM and VAUX (Henry, lord), born in Edinburgh, 1779-1868.**
Albert Lunel (a novel), 1841.
Dialogues on Instinct, 1849.
Discourses of Natural Theology, 1835.
Dissertations on Subjects of Science, 1839.
Experiments and Observations on the Properties of Light, 1850.
Historic Sketches of Statesmen, 1839-43.
Lives of Men of Arts and Science, 1845.
Paley's Natural Theology (edited), 1842.
Political Philosophy, 1840-41.
Revolution in France (The), 1849.
Speeches, 1834.
Statesmen of the Time of George III., 1839-43.
Voltaire and Rousseau, 1845.
Works, collected by himself, 1855-57.
 (Autobiography, posthumous 1871.)
- BROUGHTON (Rev. Hugh), Hebraist and Rabbinical scholar, 1648-1612.**
Comment upon Coheloth or Ecclesiastes, 1605.
Consent of Scripture, 1596; defended, 1609.
Daniel his Chaldie Visions, 1596.
Daniel his Weekes, 1589.
Exposition of the Common Prayer, 1603.
Lamentation of Jeremiah, from the Original Hebrew, 1604.
Melchisedek proved to be Sem, 1591. •
Mordochai his Age, 1590.
Our Lorde died at the time foretold to Daniel, 1592.
Our Lordes Familie, 1608.
Seder Olam, 1594.
- BROUGHTON (John Cam Hobhouse, lord), statesman, born at Redland, near Bristol, in Gloucestershire, 1786-1869.** •
Journey through Albania, etc., 1812.
Letters of an Englishman, 1816.
- BROUGHTON (Richard), 1669-1634.**
Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain, 1633.
Monasticon Britannicum, posthumous 1655.
- BROUGHTON (Thomas), London, 1704-1774.**
Defence of the commonly received Doctrines of the Human Soul, 1766.
Historical Dictionary of All Religions, 1750.
- BROUGHTON (William Robert), Gloucestershire, 1783-1822.**
Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, 1804.
- BROWN (Charles Brockden), novelist, of Philadelphia, U.S., 1771-1810.**
Arthur Mervyn, or Memoirs of the Year 1793 (the great yellow fever), 1796. •
Clara Howard, 1801.
Edgar Huntly, or Adventures of a Sleep-walker, 1801.
Jane Talbot, 1804 •
Ormond, or the Secret Witness, 1799.
Wieland, 1798.

- BROWN** (Ford Madox), *painter*, born at Calais, 1821—
 Chaucer reciting his Poetry at the Court of Edward III., 1851.
 Christ washing Peter's Feet, 1852.
 Cromwell, 1873.
 King Lear, 1849.
 Wickliff reading his Translation of the Scriptures, 1848.
BROWN, M.D. (John), born at Rothbury, in Northumberland, 1716-1766.
 Barbatusa, 1755.
 Essays on the Characteristics of the Earl of Shaftesbury, 1751.
 Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times, 1757-58. (Seven editions in one year.)
BROWN (John), a Scotch pastor, born at Carpow, in Perthshire, 1722-1747.
 Christian Journal, 1765.
 Dictionary of the Holy Bible, 1769.
 General History of the Church, 1771.
 Help for the Ignorant (A), 1758.
 History of the Church from the Birth of the Saviour, 1771.
 Self-Interpreting Bible (The), 1778. (His *magnum opus*)
BROWN (John), born at Buncle, in Scotland, 1736-1788.
 Elementa Medicinæ, 1779.
 Observations on the Old System of Physic, posthumous 1801.
 (Memoir, by Dr. W. C. Brown, 1804.)
BROWN, D.D. (John), born near Whitburn, in Scotland, 1751-1854.
 Expository Discourses on the Epistles to the Galatians, Romans, and of Peter.
 Law of Christ respecting Civil Obedience (The).
 Resurrection of Life (The).
 (Memoir, by Dr. Cairns, 1860.)
BROWN, M.D. (John), born at Biggar, in Scotland, 1710—
 Horæ Subcivæ (a volume of essays), 1853.
 Rab and his Friends, 1858-60.
 Our Dogs.
BROWN (Rev. Robert), founder of the "Brownists," 1549-1630; born at Northampton, 1619-1630.
 Life and Manners of True Christians (The).
 To which is prefixed—
 Treatise of Reformation (A), 1582.
BROWN (Robert), *botanist*, born at Montrose, in Scotland, 1773-1854.
 General Remarks, Geographical and Systematical, on the Botany of Terra Australis, 1814.
 Prodromus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ, 1810.
 Supplement, 1813. (Works of great merit.)
BROWN, M.D. (Thomas), *poet and metaphysician*, etc., born at Kirkmabreck, in Scotland, 1773-1820.
 Inquiry into Cause and Effect, 1804.
 Lectures on Philosophy, 1820.
 Observations on the Zoonomia of Dr. Darwin, 1793.
 Philosophy of the Human Mind, 1822.
 Poetical Works, 1803.
 (His Life, by Welsh, 1825.)
BROWN, D.D. (William Lawrence), born at Utrecht, 1756-1833.
 Comparative View of Christianity and of

- other Forms of Religion, 1826.
 Essay on the Existence of a Supreme Creator, 1816. (A prize of £1200 adjudged to it.)
BROWNE (Charles Farrar), pseudonym "Artemus Ward," *humorist*, born in Maine, U.S., 1834-1867.
 Artemus Ward among the Fenians, 1866.
 Artemus Ward among the Mormons, 1861.
 Artemus Ward his Book, 1862.
 Artemus Ward in London, posthumous 1868.
 Artemus Ward's Complete Works, 1870.
 Artemus Ward's Lecture (at the Egyptian Hall, 1869).
BROWNE (Charles Thomas), born at Wellington, in Somersetshire, 1825—
 Astrello, or the Prophet's Vision, 1850.
 Irene, 1848.
 Life of Southey, 1854.
 Tower of London (The), 1844.
 United States, its Constitution and Powers (The), 1850.
BROWNE (Frances), born at Stanorlar, in Ireland, 1816— (Blind from infancy.)
 Ericksons (The), 1849.
 Hidden Sin (The), a novel, 1866.
 Legends of Ulster, 1848.
 My Share of the World, 1861.
 Songs of Our Land, 1840.
BROWNE (Hablott Knight), pseudonym "Phiz," *comic & signer*, 1815—
 Illustrated most of the novels of Charles Dickens, Charles Lever, W. H. Ainsworth, and Mayhew. Also the Abbotsford edition of Scott's Works, etc.
BROWNE (Isaac Hawkins), *poet*, born at Burton-upon-Trent, 1706-1760.
 De Animi Immortalitate, 1754.
BROWNE (John), *anatomist*, 1642-1700
 Myography, 1681.
BROWNE (Rev. Moses), *poet*, 1703-1787
 Piscatory Eclogues, 1729.
 Poems on Various Subjects, 1739.
BROWNE, M.D. (Patrick), *naturalist*, born at Crossboyne, in Ireland, 1720-1790.
 Civil and Natural History of Jamaica, 1756. (A valuable work.)
BROWNE (Sir Thomas), *antiquary*, London, 1605-1682.
 Discourse on Sepulchral Urns (A), 1648.
 Garden of Cyrus (The), or the Quincunxial Lozenge, 1658.
 Hydriothaphia, or Urn-burial, 1658.
 Pseudodoxia Epidemica (Vulgar Errors), 1646.
 Religio Medici, 1642. (His chief work.)
 Treatise on Christian Morals, posthumous 1756.
 (His Life, by Dr. Johnson, 1756.)
BROWNE (William), *poet*, born at Tavistock, in Devonshire, 1690-1648.
 Britannia's Pastorals (two books, each five songs), 1613, 1616.
 Inner Temple Masque (The), 1620.
 Shepherd's Pipe (The), seven eclogues, 1614.
BROWNING (Mrs.), maiden name Elizabeth Barrett, *poetess*, 1809-1861.
 Aurora Leigh, 1856. (Her longest production.)
 Battle of Marathon, 1822.
 Casa Guidi Windows, 1851. (Poem on the Tuscan's struggle for freedom.)
 Drama of Exile, 1840.
 Essay on Mind, and other Poems, 1826.

Greek Christian Poets, 1833.
 Lady Geraldine's Courtship (poem), 1850.
 Poems, 1844.
 Poems before Congress, 1860; posthumous 1862.
 Prometheus Bound (translated), 1833.
 Romaunt of the Page (The), 1839.
 Seraphim, and other Poems (The), 1838. (Memoirs, by Stedman.)
 BROWNING (Robert), poet, London, 1812—
 Agamemnon of Æschylus (translated), 1877.
 Aristophanes' Apology, 1876.
 Balaustion's Adventure, 1871.
 Blot on the 'Scutcheon (a drama), 1843.
 Christmas Eve, 1850.
 Dramatic Idylls, 1879—80.
 Dramatic Lyrics, 1881.
 Dramatic Persons, 1884.
 Dramatic Romances.
 Piffine at the Fair, 1872.
 Inn Album (The), 1875.
 King Victor and King Charles.
 La Salaiz, 1878.
 Men and Women, 1835. (His best production)
 Pacchiarotto, 1876.
 Paracelsus (a drama), 1836.
 Pippa Passes (a drama), 1842.
 Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau, 1871.
 Red-cotton Nightcap Country (The), 1873.
 Return of the Druses (a drama).
 Ring and the Book (The), a law-court poem, 1868.
 Romances and Lyrics, 1845
 Sordello (a drama), 1839.
 Soul's Tragedy (A), 1846.
 Strafford (a tragedy), 1837.
 Two Pictures of Ciolelie (The), 1879.
 BROWNING, M.D. (William), of Cumberland, 1711—1800.
 De Praxi Medica Incunda, 1737.
 Treatise on the Art of making Salt, 1719. (A masterly treatise.)
 BRUCE (James), African traveller, born at Kinross, in Scotland, 1730—1794.
 Travels to discover the Sources of the Nile, 1790.
 (His Life, by Salt, 1805; A. Murray, 1909.)
 BRUCE (John), born at Nuthill, in Scotland, 1744—1826.
 Annals of the East India Company, 1810.
 Ethics, 1786.
 First Principles of Philosophy, 1780.
 Report on the Internal Defence of England, 1798.
 Review of the Events and Treaties which established the Balance of Power in Europe, 1796.
 BRUCE (John), antiquary, London, 1802—1869.
 Restoration of Edward IV. (The), 1834.
 Verney's Notes on the Long Parliament, 1814.
 BRUCE, LL.D. (Rev. John Collingwood), historic writer, born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1805—
 Bayeux Tapestry elucidated (The), 1856.
 Handbook of English History (A).
 Handbook of Newcastle (A).
 Roman Wall (The), 1851.
 BRUCE (Michael), poet, born at Kinnesswood, in Scotland, 1746—1767.
 Poems, posthumous 1770.
 (Memoir, by Crossart, 1865.)

BRUNTON (Mary), novelist, born in Barra, Orkades, 1778—1818.
 Self-control, 1810.
 BRYANT (Jacob), antiquary, born at Plymouth, 1715—1804.
 Analysis of Ancient Mythology, 1771—76.
 Authenticity of the Scriptures, 1792.
 Dissertation concerning the War of Troy, etc., 1796.
 Observations and Inquiries relating to Various Parts of Ancient History, 1767.
 Plagues of Egypt, 1794.
 Sentiments of Philo-Judeus concerning the Logos, 1797.
 Treatise on the Authenticity of the Scriptures, etc., 1792.
 Trojan War (On the), 1796.
 Vindicta Flaviana, 1790. (To prove Josephus's testimony to Christ.)
 BRYANT (William Cullen), poet, born at Cum-
 ington, U.S., 1794—1878.
 Ages (The), 1821. (His longest and best poem.)
 Battle-field.
 Embargo (The), 1807.
 Fountain (The), and other Poems, 1842.
 Hymn of the City.
 Indian at the Burying-place of his Fathers.
 Poems collected, 1832.
 Thanatopsis, 1812.
 BRYDGE (Patrick), traveller, 1711—1818.
 Tour through Sicily and Malta, 1773.
 BUCHAN, M.D. (William), born at Ancrum, in Scotland, 1720—1805.
 Domestic Medicine, 1769. (Once enormously popular.)
 BUCHANAN (George), poet and historian, of Scotland, 1506—1542.
 Baptistes (tragedia), 1578.
 De jure Regni apud Scotos, 1579.
 Detectio Maris Regime, 1572.
 Franciscanus (a satire, by order of king James V.), 1538.
 Jephthes (tragedia), 1564.
 Latin Version of the Psalm, 1550.
 Rerum Scotticarum Historia, 1542. (His principal work.)
 Somnium (a satire), 1536.
 (His Life, by Dr. David Irving, 1807.)
 BUCHANAN (Robert), poet, born at Caverswall in Staffordshire, 1841
 Balder the Beautiful, 1877.
 Ballad Stories of the Affections, 1866.
 Book of Orm, 1870
 Child of Nature, 1870, printed 1881.
 David Gray, and other Essays, 1868.
 Drama of Kings (The), 1871.
 Fleshly School of Poetry (The), 1871.
 God and the Man (a novel), 1881.
 Idylls and Legends of Inverburn, 1865.
 Land of Lorne (The), 1871.
 London Poems, 1866; Poems, 1866.
 Master Spirits, 1873.
 Martyrdom of Madeline, 1882.
 Napoleon Fallen (a lyrical drama), 1870.
 North Coast, and other Poems, 1867.
 Poetical Works, 1874.
 St. Abe and his Seven Wives, 1873 (? Lowell).
 Shadow of the Sword (a romance), 1876.
 White Rose and Red (a love story), 1873.
 Undertones, 1866.

Plays.

- Madcap Prince (A), a comedy, 1874.
 Witch-finder (The), a tragedy.
 BUCKINGHAM (George Villiers, duke of), London, 1627–1688.
 Hebeareal (The), a satirical drama, 1871.
 Works, posthumous 1704.
 BUCKINGHAM (James Silk), *traveller*, of Cornwall, 1786–1855.
 Travels in Arabia, 1825.
 Travels in Assyria, Persia, etc., 1829.
 Travels in Mesopotamia, 1827.
 Travels in Palestine, 1823.
 BUCKLAND (Francis Trevelyan), *naturalist*, born at Oxford, 1826–1880.
 Curiosities of Natural History, 1857.
 Familiar History of British Fishes, 1873.
 Fish-hatching, 1803.
 Logbook of a Fisherman and Zoologist, 1876.
 BUCKLAND, D.D. (William), *geologist*, born at Axminster, in Devonshire, 1784–1856.
 Annals of Philosophy.
 Geology and Mineralogy considered with reference to Natural Theology, 1836. (A Bridgewater Treatise.)
 Reliquiæ Diluvianæ, or Observations on Organic Remains, attesting the Action of a Universal Deluge, 1823.
 Vindicia Geologicæ, 1820.
 BUCKLE (Henry Thomas), *historical philosopher*, etc., 1824–1862.
 History of Civilization in Europe, 1857–61.
 BUCKMAN (James), born at Cheltenham, 1816–
 Flora of the Cotswolds (The), 1844.
 Geology of the Cotswolds (The), 1845.
 History of British Grasses, 1858.
 Letters on the Geology, Botany, and Archaeology of the Neighbourhood of Cheltenham, 1842.
 Remains of Roman Art (The), 1850.
 Science and Practice in Farm Cultivation, 1863.
 BUCKTONE (John Baldwin), suburbs of London, 1802–1879. He wrote about 150 pieces for the stage, such as *Green Bushes*, *Luke the Labourer*, *The Wreck Ashore*. (See APPENDIX III.)
 BULL, D.D. (George), bishop of St. David's, born at Wells in Gloucestershire, 1634–1710.
 Apologia pro "Harmonia," 1673.
 Defensio Fidei Nicenæ, 1685–88.
 Examen "Censuræ" (i.e. of his "Harmonia"), 1671.
 Judicium Ecclesiæ Catholice, 1694.
 Harmonia Apostolica, 1689.
 Primitive and Apostolic Tradition, 1709. (His Life, by H. Nelson, 1711.)
 BULWER (John), *encyclologist*, 17th century.
 Anthropometamorphosis, 1653.
 Chirologia, or the Natural Language of the Hand, 1644.
 Chronologia, 1614.
 Pathomyotomia, or a Dissection of the Muscles of the Mind, 1610.
 Philocophus, or the Deaf and Dumb Man's Friend, 1643.
 BUNNEY (Edmund), 1640–1617.
 Admonition out of the Prophet Joel, 1688.
 Corner Stone (The), 1611.
 Coronation of David, 1688.
 Divorce for Adultery, 1610.
 Sonnet of the Christian Religion (The), 1576.

- BUNNEY (Right Rev. Francis), 1643–1617.
 Comparison between the Ancient Faith and the Romish, 1695.
 Exposition of Romans III. 28, 1616.
 Guide to Godliness, 1617.
 Survey of the Pope's Supremacie, 1595.
 BUNYAN (John), born at Elstow, in Bedfordshire, 1624–1688.
 Barren Figtree (The), 1683.
 Grace Abounding, 1666.
 Gospel Truths opened, 1656.
 Holy City (The), 1665.
 Holy War (an allegory), 1682.
 Jerusalem Sinner saved (The), 1668.
 Justification by Faith, 1671.
 Life and Death of Mr. Badman (an allegory), 1680.
 Pharisee and Publican (The), 1685.
 Pilgrim's Progress (an allegory), part i., 1678; part ii., 1684. (His great work.)
 Signs from Hell, 1650.
 Water Baptism, 1673.
 * * * Posthumous Works, 1691.
 (His Life, by Ivmey, 1809; Southey, 1830; Philip, 1839; George Offor, 1853; Froude, 1880.)
 BURCKHARDT (John Lewis), *traveller*, a Swiss by birth, 1784–1817.
 Arabic Proverbs, 1830.
 Travels in Arabia, 1829.
 Travels in Nubia, 1819.
 Travels in Syria and the Holy Land, 1822. (His Life, prefixed to *Travels in Nubia*.)
 BURGESS (Rev. Richard), 1706–
 Greece and the Levant, 1835.
 Ludi Cicerones, 1827.
 Topography and Antiquities of Rome (The), 1831.
 BURCH (James), of Perthshire, 1714–1775.
 Britain's Remembrancer, 1746.
 Crito, etc., 1766–67.
 Political Disquisitions, 1774–75.
 BURCOX, D.D. (John William), dean of Chichester, 1819–
 Athanasian Creed to be retained (The), 1872.
 Century of Verses on Dr. Routh (A), 1856.
 Disestablishment the Rejection of God, 1868.
 England and Rome, 1869.
 Historical Notices of the Colleges of Oxford, 1857.
 Life and Times of Sir Thomas Gresham, 1839.
 Memoir of the Panathenæic Vases, 1833.
 Oxford Reformers, 1854.
 Portrait of a Christian Gentleman (i.e. P. F. Tytler), 1861.
 Treatise on the Pastoral Office, 1864.
 BURCOX (John), *dramatic author*, ~1792.
 Heiress (The), 1786.
 Lord of the Manor (The), 1783.
 Maid of the Oaks (The), 1780.
 (Memoirs, prefixed to his *Dramatic and Poetic Works*, 1808.)
 BURKE (Edmund), *statesman*, of Dublin, 1730–1797.
 Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs, 1791.
 Inquiry into our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful, 1756.
 Letter to a Noble Lord, 1795.
 Present State of the Nation (The), 1789.
 Reflections on the French Revolution, 1790.
 Speeches, posthumous 1801.
 Thoughts on French Affairs, 1791.

- Thoughts on a Regicide's Peace, 1786.
Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Discontents, 1770.
Vindication of Natural Society, 1756.
(His Life, by MacCormick, 1797; Bisset, 1798; James Prior, 1824; George Croly, 1840; Thomas Macknight, 1858-60; Joseph Napier, 1862; Morley, 1867; etc.)
- BURLBY** (Gauthier), called "Doctor Planus," born at Oxford, 1276-1367.
De Vita ac Moribus Philosophorum, posthumous 1461.
- BURN, L.L.D.** (Richard), born at Winton, in Westmoreland, 1720-1745.
Ecclesiastical Law, 1760-65
Justice of the Peace, 1755.
- BURNABY** (Frederick), born at Bedford, 1842-
On Horseback through Asia Minor, 1877.
Ride to Khiva, 1873.
- BURNAP** (George), born at Merrimack, in New Hampshire, 1802-1859.
Christianity, its Essence and Evidence, 1855.
Lectures on the Doctrines of Controversy, 1835.
Lectures on the Sphere and Duties of Women, 1840.
- BURNS** (Sir Alexander), born at Montrose, in Scotland, 1806-1842.
Cabool, 1842.
Travels into Bokhara, 1834.
- BURNET** (Gilbert), bishop of Salisbury, born in Edinburgh, 1643-1716.
Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles, 1699.
History of his own Time, posthumous 1723-34.
History of the Reformation, vol. i, 1679; vol. ii, 1691; vol. iii, 1714.
Letters (on the corruptions of Popery), 1686.
(The best work on the subject extant.)
Life of Dr. Bedell, 1692.
Life of Sir Matthew Hale, 1692.
Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton, 1676.
Rome's Glory (Miracles of the Saints), 1673.
Some Passages in the Life and Death of the Earl of Rochester, 1680.
(His Life, by Le Clerc, 1715; by his son Thomas, 1724-34.)
- BURNET** (John), painter and engraver, born at Fisherrow, in Scotland, 1784-1868.
Life of J. M. W. Turner, 1852. (With P. Cunningham.)
Practical Treatise on Painting.
(Of his paintings, "Greenwich Pensioners receiving the news of the Battle of Trafalgar" is the best known.)
- BURNET, M.D.** (Thomas), 1638-1716.
Hippocrates Contractus, etc., 1685.
Theaurus Medicinæ Practicæ, 1673.
- BURNET, D.D.** (Thomas), of Yorkshire, 1678-1750.
Archæologia Philosophica, etc., 1692. (In which he treats the Mosaic account of "The Fall" as an allegory.)
De Fide et Officiis Christianorum, 1722.
De Statu Mortuorum, 1720.
Telluris Theoria Sacra, part i., 1680; part ii., 1689.
(His Life, by Ralph Heathcoat, 1759.)
- BURNETT** (James). See MONRODIO.
- BURNETT, Mrs. D.** (Charles), born at Shrewsbury, 1728-1814.
General History of Music, 1776-89.
- Present State of Music in France and Italy, 1771.
* * * For his dramatic pieces, see APPENDIX III.
- BURNBY** (Francisca), afterwards Mde. D'Arblay, novelist, 1762-1840.
Diary and Letters, posthumous 1841 46.
Dramas for Private Representation, 1818.
Evelina, or a Young Lady's Entrance into Society, 1778.
Camilla, or a Picture of Youth, 1796.
Cecilia, or Memoirs of an Heiress, 1782.
Georgina, 1788.
Wanderer (The), or Female Difficulties, 1814.
(Her Memoirs, by Dr. Burney, 1832.)
- BURNBY** (James), 1749-1821.
History of Discoveries in the South Sea, 1803.
(A masterly work.)
History of North-Eastern Voyages of Discovery, 1819.
- BURNS** (Robert), lyric poet, born at Ayr, 1759-1796.
Auld Lang Syne, 1793. (Not original.)
Cotter's Saturday Night (Spenserian metre), 1787.
Death and Dr. Hornbook (6-line stanza), 1787.
Duncan Gray, 1792.
For a' that an' a' that, 1796.
Green grow the Rashes O, 1787.
Hallowe'en (8-line stanza), 1787.
Highland Mary (8-line stanza), 1792.
Mary Morrison (8-line stanza), 1793.
Scots wha hae (Sapphic), 1793.
Tam O'Shanter, 1791.
To Mary in Heaven, 1799.
To a Mountain Daisy, 1786.
To a Mouse, 1785.
Two Dogs (Cæsar and Luath), 1787. (Dialogue.)
(His Life, by Heron (i.e. John Pinkerton), 1797; James Currie, 1800; Hamilton, Paul, 1819; J. G. Lockhart, 1829; Allan Cunningham, 1834; Sir H. Nicolas, 1839; J. Wilson, 1841; R. Chambers, 1851-62; Mackie, 1879.)
- BURRITT** (Alexander), of New York, 1807-1869.
Law Dictionary and Glossary (A), 1850.
Treatise on Circumstantial Evidence, 1856.
- BURRITT** (Elihu), of Connecticut, 1811-1879.
Chips from Many Blocks, 1874.
Olive Leaves, 1853.
Sparks from the Anvil, 1848.
Thoughts on Things . . . 1854.
Voice from the Forge (A).
Walk from John o' Groat's to Land's End, 1865.
- BURTON** (Rev. Edward), of Shrewsbury, 1794-1836.
Attempt to ascertain the Chronology of the Acts of the Apostles, etc., 1830.
Description of the Antiquities of Rome, 1821.
Greek Testament, with Notes, 1830.
Inquiry into the Heresies of the Apostolic Age, 1829.
Lectures on Ecclesiastical History, 1833.
- BURTON, L.L.D.** (John Hill), historian, of Aberdeen, 1809-1881.
Benthamiana, 1838.
Book-hunter (The), 1862.
Cairngorm Mountain (The), 1864.
History of Queen Anne.
History of Scotland from Agricola's Invasion to the Revolution, 1867 70.

- History of Scotland from the Revolution to extinction of the Last Jacobite Insurrection, 1853.
- Life and Correspondence of David Hume, 1846.
- Lives of Lovat and Forbes, 1847.
- Political and Social Economy, 1849.
- Reign of Queen Anne, 1880.
- Scot Abroad (The), 1864.
- BURTON (Richard Francis), *traveller*, master of 29 languages, born in Norfolk, 1821—
- Abeokuta, or the Cameroons Mountains, 1863.
- Canoeing . . . from Salara to the Sea, 1869.
- City of the Saints (The), 1861.
- Etruscan Bologna (a study), 1876.
- Falconry in the Valley of the Indus, 1852.
- First Foot-steps in East Africa, 1856.
- Goa and the Blue Mountains, 1851.
- Lake Regions of Central Africa, 1860.
- Mission to Gellie, King of Dahomey, 1861.
- Nile Basin (The), 1861.
- Personal Narrative of a Pilgrim to . . . Mecca, 1855.
- Sind revisited, 1877.
- Trips to Gorilla Land, 1875.
- Ultima Thule, 1875.
- Vikram and the Vampire (Hindu tales), 1869.
- Zanzibar, 1872.
- BURTON (Robert), pseudonym "Democritus Junior," born at Lindley, in Leicestershire, 1576-1639.
- Anatomy of Melancholy, 1621. (A mass of quotations, chiefly Latin.)
- Philosophaster, with Poems, posthumous 1862.
- BURTON (William), *topographer*, London, 1609-1667.
- Commentary on Antoninus, his Itinerary, etc., posthumous 1659.
- BURTON (William), *antiquary*, born at Lindley, in Leicestershire, 1576-1645.
- Description of the County of Leicester, etc., 1622.
- BOAT (Arthur), *-1639.
- Latitudinarius Orthodoxus, 1697.
- Naked Gospel (The), 1690. (Condemned to be burnt.)
- BUTLER (Rev. Alban), of Northampton, 1710-1773.
- Lives of the Saints, 1745.
- (His life, by Sir T. Matthews, 1795; Charles Butler, 1846.)
- BUTLER (Charles), born at Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire, 1560-1647.
- Feminine Monarchie, a Treatise on Bees, 1609.
- BUTLER (Charles), *jurist*, London, 1750-1832.
- Life of Erasmus, 1826.
- Life of Fénelon, 1816.
- Life of Grotius, 1828.
- Home Bibleas, 1797-1807.
- Home Jurisdom Subcative, 1807.
- BUTLER, D.D. (Joseph), bishop of Durham, born at Wantage, in Berkshire, 1692-1762.
- Analogy of Religion, 1738.
- Sermons, 1736. (Three of them are *On Human Nature*.)
- BUTLER (Samuel), *poet*, born at Strensam, in Worcestershire, 1612-1680.
- Elephant in the Moon (satire, in verse, on the Royal Society), 1654. *
- Endubras (satire, in verse, on the Puritans), part I., 1683; part II., 1684; part III., 1678.

- BUTLER (William Archer), born at Annerville, in Ireland, 1814-1848.
- Lectures on the History of Ancient Philosophy, posthumous 1866. (His principal work.)
- Letters on the Development of Christian Doctrine, posthumous 1850.
- Letters on Romanism, posthumous 1854.
- Sermons, posthumous 1849.
- BUTLER (Mrs. William Francis), maiden name Elizabeth Southerden Thompson, *artist*, was born in Switzerland, came to England when only five years old.
- Balaklava, 1870. *
- Inkermann, 1877.
- Missed, 1873.
- Quatre Bras (The 28th at), 1875.
- Roll Call (The), 1874. (Bought by the queen.)
- BUXTON (Sir Thomas Fowell), *philanthropist*, born at Castle Hedingham, in Essex, 1786-1845.
- African Slave Trade (The), 1839.
- (His Life, by C. Buxton.)
- BRAD, or BRIDE (William), *musical composer*, 1837-1823.
- Gradualia, ac Cantiones Sacre (3, 4, and 5 voices), 1610. (Admirable compositions.)
- Liber Primus and Secundus Sacrarum Cautium (6 voices), 1599.
- Musica Transalpina (Madrigals), 1588, 1597.
- Psalms, Sonets, and songs (5 parts), 1586.
- Songs (for 3, 4, 5, and 6 voices), 1599.
- (Prince of vocal part music.)
- BYRON (John), pseudonym "John Shadow," *poet and shorthand writer*, born near Manchester, 1691-1763.
- Poems, posthumous 1773.
- Universal English Shorthand (The), 1749.
- (He wrote the beautiful pastoral "To Phoebe" in the *Spectator*, 1747; and the famous lines about Handel and Bononcini ending—
- Strange all this difference should be
'Twi'xt Tweedledum and Tweedledee.)
- BYRON (George Noel Gordon, lord), *poet*, London, 1788-1824.
- Age of Bronze (Napoleon's fall), 1823.
- Beppo (a Venetian story), 1818.
- Bride of Abydos, 1813.
- Cain (dramatic poem), 1821.
- Childs Harold, canto I., 1809; II., 1810; III., 1816; IV., 1818. (Spenserian metre.)
- Corsair (The), 1814. See *Lara*.
- Curse of Minerva, 1812.
- Deformed Transformed (The), drama, 1824.
- Don Juan, cantos I., II., 1819; III.-v., 1821; vi.-viii., 1823; ix.-xi., 1823; xii.-xiv., 1823; xv., xvi., 1824. (Incomplete.)
- English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, 1809.
- Glaur (The), 1813.
- Heaven and Earth: a Mystery (dramatic), 1822.
- Hebrew Melodies, 1815.
- Hours of Idleness, 1807. (Edit. 1806 suppressed.)
- Island (The), 1823. (Mutiny of the *ounty*.)
- Lament of Tasso, 1817.
- Lara (sequel to *The Corsair*), 1814.
- Manfred (a tragedy), 1817.

Marino Faliero (a tragedy), 1821.
Mazepa, 1819.
Memories of my own Life, posthumous 1825.
Monody on Sheridan, 1817.
Morgante Maggiore, etc., 1823.
Ode to Napoleon Bonaparte, 1814.
Parisina, 1816.
Prisoner of Chillon, 1816.
Prophecy of Dante (three cantos), 1821.
Sardanapalus (a tragedy), 1821.
Siege of Corinth, 1816.
Two Foscari (The), a drama, 1821.
Vision of Judgment (skit on Southey's deification of George III.), 1822.
Waltz (The), 1813.
Werner (a tragedy), 1822.
Letters and Journal, posthumous 1831.
 (His Life, anon. 1816; by A. R. C. Dallas, 1825; Noel Byron, 1925; J. W. Lake, 1826; L. Hunt, 1828; Sir H. Bulwer, 1826; Brydges, 1824; Clinton, 1828; Armstrong, 1816; John Galt, 1830-37; T. Moore, 1832; Karl Elze, 1871.)
 BYRON (Henry James), *dramatic author*, born at Manchester, 1835-
American Lady (An), a comedy, 1874.
Fra Diavolo, 1858.
Ill-treated Il Provatore, 1855.
Not such a Fool as he looks, 1869.
Old Sailors (a comedy), 1874.
Our Boys (a comedy), 1878. It ran 1150 nights. (See APPENDIX III.)
War to the Knife, 1865.

CANNON, first English poet, died at Whitby, 640.
Paraphrasus Poetica Ginescor, printed 1635.
 CAIUS (Latin form of *Key* or *Kaye*), (John), M.D., of Norwich, 1510-1573.
De Antiquitate Cantabrigiensi Academiæ, 1568.
De Canibus Britannicis et Raris Animalibus, 1570.
De Ephemeris Britannica, 1556.
 CALAMY, D.D. (Edmund), of London, 1671-1732.
Account of Ministers, etc., ejected in 1662, printed 1727.
Defence of Moderate Nonconformity, 1703.
 (His Life by himself, edited by J. T. Kutt, 1829.)
 CALLOTT, Mus.D. (John Wall), *musician*, born at Kensington, 1766-1821.
Musical Grammar, 1805. (Much esteemed.)
 CALLOTT, R.A. (Sir Augustus Wall), *painter*, born at Kensington, 1779-1844.
Brook (The), 1806.
Littlehampton Pier, 1818.
Raphael and the Fornarina, 1837.
Return from Market, 1818.
 CALLOTT (Lady), maiden name Maria Graham, wife of Sir A. W. Calcott, 1788-1843.
Essay towards the History of Painting, 1836.
Little Arthur's History of England, 1836.
Memoirs of Fosselin, 1820.
 CALVERT (George Henry), born at Baltimore, U.S., 1863-
Count Julian, 1840.
Illustrations of Phrenology, 1832.
New York, 1818.
Scenes and Thoughts in Europe, 1845.
 CALVERT (Rev. William), 1818-
Pneuma, or the Wandering Soul, 1856.
Wife's Manual (The), 1854.

CAMBRIDGE (Richard Owen), *poet*, of London, 1717-1802.
Scribleriad (The), a mock-heroic poem in six books, 1742.
War (1750-60) in India, 1761.
Works, posthumous 1803.
 (His Life, by G. O. Cambridge, 1803.)
 CAMPBELL (William), *herald and antiquary*, London, 1651-1623.
Account of the Monuments, etc., of Westminster Abbey (Latin), 1606.
Anglica, Normannica, Hibernica, Cambrica, 1602.
Annales rerum Anglicarum, etc., regnante Elizabetha, 1615.
Britannia descriptio, 1586-1807. (His great work.)
Description of Scotland, 1695.
Remains concerning Britain, 1693.
 (His Life, by Thomas Smith, 1691; Gough, 1851.)
 CAMPBELL (George), of Argyllshire, 1698-1757.
Defence of the Christian Religion, 1736.
 CAMPBELL, D.D. (George), of Aberdeen, 1719-1796.
Dissertation on Miracles, 1763.
Lectures on Ecclesiastical History, posthumous 1800. (An excellent work.)
Philosophy of Rhetoric, 1778.
 CAMPBELL, L.L.D. (John), *historian*, of Edinburgh, 1708-1775.
Biographia Britannica, begun 1715.
Hermippus Redivivus, 1713.
Political Survey of Britain, 1774.
 CAMPBELL (John, lord), *biographer*, born near Cupar, in Scotland, 1779-1861.
Lives of the Chief Justices, 1849.
Lives of the Lord Chancellors, 1845-47.
 CAMPBELL, D.D. (John McLeod), 1801-1872.
Christ the Bread of Life, 1851.
Nature of the Atonement, 1856.
Thoughts on Revelation, 1862.
 CAMPBELL, L.L.D. (Thomas), *poet*, of Glasgow, 1777-1844.
Battle of the Baltic (an admirable song), 1801.
Exile of Erin, 1801.
Gertrude of Wyoming (three parts), 1809. (Spenserian metre.)
Hohenlinden (the best English Sapphic), 1801.
Pilgrim of Silence, and other Poems, 1842.
Pleasures of Hope (two parts), 1799. (His chief poem.)
Reullura, the Beautiful Star, 1817.
Theodoric, and other Poems, 1821.
Ye Mariners of England (a capital song), 1801.

Prose.

Annals of Great Britain, from George II. to the Peace of Amlens (3 vols.), 1807.
Frederic the Great, 1843.
History of our own Times, 1843-45.
Letters from the South, 1837.
Life of Petrarch, 1841.
Life of Mrs. Siddons, 1834.
 (His Life, by Dr. Beattie, 1848; C. Reiding, 1859.)
 CAPPELL (Edward), born at Troston, in Suffolk, 1712-1781.
Notes and Various Readings of Shakespeare etc., 1775.
Prolusions, 1769.

- CARDWELL** (Rev. Dr. Edward) *ecclesiastical historian*, born at Blackburn, in Scotland, 1787-1861.
Coinage of the Greeks and Romans, 1832.
Documentary Annals of the Reformed Church of England, 1839.
History of Conferences, etc., connected with the Book of Common Prayer, 1658-1690 (his chief work), 1810.
Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum, 1850.
Synodalia, 1948.
CAREW (George), *historian*, 1557-1629.
Pacala Hibernia, 1633. (A history of the wars in Ireland.)
CARLW (George), earl of Totnes, *-1611;
Relation of the State of France, etc., 1609; published 1749.
CAREW (Richard), *topographer*, born at East Anthony, in Cornwall, 1556-1620.
Survey of Cornwall, 1602.
CARLW (Thomas), *poet*, Gloucestershire, 1589-1639.
Uolum Britannicum (a masque), 1631.
Poema, posthumous 1640.
CAREY, Miss D. (Henny), *musical composer, poet*, etc., 1696-1743.
Sally in our Alley, 1737. (Chappell says that Dr. Carey wrote both the words and music of "God save the King," for a birthday of George II. Dr. Finck is of the same conviction.)
(For Chrononhotonthologos, Honest Yorkshireman, Nancy (an interlude), *Thomas and Sally, The Dragon* (a burlesque opera), *Margery*, etc., see **APPENDIX III.**)
CAREY (Perry Charles), born in Philadelphia, U.S., 1793-1879.
On the Rate of Wages, 1836.
Past, the Present, the Future (The), 1848.
Principles of Social Science, 1858.
CARLY, D.D. (William), *orientalist*, etc., born at Paulers-Pury, in Northamptonshire, 1762-1834.
Bengalee Dictionary, 1815.
Bengalee Grammar, 1801.
Burmese Grammar, 1814.
Kurmata Grammar, 1817.
Mahratta Dictionary, 1810.
Mahratta Grammar, 1805.
Punjabeo Grammar, 1812.
Sanskrit Grammar, 1806.
Telinga Grammar, 1811.
CARLFOX (William), *novelist*, of Ireland, 1798-1869.
Black Prophet (The), 1847.
Tales, 1811.
Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry, 1830-32.
Valentine McClutchy, 1815.
Willie Reilly, 1855.
CARLISLE, F.R.S. (Sir Anthony), *surgeon*, born at Stillington, in Durham, 1769-1840.
Alleged Discovery of the Use of the Spleen, etc., 1829.
Essay on the Disorders of Old Age, 1817.
CARLISLE (Nicholas), *antiquary*, 1771-1817.
Endowed Grammar Schools, 1818.
Foreign Orders of Knighthood conferred on British Subjects, 1839.
Topographical Dictionary: England, 1803;
Ireland, 1819; *Scotland*, 1813.

- Latter-day Pamphlets*, 1850.
CARLISLE (Hon. and Right Rev. Samuel Waldegrave), 1817-1869.
New Testament Millenarianism.
Sermons.
CARLISLE (Thomas), of Dumfriesshire, in Scotland, 1793-1881. (The most German of all our authors.)
Charlism, 1839.
French Revolution (The), 1837.
Friedrich II., the Great, vol. I, II, 1858; III, IV, 1862.
Heroes and Hero-worship, 1840.
Life of Schiller, 1823-24; reast 1825.
Life of John Sterling, 1851. (A model of biography.)
Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, 1845. (A master work.)
Past and Present, 1843.
Reminiscences, posthumous 1881.
Sartor Resartus, or the Autobiography of Herr Teufelsdröckh of Welsnichtevo (i.e. Mr. Shoddy of Nowhere), 1833-34.
Several translations, as Goethe's *Wilhelm Meister*, 1824; *Legendre's Geometry*, 1821, etc.; and numerous articles for *Reviews*, *Magazines*, *Encyclopedias*, etc.
(His Life, by M. D. Conway, 1881; W. H. Wylie, 1881; Shepherd, 1881.)
CARNARVON (Henry Howard Molyneux Herbert, earl of), London, 1831-
Druses of Mount Lebanon (The), 1860.
CARPENTER, L.L.D. (Laur), born at Kidderminster, in Worcestershire, 1760-1810.
Harmony of the Gospels, 1835.
Introduction to the Geography of the New Testament, 1805.
Principles of Education, etc., 1820.
CARPENTER (Miss Mary), 1820-1877.
Reformatory Schools for Children, 1851.
Reformatory Schools and their Present Position, 1855.
CARPENTIER (Nathaniel), of Devonshire, 1588-1628.
Philosophia Libera, 1621.
CARPENTER, M.D., (William Benjamin), born at Bristol, 1813-
Alcoholic Liquors (a prize essay), 1848.
Popular Cyclopædia of Science, 1843.
Principles of General and Comparative Physiology, 1834.
Principles of Human Physiology, 1846. (His best work.)
Principles of Mental Physiology, 1874.
Zoology, 1849.
CARPENTER (William Hookham), of London, 1792-1866.
Pictorial Notices of Vandyke and Rubens, 1844.
CART (Thomas), *historian*, born at Clifton, in Warwickshire, 1686-1754.
Catalogue of Gascon, Norman, and French Rolls, preserved in the Archives of the Tower, 1743.
Collection of Letters and Memoirs concerning the Affairs of England, from 1641 to 1660, published 1730.
History of England, 1747-1755.
Life of James, Duke of Ormond, 1735-36 (contains the best account of the Irish rebellion.)

- CARTWRIGHT (George), born at Marnham, in Nottinghamshire, 1739-1819.
Journal of Facts and Events during a Stay of sixteen Years on the Coast of Labrador, 1792.
- CARTWRIGHT (John), born at Marnham, in Nottinghamshire, 1740-1824.
Independence of America considered as supremely useful, etc., to Great Britain, 1774.
- CARTWRIGHT (William), poet, of Gloucestershire, 1811-1843.
Comedies and Poems, posthumous 1851.
Ordinary (The), posthumous 1851.
Royal Slave (The), a tragi-comedy, 1839.
Signal Days of November (a poem), posthumous 1871.
- CARVE (Thomas), priest, of Tipperary, in Ireland, 1590-1664.
Itinerarium, etc., 1639-46.
Lyra, 1666.
- CARVER (Jonathan), traveller, born at Stillwater, in Connecticut, U.S., 1732-1780.
Travels through the Interior Parts of North America, 1778.
Treatise on the Culture of the Tobacco Plant, 1779.
- CARWITHEN (John Bayly Somers), ecclesiastical historian, of Devonshire, 1791-1832.
History of the Church of England, 1829-33.
Views of the Brahminical Religion, 1810.
- CART (Rev. Henry Francis), born at Birmingham, 1772-1844.
Dante (translated), 1805-14.
- CART, L.L.D. (Robert), *chronologist*, born at Cookington, in Devonshire, 1615-1683.
Paleologia Chronica, 1677.
- CARYL (Joseph), of London, 1602-1671.
Commentary on Job, 1648-66. (A learned and judicious work.)
- CASE, M.D. (John), *philosopher*, 1529-1599.
Apologia Musices, 1588.
Speculum Moraliū Questionum, 1595.
Sphæra Civitatis, 1588.
Summa Veterum Interpretum in Universam Dialecticam Aristotelis, 1592. (His chief work.)
- CASE (Lewis), statesman, born at Exeter, in New Hampshire, U.S., 1782-1868.
King, Court, and Government of France, 1840.
- CASSELL, D.D. (Edmund), *orientalist*, born in Cambridgeshire, 1606-1635.
Lexicon Heptaglotton, 1669. (A lexicon to Walton's *Polyglot*, highly commended by Dr. A. Clarke.)
- CASWELL (Henry), of Hampshire, 1810-1871.
America and the American Church, 1839.
City of the Mormons, 1842-43.
Scotland and the Scottish Church, 1853.
Western World revisited (The), 1854.
- CATHCART (Sir George), general, born in London, 1784-1854.
Commentaries on the War in Russia and Germany, 1850. (A valuable work.)
- CAVE, D.D. (William), born at Pickwell, in Leicestershire, 1637-1713.
Apostolic (Lives of the Apostles and Apostolic Fathers of the first three centuries), 1677.
Ecclesiastical (Lives of the Fathers of the fourth century), 1693. (These two were once standard works.)
- Primitive Christianity, 1672.
Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Historia Literaria a Christo usque ad Sæculum XIV., 1688-1698.
- CAVENDISH (George), a pseudonym. The Rev. J. Hunter published in 1814 a pamphlet, *Who wrote Cavendish's Life of Wolsey?* Life of Cardinal Wolsey, 1825. (One of the best biographies in the language.)
- CAVENDISH (Sir William), gentleman usher to cardinal Wolsey, 1505-1557.
Life and Death of Cardinal Wolsey, posthumous 1607.
- CENTLYER (Susanna), dramatist, 1666-1723.
(For her 19 plays, see APPENDIX III.)
- CHALLIS (Rev. James), astronomer, 1803-
Creation in Plan and Progress, 1861.
- CHALMERS, F.R.S. (Alexander), of Aberdeen, 1759-1834.
British Essayist, 1803.
English Poets, 1910.
General Biographical Dictionary, 1812-17. (His chief work.)
History of the Colleges, etc., of Oxford, 1810.
- CHALMERS (David), of Ross-shire, in Scotland; 1530-1592.
Discours de la Légitime Succession des Femmes, etc., 1573.
Histoire Abrégée de tous les Roys de France, d'Angleterre, et d'Ecosse, 1572.
La Recherche des Singularités, etc., 1579.
- CHALMERS (George), *historical antiquary*, born at Fochabers, in Scotland, 1742-1825.
Caledonia (historical and topographical), 1807-1824. (His great work.)
Chronological Account of the Commerce and Coinage of Great Britain, 1810.
Collection of Treaties between Great Britain and other Powers, 1790. (A good work.)
Estimate of the Comparative Strength of Great Britain during the Present and the Four Preceding Reigns, 1782.
Life of Daniel Defoe, 1785.
Life of Mary Queen of Scots, 1818.
Life of Thomas Ruddiman, 1784.
Political Annals of the United Colonies, 1780.
Use and Abuse of Endowments, 1827.
(He had no appreciation of the internal evidence of style, seeing he pronounced Ireland's Fortigern and Rowena to be decidedly Shakespeare's composition. Whereas it is no more like Shakespeare than Klopstock is like Milton.)
- CHALMERS, D.D. (Thomas), born at Anstruther, in Scotland, 1780-1847.
Adaptation of Nature to the Constitution of Man, 1833. (A Bridgewater Treatise.)
Astronomical Discourses, 1817. (Best known of all his works.)
Christian and Civic Economy of Large Towns, 1819, 1823, 1828.
Ecclesiastical and Literary Endowments, 1827.
Inquiry into the Extent and Stability of the National Resources, 1809.
Lectures in Defence of Church Establishments, 1838.
Political Economy, 1831.
(His Life, by Dr. W. Hanna, 1851.)
- CHALMERS (William), of Aberdeen, 1600-1676.
Ecclesiastical History of Scotland, 1643.
Selecta Disputationes Philosophicæ, 1630.

CHALONER (Sir Thomas), of London, 1615–1666.

De Republica Anglorum Instauranda, 1679.

CHAMBERLAYNE (Edward), born at Odington, in Gloucestershire, 1616–1703.

Anglia Notitia, 1667.

Present Warre parallel'd (The), 1647.

CHAMBERLAYNE, F.R.S. (John), 1663–1724.

Oratio Dominica in diversis omnium fere Gentium Linguas Versa, 1715.

CHAMBERS (Ephraim), born at Kendal, in Westmoreland, 1696–1740.

Cyclopædia, 1724.

CHAMBERS, L.L.D. (Robert), born at Peebles, in Scotland, 1662–1871.

Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotchmen, 1832–35.

Book of Days (The), 1867–68 (His best work.)

Histories of Scottish Rebellion, 1826.

Life of James I., 1827.

Scottish Ballads and Songs, 1829.

Picture of Scotland, 1827.

Popular Rhymes of Scotland, 1826.

Traditions of Edinburgh, 1821–30.

CHAMBERS, L.L.D. (William), brother of the above, 1800.

Allie Gilroy (a novel), 1872.

Book of Scotland, 1830.

History of Peeblesshire, 1864.

Memoir of Robert Chambers, 1872.

The Two Brothers.

Ancient Sea Margins, 1848.

Cyclopædia of English Literature, 1843–44.

Domestic Annals of Scotland, 1859.

Essays, 1866.

Edinburgh Journal, started 1832.

Information for the People, commenced 1831.

Gazetteer of Scotland, 1829–30.

CHAMBERS (Sir William), *architect*, born at Stockholm, but settled in London, 1728–1796.

Plans, etc., of the Gardens and Buildings at Kew, 1765.

Treatise on Civil Architecture, 1759–68.

CHAMPEL (Frederic), *novelist* (chiefly sea stories), of London, 1798–1870.

Archibus (The), 1836.

Ben Brace, 1835.

Jack Adams, 1838.

Life of a Sailor (The), 1834.

Passion and Principle, 1843.

Tom Howlins, 1839.

Trevor Hastings, 1841.

(He also published, in 1849, a review of the French Revolution of 1818.)

CHANDLER (Edward), bishop of Durham, born in Dublin, 1670–1750.

Defence of Christianity, 1725.

Vindication of the "Detence," 1728. (A masterly work.)

CHANDLER, D.D. (Richard), *archæologist*, of Hampshire, 1738–1810.

History of Ilum, 1802.

Inscriptiones Antiquæ, etc., 1774. (A standard work.)

Ionian Antiquities, 1769 (with Revett and Pars).

Life of William Waynflete, 1811.

Marmora Oxoniensia, 1763.

Travels in Asia Minor, 1775. (Valuable especially to antiquaries.)

Travels in Greece, 1776.

CHANDLER, D.D. (Samuel), born at Hungerford, in Berkshire, 1693–1768.

Critical History of the Life of David, 1766. (His best work, and very excellent.)

History of Persecution, 1736.

Reflections on the Conduct of Modern Deists, 1727.

Vindication of the Christian Religion, 1725.

Witnesses of the Resurrection, etc., 1744.

(His Life, by Thomas Amory.)

CHANNING, D.D. (William Ellery), born at Newport, U.S., 1780–1842.

Character and Writings of Fénelon, 1829.

Character and Writings of Milton, 1826.

Essay on National Literature, 1823.

Essay on Self-culture, 1838.

(His Life, by W. H. Channing, 1848.)

CHANNING (William Ellery), *poet*, born at Boston, U.S., 1818–

Near Home (a poem), 1859.

Poems, 1813, 1847.

Wanderer (The), a poem, 1872.

Woodman (The), a poem, 1849.

In prose: Thoreau, the Post-Naturalist, 1873.

CHANDLER, (Sir Francis), *sculptor*, born at Jordanthorpe, in Derbyshire, 1781–1841.

Sleeping Children, 1817.

(His Life, by Jones, 1850; Holland, 1851.)

CHAPIN (Rev. Edward), born at Union Village, in New York county, U.S., 1814–

Humanity in the City, 1852.

Moral Aspects of City Life, 1853.

True Manliness, 1854.

CHAPMAN (Dr. George), *poet*, born at Hitching Hill, in Hertfordshire, 1557–1634.

Dramas.

All Fools (a comedy), 1605.

Andromeda Liberata, 1614.

Ball (The), 1632 (with Shirley).

Blind Beggar of Alexandria (comedy), 1598.

Bussy d'Ambois (a tragedy), 1607.

Cæsar and Pompey (a tragedy), 1621.

Conspiracie of Charles, Duke of Byron (a tragedy), 1608.

Eastward Hoe (a comedy), 1605.

Gentlemen Usher (The), 1606.

Humerous Dayes Myrrh (An), 1599.

May Day, a Wittie Comedie, 1611.

Memorable Maske of the Two Honorable Inns of Court, 1614.

Monsieur d'Oliva (a comedy), 1606.

Revenge for Honour (a tragedy), posthumous 1654.

Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois (tragedy), 1613.

Second Maiden's Tragedy, posthumous 1635 (composed before 1620).

Tragedie of Chabot, Admirall of France, posthumous 1639.

Tragedie of Alphonse, Emperor of Germany, posthumous 1654.

Two Wise Men and all the Rest Fools, 1619.

Widowes Teares (The), a comedy, 1612.

Translations.

Hesiod, 1612.

Homer's Iliad, 1603.

Homer's Odyssey, 1614.

Juvenal, Satire v., 1629.

Musæus, 1616.

Miscellaneous.

Epicode (An), or *Funeral Song on Henry, Prince of Wales*, 1612.

- Eugenia, or True Nobilities France, 1614.
 Euthymia Raptus, or the Tears of Peace, 1609.
 Ovid's *Banquet of Sense*, 1595.
 Pro Vere Autumni Lachryma, 1622.
 Shield of Achilles (The), 1596.
 Skianukto, or Shadow of Night, 1596.
 CHAPMAN (Matthew James), poet, 1786-1865.
 Barba-Joes, and other Poems, 1833.
 Hebrew Idylls and Dramas, 1866.
 Translations of Blon, Moschus, and Theocritus.
 CHAPMAN (Thomas), born at Billingham, in Durham, 1717-1760.
 Essay on the Roman Senate, 1750.
 CHAPONE (Mrs. Hester), 1727-1801.
 Letters on the Improvement of the Mind, 1773.
 Miscellanies, in Prose and Verse, 1775.
 CHAPPELLO (Leonard), *orientalist*, 1693-1768.
 Commentary on the Book of Job, 1752.
 Elementa Linguae Arabicæ, 1730.
 CHARKE (Mrs.), maiden name Charlotte Cibber, youngest daughter of Colley Cibber, -1760.
 Art of Management (a satire on Fleetwood; a dramatic piece), 1735.
 History of Henry Dumont and Charlotte Evelyn (no date).
 Narrative of [her own] Life, 1765.
 CHARLESWORTH (Maria Louisa), 1830-
 Ministry of Life (The), 1856.
 Sabbath Given (The), 1854.
 Sabbath Lost (The), 1856.
 Sailor's Choice (The), 1863.
 CHARLTON, M.D. (Walter), born at Shepton Mallet, in Somersetshire, 1619-1707.
 Chorea Gigantum (an account of Stonehenge), 1663.
 Enquiries into Human Nature, 1680.
 Natural History of Nutrition, etc., 1658.
 Onomasticon Zulucon, etc., 1668-71.
 Physiologia Epicuro-gassendo-charletoniana, 1654.
 CHATTERTON (Thomas), poet, of Bristol, 1752-1770.
 Rowley Correspondence begins 1768.
Posthumous.
 Godwin (a tragedy), posthumous 1771.
 Miscellanies (in prose and verse), 1778. Supplement, 1784.
 Poems, 1771. (The lament in *Ælla* is unsurpassed in tenderness.)
 Rowley Pieces in a Collective Form, 1777.
 (His Life, by Dr. Gregory, 1789; Davis, 1809; John Dix, 1837; Martin, 1865; Dr. D. Wilson, 1869; Masson, 1875; Bell, 1876.)
 CHAUCER (Geoffrey), called "The Father of English Poetry," born in London, 1323-1400.
 Boke of Cupid, or the Cuckow and the Nightingale, 1364; first printed 1532.
 Boke of Fame (The), printed by Caxton, no date; by Pynson, 1526.
 Boke of the Duchesse (The), 1371; printed 1532.
 Canterbury Tales (The), 1383; printed by Caxton, 1475. (His best work.)
 Compliment of a Lover's Life (The), 1362.
 Compliment of Chaucer to his Purse (The), 1377; first printed 1532.
 Compliment of Mars and Venus (The), 1364.
 Flower and the Leaf (The), first printed 1598.
 House of Fame (The), 1373; first printed 1532.
 Jacke Upland, first printed 1602.
 Parliament of Birdes, or Assembly of Fowles (The), 1358; or Scipio's Dream, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1530.
 Ploughman's Tale (The), first printed 1542.
 Praise of Women (A), 1368; first printed 1532.
 Romaunt of the Rose (The), 1360; printed 1532.
 Treatise on the Astrolabe, 1391-92.
 Troilus and Creseide, 1369; printed by Caxton, no date; Wynkyn de Worde, 1517.
 (His Life, by J. Urry, 1721; Godwin, 1801; Todd, 1810; Singer, 1822; Schmitz, 1841; sir H. Nicholas, 1443; R. Bell, 1856; Skeat, 1878.)
 CHAUNCEY (Sir Henry), antiquary, 1632-1719.
 Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire (The), 1700. (An excellent county history.)
 CHAVASSE (Pye H.), 19th century.
 Advice to a Mother on the Management of her Children, 1849.
 Advice to a Wife on the Management of her Own Health, 1850.
 Aphorisms on Mental Culture and Training of a Child, 1870.
 Counsel to a Mother on the Care and Rearing of her Children, 1863.
 CHERRY, D.D. (George Barrell), born at Hallowell, Maine, U.S., 1807-
 Capital Punishment (On), 1843.
 Commonplace Books (prose and verse), 1821-1829.
 Lectures on Pilgrim's Progress, 1841.
 God against Slavery, 1857.
 Hill Difficulty (The), 1847.
 Pilgrim Fathers (The), 1848.
 Powers of the World to Come, 1853.
 Studies in Poetry, 1830.
 Voices of Nature, 1852, 1863.
 Voyage to the Celestial Country, 1860.
 Wanderings of a Pilgrim, 1845-46.
 Windings of the River of the World of Life, 1849.
 CHESBLEN (William), *ana/omist*, born at Barrow-on-the-Hill, in Leicestershire, 1628-1752.
 Anatomy of the Human Body (a text-book), 1713.
 Osteology, or Anatomy of the Bones, 1723.
 Treatise on the Operation for the Stone, 1723.
 CHESNEY (Francis Rawdon), born at Ballyrea, in Ireland, 1787-1872.
 Narrative of the Euphrates Expedition, 1868.
 On Fire-arms, 1852.
 Russo-Turkish Campaigns of 1828-29, published 1854.
 Survey of the Euphrates and Tigris, 1850.
 CHESTERFIELD (Philip Dormer Stanhope, earl of), born in London, 1694-1773.
 Letters to his Son, posthumous 1774; supplement, 1777 (best known by).
 Miscellanies, posthumous 1777.
 (His Life, by Dr. Maty, 1777-78.)
 CHETTLE (Henry), *dramatist*, about 1535-1610.
 Doleful Duty of the Lord Darby, 1567.
 Hoffman (a tragedy), 1631.
 Kinde-Harte Dreame, 1593.
 Piers Plaines Seaven Yeres Prentishipe, 1595.
 Popes Pittillull Lamentation (The), 1593.
 He wrote, or assisted in writing, 208 plays.

- CHEVALLIER** (Rev. Temple), 1794-1873.
 Sermons.
 Translations of the Epistles of Clement of Rome; Ignatius; Polycarp, etc.
CHYZNE, M.D. (George), of Scotland, 1671-1742.
 Account of himself and his Cures, posthumous 1743.
 English Malady (The), 1733.
 Essay on Health and Long Life, 1725.
 Observations on Gout, 1722.
 On Fluxions, 1703.
 Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion, 1715.
 Theory of Fevers, 1702.
CHEYNNELL (Francis), born at Oxford, 1608-1665.
 Chillingworthi Novissima, 1644.
 Rise, Growth, and Danger of Socinianism, 1643.
CHILD (Sir Josiah), *writer on political economy*, 1630-1699.
 Brief Observations concerning Trade and the Interest of Money, 1688. (His chief work.)
 New Discourse of Trade, 1690.
 Treatise proving that the Abatement of Interest on Money is the Effect and not the Cause of the Riches of a Nation, 1751.
CHURCH (Mrs.), maiden name Lydia Maria Francis, born at Medford, U.S., 1803-
 Autumnal Leaves, 1860.
 Fact and Fiction, 1846.
 Flowers for Children, 1852.
 Hobomok, a Story of the Pilgrims, 1824.
 Isaac T. Hopper, a True Life, 1853.
 Looking towards Sunset, 1860.
 Philotica, a Greek Romance, 1836.
 Progress of Religious Ideas, etc., 1855.
 Rebels (The), 1826.
 Romance of the Republic (A), 1867.
CHILLINGWORTH (William), born at Oxford, 1602-1644.
 Religion of Protestants a Way to Salvation, 1638.
 Unlawfulness of resisting the Lawful Prince, 1642.
 (His Life, by F. Cheynell, 1644, a vile calumny; Dr. Birch, 1742.)
CHISHULL (Edmund), *antiquary*, of Bedfordshire, 1680-1733.
 Antiquitates Asiaticæ, etc., 1728.
CHITTY (Joseph), *jurist*, 1776-1841.
 Reports, 1820-23. (Highly valued by lawyers.)
 * * He also wrote practical treatises on criminal law, the laws of commerce, medical jurisprudence, pleading, etc.
CHORLEY (Henry Fothergill), *musical critic*, of Lancashire, 1808-1872.
 Authors of England, 1838.
 Modern German Music, 1854.
 Memorials of Mrs. Hemans, 1836.
 Music and Manners in France and Germany, 1841.
 Thirty Years of Musical Recollections, 1863.
CHURCHIN (James), *antiquary*, 1773-1831.
 Disquisition on Etruscan Vases, 1806.
 Disquisition on Painted Greek Vases, 1825.
 Essay on the Earliest Species of Idolatry, 1814.
 Inquiry into the Fame of Palamedes, 1801.
 Inquiry into Greek Sculpture, 1823.

- CHRISTISON**, M.D. (Robert), of Scotland, 1797-1882.
 Biography of Edward Turner, M.D., 1837.
 Dispensatory (The), 1842.
 On Granular Degeneration of the Kidneys, 1839.
 Treatise on Poisons, 1829.
CHUBB (Thomas), *deist*, born at East Harnham, in Wiltshire, 1679-1748.
 Doctrine of Vicarious Suffering refuted.
 On Future Judgment and Eternal Punishment, posthumous 1748.
 Supremacy of God the Father vindicated, 1715.
 Tracts, 1727, 1730.
 True Gospel of Jesus asserted (The), 1715.
 Posthumous Works, 1748.
CHURCH (The Very Rev. Richard William), 1815-
 Beginning of the Middle Ages, 1877.
 Civilization before and after Christianity, 1872.
 Human Life and its Conditions (sermons), 1876-78.
 Influences of Christianity upon National Character, 1873.
 Sacred Poetry of Early Religions, 1874.
CHURCHILL (Rev. Charles), *satirist*, born at Westminster, 1731-1764.
Satires in Verse.
 Apology to Critical Reviewers, 1761.
 Author (The), 1763. (His best satire.)
 Conference (The), 1763.
 Candidate (The), 1764.
 Duellist (The), 1763.
 Epistle to Hogarth, 1764.
 Farewell (The), 1762.
 Ghost (The), 1762. (Against Dr. Johnson.)
 Gotham (three books), 1763.
 Independence, 1764.
 Night, an Epistle to Lloyd, 1762.
 Prophecy of Famine (a political squib), 1762.
 Rosciad (The), on actors and managers, 1761.
 Scot's Pastoral (A).
 Times (The), 1764.
 (His Life, by W. Tooke, 1804.)
CHURCHYARD (Thomas), *poet*, born at Shrewsbury, 1620-1604.
 Challenge (The), 1593.
 Chippes (containing 12 labours), 1565.
 Davie Dicar's Dream (in verse), 1562-63.
 Description of the Wofull Warres in Flaunders, 1578.
 Discourse of Rebellion, 1570.
 Miserie of Flaunders, etc., 1579.
 Pleasaunte Laborinth (A), 1580.
 Warning to the Wise, 1580.
 Worthines of Wales, 1587.
 * * And scores of others.
 (His Life, by G. Chalmers, 1817.)
CHURTON (Ven. Edward), 1800-1874.
 Early English Church (The), 1840.
 Vindictæ Ignatii, 1832.
CIBBER (Colley), *dramatic poet*, of London, 1671-1767.
 Apology for his own Life, 1740. (Most amusing.)
 Works, 1721.
 * * For his dramas, see APPENDIX III.
CIBBER (Theophilus), *biographer and dramatic author*, 1703-1768.
 Apology for the Life of Mr. T. C., comedian, 1746.

- Auction (The), a farce, 1757.
 Civil Wars of Henry VI. (The), a tragedy, 1724.
 Harlot's Progress (The), an extravaganza, 1733.
 Lives of Eminent Actors and Actresses, 1753.
 Lives of British and Irish Poets, 1753.
 Lover (The), a comedy, 1730.
 Pattle and Peggy (a ballad opera), 1730.
 CLAPPERTON (Hugh), *African traveller*, born at Annan, in Scotland, 1788-1827.
 Travels and Discoveries in Northern and Central Africa, 1826; a Second Expedition, 1829; a Final Expedition, 1830.
 CLARICARDE (marquis of), born in London, 1604-1689.
 Memoirs concerning the Affairs of Ireland, from 1640 to 1653, posthumous 1722.
 CLARK (John), poet, of Peterborough, 1702-1864.
 Moments of Forgetfulness (in verse), 1824.
 Poems descriptive of Rural Life, 1820.
 Shepherd's Calendar, and other Poems, 1827.
 Rural Muse (The), 1835.
 Village Minstrel (The), 1821.
 CLARENDON (Edward Hyde, earl of), lord chancellor, *historian*, born at Dinton, in Wiltshire, 1608-1674.
 Brief View of the Dangerous Errors in Hobbes's *Leviathan*, 1676.
 History of the Grand Rebellion, posthumous 1702-4; continuation 1759.
 His own Life, posthumous 1759.
 CLARENDON (Henry Hyde, second earl of), lord lieutenant of Ireland, born at Dinton, in Wiltshire, 1639-1709.
 History of the Rebellion and Civil War in England, posthumous 1702-4. (One of the best histories in the language.)
 Letters on the Affairs of the Times, posthumous 1763.
 (His Life, by T. H. Lister, 1839.)
 CLARIDGE (John), called "The Shepherd of Banbury," 17th century.
 Shepherd's Legacy (The), or Weather Rules, 1670. (Showing how to forecast the weather by observing the moon, the stars, the mist, the rainbow, the clouds, and the winds, how to keep sheep sound, and how to cure the rot.)
 CLARK, F.R.S. (Sir James), born in Banffshire, Scotland, 1748-1870.
 Pulmonary Consumption, 1835.
 Sanative Influence of Climate, 1829.
 CLARKE, LL.D. (Adam), *orientalist*, of Ireland, 1762-1832.
 Bibliographical Dictionary, 1802; supplement, 1808.
 Commentary on the Holy Scriptures, 1810-28.
 * * He edited and enlarged the *Fœdera*, but not with good judgment.
 (His Life, by J. B. B. Clarke, 1833; Dr. Etheridge, 1858; S. Dunn, 1863.)
 CLARKE (Charles Cowden), born at Enfield, in Middlesex, 1787-1877.
 Mollère Characters, 1865.
 Shakespeare Characters (chiefly subordinate), 1863.
 Tales from Chaucer, 1833.
 CLARKE (Mrs. Cowden), maiden name Mary Novello, wife of Charles Cowden Clarke, 1809-
 Adventures of Kit Bam, Mariner, 1848.
 Complete Concordance to the Works of Shakespeare (A), 1845. (A great work, well done.)
 Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines (The), 1850.
 Iron Cousin (The), a novel, 1854.
 Many Happy Returns of the Day (a birthday book), 1860.
 Rambling Story (A), 1874.
 Song of a Drop of Water, etc., 1856.
 Trust and Remittance (love stories in poetic prose), 1873.
 World-noted Women, 1857.
 CLARKE, LL.D. (Edward Daniel), *traveller*, born at Willington, in Sussex, 1769-1822.
 Tomb of Alexander (The), 1805.
 Travels, 1810-21. (One of the best books of travels in the language.)
 Travels through Denmark, Sweden, Norway, England, etc., posthumous 1819-25.
 (His Life, by bishop Otter, 1824.)
 CLARKE, D.D. (James Freeman), born in Haverhill, a Unitarian pastor in Boston, U.S., 1810-
 Christian Doctrine of Forgiveness (The), 1852.
 Christian Doctrine of Prayer (The), 1864.
 Essentials and Non-essentials in Religion, 1878.
 Orthodoxy, 1866.
 Steps of Belief, 1870.
 Ten Great Religions (The), 1870.
 CLARKE, D.D. (James Stanier), *—1834.
 Life of James II., from Memoirs written by himself, 1816.
 Life of Lord Nelson, from his Lordship's MSS., 1809.
 Naufragia, or Historical Memoirs of Shipwrecks, 1805.
 Progress of Maritime Discoveries, 1803.
 CLARKE (Robert), 1801-
 Manners and Customs of Liberated Africans, 1855.
 CLARKE (Rev. Samuel), ejected nonconformist, biographer, 1599-1680.
 General Martyrologie, 1677.
 Lives of Sundry Eminent Persons, part i. divines; part ii. nobility and gentry, 1683.
 Looking glass for Saints, 1671.
 Marrow of Ecclesiastical History (The), part i. Christ and the Fathers; part ii. Christian monarchs, 1650.
 CLARKE, D.D. (Samuel), of Norwich, 1675-1729.
 Being and Attributes of God (The), 1704.
 (His best work.)
 Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, 1703.
 Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity, 1712.
Literal translations.
 Cæsar's Commentaries, 1712.
 Homer's *Iliad*, 1728-32.
 Works Collected, 1738.
 (His Life, by bishop Hoadly, 1738; W. Whiston, 1748.)
 CLARKE (William), *antiquary*, of Shropshire, 1696-1771.
 Connexion of the Roman, Saxon, and English Coins, 1767.
 CLARKSON (Thomas), *philanthropist*, born at Wisbeach, in Cambridgeshire, 1760-1846.
 History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade, 1808.

- Memoirs of William Penn, 1813.
 Portraiture of Quakerism, 1806.
 (His Life, by Thomas Taylor.)
- CLAYTON (Ellen Creathorne), of Dublin, *—
 Celebrated Women, 1860.
 Cruel Fortune (a novel), 1865.
 Crying for Vengeance (a novel), 1877.
 Female Artists, 1878.
 Miss Milly Moss (a tale), 1862.
 Notable Women, 1860.
 Playing for Love (a novel), 1876.
 Queens of Song, 1863.
 Women of the Reformation, 1861.
- CLAYTON (Robert), bishop of Clogher, 1695—
 1758.
 Chronology of the Hebrew Bible vindicated,
 1747. (A work of great merit.)
 Essay on Spirit, 1751.
 Introduction to the History of the Jews, 1746.
- CLEMENS (Samuel Langhorne), pseudonym
 "Mark Twain," humorist, born at Florida,
 U.S., 1835—
 An Idle Excursion, 1878.
 Gilded Age (The), a comedy, 1874.
 Innocents Abroad (The), 1869.
 Jumping Frog (The), 1867.
 Prince and Pauper, 1881.
 Roughing It, 1872.
 Tom Sawyer, 1876.
 Tramp Abroad, 1880.
- CLERK (John), born at Eldin, in Scotland, 1730—
 1812.
 Essay on Naval Tactics, etc., 1742.
- CLEVELAND (Charles Dexter), born at Salem, in
 Massachusetts, U.S., 1802—1869.
 Compendium of English Literature, 1848.
 Epitome of Grecian Antiquities, 1827.
- CLEVELAND (John), poet, born at Loughborough,
 in Leicestershire, 1613—1658.
 Poems, 1651, 1654, 1657.
 Works, posthumous 1687. (Once much more
 esteemed than Milton.)
- CLIFFORD (Arthur), 1778—1830.
 Cliffordia Collectanea, 1817.
 Historical and Topographical Description of
 the Parish of Tixall, etc., 1817.
 State Papers, etc., of Sir Ralph Sadler,
 1809.
- CLINT (George), painter and engraver, of Lon-
 don, 1770—1854.
 Death of Nelson, 1807.
 Kemble Family, 1809.
 Portraits of Kean, Kemble, Liston, etc.
- CLINTON (Henry Fynes), chronologist, born
 at Gamston, in Nottinghamshire, 1781—
 1852.
 Epitome of Rome and Constantinople, 1853.
 Fasti Hellenici, 1824—34. (A standard work.)
 Fasti Romani, 1845—50. (A standard work.)
 (His Life, by himself, edited by C. J. F.
 Clinton, 1854.)
- CLOUGH (Arthur Hugh), poet, born at Liverpool,
 1819—1861.
 Ambarvalia, 1840.
 Amateurs de Voyage, 1840.
 Bottle of Tober-na-Vuolich, 1848.
 Dipsychus, 1840.
 Magna Magna, 1840.
 Poems and Essays, posthumous 1871.
 (His Life, by E. T. Paggrave, 1863; A. Sy-
 monds, 1871.)

- CLUTTERBUCK (Robert), antiquary, born in
 Hertfordshire, 1772—1831.
 History and Antiquities of Hertfordshire,
 1815—27.
- COBBE (Frances Power), born in the county of
 Dublin, 1822—
 Broken Lights, 1864.
 Cities of the Past, 1864.
 Confessions of a Lost Dog, 1867.
 Criminals, Idiots, Women, and Minors, 1869.
 Darwinism in Morals, 1872.
 Dawning Lights, 1868.
 Essays on the Pursuits of Women, 1863.
 Female Education, 1862.
 Friendless Girls and How to Help Them, 1861.
 Hours of Work and Play, 1867.
 Moral Aspects of Vivisection, 1877.
 Red Flag in John Bull's Eye (The), 1863.
 Re-echoes, 1876.
 Religious Duty, 1864.
 Studies of Ethical and Social Subjects, 1865.
 Thanksgiving, 1863.
 Workhouse as an Hospital (The), 1861.
- COBBETT (William), born at Farnham, in Surrey,
 1762—1835.
 Advice to Young Men, 1831.
 Cottage Economy, 1822.
 English Grammar, 1819.
 French Grammar, 1821.
 History of the Protestant Reformation in
 England, etc., 1810.
 Legacy to Labourers, 1834.
 Legacy to Parsons, 1835.
 Paper against Gold, 1817.
 Parliamentary History of England, 1803.
 Political Registers, 1802—13.
 Poor Man's Friend (The), 1828.
 Rural Rides, 1830.
 Weekly Register, 1802—35.
 Works of Peter Porcupine, 1801.
 Year's Residence in the United States, 1818—19.
 (His Life, by Hulsh, 1835; by his son, 1837;
 by Smith, 1878.)
- COBBOLD (Rev. Richard), 1797—1877.
 Margaret Catchpole (historical novel), 1845.
 Young Man's Home (The), 1849.
- COCHRANE (Alexander Dundas Ross Wishart
 Baillie), 1814—
 Ernest Vane, 1849.
 Florence the Beautiful, 1864.
 Francis L. and other Historic Studies, 1870.
 Morea (The), a poem (2nd edition), 1841.
 Young Italy, 1850.
- COCHRANE (John Dundas), traveller, 1790—
 1825.
 Narrative of a Pedestrian Journey through
 Russia and Siberian Tartary, 1824.
- COCKBURN (Henry Thomas, lord), Edinburgh,
 1779—1854.
 Life of Lord Jeffrey, 1852.
 Memorials of his Time, posthumous 1856.
- COCKER (Edward), arithmetician, London, 1639—
 1677.
 Arithmetick, 1654.
 Penna Volans, 1680.
 Pen's Triumph, 1687.
- COKAINE (Sir Aston), poet, 1603—1684.
 Chaine of Golden Poems (A), 1668.
 Choice Poems, 1668.
 Obstinate Lady (The), a comedy, 1667.
 Ovid (a tragedy), 1666.

- Plays, 1669.
 Small Poems, 1658.
 Trapolin, a supposed Prince (a play), 1658.
COKE (Sir Edward), chief justice of England, born at Miffenham, in Norfolk, 1561-1633.
 Book of Entries, 1614.
 Complete Copyholder, posthumous 1640.
 Institutes, part i. (Coke upon Littleton), 1629;
 part ii. (Magna Charta), posthumous 1642;
 part iii. (High Treason), posthumous 1644;
 part iv. (Jurisdiction of Courts), posthumous 1644.
 Reading on Fines, posthumous 1662.
 Reports, 1600-15.
COKE (Hon. Henry John), 1827-
 Ride over the Rocky Mountains, etc., 1832.
 Vienna in 1848.
 Will and a Way (A), 1858.
COLDEN (Cudwallader), *natural philosopher*, born at Dunse, in Scotland, 1688-1776.
 History of the Five Indian Nations, 1747.
 Plantae Novboracenses, 1743-44.
COLLIS, A.R.A. (Vicat), *landscape painter*, born at Portsmouth, in Hampshire, 1833-
 Alps at Rosenlaui (The), 1878.
 Arundel, 1877.
 August Days, 1881.
 Autumn Gold, 1871. Autumn, 1880.
 Day's Decline (The), 1876.
 Decline of Day (The), 1864.
 Evening, 1870.
 Evening Rest, 1866.
 Floating down to Camelot, 1869.
 Hay-time, 1873.
 Heart of Suffrey (the county), 1874.
 Isle of Skye, 1875.
 Loch Scavaig, 1875.
 Misty Morning, 1874. Morning Mist, 1880.
 Noon, 1872.
 Pause in the Storm at Sunset (A), 1869.
 Richmond Hill, 1875.
 St. Bride's Bay (a storm at sea), 1867.
 Showery Day (A), 1878.
 Silver Thames (The), 1880.
 Spring-time, 1865.
 Summer Flowers, 1869. Ditto Noon, 1875.
 Summer Rains, 1873. Ditto Showers, 1877.
 Summer's Golden Crown, 1866.
 Sunlight Lingering on Autumn Woods, 1860.
 Sunshine Showers, 1870.
 Surrey Pastoral (A), 1878.
COLLIS (William), *botanist*, 1626-1662.
 Adam in Eden, or a History of Plants, Herbs, and Flowers, 1657.
 Art of Simpling (The), i.e. where to gather plants, 1656.
COLLEBROOKE (Henry Thomas), *orientalist*, London, 1765-1837.
 Amera Coaha, etc., 1808.
 Digest of Hindu Law on Contracts and Successions, 1797.
 Essays, 1837.
 Grammar of the Sanscrit Language, 1805.
 Remarks on the Agriculture and Commerce of Bengal, 1806.
COLZANO, B.D. (John William), bishop of Natal, 1814-
 Criticism on *The Speaker's Commentary*, 1871.
 Epistle to the Romans (The), 1861.
 Lectures on the Pentateuch, 1873.
 Natal Sermons, 1866.

- Pentateuch and Book of Joshua critically examined (The), 1662-72.
 Ten Weeks in Natal, 1855.
 Village Sermons, 1853.
COLERIDGE (Rev. Derwent), son of S. T. Coleridge the poet, born at Keswick, in Cumberland, 1800-
 Life of Præd, 1864.
 Scriptural Character of the English Church, 1839.
COLERIDGE (Hartley), son of S. T. Coleridge the poet, born at Clevedon, near Bristol, 1796-1849.
 Biographia Borealis (prose), 1833.
 Life of Andrew Marvell, 1836.
 Life of Massinger.
 Marginalia, posthumous 1851.
 Poems, 1833.
 Worthies of Yorkshire and Lancashire, 1836.
 (His best prose work.)
 (His life, by his brother, Derwent Coleridge, 1851.)
COLERIDGE (Henry Nelson), 1800-1843.
 Introduction to the Study of the Greek Classic Poets, 1830.
 Six Months in the West Indies, 1825.
 Specimens of the Table Talk of S. T. Coleridge, 1835.
COLERIDGE (Samuel Taylor), *an intellectual torso*, born at Ottery St. Mary, in Devonshire, 1772-1834.
Poetry and Fiction.
 Ancient Mariner (in seven parts), 1798. (His best poem.)
 Christabel, part i. 1797, part ii. 1800; published 1816.
 Fall of Robespierre (a drama), 1794.
 Kubla Khan (a vision), 1816.
 France (an ode), 1798.
 Ode to the Departed Year, 1796.
 Poems, 1796.
 Raven (a Christmas tale), posthumous 1848.
 Religious Musings, 1796.
 Remorse (a tragedy), 1813.
 Sibylline Leaves, 1817.
 Translation of Wallenstein, 1800.
 Zapala (a Christmas tale in two parts), 1817.
Prose.
 Aids to Reflection, 1825.
 Biographia Literaria, 1817. (His chief prose work.)
 Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit, posthumous 1840.
 Constitution of Church and State, 1830.
 Essays on his own Times, posthumous 1850.
 Friend (The), 27 numbers, 1809-10.
 Lay Sermons, 1816-17.
 Notes and Lectures on Shakespeare, etc., posthumous 1848.
 Table Talk, posthumous 1835.
 Theory of Life, posthumous 1849.
 Treatise on Method, posthumous 1848.
 Watchman (The), a weekly miscellany (10 parts), 1796.
 (His life, by J. Gillman, 1838; Oettle, 1847.)
COLERIDGE (Sara), born at Keswick, in Cumberland, 1803-1852.
 Account of the *Adipones*, etc. (translation), 1822.
 Phantasmion (a fairy tale), 1837.

COLES (Elisha), *lexicographer*, 1640-1716.

Dictionary (A), English-Latin and Latin-English, 1677.

English Dictionary (An), 1706.

Nomenclatura Trilinguis, or an Anglo-Latino-Grecæ, 1707.

Shorthand, 1674.

COLET, D.D. (John), dean of St. Paul's, London, 1466-1519.

Construction of the Eight Parts of Speech, etc., posthumous 1530.

Rudimenta Grammaticæ, 1510.

(His Life, by T. Fuller, 1693; Dr. Samuel Knight, 1726; Erasmus in *Phœnix*, vol. ii.)

COLGAN (John), an Irish mendicant, *hagiologist*, 1600-1658.

Acta Sanctorum . . . Scotiæ seu Hiberniæ, 1645.

Tractatus de Joannis Scoti . . . Vita, 1655. (Very rare.)

Triada Thaumaturga . . . Acta, 1617. (Containing the Lives of St. Patrick, St. Columb, and St. Brigid.)

COLLIER (Jeremy), born at Stow Quay, in Cambridgeshire, 1650-1726.

Devotion discussed (The), 1688.

Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain, 1708-14. (His chief work.)

Essays on Moral Subjects, 1697, 1705, 1709.

Great Historical, Geographical, and Genealogical Dictionary (The), 1706; supplement, 1721.

Short View of the Immorality, etc., of the English Stage, 1694.

Translation of Moret's *Historical Dictionary*, 1701-21.

(His Life, by P. Lathbury, 1852.)

COLLIER (John Payne), *philologist*, etc., London, 1789-

Bibliographical Account of Rare Books, 1865.

History of English Dramatic Poetry, 1831.

Memoirs of Actors in the Plays of Shakespeare, 1846.

New Facts regarding Shakespeare, 1835, 1836, 1839.

Notes and Emendations to the Text of Shakespeare's Plays, 1852.

Poetical Decameron, 1820.

Poet's Pilgrimage (The), an allegorical poem, in four cantos, 1822.

Sculptor (The), 1874.

Editor of

Shakespeare's Works, 1842, 1853.

Spenser, 1862.

COLLIER (Sir Robert Porrett), 1817-

Law of Railways (The), 1850.

COLLINGWOOD (Cuthbert), *naturalist*, born at Greenwich, in Kent, 1826-

Rambles of a Naturalist on the Shores of the China Sea, 1868.

Travelling Bird (The), 1870.

Vision of Creation (A), a poem, 1873.

COLLINS (Anthony), a *freethinker*, born in Middlesex, 1676-1726.

Discourse on Freethinking, 1713. (His chief work.)

Essay concerning the use of Human Reason, 1708.

Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion, 1734.

On the Necessity of Revelation, 1739.

Philosophical Inquiry concerning Liberty and Necessity, 1715.

Priestcraft in Perfection, 1709.

Reply to Dr. Rogers, 1727.

Scheme of Literal Prophecy, 1726.

COLLINS (Arthur), 1682-1760.

Baronetage, 1720.

History of the Peerage of England, 1709.

COLLINS, F.R.S. (John), born at Wood Eaton, 1624-1683.

Commercium Epistolicum, etc., de Analysis Promota, 1712.

COLLINS (Mortimer), *poet* and *novelist*, of Plymouth, in Hampshire, 1827-1873.

Blacksmith and Scholar (a novel), 1875.

British Birds (a vision from Aristophanes), 1872.

Fight with Fortune (A), a novel, 1876.

Frances (a novel), 1874.

From Midnight to Midnight.

Idyls and Rhymes, 1855.

Inn of Strange Meetings (The), and other Poems, 1871.

Ivory Guts (The), a novel, 1869.

Marquis and Merchant (a novel), 1871.

Miranda (a novel), 1873.

Mr. Carlington (a novel), 1873.

Princess Clarice (a novel), 1872.

Secret of Long Life (The), 1875.

Squire Silchester's Whim (a novel), 1873.

Summer Songs, 1860.

Sweet and Twenty (a novel), 1875. (With his wife, Frances.)

Sweet Anne Page (a novel), 1868.

Transmigration (a novel), 1873.

Two Plunges for a Pearl (a novel), 1872.

Village Comedy (The), a novel, 1877.

Vivian Romance (The), a novel, 1870.

Who is the Heir? (a novel), 1865.

You play me False (a novel), 1878. (With his wife, Frances.)

COLLINS (Samuel), about 1630-1700.

State of Russia, 1671.

System of Anatomy, 1685.

COLLINS, R.A. (William), London, 1787-1847.

Nutting Party (The), 1831.

Our Saviour with the Doctors in the Temple, 1840.

Prawn-Fishers, 1843.

Shrimpers, 1831.

Two Disciples at Emmaus (The), 1841.

(His Life, by his son, W. Wilkie Collins, 1848.)

COLLINS (William), *poet*, of Chichester, 1720-1756.

Odes, 1745-46.

Ode to Evening, 1746. (The best Alcaic in the language.)

Oriental Eclogues, 1742.

Passions (Ode on the), 1746.

Poems, posthumous 1765.

(His Life, by Dr. Johnson, 1798; Dyce, 1827; Sir Harris Nicolas, 1830; May Thomas, 1858.)

COLLINS (William Wilkie), *novelist*, London, 1824-

After Dark, and other Stories, 1856.

Antonina, or the Fall of Rome (9th cent.), 1850.

Armada, 1866.

Basil (a story of modern life), 1862.

- Black Robe (The), 1831.
 Dead Secret (The), 1857.
 Fallen Leaves (The), 1880.
 From a Deep (The), 1873.
 Haunted Hotel (The), 1879.
 Hide and Seek, 1854.
 Law and the Lady (The), 1875.
 Man and Wife, 1870.
 Miss or Mrs. ? and other Stories, 1873.
 Mr. Wray's Cash-box (a Christmas tale), 1852.
 Moonstone (The), 1869.
 My Miscellanies, 1863.
 New Magdalen (The), 1873.
 No Name, 1862.
 Poor Miss Finch, 1872.
 Queen of Hearts (The), 1859.
 Rambles beyond Railways, 1851.
 Two Destinies, 1876.
 Woman in White (The), 1880.
Plays.
 Black and White.
 Frozen Deep (The), 1857.
 Lighthouse (The), 1855.
 Moonstone (The), dramatized, 1877.
 COLLISON (Rev. John), *topographer*, *-1793.
 History and Antiquities of the County of Somerset, 1791.
 COLMAN (George), *dramatist*, born at Florence, 1733-1794.
 Pieces in Prose and Verse, 1787.
 Translation of Horace's *De Arte Poetica*, 1873;
 of *Terence*, 1765. (Praised by Dr. Adam Clarke.)
 * * For his plays, see APPENDIX III.
 (His Life, by himself, posthumous 1795.)
 COLMAN (George), "The Younger," *dramatist and humorist*, 1762-1836.
 Broad Grins (same as *My Nightgown*, etc., with additions), 1802.
 Eccentricities for Edinburgh, 1820.
 My Nightgown and Slippers, 1797.
 Poetical Vagaries, 1812.
 Random Records, 1830.
 Vagaries vindicated (a poem to Reviewers), 1814.
 * * For his plays, see APPENDIX III.
 (Memoirs of the Colman family; by R. B. Peake, 1842.)
 COLQUHOUN, LL.D. (Patrick), *statistician*, born at Dumbarton, in Scotland, 1746-1820.
 Treatise on the Functions, etc., of a Constable, 1803.
 Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis, 1796.
 (A valuable work.)
 Treatise on the Police, etc., of the River Thames, 1800.
 Treatise on the Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire, 1814.
 COLQUHOUN (Sir Patrick MacChombaich), 1815-
 A Summary of the Roman Civil Law, 1849-60.
 CONYER (Rev. Caleb C.), *-1832.
 Lesson, or Many Things in Few Words, 1822.
 COLVIL (S.), *-
 Grand impostor discovered (The), 1673.
 COLVIL (Samuel), *humorous poet*, *-
 Whig's Supplication (The), or the Scotch Hadliras, a satirical poem on the Scotch Covenanters, 1718.
 CONNER, M.D. (Andrew), born in Edinburgh, 1797-1847.
 Management of Infancy, 1840. (Edited after-

- wards by Sir James Clark, who appended a sketch of the character, etc., of the writer.)
 On Mental Derangement, 1831.
 Physiology of Digestion, etc., 1836.
 Principles of Physiology applied to Health (The), 1834.
 (His Life, by George Combe, 1850.)
 COXER, M.D. (Charles), *numismatist*, 1713-1817.
 Nummorum Veterum Populorum, etc., qui in Museo Gulielmi Hunter asservantur, Descriptio, etc., 1740. (Much esteemed.)
 COMBE (George), *phrenologist*, of Edinburgh, 1788-1858.
 Constitution of Man (The), 1828. (His best work.)
 Edinburgh Phrenological Journal, 1823.
 Elements of Phrenology, 1824.
 Essays on Phrenology, etc., 1819.
 Life, etc., of Dr. Andrew Combe, 1850.
 Moral Philosophy, 1840.
 Notes on the United States, 1840.
 Phrenology applied to Painting and Sculpture, 1843, 1855.
 Principles of . . . Prison Discipline, 1854.
 Relation between Science and Religion, 1857.
 System of Phrenology (A), 1824.
 (His Life, by C. Gibbon, 1876.)
 COMBER, D.D. (Thomas), 1644-1699.
 Companion to the Altar, 1658.
 Companion to the Temple (in three parts), 1672.
 On the Roman Forgeries in Councils (in four parts), 1689.
 (His Life, by Thomas Comber, 1799.)
 COMBER (Thomas), *-1778.
 History of the Parisian Massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1810.
 Vindication of the Revolution in England, 1758.
 CONERFORD (T.), *-
 History of Ireland (for 3000 years), to the Invasion of Henry II., 1754.
 COMYNS (Sir John), lord chief baron of the Exchequer, 1667-1740.
 Digest of the Laws of England, posthumous 1782-67.
 Reports, posthumous 1744.
 CONLER (James), *numismatist*, *-
 Coins, Tokens, and Medalets, issued by Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, etc., 1789.
 CONLER (Josiah), of London, 1789-1855.
 Modern Traveller (The), 1824.
 Protestant Nonconformity, 1818.
 (His Life, by E. R. Conder, 1857.)
 CONE, COWEN, or CONER (George), a Scotch Catholic, *-1840.
 Vita Mariae Stuartae, etc., 1824.
 CONGLETON (Henry Brooke Parnell, lord), 1776-1842.
 Financial Reform, 1830.
 History of Penal Laws against Irish Catholics, 1808.
 Principles of Currency and Exchange, 1865.
 CONGREVE (William), *dramatist*, born at Stamford, 1670-1729.
 Poems, 1710.
 * * For his plays, see APPENDIX III.
 (His Life, by Charles Wilson, 1730; Dr. Johnson, etc.)

CONGREVE (Sir William), of Middlesex, 1772-1828.

Elementary Treatise on the mounting of Naval Ordnance, 1812.

CONINGTON (John), born at Boston, in Lincolnshire, 1825-1869.

Translations into English verse of the *Æneid* of Virgil, 1868; of the *Agamemnon* of Æschylus, 1848; of the *Odes* of Horace, 1863.

CONOLLY, M.D. (John), of Lincolnshire, 1794-1866.

Construction and Government of Lunatic Asylums, 1847.

Inquiry concerning the Indications of Insanity, 1830.

Study of Hamlet, 1863.

Treatment of the Insane, 1856.

CONRAD (Timothy Abbott), *conchologist*, born in New Jersey, U.S., 1803-

Fossil Shells of the Tertiary Formations of the United States, 1832.

Palæontology of the Mexican Boundary Survey, 1854.

CONSTABLE (Archibald), of Scotland, 1776-1827. Miscellany, 1826.

CONSTABLE (Henry), *poet*, 1560-*

Diana (sonnets), 1584.

Spiritual Sonnettes in Honour of God and His Sayntes, 1590.

CONSTABLE (John), *epigrammatist*, *.*.

Epigrammata, 1620. (Printed by Pynson.)

CONSTABLE, R.A. (John), *landscapepainter*, born at East Bergholt, in Suffolk, 1776-1837.

Cornfield (The), in the National Gallery.

Valley Farm (The).

(His Life, by C. R. Leslie, 1842.)

CONYBEARE (John), bishop of Bristol, born at Exeter, 1692-1755.

Defence of Revealed Religion, etc., 1732.

COOK (Dutton), *novelist*, London, 1832-

Art in England (not a novel), 1869.

Banns of Marriage (The), 1875.

Book of the Play (not a novel), 1876.

Dr. Muspratt's Patients, 1868.

Doubleday's Children, 1877.

Hobson's Choice, 1866.

Hours with the Players, 1881.

Leo, 1864.

Over Head and Ear, 1868.

Paul Foster's Daughter, 1861.

Prodigal Son (The), 1862.

Sir Felix Foy, Bart., 1865.

Studies, etc., of Historic Story, Life, and Character (not a novel), 1876.

Trials of the Tredgolds (The), 1864.

Young Mr. Nightingale, 1874.

COOK (Eliza), *poetess*, 1813-

Journal, 1849-54.

New Echoes, and other Poems, 1864.

Poems, 1840.

COOK, D.D. (George), *historian*, born in Scotland, 1706-1843.

History of the Church of Scotland, etc., 1815.

History of the Reformation in Scotland, 1811. (A valuable work.)

COOK (Captain James), *navigator*, born at Marton, in Yorkshire, 1728-1779.

Three Voyages round the World, first published in 1773; second in 1777; third in 1784.

(His Life, by D. Samwell, 1786; Dr. A. Kippis, 1788.)

COOKE (Captain Edward), *.*.

Voyage round the World (A), 1712.

COOKE (George Wingrove), 1813-1865.

China and Lower Bengal, 1858.

Conquest and Colonization of North Africa, 1860.

History of Party, 1836.

Inside Sebastopol, 1855.

Memoirs of Lord Boilingbroke, 1835.

COOKE (John), *.*.

Preacher's Assistant (The), 1763. (A list of texts of sermons by Churchmen and Dissenters since the Reformation.)

COOKE (John Esten), *novelist*, born at Winchester, in Virginia, U.S., 1830-

Dr. Van Dyke, 1872.

Hammer and Rapier, 1870.

Henry St. John, Gentleman, 1858.

Her Majesty the Queen, 1873.

Hill to Hill, 1869.

Last of the Foresters (The), 1856.

Leather Stockings and Silk, 1854.

Life of Robert E. Lee (biography), 1871.

Life of Stonewall Jackson (biography), 1866.

Mohun, or the Last Days of Leo and his Paladins, 1868.

Out of the Foam, 1871.

Virginia Comedians (The), 1855.

Wearing of the Grey, 1867.

Youth of Jefferson (The), 1855.

COOKE (Robert), *.*.

Censura quorundam Scriptorum, quæ sub Nomine Sanctorum, etc., [a] Pontificis Citar Solent, 1614. (An excellent work, pointing out the forgeries of quotations and counterfeit authorities.)

COOKE (William), *antiquary*, *.*.

Enquiry on Patriarchal and Druidical Religion, Temples, etc., 1765.

Medallic History of Imperial Rome, etc., 1781.

COOKE (William), *.*.

Picture of the Isle of Wight, etc., 1808.

COOKSEY (Richard), *.*.

Life and Character of John Lord Somers, Baron of Evesham, 1791. (An esteemed work.)

COOKESLEY (Rev. William Gifford), born at Brasted, in Kent, 1692-1880.

Account of the Ancient City of Rome, 1856.

Account and Map of Athens, 1851.

COOLEY (Arnold James), *.*.

Cyclopedia of Practical Receipts, 1851.

Pharmaceutical Latin Grammar, 1845.

COOLER (Thomas McIntyre), born at Attica, in New York, U.S., 1824-

Constitutional Limitations . . . of the American Union, 1868, 1871.

COOMBE, M.D. (Andrew), of Edinburgh, 1707-1847.

Observations on Mental Derangement, 1833.

Physiology of Digestion, 1836.

Principles of Physiology applied to the Preservation of Health, 1824. (His best work.)

Treatise on the Physiological and Moral Management of Infancy, 1846.

(His Life, by G. Combe, 1850.)

COOMBE (William), *humorous poet and novelist*, born at Bristol, 1742-1823.

Devil upon Two Sticks in England, 1790.

- Diabolad (The).
 English Dance of Death.
 Tour in Search of the Picturesque, 1812.
 Tour in Search of Consolation, 1820.
 Tour in Search of a Wife, 1821.
 Tour of Dr. Syntax through London, 1810.
 (Plates and Illustrations by Rowlandson.)
 COOPER (Abraham), *artist*, London, 1787-1868.
 Marston Moor, 1819.
 Sketch of the Battle of Ligny, 1816.
 COOPER, L.L.D. (Sir Astley Paston), *surgeon*,
 born at Brooke, in Norfolk, 1768-1841.
 Anatomy and Diseases of the Breast, 1829-40.
 Anatomy of the Thymus Gland, 1832.
 Medical Records and Researches, 1798.
 Principles and Practice of Surgery, 1824.
 Treatise on Dislocations and Fractures, 1822.
 Treatise on Hernia, 1804-7.
 Treatment of Hemula, 1827.
 (His Life, by B. B. Cooper, 1843.)
 COOPER (Basil Henry), *Egyptologist*, born at
 Maidenhead, in Berkshire, 1819-
 Chronology of the Bible, 1874.
 Hieroglyphical Date of the Exodus in the
 Annals of Thothmes the Great, 1861.
 Life of Count Cavour, 1860.
 COOPER, R.C.S. (Bransby Blake), born at Great
 Yarmouth, 1792-1853.
 Lectures on Anatomy, 1829.
 Lectures on the Principles and Practice of
 Surgery, 1851.
 Life of Sir A. Cooper, 1843.
 COOPER (Charles Henry), *antiquary*, etc., born at
 Great Marlow, in Buckinghamshire,
 1808-1866.
 *Annals of Cambridge, 1842-52.
 Athenæ Cantabrigienses, 1858-61.
 Memorials of Cambridge, 1853.
 COOPER (James Fenimore), *novelist*, born at
 Burlington, U.S., 1789-1851.
 Afloat and Ashore, 1844.
 Borderers, or the Heathcotes, 1850.
 Bravo (The), 1831.
 Chainbearer (The), 1845.
 Crater (The), or Vulcan's Peak, 1847.
 Deer-slayer (The), 1841.
 Eve Effingham, 1849.
 Headman of Berne, 1833.
 Heidenmauer, 1832.
 History of a Pocket-handkerchief, 1843.
 Home as Found, 1838.
 Homeward Bound, 1838.
 Jack Tier (The Red Rover recast), 1848.
 Last of the Mohicans (The), 1826.
 Lionel Lincoln, 1828.
 Mercedes of Castile, 1840.
 Miles Wallingford, 1844.
 Monikins (The), 1835.
 Ned Myers, 1843.
 Notions of a Travelling Brother, 1828.
 Oak Openings, 1842.
 Outward Bound, 1836.
 Pathfinder, 1840.
 Pilot (The), 1823.
 Pioneers (The), 1823.
 Prairie (The), 1827.
 Precaution, 1821.
 Red Rover (The), 1827.
 Red Skins (The), 1846.
 Satanstoe, 1845.
 Sea Lions, 1849.
 The Spy (the War of Independence), 1821.
 Two Admirals (The), 1842.
 Water Witch (The), 1830.
 Ways of the Hour, 1850.
 Wept of Wislton-Wish (The), 1829.
 Wing and Wing, 1842.
 Wyandotto, 1843.
 American Democrat (The), 1835.
 History of the Navy of the United States, 1829.
 Lives of American Naval Officers, 1845.
 Travelling Bachelor (The), 1828.
 COOPER (Susan Fenimore), born in the county
 of New York, U.S., 1815.
 Rhyme and Reason of Country Life, 1854.
 Rural Hours by a Lady, 1850.
 COOPER (Thomas), of Leicester, 1805-1880.
 Alderman Ralph (a novel), 1863.
 Autobiography, 1872.
 Baron's Yule Feast (The), a poem, 1846.
 Bridge of History over the Gulf of Time
 (The), 1871.
 Condition of the People (The), 1816.
 Family Feud (The), a novel, 1854.
 Poetical Works, 1878.
 Purgatory of Suicides (The), an epic poem,
 1845.
 Triumphs of Enterprise (The), 1847.
 Triumphs of Perseverance (The), 1847.
 Verity of Christ's Resurrection (The), 1875.
 Wise Saws and Modern Instances (a series of
 stories), 1845.
 COOTE, L.L.D., (Charles), *historian*, London,
 1759-1835.
 History of Ancient Europe, 1815.
 History of England, 1791-1803.
 History of Europe from the Peace of Amiens,
 1802.
 History of the Union, etc., 1802.
 (Translated Mosheim's *Ecclesiastica*, *His-*
tory, 1811.)
 COPE, R.A. (Charles West), Leeds, 1811-
 Almsgiving, 1841.
 Anne Page and Slender, 1875.
 Burial of Charles I. (for a fresco), 1857.
 Cardinal Wolsey, 1850.
 Childhood, 1841.
 Convalescent, 1862.
 Cordelia receiving Intelligence of her Father's
 Ill-usage, 1859. Lear and Cordelia, 1850.
 Cotter's Saturday Night (The), 1843.
 Creeping like Snail unwillingly to School,
 1852.
 Cronies (The), 1836.
 Death of Princess Elizabeth, 1855.
 Departure of the Pilgrim Fathers, 1856.
 Edward the Black Prince (a cartoon), 1845.
 Evening Prayers, 1860.
 Far-away Thoughts, 1881.
 Fireside Musings, 1849.
 First Trial by Jury (The), a prize cartoon,
 1843.
 Flemish Mother (The), 1839.
 Florence Cope at Dinner-time, 1852.
 (8) Frescos in the Peers' Corridor, 1866.
 Gentle and Simple, 1871.
 Girl at Prayers, 1847.
 Good Shepherd (The), John x. 11, 12, 1880.
 Griselda's First Trial (for the Palace of West-
 minster), 1847.
 Hagar and Ishmael, 1836.

- Hawthorn Bush (The), from Goldsmith, 1842.
 Help thy Father in his Old Age, 1840.
 Her Silent Watch the Mother keeps, 1812.
 Hope deferred, 1877.
 Inquisition (An), 1880.
 Janet escaped, 1881.
 Last Days of Cardinal Wolsey, 1846.
 L'Allegro and Il Penseroso, 1818.
 Lancelot Gobbo's Niece, 1870.
 Meeting of Jacob and Rachel (a fresco for the House of Lords), 1844.
 Milton's Dream, 1880.
 Oliver Cromwell receiving a Deputation, 1872.
 Osteria di Campagna, 1839.
 Othello relating his Adventures, 1860.
 Paolo and Francesca, 1837.
 Parting of Lord and Lady Russell (for a fresco), 1859; a painting, 1861.
 Poor-law Guardians, 1841.
 Prince Henry submitting to the Law (for the Palace of Westminster), begun 1847.
 Rest, 1860.
 Royal Prisoners, 1855.
 Scholar's Mate, 1862.
 Schoolmaster (The), from Goldsmith, 1842.
 Shylock and Jessica, 1867.
 Taming the Shrew, 1874.
 Two Disciples at Emmaus (The), 1868.
 Upward gazing, 1858.
 Yes and No, 1873.
 Young Mother (The), 1847.
- COPLAND, M.D. (James), born at Deerness, in the Orkneys, 1792-1870.
 Dictionary of Practical Medicine, 1830-58. (His chief work.)
 Elements of Physiology, 1824.
 Outlines of Pathology and Practical Medicine, 1822.
 Pestilential Cholera, 1832.
- CORLETON (Edward), bishop of Llandaff, born in Devonshire, 1776-1849.
 Enquiry into the Doctrines of Necessity and Predestination, etc., 1821. (A valuable work.)
 Praefationes Academicæ, 1813.
 (His Life, by W. J. Copleston, 1851.)
- CORLEY, R.A. (John Singleton), born at Boston, U.S., but settled in London, 1737-1815.
 Assassination of Buckingham.
 Death of Lord Chatham, 1873. (National Gallery.)
 Death of Major Pierson.
 King Charles arresting the Five Members.
 King Charles signing Strafford's Death-warrant.
- CORNING (Edward), London, 1828-
 Albert and Goldoni, their Lives and Adventures, 1828.
 Aspects of Paris, 1858.
 Home at Rosefield (The), 1861.
- CORNER (Richard), bishop of Norwich, poet, born at Ewell, in Surrey, 1582-1635.
 Poetica Stromata, posthumous 1648.
- CORNWALLIS (Caroline Frances), of Kent, 1766-1858.
 Letters and Remains, posthumous 1864.
 Pericles, a Tale of Athens, 1847.
 Philosophical Theories and . . . Experience, by a Parish, 1842.
 State of Man after the Coming of Christ (The).
 State of Man before the Coming of Christ (The).
- CORNWALLIS (Sir William), 1530-1618.
 Discourse upon Seneca, 1601.
 Essays, 1568.
 Miraculous and Happie Union of England and Scotland, 1604.
 Praise of King Richard III.!! 1617.
- CORYAT (Thomas), traveller, born at Odcombe, in Somersetshire, 1677-1617.
 Coryat's Crudities, 1611; a Supplement, or "Second Course," 1611. (Very rare.)
- COSIN, D.D. (John), bishop of Durham, born at Norwich, 1594-1672.
 Collection of Private Devotion, 1627.
 History of the Canon of Holy Scripture, 1657.
- COSIN (Richard), dean of the Arches, 1517-1597.
 Apologie for Sundrie Proceedings by Jurisdiction Ecclesiasticall, 1593. (A very learned work.)
 Conspiracy for Pretended Reformation, 1591. (That is, in Presbyterian discipline.)
- COSTA (Sir Michael), born in Naples, but settled in England, 1810-
 Don Carlos, 1844. (His best opera.)
 Eli (an oratorio), 1855. (His best production.)
 Naaman (an oratorio), 1864.
- COSTELLO (Louisa Stuart), 1815-
 Clara Fane, 1848.
 Lay of the Stork (The), 1856.
 Queen's Prisoner (The), 1841.
 Rose Garden of Persia (The), 1845.
 Specimens of the Early Poetry of France, 1835.
- COTES (Roger), mathematician, born at Burbage, in Leicestershire, 1692-1716.
 Harmonia Mensurarum, etc., 1723. (Much esteemed.)
- COTTLE (Amos Simon), poet, *-1800. Immortalized by lord Byron.
 Edda of Shemend (The), in English verse, 1797.
 Oh, Amos Cottle! Phœbus, what a name
 To fill the speaking trump of future fame!
 Oh, Amos Cottle, for a moment think
 What meagre profits spread from pen and ink!
English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.
- COTTLE (Joseph), poet, born at Bristol, in Somersetshire, 1774-1853.
 Alfred (an epic), 1801.
 Fall of Cambria (The), a poem, 1809.
 John the Baptist (a poem), 1801.
 Malvern Hills (The), a poem, 1798.
 Poems, 1795.
 Boetian Cottle, rich Hristowa's boast,
 Imports old stories from the Cambrian coast,
 And sends his goods to market—all alive,—
 Lines forty thousand, cantos twenty-five.
- Recollections of Coleridge, 1837.
- COTTON (Charles), burlesque poet, born at Penesford Hall, in Staffordshire, 1630-1697.
 Complete Angler (in prose), 1676.
 Poems on Several Occasions, 1680.
 Scarronides, or Virgil travestied, 1678.
 Wonders of the Peak (The), 1681.
- COTTON (Very Rev. Henry), 1790-1879.
 Fasti Ecclesie Hibernicæ, 1846-62.
 List of Editions of the Bible, 1821.
 Rheims and Douay, 1855.
 Typographical Gazetteer, 1831.

COTTON, M.D. (Nathaniel), *poet*, 1707-1738.

Eight Visions in Verse, 1751.

COTTON (Sir Robert Bruce), *antiquary*, born at Denton, in Huntingdonshire, 1570-1631.

His library was transferred to the British Museum.

Cotton Posthumus, 1679.

Defence of the Oath of Allegiance, posthumous 1641.

Henry III., or a Short View of a Long Life, 1627.

No Post from Heaven, nor yet from Hell, posthumous 1643.

Rolls of Parliament in the Tower, posthumous, 1657.

COTTON (Roger), *poet*, 1548-1618.

Armour of Proofe from the Tower of David to fight against the Spannyardes and other Enemies of the Trueth (in verse), 1596.

Spiritual Song (A), a History of the World from Creation, 1596.

COVERDALE (Miles), bishop of Exeter, born at Coverham, in Yorkshire, 1437-1568.

Cranmer's (or the Great) Bible, 1539.

Latin-English Testament, 1538.

Olde Fayth (The), 1541.

Translation of the Bible, 1535.

COVERTE (Robert), *traveller*, 1532-1635.

True and almost Incredible Narrative, etc., 1612.

COWELL, LL.D. (John), of Devonshire, 1854-1611.

Institutiones Juris Anglicani, etc., 1605.

Interpreter (The), 1607.

Law Dictionary, 1607.

COWLEY (Abraham), *poet*, London, 1618-1667.

Carmina, 1662.

Books of Plants, 1662-78.

Davidels (in four books) 1635. (Incomplete.)

Four Ages of England, 1648.

History of Plants (a poem in six books), posthumous 1705.

Mistresse (The), a collection of love verses, 1647.

Ode on the Restoration of Charles II., 1660.

Pindaric Odes, 1663.

Poem on the Civil War, 1662.

Poemata Latina, 1668.

Poetical Blossoms, 1633.

Satyr (A), The Puritan and Papist, 1643.

Satyr against Separativity (A), 1642.

Tragical History of Pyramus and Thisbe, 1628.

Vision concerning the late Pretended H. Cromwell the Wicked, 1661.

Plays.

Cutter of Coleman Street (a comedy), 1663.

Guardian (The), a comedy, 1650.

Love's Riddle (a pastoral comedy), 1638.

Naufragium Joculare (a comedy), 1638.

Prose Works, posthumous 1826.

(His Life, by Sprat, 1680; Dr. Johnson, 1779.)

COWPER (William), *poet*, born at Great Berkhampstead, in Hertford, 1731-1800.

Anti-Typhphora, 1781. (His first publication.)

Boadicea, 1790.

Castaway (The), 1799.

Charity, 1782.

Conversation, 1782.

Expostulation, 1781; published 1782.

Homers translated into blank verse, 1784-91.

Hope, 1782.

John Gilpin (humorous ballad), 1782.

Miscellaneous Poems, 1793.

Olney Hymns, 1779.

On the Receipt of my Mother's Picture, 1795.

Progress of Error, 1781; published 1782.

Retirement, 1782.

Table Talk, 1781; published 1782.

Task (The), in six books, 1783-85.

Tirocinium, 1784.

Truth, 1781; published 1782.

(His Life, by J. Corry, 1803; W. Hayley,

1803; by himself, posthumous 1816; T. Tay-

lor, 1835; Grimshawe, 1836; Southey, 1838;

H. F. Cary, 1839; sir H. Nicolas, 1843.)

Cox (Rev. Sir George William), 1827-

Crusades (The), 1874.

History of Greece (A), 1874.

Great Persian War (The), 1861.

Introduction to the Science of Comparative

Mythology and Folke Lore, 1891.

Life of St. Boniface, 1853.

Mythology of the Aryan Nations (The), 1870.

Poems, Legendary and Historical, 1860.

Tales of Ancient Greece, 1868, 1877.

Tales of Thebes and Argos, 1863.

Tales of the Gods and Heroes, 1862.

Cox (Sir Richard), *historian*, born at Bandon, in Ireland, 1650-1733.

Hibernia Anglicana, etc., 1689-1700.

Cox (Samuel Sullivan), born at Zanesville, U.S. 1824-

Buckeye Abroad (The), 1852.

Eight Years in Congress, 1866.

Search for Winter Sunbeams (sketches of travels), 1870.

Why we laugh, 1876.

COXE (Rev. Arthur Cleveland), *poet*, born at Mendham, in New Jersey, U.S., 1818.

Advent, a Mystery (a dramatic poem), 1837.

Athanasion, and other Poems, 1842.

Athwold (a poem in three cantos), 1838. (Re-

cast and reproduced under the title of "The

Ladye Chase.")

Christian Ballads, 1840.

Halloween, 1844.

Saul, a Mystery, 1845.

COXE (William), *historian*, London, 1747-1828.

Anecdotes of Handel, 1799.

Historical Tour in Monmouthshire, 1801.

History of the House of Austria, 1807. (His

chief work.)

Memoirs of John, Duke of Marlborough, 1818-19.

Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole, 1798.

Travels in Poland, 1784.

Travels in Switzerland, 1789.

CORNE (Joseph Stirling), *dramatic author*, born at Birr, in Ireland, 1806-1868.

Phrenologist (The), 1835.

Tipperary Legacy (The), 1847.

Woman in Red (The), 1849.

CRAB (Roger), called "The English Hermit," in the time of Cromwell. He lived on three

farthings a week. *-1680.

Dagon's Downfall.

English Hermit (The), 1655.

English Hermit's Spade at the . . . Root of

Isolary (The).

- CRABBE, J.L.D. (George), *poet*, born at Aldborough, in Suffolk, 1754-1832.
 Borough (The), 24 letters in verse, 1810.
 Candidate (The), 1779.
 Hall of Justice (The), in dialogue, 1807.
 Inebriety, 1775. (His first publication.)
 Library (The), 1781.
 Newspaper (The), 1785.
 Parish Register (The), in three parts, 1807.
 Sir Eustace Gray (The Madhouse), in dialogue, 1807.
 Tales in Verse (21 tales based on facts), 1812.
 Tales of the Hall (21 tales based on facts), 1819.
 Village (The), 1783.
 (His Life, by his son, 1838.)
 CRADOCK (Samuel), a *nonconformist divine*, 1620-1706.
 Apostolical History (The), 1672.
 Harmony of the Four Evangelists, 1668.
 Knowledge and Practice, 1702.
 CRAIG (Isa), of Edinburgh, 1830-
 Duchess Agnes, and other Poems, 1863.
 Ode (first prize at the Burns centennial), 1859.
 Poems by Isa, 1857.
 CRAIG (Sir Thomas), of Scotland, 1538-1603.
 Right of Succession to the Throne of England, 1602.
 Treatise on the Feudal Law, 1655. (A standard work.)
 Treatise on Homage, posthumous 1695. (To prove that Scotland never owed homage to England.)
 (His Life, by P. F. Tytler, 1823.)
 CRAIK (George Lillie), of Fifeshire, Scotland, 1799-1866.
 Bacon, his Writings and Philosophy, 1846-47.
 English of Shakespeare (The), 1857.
 History of British Commerce, 1844.
 Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties, 1831.
 Romance of the Peerage, 1848-50.
 Outlines of the History of the English Language, 1855.
 Sketches of the History of Literature and Learning in England, 1844-46.
 Spenser and his Poetry, 1845.
 CRAIK (Mrs. George Lillie), *novelist*, better known as Miss Dinah Maria MULOCK, born at Stoke-upon-Trent, in Staffordshire, 1826-
 Agatha's Husband, 1852.
 Avilion, and other Tales, 1854.
 Christian's Mistake, 1865.
 Hannah, 1871.
 Head of the Family (The), 1851.
 John Halifax, Gentleman, 1857. (Her best novel.)
 Laurel Bush (The), 1877.
 Legacy (A), 1878.
 Life for a Life (A), 1859.
 Mistress and Maid, 1863.
 Noble Life (A), 1866.
 Ogilvie (The), 1849.
 Olive (a romance), 1850.
 Poems, 1872.
 Sermons out of Church, 1875.
 Studies from Life, 1869.
 Woman's Kingdom (The), 1870.
 CRANKMERE (Richard), of Westmoreland, 1667-1824.
 Defence Ecclesie Anglicane contra M. Anton, etc., injurias, 1623. (Much esteemed.)

- CRANMER (Thomas), archbishop of Canterbury, born at Aslacton, in Nottinghamshire, 1489-1556.
 Answer [to] Stephen Gardner . . . against the Trewe and Godly Doctrines of the Moste Holy Sacrament, 1551.
 Catechismus (for children, etc.), 1548.
 Confutation of Unwritten Verities, etc., posthumous 1552.
 Defence of the Trewe and Catholick Doctrine of the Sacrament, etc., 1550.
 Works, compiled and edited by Jenkyns, 1874. (His Life, by Strype, 1694; Gilpin, 1784; H. J. Todd, 1831; Cox, 1844; dean Hook, in his *Lives of the Archbishops*, 1861, etc.; J. N. Norton, 1863.)
 CRASHAW (Richard), *poet*, London, 1616-1650.
 Carmen Deo Nostro . . . 1652.
 Delights of the Muses, 1648.
 Epigrammata Sacra, 1634.
 Sacred Poems, 1652.
 Steps to the Temple, etc., 1646.
 * * * Crashaw is the author of that celebrated line relating to the water turned to wine in the marriage banquet of Cana of Galilee—
 Lympha publica Deum vidit et erubuit
 (The modest water saw its God and blushed).
 CRAWFORD (Quintin), of Ayrshire, in Scotland, 1743-1819.
 Essais Historiques sur le Docteur Swift, 1808.
 Recherches concerning the Laws, etc., of Ancient and Modern India, 1817.
 Sketches . . . relating to the . . . Hindoos, 1792.
 CRAWFORD (Adair), *chemist*, 1749-1795.
 Experiments and Observations on Animal Heat, 1779.
 CRAWFORD and BALCARRES (Alexander William, lord Lindsay, earl of), 1812-
 Argo, 1876.
 Case of Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter (The), 1850.
 Etruscan Inscriptions, 1872.
 Evidence and Theory of Christianity, 1841.
 Letters on Egypt, Edom, etc., 1838.
 Lives of the Lindsays (The), 1849.
 Oecumenicity, 1870.
 Progression by Antagonism, 1846.
 Scepticism and the Church of England, 1861.
 Sketches of the History of Christian Art, 1847.
 CRAWFORD (David), *historian*, of Scotland, 1665-1726.
 Memoirs of Scotland under the Reign of Mary, 1706.
 Peerage of Scotland, 1716.
 CRAWFORD (John), of Edinburgh, 1783-1868.
 Descriptive Dictionary of the Indian Islands, etc., 1856.
 History of the Indian Archipelago, 1829.
 Malay Grammar and Dictionary, 1862.
 CREASY (Sir Edward Shepherd), born at Bexley, in Kent, 1812-1878.
 Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World (The), 1851.
 CREECH (Rev. Thomas), born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, 1659-1761.
 Poetical Translation of Horace, 1684; of Lucrèce, 1682; of Theocritus, 1680.
 CRÉSSEY (Hugh Paulin de), born at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, 1608-1674.
 Church History of Brittany, 1668.

- CROFT, Mus.D. (William), of Warwickshire, 1877-1877.
Musica Sacra, 1724.
- CROFT, A.R.A. (Ernest), born at Leeds, in Yorkshire, 1847—
 Ironsides returning from sacking a Cavalier's House, 1877.
 Ligny, 1875.
 Oliver Cromwell at Marston Moor, 1877.
 On the Morning of the Battle of Waterloo (Napoleon outside a cottage consulting a map), 1876.
 One Touch of Nature makes the whole World Kin, 1874.
 Retreat (The), 1874. (In the National Gallery.)
 Wellington on his March to Waterloo, 1878.
- CROKER (John Wilson), born at Galway, in Ireland, 1780-1857.
 Battle of Albuera, 1811.
 Battle of Talavera, 1809.
 Familiar Epistles on the Irish Stage, 1803.
 Intercepted Letter from Canton (An), 1805.
 Songs of Trafalgar, 1806.
 State of Ireland (The), 1807.
 (Edited Boswell's *Life of Dr. Johnson*, 1831.)
- CROKER (Thomas Crofton), antiquary, etc., born at Cork, in Ireland, 1798-1854.
 Barney Mahoney, 1832. (One of his best.)
 Daniel O'Rourke (an Irish Munchausen), 1828.
 Fairy Legends, etc., of the South of Ireland, 1825.
 Legends of the Lakes, 1828.
 Memoirs of Joseph Holt, General of the Irish Rebels, 1833.
 My Village, 1832. (One of his best.)
 Popular Songs of Ireland, 1839.
 Researches in South Ireland, 1824.
- CROLY, L.L.D. (Rev. George), poet and novelist, born at Dublin, 1780-1860.
 Angel of the World (The), 1820.
 Catiline (a tragedy), 1822.
 Historical Sketches, etc., 1842.
 Life of Burke, 1840.
 Marston, or the Soldier and Statesman (a novel), 1846.
 Modern Orlando (The), 1846.
 Paris (a poem), 1815. (His first work.)
 Personal History of George IV., 1830.
 Pride shall have a Fall (a comedy), 1825.
 Salathiel (a prose romance), 1827. (His best-known work.)
 Tales of the Great St. Bernard, 1813.
 (He also edited Jeremy Taylor's Works, 1838.)
- CROOKES (William), chemist, London, 1832—
 Aniline and its Derivatives, 1876.
 Chemical Technology, 1877.
 Handbook of Dyeing and Calico Printing, 1879.
 Reputation resulting from Radiation, 1872.
 Select Methods of Chemical Analysis, 1877.
- CROSSER, B.D. (Howard), born in New York, U.S., 1826—
 Lands of the Moslem, 1850.
 Life of Christ, 1871.
 Notes on the New Testament, 1861.
- CROSSLAND (Mrs.), maiden name Camilla Toulmin, poetess and novelist, London, 1812—
 Diamond Wedding (The), and other Poems, 1871.
- Hubert Freeth's Prosperity (a novel), 1873.
 Island of the Rainbow (The), a fairy tale, 1865.
 Light in the Valley, 1853.
 Memorable Women, 1850.
 Mrs. Blake (a novel), 1862.
 My Experiences of Spiritualism, 1867.
- CROSSE (Andrew), electrician, of Somersetshire, 1784-1855.
 Production of *Acari*, 1837. (This caused a storm of indignation, quite contemptible.) (His Life, by his widow, 1857.)
- CROTCH, Mus.D. (William), of Norwich, 1775-1847.
 Elements of Musical Composition, etc., 1812.
 CROWE (Mrs.), maiden name Catherine Stevens, novelist, born at Borough Green, in Kent, 1800-1876.
 Aristodenus, 1838.
 Light in Darkness, 1852.
 Lilly Dawson, 1847.
 Linnay Lockwood, 1850.
 Night Side of Nature (ghost stories), 1848.
 Susan Hopley, 1844.
- CROWE (Eyre Evans), historian, 1799-1868.
 History of France, 1858-68.
 Lives of Eminent Foreign Statesmen, 1830.
 Reigns of Louis XVIII. and Charles X., 1854.
 Greek and the Turk (The), 1853.
 CROWE (Joseph Archer), London, 1825—
 Early Flemish Painters, 1867, 1872.
 History of Painting in Italy, 1864.
 History of Painting in North Italy, 1871.
 Life of Titian, 1877.
- CRUDEN (Alexander), of Aberdeen, 1700-1770.
 Concordance of the Holy Scriptures, 1737.
 Scripture Dictionary, 1770.
- CRUIKSHANK (George), artist, London, 1792-1878.
Didactic Designs: The Bottle (in 8 pictures); The Ginshop; Sunday in London; The Upas Tree; The Worship of Bacchus, 1863.
Comic Illustrations: Box; Comic Almanac (12 years); Grimm's Goblins; The Man in the Moon; My Sketch-book; Oliver Twist; Peter Schlemihl; Points of Humour; Punch and Judy; Tom Thumb.
Oil Paintings: Disturbing the Congregation; Dressing for the Day; A Runaway Knock; Tam O'Shanter; Titania and Bottom the Weaver.
- CRUIKSHANK (William), anatomist, of Edinburgh, 1746-1800.
 Anatomy of the Absorbing Vessels of the Human Body, 1786.
 Experiments on the Insensible Perspiration, etc., 1795.
 Memoirs on the Yellow Fever, etc., 1790.
- CRUTTWELL (Rev. Clement), 1743-1808.
 Concordance of Parallels, 1790.
 Tour through Great Britain, 1801.
 Universal Gazetteer, 1808.
- CUDWORTH, D.D. (Ralph), born at Aller, in Somersetshire, 1617-1698.
 Treatise on Eternal and Immutable Morality, posthumous, 1731.
 True Intellectual System of the Universe, 1678. (His best work.)
 True Nature of the Lord's Supper, 1648.
 Union of Christ and the Church shadowed, 1648. (His Life, by Birch, 1743-62.)

- CULLEN, M.D. (William), born at Hamilton, in Scotland, 1710-1790.
 First Lines of the Practice of Physic, 1775.
 Institutions of Medicine, 1777.
 Synopsis Nosologiae Methodica, 1780.
 Treatise of the Materia Medica, 1789.
- CULPHEREN (Nicholas), *herbalist*, 1616-1654.
 English Physician or Herbal, 1652.
- CUMBERLAND, D.D. (Richard), bishop of Peterborough, born in London, 1633-1718.
 De Legibus Naturae Disquisitio, 1672. (Against Hobbes' philosophy.)
 Essay on Jewish Weights and Measures, 1686.
 Fragment of Sanchoniathon on Phœnician History, 1720.
 Origines Gentium, 1724.
- CUMBERLAND (Richard), *dramatist*, Cambridge, 1732-1811.
- Novels.*
- Arundel, 1789.
 Henry, 1796.
 John de Lancaster, 1800.
- Poetry.*
- Calvary, or the Death of Christ (in eight books), 1792.
 Exodus (The), in two parts, 1807-8.
 Retrospection, 1811.
- Prose.*
- Anecdotes of Spanish Painters, 1782.
 Memoirs (of himself), 1806.
 Observer (The), 1785.
 * * For his plays, see APPENDIX III.
 (His Life, by W. Mudford, 1812.)
- CUMMING (Koualeyn George Gordon), the *African lion-hunter*, born in Scotland, 1820-1866.
 Hunter's Life in South Africa (A), 1850.
- CUNNINGHAM (Alexander), *historian*, born at Ettrick, in Scotland, 1654-1737.
 History of Great Britain, etc., 1787.
 (His Life, by W. Thomson, 1787.)
- CUNNINGHAM (Allan), *poet and novelist*, born at Blackwood, in Scotland, 1745-1842.
 Biographical and Critical History of Literature, etc., 1833.
 Life and Works of Burns, 1834.
 Life of Sir David Wilkie, 1843.
 Lives of British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects, 1829-33. (His chief prose work.)
 Lord Roldan (a romance), 1822.
 Maid of Elwar (The), a romance, 1825.
 Otterburn (a novel).
 Paul Jones (a romance), 1822.
 Poems and Songs, 1847.
 Sir Marmaduke Maxwell (a drama), 1822.
 Sir Michael Scott (a romance), 1822.
 Songs of Scotland, etc., 1826.
 Traditional Tales of the Peasantry, 1822.
 (His Life, by David Hogg, 1875.)
- CUNNINGHAM (Peter), *antiquary*, London, 1816-1869.
 Handbook of London, 1849.
 Handbook of Westminster, 1842.
 Life of Drummond of Hawthornden, 1833.
 Life of Inglo Jones, 1849.
 Memoir of J. M. W. Turner, 1852.
 Modern London, 1851.
 Songs of England and Scotland, 1835.
 Story of Nell Gwynne, 1852.
- CURRIE (William), *orientalist*, born at Westbury, in Shropshire, 1698-1664.

- Catalogue of Arabic MSS. in the British Museum, 1846.
 Spicilegium Syriacum, 1855.
 Vindiciae Ignatiana, 1846.
- CURRIE, M.D. (James), of Dumfriesshire, 1756-1805.
 Medical Reports on the Effects of Water, Cold and Warm, in Febrile Diseases, 1794-1804.
- CURTIS (George Ticknor), born at Watertown, in Massachusetts, U.S., 1812-
 Duties of Merchant Seamen, 1844.
 History of the Origin, Formation, and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States, 1855-58.
 Law of Patents, 1849.
 Life of Daniel Webster, 1855-58.
- CURTIS (George William), born at Providence, in Rhode Island, U.S., 1824-
 Howadji in Syria, 1852.
 Lotus Eaters, 1853.
 Nile Notes of a Howadji, 1850.
 Potiphar Papers (The), 1853.
 Prue and I, 1862.
- CURTIS (William), *botanist*, born at Alton, in Hampshire, 1746-1799.
 Botanical Magazine, 1787-93; continued by sir W. J. Hooker to 1-59.
 Companion to the Botanical Magazine, 1788.
 Flora Londinensis, etc., 1777.
- CURZON (Hon. Robert), 1810-
 Visit to the Monasteries of the Levant (A), 1848.
- CUSHING (Caleb), *statesman*, born at Salisbury, in Massachusetts, U.S., 1800-
 Review of the Three Days' Revolution in France, 1833.
- DAHLGREN (John A.), admiral in the United States, 1798-1870.
 Shells and Shell-guns, 1856.
 System of Boat Armament, 1852.
 (Inventor of the Dahlgren gun.)
- DALE, M.D. (Samuel), born at Braintree, in Essex, 1659-1739.
 Pharmacologia, 1693.
- DALE (Thomas), dean of Rochester, born at Pentonville, near London, 1797-1870.
 Golden Psalm (The), 1846.
 Poetical Works, 1836.
 Sermons preached in Great St. Mary's, Cambridge, 1832-36.
 Translation of Sophocles, 1824.
 Widow of Nain, 1818.
- DALGARNO (George), of Aberdeen, 1627-1687.
 Ars Signorum, vulgo Character Universalis, et Lingua Philosophica, 1661.
 Didascopoclopius, or the Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor, 1690.
- DALLAS (Charles Robert), born in Jamaica, 1754-1824.
 History of the Maroons, 1803-4.
 Recollections of the Life of Lord Byron, 1834.
- DALLAWAY (Rev. James), *antiquary*, born at Bristol, 1763-1834.
 Constantinople, etc., 1797.
 Enquiries into the Origin and Progress of Heraldry in England, 1783.
 History of Western Sussex, 1815-32.
- DALRYMPLE (Sir David), *historical antiquary*, etc., generally called lord HAILES, born at Edinburgh, 1726-1792.

- Annals of Scotland, from the Accession of Robert I. (the Bruce) to the House of Stuart, 1779. (His chief work.)
- Discourse on the Gowrie Conspiracy, 1757.
- Memorials and Letters relating to the History of Britain in the Reign of James I., 1762.
- Memorials and Letters relating to the History of Britain in the Reign of Charles I., 1766.
- Works of the ever-memorable John Hallé of Eton, 1765.
- DALRYMPLE (John), *surgeon*, of Norwich, 1804-1852.
- Anatomy of the Human Eye, 1834.
- DALTON, L.L.D. (John), *natural philosopher*, born near Cocker-mouth, in Cumberland, 1766-1844.
- Meteorological Observations, etc., 1793.
- New System of Chemical Philosophy, 1808, 1810, 1827.
- (His Life, by Dr. H. Lansdale, 1874.)
- DAMPFIE (William), of Somersetshire, 1652-1712.
- Treatise on Winds and Tides.
- Vindication of the South Sea Voyage, etc., 1707.
- Voyage Round the World, 1697.
- Voyages to Campeachy Bay, 1709.
- DANA, L.L.D. (James Dwight), *geologist and chemist*, born at Utica, in New York, U.S., 1813-
- Corals and the Coral Islands, 1872.
- Manual of Geology, 1882.
- On Crustacea, 1852-54.
- On the Geology of the Pacific, 1849.
- On Zoophytes, 1846.
- Text-book of Geology, 1864.
- DANA (Richard Henry), *poet and novelist*, born at Cambridge, in Massachusetts, U.S., 1787-1839.
- Buccaneer (The), a poem, 1827.
- Dying Raven (The), a poem, 1825.
- Husband at the Wife's Grave (The), 1825.
- Idle Man (The), 1821. (A periodical which contained his "Tom Thornton," a novel.)
- Poems, 1833.
- DANA (Richard Henry), born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S., 1815-1882.
- International Law, 1866.
- Seaman's Friend (The), 1841.
- To Cuba and Back, 1859.
- Two Years before the Mast (enlarged edition), 1869.
- DARBY, R.A. (Francis), *painter*, born at Wexford, in Ireland, 1793-1861.
- Caius Marius among the Ruins of Carthage, 1848.
- Christ walking on the Sea, 1826.
- Contest of the Lyre and Pipe, 1842.
- Delivery of Israel out of Egypt, 1825.
- Deluge (The), 1831.
- Departure of Ulysses from Ithaca, 1854.
- Disappointed Love, 1821.
- Embarkation of Cleopatra, etc., 1827.
- Enchanted Island (The), 1841.
- Morning at Rhodes, 1841.
- Opening the Seventh Seal, 1828-29.
- Passage of the Red Sea, 1830.
- Sudden Storm passing off (A), 1847.
- Sunset at Sea after a Storm, 1824.
- Tomb of Christ after the Resurrection (The), 1842.
- Upas Tree of Java (The), 1820.
- Warriors of the Olden Time listening to their Minstrel, 1823.
- DANIEL (Samuel), *poet laureate*, born at Taunton, in Somersetshire, 1562-1619.
- Civile Wars between the Two Roses (a poem in eight books), i.-iv. 1595, v. 1599, vi. 1602, vii., viii. 1609. (His chief work.)
- Cleopatra (a tragedy), 1594.
- Complaint of Rosamond, 1594.
- Delia (57 sonnets), 1592.
- Epistles (in verse), 1601.
- Hymen's Triumph, 1615.
- Musophilus and Philocosmus (a poetic dialogue in praise of learning), 1599.
- Philotas (a tragedy), 1597.
- Queenes Arcadia (The), a pastoral tragic-comedy, 1606.
- Tethy's Festival, 1610.
- Vision of the Twelve Goddesses, 1601.
- Wars of York and Lancaster (an epic in eight books), i.-iv. 1595, v. 1599, vi. 1602, vii., viii. 1609.
- Prose: A History of England, from the Conquest to Edward III., 1613.
- DANIELL, D.C.L. (John Frederick), *chemist*, London, 1790-1845.
- Essay on Artificial Climates, 1821.
- Introduction to Chemical Philosophy, 1839.
- Meteorological Essays, 1823.
- DANIELL (Rev. William Barker), *-1833.
- Rural Sports, 1801-2. (Highly esteemed.)
- Supplement, 1813.
- DANIELL (Thomas and William), *artists*, 1749-1840, 1769-1837.
- Antiquities of India, 1799.
- Oriental Scenery, or Views in Hindūstan (four series), 1795-1804. (The finest work on India ever published.)
- *. * The plates in Wood's Zoography are by William Daniell.
- DANVERS (John), 17th century.
- The Royal Oake, 1660 (the flight of Charles II.).
- D'ARBLAY (Madame). See BURNBY.
- DARLEY (Charles), *poet*, 1800-1846.
- Errors of Extasie, 1822.
- Sylvia, or the May Queen, 1827.
- DARRKELL (John), 17th century.
- Narration of the Possession, Dispossession, and Repossession of William Sommers, 1698.
- Narration of the Vexation by the Devil (of eight persons), 1600.
- DART (John), *antiquary*, 18th century.
- Westminster Abbey (History and Antiquities of Westminster Abbey), 1723.
- DARWIN (Charles Robert), *naturalist*, born at Shrewsbury, 1809-1882.
- Cross and Self Fertilization, etc., 1876.
- Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex (The), 1871.
- Different Forms of Flowers in Plants of the same Species, 1877.
- Domesticated Animals and Cultivated Plants, etc., 1867.
- Effects of Cross-fertilization in Plants, 1876.
- Expression of Emotion in Man and Animals (The), 1872.
- Fertilization of Orchids, 1862.
- Formation of Vegetable Mould through the Action of Worms, 1881.
- Fossil Lepidoptera of Great Britain (The), 1855.

Geological Observations on South America, 1846.
 Geological Observations on Volcanic Islands, 1844.
 Insectivorous Plants, 1876.
 Journal of Researches in Various Countries visited by H.M.S. *Beagle* in 1831.
 Monograph of the Family Cirripedia, 1851.
 Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants, 1876.
 Nutation of Plants, 1880.
 Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection (The), 1859. (His great work.)
 Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs (The), 1842.
 Voyage of a Naturalist, 1845.
 Zoology of the Voyage of H.M.S. *Beagle*, 1840-43.

DARWIN, M.D. (Erasmus), poet, born at Elton, in Nottinghamshire, 1731-1802.
 Botanic Garden (The), part i., The Economy of Vegetation, 1781; part ii., The Loves of the Plants (in verse), 1791.
 Phytologia, or Philosophy of Gardening, 1799.
 Plan for the Conduct of Female Education in Boarding Schools (A), 1797.
 Shrine of Nature (The), posthumous 1803.
 Temple of Nature (The), posthumous 1803.
 Zoonomia, or the Laws of Organic Life, 1794-1796.

Works collected, 1809.

(His Memoir, by Anna Seward, 1804.)

DASENT, D.C.L. (Sir George Webbe), born at St. Vincent, 1820-

Annals of an Eventful Life (a novel), 1871.

Jest and Earnest, 1873.

Norseman in Iceland (The), 1855.

Popular Tales from the Norse, etc., 1859.

Prose, or Younger Edda (The), 1842.

Saga of Burnt Nial (The), 1874.

Story of Giall from the Icelandic (The), 1866.

Tales from the Fjeld, 1873.

Theophilus Eutychianus, etc., 1845.

Three to One, 1872.

Vikings of the Baltic (The), 1875.

DAUBENY, M.D. (Charles Giles Bridle), botanist and chemist, of Gloucestershire, 1795-1867.

Christianity and Rationalism, 1867.

Climate, 1863.

Description of Volcanoes, 1828. (Much esteemed.)

Final Causes of the Sexuality of Plants, 1860.

Introduction to the Atomic Theory, 1831.

Lectures on Agriculture, 1841.

Supplement to the Atomic Theory, 1840.

DAVENANT, LL.D. (Charles), 1656-1714.

Circe (a tragedy), 1677.

Discourse upon Grants and Resurrections (A), 1700.

Discourses on the Public Revenues and Trade of England, 1693.

Essay upon the Balance of Power (An), 1701.

Essay upon Ways and Means of Supplying the War (An), 1695.

Essays upon Peace at Home and War Abroad, 1704.

Right of making War, Peace, and Alliances (The), 1701.

DAVENANT (Sir William), dramatic author, born at Oxford, 1605-1663.

Albion (a tragedy), 1628.

Britannia Triumphans (a masque), 1637.

Cruel Brother (The), a tragedy, 1630.

Cruelty of the Spaniards in Peru, 1658.

Gondibert (an heroic poem, unfinished), 1661.

History of Sir Francis Drake, 1659.

Just Italian (The), 1630.

London, King Charles his Augusta, 1644.

Love and Honour, 1649.

Madagascar, and other Poems, 1635.

Man's the Master (The), a comedy, 1666.

Panegyric to . . . General Monk, 1659.

Platonic Lovers (a tragi-comedy), 1636.

Poem on the Restoration, 1660.

Salmacida Spolia (a masque), 1639.

Siege of Rhodes, 1666.

Rivals (The), a comedy, 1668.

Temple of Love (The), a masque, 1634.

Triumphs of Prince d'Amour (a masque), 1635.

Unfortunate Lovers (The), a tragedy, 1643.

Voyage to the other World, 1668.

Witts (The), a comedy, 1636.

Works collected, 1672-73.

DAVENPORT (Rev. Francis), chaplain to queen Henrietta, 1610-1672.

Manuale Missionarium Regularium . . . S. Francis, 1658. (A most interesting account of the English Franciscans.)

DAVENPORT (Robert), dramatic poet, 1612-1671.

Bloodie Banquet (The), a tragedy, 1639.

City Night-cap (The), a tragi-comedy, 1661.

Crowne for a Conqueror, 1639.

King John and Matilda (a tragedy), 1655.

New Tricks to Cheat the Devil (a comedy), 1639.

Too late to call back Yesterday, 1639.

DAVIDSON (Thomas), musical composer, Aberdeen, in Scotland, 1823-1879.

Cantus, or songs in 3, 4, and 5 parts, 1866.

(Contains the first known collection of Scotch songs.)

DAVIDSON, D.D. (Samuel), born at Ballymena, in Ireland, 1807-

Canon of the Bible (The), 1877.

Ecclesiastical Polity of the New Testament (The), 1848, 1868.

English Old Testament Version Revised (The), 1873.

English Version of Tischendorf's New Testament (An), 1875.

Interpretation of the Bible (The), 1856.

Introduction to the New Testament (An), 1848-51.

Sacred Hermeneutics, 1843.

DAVIES (Mrs. C. M.), -1868.

Life and Times of P. Quintus Ondaatje, 1871.

History of Holland, 1841-44.

DAVIES, D.D. (John), 1584-1644.

Antiquæ Linguae Britannicæ Reliquiæ, etc., 1621.

Dictionarium Latino-Britannicum, 1652.

DAVIES (Sir John), poet and statesman, born at Westbury, in Wiltshire, 1570-1636.

Book of Epigrams (A), 1596.

Discovery of the Cause why Ireland has never been subdued until this Reign, 1612. (Earl Chatham calls it "a masterly work.")

Hymns of Astrea, 1596.

Noce Teipsum (a poem on the immortality of the soul), 1599. (His chief work.)

Orchestra, or Poem on Dancing, 1594.

- Original Nature and Immortality of the Soul** (a poem), 1697.
Poems, 1622.
Reports of Cases in the King's Courts of Ireland, 1618.
 (His Life, by G. Chalmers, 1786.)
- DAVIES** (John Jewelyn), of Chichester, 1826—
Christian Calling (The), 1875.
Gospel and Modern Life (The), 1869.
Manifestation of the Son of God (The), 1864.
Morality according to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, 1865.
Theology and Morality, 1873.
Warnings against Superstition, 1874.
- DAVIS** (John), *navigator*, born at Sandridge, in Hertfordshire, 1540—1605.
Seaman's Secrets, wherein is taught the Three Kinds of Sailing, etc. (The), 1595.
World's Hydrographical Description, etc. (The), 1595.
- DAVIS** (Sir John Francis), London, 1795—
China, a General Description of that Empire, 1857.
China, during the War and since the Peace, 1852.
- DAVIS**, M.D. (Joseph Barnard), born at York, 1801—
Crania Britannica, 1865.
Thesaurus Craniorum, 1867.
- DAVIS** (Nathan), 1812—
Carthage and her Remains, 1861.
Tunis, 1841.
- DAVY** (Sir Humphrey), *chemist*, born at Penzance, in Cornwall, 1778—1829.
Consolations in Travel, posthumous 1830.
Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, 1813.
Elements of Chemical Philosophy, 1812.
On the Safety Lamp, 1818.
On Some Chemical Agencies of Electricity, 1806. (A valuable work.)
Researches, Chemical and Philosophical, 1800. (His chief work.)
Salmonia, or Days of Fly-fishing, 1828.
 (His Memoirs, by Aytton, 1830; Dr. Paris, 1831; Dr. John Davy, 1836.)
- DAWE**, R.A. (George), London, 1781—1829.
Life of George Morland, 1807.
- DAWES** (Richard), born at Market-Bosworth, in Leicestershire, 1708—1766.
Miscellanea Critica, 1745. (A valuable work.)
- DAWKINS** (William Boyd), *geologist and osteologist*, born at Buttington, in North Wales, 1838—
British Pleistocene Mammalia, 1866—78.
Cave-hunting, etc., 1874.
- DAWSON**, LL.D. (John William), *geologist and naturalist*, born at Pictou, in Nova Scotia, 1820—
Archæa, or Studies on the Cosmogony, etc., of the . . . Scriptures, 1858.
Story of the Earth and Man, 1872. (Against the Darwinian theory.)
- DAY**, M.D. (George Edward), 1815—
Physiology and Medicine, 1860.
Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Advanced Life (A), 1849.
- DAY** (John), *dramatic author*, about 1584—1661.
Blind Beggar of Bednal-Green (a comedy), 1669.
Humour out of Breath (a comedy), 1638.
He of Gules (a comedy), 1604.
- Law Trickes, or Who would have thought it?** (a comedy), 1603.
Parliament of Birds (The), being 12 satirical colloquies in rhyme, 1641.
Travailes of Throe English Brothers (a tragic-comedy), 1607.
- DAY** (Thomas), *poet*, etc., London, 1748—1789.
Desolation of America (The), 1777.
Devoted Legions (The), 1776.
Dying Negro (The), 1773.
History of Little Jack, 1780.
History of Sandford and Merton (a tale which stands its ground still), 1783—89.
 (His Life, by J. Keir, 1791.)
- DEZ**, D.C.L. (John), *astrologer*, London, 1527—1608.
Apologie sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury, 1594—95.
Brevis quædam Epistola, etc., 1556.
Diary (published in 1812 by the Camden Society).
General and Rare Memorials pertaining to the Art of Navigation, 1577.
Mouas Hieroglyphica, 1564.
Parallatice Commentationis Præcosque Nucleus quidam, 1573.
Propaldicta Aphoristika (120 aphorisms), 1558.
Relation of what passed between Dr. John Dee and some Spirits, etc., 1514.
Triple Almanack (A), 1591.
- DEERNA**, M.D. (Charles), *antiquary and botanist*, 1690—1759.
Catalogue of Plants growing about Nottingham, 1738.
Nottinghamia Vetus et Nova, 1751.
- DEFOE** (Daniel), *romance writer*, etc., London, 1661—1731.
 — **Adventures of Roxana**, 1724.
 — **Captain Carleton** (Life of), biographical romance, 1728.
 — **Captain Singleton** (biographical romance), 1720.
 — **Colonel Jack** (biographical romance), 1721.
 — **Duncan Campbell** (biographical romance), 1720.
 — **Jonathan Wild** (An Account of), biographical romance, 1725.
 — **John Sheppard** (History of), biographical romance, 1724.
 — **Journal of the Plague Year** (a romance), 1722.
 — **Jure Divino**, 1706.
 — **History of Apparitions**, 1727.
 — **History of the Union**, 1709.
 — **Hymn to the Pillory** (A), 1703. (Written in jail.)
 — **Memoirs of a Cavalier** (a novel), 1724. (Chatham calls it "the best account of the Civil War extant.")
 — **Moll Flanders** (Fortunes of), biographical romance, 1721.
 — **New Voyage Round the World** (A), 1725.
 — **Political History of the Devil** (The), a serious memoir, 1726.
 — **Presbytery Rough Drawn**, 1682.
 — **Religious Courtship**, 1722.
 — **Review** (The), 1704—13.
 — **Robinson Crusoe** (Adventures of), 1719. (His best work. Refused, like Carlyle's *Sartor Resartus*, by nearly all the trade.)
 — **Roxana**, 1724.

- Shortest Way with Dissenters (The), 1702.
(He was pilloried for this satire.)
Speculum Grape-gownorum, 1682.
Tour through Great Britain, 1724-27.
Treatise against the Turks, 1683.
True-born Englishman (The), a satirical poem in defence of William III., 1701.
(A great hit.)
(His Life, by George Chalmers, 1790; Walter Wilson, 1830; J. Ballantyne, 1840; J. Foster, 1855; W. Chadwick, 1859.)
- DEKKER** (Thomas), *dramatic author*, 1570-1637.
Bachelor's Banquet (The), 1603.
Belman of London (The), 1608; continuation, 1609.
English Villanies, 1632, 1637, 1638, 1648.
Four Birds—the Dove, the Eagle, the Pelican, and the Phoenix, 1609.
Gul's Hornbook (not a play), 1609. (It contains many details of the manners of the times.)
History of Sir Thomas Wyatt, 1607.
Honest Whore (The), a comedy, 1601.
If it is not Good the Devil is in it (a comedy), 1612.
Jests to make you Merrie, 1607. (With Wilkins.)
Knights conjuring, done in Earnest, discovered in Jest (a comedy), 1607.
Match mee in London (a tragi-comedy), 1631.
News from Hell, 1608.
Northward Ho! (a comedy), 1607.
O per se O, 1612.
Old Fortunatus (a comedy), 1600.
Owles Almanacke (The), 1618.
Patient Grissell (a comedy), 1603. (With Haughton.)
Phaeton, 1597.
Raven's Almanacke (The), 1609.
Roaring Gull (The), a comedy, 1611. (With Middleton.)
Satiro-mastix (a satirical comedy), 1602.
Seven Deadly Sins of London (The), 1608.
Shoemaker's Holiday (a comedy), 1600.
Trola Nova Triumphans, 1612.
Westward Ho! (a comedy), 1607. (With Webster.)
Whore of Babylon (The), a comedy, 1603.
Wonderful Yeare (The), . . . London lying Sick of the Plague, 1603.
- DE LA RAGE** (Louis), *nom. de plume* "Ouida," *novelist*, born at Bury St. Edmunds, 1840-
Ariadne (the story of a dream), 1877.
Cecil Castlemaine's Gage, and other No etettes, 1867.
Chandos, 1868.
Dog of Flanders (A), 1872. (A pretty tale.)
Folle Farine, 1871.
Friendship, 1878.
Held in Bondage, 1863. (The same as "Grenville de Vigne.")
Idalia (a novelette), 1867.
In a Winter City (a sketch), 1874.
Leaf in a Storm (A), 1873.
Moths, 1880.
Paccarel, 1873.
Pipistrello, and other Stories, 1880.
Punch his Vicissitudes and Adventures, 1869.
Signa (a story), 1875.
Strathmore (a romance), 1885.
Tricotrin, a Story of a Waif and Stray, 1860.
- Two Little Wooden Shoes, 1874.
Under Two Flags, 1868. (Her best.)
Village Commune (A), 1881.
- DE LA BECKE**, F.R.S. (Sir Henry Thomas), *geologist*, near London, 1798-1855.
Geological Manual, 1831.
Geological Observer, 1861.
On the New Fossil Animal, a Link between the Ichthyosaurus and the Crocodile, 1823.
On the Temperature and Depth of the Lake of Geneva, 1820.
Researches in Theoretical Geology, 1834.
- DELANO** (Amasa), *traveller*, United States, 1763-1817.
Narrative of Voyages and Travels, etc., 1817.
- DELANY** (Mary), born in Wiltshire, 1700-1788.
Autobiography and Correspondence, 1861-62.
Flora (The), 1774-83.
- DELANY**, D.D. (Patrick), of Ireland, 1686-1768.
History of the Life and Reign of David, 1741-42. (Not equal to Dr. Chandler's.)
Revelation examined with candour, 1732-36.
- DELOME** (Jean Louis), born in Geneva, 1740-1806.
Constitution de l'Angleterre, 1771.
(Delome was not an Englishman, but his book was once a standard work, and is still held in good estimation.)
- DELONGEY** (Thomas), about 1592-1660, called by Kempe "the great ballade-maker."—*Nine Days' Wonder*.
Garland of Delight.
Garland of Good Will (historical ballads), published by the Percy Society, 1851.
Jack of Newbury (a ballad), 1633.
Strange Histories, or Songs of Kings and Princes, Lords and Ladies, 1612.
Shoemaker's Holiday (The), a ballad, 1618.
Thomas of Reading, or the Six Worthy Yeomen of the West, 1632.
- DR MORGAN** (Augustus), *mathematician*, born in the East Indies, 1808-1871.
Arithmetical Books, 1847.
Book of Almanacs, 1851.
Connection of Number and Magnitude, 1836.
Differential and Integral Calculus, 1842.
Elements of Algebra, 1835.
Elements of Arithmetic, 1830.
Elements of Trigonometry, 1837.
Essay on Probabilities, 1838.
Formal Logic, 1847.
Trigonometry and Double Algebra, 1849.
- DEMETER** (Thomas), *archæologist*, born at Muirkirk, in Scotland, 1679-1625.
De Etruria Regali, 1723-24.
Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Scotorum, 1627.
Nomenclatura Scriptorum Scotorum 1619.
- DENHAM** (Dixon), *traveller*, London, 1788-1828.
Narrative of Travels and Discoveries in Northern and Central Africa, 1828.
- DENHAM** (Sir John), *poet*, Dublin, 1618-1688.
Cooper's Hill, 1643. (His best production.)
Sophy (The), a tragedy, 1641.
- DENNIS** (John), *poet*, etc., London, 1657-1733.
Battle of Ramillia (a poem in five books), 1706.
Blenheim (a poem), 1706.
Britannia Triumphans, 1704.
Court of Death (The), 1696.
Essay on Taste, 1702.
Monument (The), a poem, 1704.

- Pindaric Ode on William III.**, 1692.
Dramas.
Apples and Virginia (a tragedy), 1705.
Comical Gallant (The), or the Amours of Sir John Falstaff, 1702. (Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor* altered.)
Gibraltar, 1701.
Iphigenia (a tragedy), 1702.
Invasion of his Country (The), 1705. (Shakespeare's *Coriolanus* altered.)
Liberty asserted (a tragedy), 1704.
Orpheus and Eurydice (a tragedy), 1704.
Plot (A), and no Plot (a comedy), 1697.
Rinaldo and Armida, 1699.
 (The best abused man in English literature, being lampooned by Swift, gibbeted in Pope's *Essay on Criticism*, and enrolled in the *Dunciad*.)
DENTON (Daniel), 1630–1682.
 Description of New York, with the Customs of the Indians, 1670.
DENTON (Rev. William), born at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, 1815–
Christians of Turkey (The), 1863.
Commentaries, 1860–1863; 1864.
Montenegro, its People, &c., 1877.
Servia and the Servians, 1862.
DE QUINCEY (Thomas), Manchester, 1786–1859.
Confessions of an English Opium Eater, 1821.
Logic of Political Economy, 1844.
DEWEY (Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, earl of), born at Knowsley, in Lancashire, 1799–1869.
 Translation of Homer's *Iliad*, 1864.
DERHAM, D.D. (William), born at Stowton, in Worcestershire, 1657–1735.
Artificial Clockmaker (The), 1696.
Astro-theology, 1714.
Christo-theology, 1730.
Miscellanea Curiosa, 1705–7. (Remarkable natural phenomena.)
Physico-theology, 1713.
DE VREE (Aubrey Thomas), poet, born at Curragh Chase, in Ireland, 1814–
Alexander the Great (a dramatic poem), 1874.
Infant Bridal (The), and other Poems, 1864.
Infatigable (a poem), 1861.
Irish Odes, and other Poems, 1869.
Legends of St. Patrick, 1872.
May Carols, 1857.
Poems, Miscellaneous and Sacred, 1856.
Search after Proserpine, and other Poems, 1843.
Sisters (The), and other Poems, 1861.
Waldenses, and other Poems (The), 1842.
Wanderings in Greece and Turkey, 1850.
Prosa.
Church Settlement of Ireland (The), 1866.
English Miracle and Irish Misdeeds, 1848.
Ireland's Church Property, etc., 1867.
Picturesque Sketches of Greece and Turkey, 1850.
Plans for Secularization, 1867.
D'EWEY (Sir Symonds), born at Coxden, in Dorsetshire, 1802–1850.
Autobiography and Correspondence, 1845.
Journals of all the Parliaments in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1862.
DWYER, D.D. (Orville), born at Sheffield, in Massachusetts, U.S., 1794–
Old World and the New (The), 1836.
On the Education of the Human Race, 1856.

- DEXTER**, D.D. (Henry Martyn), born at Plympton, U.S., 1821–
Banishment of Roger Williams (The), 1876.
Church Policy of the Pilgrims, 1866.
History of King Philip's War (The), 1870.
History of the Plymouth Colony, 1877.
Verdict of Reason (The), 1865.
DIBDIN (Charles), *writer of sea-songs*, Southampton, 1745–1814.
Complete History of the English Stage (A), 1795.
Musical Tour, 1788.
Sea-songs, 1790. ("Poor Tom Bowling" is his best song.)
Shepherd's Artifice (The), an opera, 1761.
Whim of the Moment (The), containing "Poor Jack," 1789.
 (His Life, by T. Dibdin, 1850.)
DIBDIN, D.D. (Thomas Frugnall), *bibliographer*, born in Calcutta, 1776–1847.
Ædes Althorplane, 1822.
Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour in France and Germany, 1821.
Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour in the Northern Counties of England and Scotland, 1821.
Bibliographical Decameron (The), 1817.
Bibliomania, 1811. (Written in dialogue, the speakers being well-known book-collectors.)
Bibliotheca Spenseriana, 1814–15.
Introduction to the Knowledge of Rare and Valuable Editions of the Greek and Latin Classics, 1802.
La Belle Marianne (a tale of woe), 1824.
Library Companion (The), 1824.
Reminiscences of a Literary Life, 1836.
Sermons, 1820–25.
Sunday Library (The), 1831.
Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain, 1810–19.
DICEY (Edward), born at Claybrook Hall, in Leicestershire, 1832–
Battle-fields of 1866 (The), 1866.
Memoir of Cavour, 1869.
Month in Russia (A), 1867.
Morning Land (The), 1870.
Rome in 1860.
Schleswig-Holstein War (The), 1864.
DICER (Thomas), born in Guernsey, 1711–1767.
Historical account of Guernsey, etc., 1761. (Held in good esteem.)
DICK, L.L.D. (Thomas), the *Christian philosopher*, born at Dundee, in Scotland, 1774–1857.
Celestial Scenery, 1836.
Christian Philosopher (The), 1823.
Philosophy of Religion (The), 1825.
Philosophy of a Future State (The), 1828.
Practical Astronomer (The), 1845.
Sidereal Heavens (The), 1840.
DICKENS (Charles), *humorist and novelist*, born at Portsmouth, 1812–1870.
Barnaby Rudge, 1841.
Battle of Life, 1846.
Bleak House, 1852.
Chimes (The), 1844.
Cricket on the Hearth (The), 1846.
Christmas Carol (A), 1843.
David Copperfield, 1849.

- Dr. Marigold's Prescription, 1868. (C. N.)
 Dombey and Son, 1846-47.
 Great Expectations, 1860.
 Hard Times, 1854.
 Haunted House (The), 1859. (C. N.)
 Haunted Man (The), 1848.
 Holly-tree Inn (The), 1855. (C. N.)
 Hunted Down, 1860.
 Little Dorrit, 1857.
 Martin Chuzzlewit, 1843.
 Master Humphrey's Clock, 1840-41.
 Message from the Sea (A), 1860. (C. N.)
 Mrs. Lirriper's Lodgings, 1863. (C. N.)
 Mugby Junction, 1866. (C. N.)
 Mystery of Edwin Drood, 1870. (Unfinished.)
 Nicholas Nickleby, 1838.
 No Thoroughfare, 1867.
 Old Curiosity Shop (The), 1840.
 Oliver Twist, 1837.
 Our Mutual Friend, 1864.
 Pickwick Papers (The), 1836.
 Round of Stories (A), 1852. (C. N.)
 Sketches by Boz, 1835.
 Somebody's Luggage, 1862. (C. N.)
 St. George and the Dragon, 1866. (C. N.)
 Strange Gentleman (The), 1836. (C. N.)
 Tale of Two Cities (A), 1859.
 Tenants at Will, 1861. (C. N.)
 Tom Tiddler's Ground, 1867. (C. N.)
 Village Coquettes (The), 1838.
 Uncommercial Traveller (The), 1860. (C. N.)
 N.B.—C. N. (Christmas Number) only in part by Dickens.
Not Works of Fiction.
 American Notes, 1842.
 Child's History of England (The), 1861.
 Letter, posthumous 1879.
 Speeches, posthumous 1871.
 Sunday under Three Heads, 1836.
 (His Life, by Theodore Taylor, 1870; R. S. Mackenzie, 1870; John Forster, 1873; Shephard, 1881).
 DICKINSON, M.D. (Edmund), Berkshire, 1624-1707.
 Delphi Phenizantes, 1655.
 DICKINSON, M.D. (William Howship), born at Brighton, 1832-
 Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Derangement, 1875.
 On the Pathology and Treatment of Albuminuria, 1868.
 DICKSON (Adam), *agriculturist*, *-1776.
 Treatise on Agriculture, 1762.
 Treatise on the Husbandry of the Ancients, posthumous 1794.
 DICKSON (James), *botanist*, *-1922.
 Collection de Plantes Diverses, 1789-99.
 Fasciculi Quatuor Plantarum Cryptogamicarum Britannia, 1783-1801.
 DISSY (Sir Keneim), of Buckinghamshire, 1603-1663.
 Conference with a Lady about the Choice of a Religion, 1638.
 Discourse on Vegetation, 1661.
 Five Books of Peripatetic Institutions, 1651.
 Observations on Religio Medici, 1643.
 Private Memoirs, posthumous 1827.
 Treatise on the Soul (A), 1646.
 DODGE (Sir Dudley), *statesman*, 1863-1839.
 Complaint Ambassador, 1865.
 Defence of Commerce, 1818.
 DILKE (Christopher Wentworth), 1843-Greater Britain, 1869.
 Papers of a Critic, 1875.
 DIMONALR, M.D. (Thomas), Essex, 1712-1806.
 Tracts on Inoculation, 1781.
 DIMICK, J.L.D. (Henry), born at Liverpool, 1806-
 Electro-Metallurgy, 1863.
 Inventors and Inventions, 1867.
 Joseph Anstey (a novel), 1863.
 Jordantype, 1852.
 Life, Times, etc., of Edward Somerset, 1865.
 Memoir of S. Hartlib (Milton's friend), 1865.
 Naturalistic Poetry, etc., 1872.
 Nature Study, 1869.
 Optical Illusions, 1863.
 Worcesteriana, 1866.
 DISRAELI (Benjamin, earl of Beaconsfield), *statesman and novelist*, 1805-1881.
 Alarcos (a tragedy), 1839.
 Alroy (The Wondrous Tale of), 1833.
 Coningsby, or the New Generation, 1844.
 Contarini Fleming, 1832.
 Endymion, 1881.
 Henrietta Temple, 1837.
 Ixion in Heaven, 1833.
 Lothair, 1871.
 Revolutionary Epic (The), 1834.
 Rise of Iskander (The), 1833.
 Sybil, or the Two Nations, 1845.
 Tancred, or the New Crusade, 1847.
 Venetia, 1837.
 Vivian Grey, 1826-27.
 Voyage of Captain Popanilla (The), 1829.
 Young Duke (The), 1831.
Not works of Fiction.
 Address at Glasgow University, 1873.
 Crisis Examined (The), 1833.
 Letter, of Rummymede, 1835.
 Lord George Bentinck, 1851.
Speeches.
 Church and Queen, 1865.
 Conservative Policy, 1870.
 Constitutional Reform, 1866.
 Parliamentary Reform, 1867.
 Vindication of the English Constitution (A), 1835.
 (His Life by Hitchman, 1876, 1881.)
 DISRAELI, D.C.L. (Isaac), born at Bradenham House, in Buckinghamshire, 1768-1846.
 Amonities of Literature, 1841.
 Calamities of Authors, 1812.
 Crisis Examined (The), 1834.
 Curiosities of Literature, 1791, 1793, 1823.
 (His best-known work.)
 Defence of Poetry (A), 1790.
 Despotism, or the Fall of the Jesuits, 1811.
 Dissertation on Anecdotes, 1793.
 Eliot, Hampden, and Pym, 1823.
 Film-Flame, 1806.
 Genius of Judaism (The), 1838.
 History of Cupid and Psyche (The), 1813.
 Illustrations of the Literary Character, 1828.
 Life and Reign of Charles I., 1826-31.
 Literary Character (The), 1795.
 Literary and Political Character of James I. (The), 1816.
 Miscellaneous of Literature, 1812-22.
 Poetic Epistle on the Abuse of Satire (A), 1789.
 Quarrels of Authors (The), 1814.

- Romances, 1799.
 Vaurien (a novel), 1797.
 (His Life, by Benjamin Disraeli, earl of Beaconsfield.)
 DITTON (Humphrey), mathematician, born at Salisbury, 1675-1715.
 Discourse on the Resurrection of Jesus Christ, 1712. (A book of good repute.)
 General Laws of Nature and Motion, 1705.
 Institution of Fluxions, etc., 1706.
 New Law of Fluids (The), 1714.
 Treatise on Perspective (A), 1712.
 DITTON (William Hepworth), born at Newton Heath, in Yorkshire, 1821-1879.
 British Cyprus, 1879.
 Diana, Lady Lyle (a novel), 1877.
 Free Russia, 1870.
 Her Majesty's Tower, 1871.
 Holy Land (The), 1865.
 John Howard (a memoir), 1819.
 Life of Lord Bacon, 1860.
 Life of Admiral Blake, 1852.
 Life of William Penn (A), 1851.
 New America, 1867.
 Personal History of Lord Bacon (The), 1860.
 Robert Blake, Admiral, etc., 1852.
 Royal Windsor, 1878.
 Ruby Grey (a novel), 1878.
 Spiritual Wives, 1868.
 Switzers (The), 1872.
 Two Queens, 1873.
 White Conquest, 1875.
 DONELL (Sydney), poet, London, 1824-1874.
 Balder, 1854.
 England in Time of War, 1856. (His best.)
 England's Day, 1871.
 Parliamentary Reform, 1865.
 Poetical Works, posthumous 1875.
 Roman (The), 1850.
 Sonnets on the War, 1853. (With A. Smith.)
 Thoughts on Art, Philosophy, and Religion, posthumous 1876.
 DONSON, R.A. (William Charles Thomas), born at Hamburg, 1817-
 Alma, 1862.
 Almeida's Dorcas (The), 1855. (By command of queen Victoria.)
 Camilla (in water-colours), 1873.
 Charity of Dorcas (The), 1854.
 Child Jesus going down with His Parents to Nazareth, 1857. Christ in the Temple, 1860.
 Fairy Tales, 1858.
 Ione, 1880. Mignon, 1836.
 Nazareth, 1859.
 Nursery Tales (in water-colours), 1874.
 Peace be to this House, 1861.
 Prosperous Days of Job (The), 1856.
 Reading the Psalms, 1867.
 St. Paul at Philippi, 1863.
 Tobias and the Angel, 1853.
 Young Nurw (The), in water-colours, 1872.
 DODD (Charles), historian, of Worcestershire, 1745.
 Church History of England, 1737-42.
 DODD, L.L.D. (Rev. William), born at Bourne, in Lincolnshire, 1729-1777.
 Beauties of Shakespeare, 1752.
 Commentary on the Old and New Testaments, 1768.
 Comfort for the Afflicted, 1764.
 Poems, 1767.
 Reflection on Death, 1763.
 Sermons to Young Men, 1771.
 Thoughts in Prison (in five parts, blank verse), 1777.
 (His Life, by Reed, 1777.)
 DODDIDGE, D.D. (Philip), London, 1702-1751.
 Colonel Gardiner, 1687-1745.
 Course of Lectures, etc., 1763.
 Family Expositor (The), 1739-55.
 Passages in the Life of Colonel Gardiner, 1747.
 Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, 1750. (His chief work.)
 Sermons, posthumous 1826.
 * * * Also some excellent hymns.
 (His Life, by Job Orton, 1768.)
 DODDIDGE (Sir John), born at Barnstable, 1556-1628.
 Compleat Parson (The), 1602.
 English Lawyer (The), 1631.
 Law of Nobility and Peersage (The), 1642.
 DODDLEY (Robert), born at Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire, 1703-1764.
 Annual Register, begun 1758.
 Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green, 1745.
 Cleone (a tragedy), 1740.
 Economy of Human Life, 1751.
 King and the Miller of Mansfield (The), a farce, 1737.
 Museum (The), 1716.
 Muse in Livery (The), a comedy, 1732.
 Public Register (The), 1741-42.
 Rex et Pontifex, 1745.
 Select Collection of Old Plays, 1780.
 Sir John Cockle at Court (a farce, the second part of "The King and the Miller of Mansfield"), 1737.
 Toy-shop (The), a drama, 1735.
 Trifles, 1748.
 World (The), 1754-57.
 DONSON (James), mathematician, 1757.
 Antilogarithmic Canon (The), 1742.
 Calculator (The), 1747.
 Mathematical Repository, 1749-55.
 DODSWORTH (Roger), antiquary, born at St. Oswald, in Yorkshire, 1595-1664.
 Collections for a History of Yorkshire, in MS. (in the Bodleian Library).
 DODWELL (Henry), philologist, of Dublin, 1641-1711.
 Annales Thucydidei et Xenophontei, 1696.
 Chronologia Græco-Romana pro hypothesebus. De Veteribus Græcorum Romanorumque Cyclis, etc., 1701.
 Dionis Halicarnassæ, 1692.
 Prælectiones, etc., 1692.
 (His Life, by F. Prokesby, 1718.)
 DONALDSON, D.D. (John William), philologist, London, 1811-1861.
 Comparative Grammar of the Hebrew Language, 1853.
 Greek Grammar, 1848.
 Jasher (The Book of), 1854.
 Latin Grammar, 1852.
 New Cratylus, 1839.
 Theatre of the Greeks, 1837.
 Varroianus, 1844.
 DONALDSON, Ph.D. (Thomas Leighton), architect, London, 1795-
 Architectural Maxims and Theories, 1847
 Architectural Naturalism, 1859.
 Examples of Doorways, 1853.

- Pompeii illustrated, 1837.
 Practical Guide to Architects, 1860.
DONNE, D.D. (John), poet, London, 1573-1631.
 Anatomy of the World (An), 1626.
 Biathanatos, posthumous 1644.
 Death's Duel, posthumous 1632.
 Devotions upon Emergent Occasions, etc., 1624.
 Elegy on . . . Prince Henry, 1613.
 Ignatius his Conclave, 1611.
 Juvenilia, posthumous 1633.
 Letters, posthumous 1651.
 Poems, 1693.
 Polydoron, 1631.
 Satyr, posthumous, 1662.
 Sermons, posthumous 1610.
 Sheaf of . . . Epigrams, posthumous 1672.
 (His Life, by I. Walton, 1640; H. Alford, 1839.)
DOROVAN (Edward), naturalist, 1798-1837.
 Epitome of the Insects of Asia, 1798-1805.
 Epitome of the Insects of China, 1798.
 Epitome of the Insects of India, 1800.
 Epitome of the Insects of New Holland, New Zealand, etc., 1805.
 Natural History of British Birds, 1794-1818.
 Natural History of British Fishes, 1802-8.
 Natural History of Nests and Eggs of British Birds, 1828.
 Natural History of British Insects, 1792-1816.
 Natural History of British Shells, 1803-4.
 Natural History of British Quadrupeds, 1829.
 Naturalists' Repository, 1823.
DOUGAN, L.L.D. (John), 1807-1878.
 Bentley Ballads (The), 1861.
 Filla Dolorosa, etc., 1853. (With Mrs. Romer.)
 Habits and Men, 1856.
 History and Antiquities of . . . Reading, 1832.
 History of Court Fools, 1858.
 Knights and their Days, 1856.
 Last Journals of Horace Walpole, 1859.
 Life of Dr. Young, 1854.
 Lives of the Princes of Wales, 1860.
 Lives of the Queens of the House of Hanover, 1855.
 London in Jacobite Times, 1878.
 Mann' and Manners at the Court of Florence, 1740-86.
 Memoir of Queen Adelaide (A), 1861.
 Memories of our Great Towns, 1876.
 Monarchs retired from Business, 1857. (This and his "Court Fools" are his best-known books.)
 New Pictures and Old Panels, 1859.
 Saints and Sinners, etc., 1808.
 Table Traits, etc., 1854.
 Their Majesties' Servants, 1861.
 Wandering Jew (The), a melodrama, 1822.
DOWSER (Thomas Sackville, earl of), poet, born in Sussex, 1536-1609.
 Induction (to the *Mirror of Magistrates*), poetry, 1567.
 Gorboduc (a tragedy), 1561.
DOWSER, M.D. (John Syng), of Philadelphia, U.S., 1783-1818.
 Elements of Surgery, 1813.
DOUCE (Francis), antiquary, 1757-1834.
 Dance of Death, 1824.
 Illustrations of Shakespeare, etc., 1807.
DOUGLAS (Gavin), bishop of Dunkeld, in Scotland, born at Brechin, in Forfar, 1474-1521.
 Æneis of Virgil (translated 1512-13, published 1553).
 King Hart (a poem on Human Life), 1519.
 Pails of Honour, 1553. (Strikingly like *Pilgrim's Progress*.)
 (His Memoirs, by Scott, 1787.)
DOUGLAS (Sir Howard), born at Gosport, in Hampshire, 1778-1861.
 Essay on Military Bridges, 1817. (A valuable manual.)
 Naval Evolutions, 1832.
 Treatise on Naval Gunnery, 1819.
DOUGLAS, M.D. (James), of Scotland, 1677-1712.
 Arbor Yumensis, 1727.
 Bibliographie Anatomica Specimen, 1716.
 History of the Lateral Operation, 1726.
 Myographie Comparata Specimen, 1707.
DOVER (George James Welbore Agar Ellis, Esq.), 1797-1833.
 Ellis Correspondence, 1829.
 Historical Inquiries respecting the Character of Clarendon, 1828.
 Life of Frederick the Great, 1832.
DOWNMAN (Rev. Hugh), poet, born at Exeter or in its vicinity, 1740-1809.
 Infancy, 1771.
 Land of the Muses (The), 1768.
DOYLE (Richard), London, 1826-1868.
 Continental Tour of Messrs. Brown, Jones, and Robinson, 1854.
 In Fairyland (a Christmas book), 1869.
 Sketches of Modern Society (*Cornhill Magazine*), 1861.
D'O'LY, D.D. (George), 1778-1848.
 Life of William Sancroft, 1821. (Much esteemed.)
 Notes . . . on the Bible, 1845. (With Mant.)
DRAKE (Sir Francis), maritime discoverer, born in Devonshire, on the banks of the Tavy, 1545-1595.
 Voyage round the Globe, 1577.
 Voyage to America, 1586.
DRAKE, F.R.S. (Francis), antiquary, ?-1770.
 Eboracum, or History and Antiquities of York, 1736.
DRAKE, M.D. (Nathan), born at York, 1766-1836.
 Essays, etc., 1805.
 Literary Hours, 1798.
 Memorials of Shakespeare, 1828.
 Shakespeare and his Times, 1817.
DRAKE (Samuel), born at Pittsfield, in New Hampshire, U.S., 1798-1875.
 Book of the Indians, 1833.
 History of Boston, 1852.
DRAPER, M.D. (John William), chemist, born at St. Helen's, near Liverpool, 1811.
 Forces which Produce the Organisation of Plants (The), 1844.
 History of the American Civil War, 1867-70.
 History of the Conflict between Religion and Science, 1874.
 History of the Intellectual Development of Europe, 1862.
 Human Physiology, Statical and Dynamical, 1856.
 Text-book of Chemistry, 1848.
 Text-book of Natural Philosophy, 1847.
 Thoughts on the Future Policy of America, 1865.

DRAYTON (Michael), *poet laureate*, born at Hartshill, in Warwickshire, 1583–1631.
Barons' Wars (The), in 8-line stanzas, 1596.
Bataille of Agincourt (in 8-line stanzas), 1627.
England's Heroical Epistles (poetry), 1598.
Man in the Moone (The), 1605.
Matilda, Daughter of Lord Robert Fitzwater, (a legend), 1594.
Moses's Birth and Miracles (poetry), 1593.
Muses Elysium (The), poetry, 1630.
Nymphidia, or the Court of Fairy (in 8-line stanzas), 1637.
Owle (The), 1604.
Piers of Gavestoft (a legend), 1596.
Robert, Duke of Normandy (a legend), 1596.
Polyolbion, songs i.–lx. 1612, xi.–xviii. 1613, xix.–xxx. 1622. (His great work.)
Shepherd's Garland, 1593. (His first work.)
DREW (Samuel), born at St. Austell, in Cornwall, 1765–1833.
Essay on the Immateriality and Immortality of the Soul, 1802.
Essay on the Identity and the General Resurrection of the Human Body, 1809.
History of Cornwall, 1820–24.
 (His Life, by his son, J. H. Drew, 1834.)
DRUMMOND (William), *poet*, born at Hawthornden, in Scotland, 1595–1649.
Cypress Grove (The), 1613.
Flowers of Sion, 1623.
North Feasting (a panegyric on the king), 1617.
Poems, 1616.
Polemio-Middinia, carmen Macaronicum, posthumous 1654.
Tears on the Death of Meliades, 1613.
Prose.
Conversations with Ben Jonson, 1619.
History of Scotland, from 1423 to 1642, posthumous 1655.
Notes of Ben Jonson's Conversation, etc., 1619.
 (His Life, by P. Cunningham, 1833; David Laing, 1842; W. B. Turnbull, 1857; Masson, 1873.)
DRUMMOND (Sir William), *antiquary*, *—1828.
Academical Questions, 1905.
Herculanensis, 1810. (With Walpole.)
Cædipus Judiacus, 1811.
Cædipus Romanus (to prove that the 12 Cæsars are the 12 signs of the Zodiac), 1819.
Origines (or the origin of certain empires), 1828.
Review of the Governments of Sparta and Athens, 1794.
DRURY (Dru), *entomologist*, London, 1725–1804.
Illustrations of Exotic Entomology, 1773–82.
 (Of high repute.)
Illustrations of Natural History, 1770–73.
DUVER (Robert), *traveller*, London, 1687–1735.
Madagascar, 1722.
DYDEN (John), *poet laureate*, born at Aldwinkle, in Northamptonshire, 1631–1701.
Abesalom and Ahithophel, part i. 1681, part ii. 1682. (On Monmouth's rebellion; a political satire in verse.)
Alexander's Feast (a Pindaric ode), 1697.
Annus Mirabilis (A.D. 1666, in verse), 1667.
Astræa Redux (on the Restoration, verse), 1699.
Britannia Rediviva, 1689.
Cromwell (Death of), an elegy, 1658.
Fables, 1698–1700.

Hind and the Panther (The), in defence of the Church of Rome (an allegory in verse), 1687. (The "Hind" is the Church of Rome, and the "Panther" the Church of England.)
Lord Hastings (An Elegy on).
MacFlecknoe (a satire on Shadwell, in verse), 1682.
Medal (The), a satire against sedition, 1681.
Ovid's Epistles translated, 1679.
Religio Laici (a poem against deists and dissenters), 1682.
Song of St. Cecilia (a choral ode), 1687.
Virgil translated, 1694–96.
Prose.
Essay on Dramatic Poets, 1667.
Essay on Heroic Plays, 1672.
 * For his 28 dramas, see APPENDIX III.
 (His Life, by S. Derrick, 1760; Malone, 1800; sir W. Scott, 1808; Bell; R. Hooper; Mitford, 1832; G. Saintsbury, 1841.)
DUDLEY (Sir Henry Bate), wrote *dramatic pieces*, 1743–1824.
Fitch of Bacon, 1779.
Rival Candidates, 1775.
DUFF, D.D. (Alexander), born at Pitlochry, in Scotland, 1808–1878.
India and Indian Missions, 1839.
Indian Rebellion, its Causes and Results (The), 1858.
Jesuits, their Origin, etc. (The), 1812.
Missions the Chief End of the Christian Church, 1839.
Missionary Addresses, 1850.
New Era of the English Language and Literature, 1837.
DUFF (Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant), 1820–
East India Financial Statement, 1869.
Elgin Speeches, 1871.
Expediit Laboremus, 1872.
Glance over Europe (A), 1867.
Miscellanies, etc., 1879.
Political Survey (A), 1868.
DUFFERIN (Frederick Temple Blackwood, earl of), born in Florence, 1828–
Honourable Impulsia Gushington (The), a satire on high life.
Irish Emigration.
Letters from High Latitudes, 1860.
Narrative of a Journey from Oxford to Skibbereen, 1848.
DUFFY (Sir Charles Gavan), born in Monaghan, Ireland, 1816–
Ballad Poetry of Ireland, 1870. (Run through forty editions in ten years.)
DUGDALE (Sir William), *antiquary*, born at Shustoke, in Warwickshire, 1605–1686.
Antient Usage in bearing . . . Arms, etc., 1682.
Antiquities of Warwickshire, 1656. (Gough says "it stands at the head of our county histories.")
Baronage of England (The), 1675–76.
History of imbanking and drying divers Fens, etc., 1682. (Very scarce.)
History of St. Paul's Cathedral, 1656.
Monasticon Anglicanum, 1655–73. (His great work.)
Origines Juridicales, etc., 1666.
Short View of the Late Troubles in England, 1681.
 (His Life, by Hamper, 1827.)

DUNBAR (William), poet, Scotland, 1400–1529.

Golden Targe (The), 1508.

Thissell and the Rois (The), in 7-line stanzas, 1603. (James IV. was the *thistle*, and the bride Margaret the *rose*.)

DUNCAN, A.R.A. (Thomas), born at Kinclaven, in Scotland, 1807–1845.

Braw Wooer (The), 1831.

Children and Rabbits, 1831.

Covenanter (A), 1838.

Cuddle Headrig visiting Jenny Dennison, 1835.

Death of "Old Mortality," 1830.

Friends (The), 1839.

Girl with Flowers (A), 1831.

Highland Stag, etc., 1845.

Jeanie Deans and the Robbers, 1832.

Lily of St. Leonard's (The), 1839.

Lucy Ashton, 1832.

Martyrdom of John Brown of Priesthill, 1846.

Mary Queen of Scots signing her Abdication, 1838.

Milk Girl (A), 1830.

"Old Mortality" and the Tombstone, 1838.

Secret Chamber (The), 1830.

Wishart dispensing the Sacrament, posthumous 1846.

DUNCAN (William), of Aberdeen, 1671–1770.

Elements of Logic, 1748.

Translation of *Cæsar*, 1752.

Translation of Cicero's Orations, 1771.

DUNGLISON (Robley), born at Kewick in Cumberland, 1798–

Dictionary of Medical Science, 1833.

New Remedies, 1839.

DUNZOR (John), about 1778–1840.

History of Fiction, 1814. ("An able and interesting work.")

History of Roman Literature, 1823–28.

Memoirs of Spain during the Reigns of Philip IV. and Charles II., 1831.

DUNS SCOTUS scholastic, called "The Subtle Doctor," fourth century. Famous for his defence of the "immaculate conception."

Commentary on Aristotle.

Commentary on the Bible.

Contemplations of Divine Love, printed 1662.

Opus Oxoniense.

Works, in 12 vols., printed 1639.

(His Life, by John Colgan, 1655. Rare and valuable.)

DUNSTON (Rev. Charles), * 1816.

Considerations on Milton's Early Reading, and the Prima Stamma of his *Paradise Lost*, 1800.

DUTTON (John), born at Giffham, in Huntingdonshire, 1659–1731.

Athenian Mercury, 1691–97.

Athenian Sport (2000 paradoxes), 1707.

Bull Baiting, 1702. (The "bull" is Sacheverell.)

Cat may look on a Queen (A), a satire, 1701.

Death-bed Charity, 1724.

Life and Errors of John Dutton, 1705.

Mordecai's Memorial, 1716.

Neck or Nothing, 1713.

Whipping Post (a satire upon everybody) 1708.

(His Life, by J. Nichols, 1818.)

DURRA (Richard), 1756–1831.

Life, etc., of Michael Angelo, 1808.

Life, etc., of Raphael, 1816.

D'URVEY (Thomas), dramatist and poet, born

at Exeter, in Devonshire, 1630–1723.

Archerie revived (an heroic poem), 1676.

Ballads, 1716.

Butler's Ghost, 1692. (Forming a fourth part to Hudibras.)

Collection of New Ballads (A), 1715.

Collin's Walk through London, etc. (a burlesque poem), 1690.

Dido and Æneas (a dramatic entertainment), 1727.

Merry Musician (The), 1716.

New Operas, 1721.

Pills to purge Melancholy (sonnets), 1719–20. (His best-known work.)

Progress of Honesty (a Pindaric ode), 1681.

Satires, Elegies, and Odes, 1690.

Songs, 1687.

Prose.

Stories, Moral and Comical, 1691.

Tales, Tragical and Comical, 1704.

* For his 28 dramas, see APPENDIX III.

DWIGHT, D.D. (Timothy), born in Massachusetts, U.S., 1752–1817.

Conquest of Canaan (an epic poem), 1785.

Sermons, posthumous 1828.

Theology explained and defended (173 sermons), 1819. (His principal work.)

Travels in New England and New York, posthumous, 1821. (A valuable work.)

Dyce, R.A. (William), Aberdeen, 1806–1864.

Baptism of Ethelbert (House of Lords), 1846.

George Herbert at Bemerton, 1861.

Good Shepherd (The), 1856.

Neptune assigning to Britannia the Empire of the Sea (for a fresco at Osbourne), 1857.

King Joash shooting the Arrow, 1845.

Man of Sorrows (The), 1860.

Meeting of Jacob and Rachel (a fresco in All Saints' Church, Margaret Street, London), 1860.

St. Dunstan separating Edwy and Elgiva, 1839.

St. John leading Home the "Virgin Mary," 1860.

Titian preparing to Paint, 1858.

Virgin and Child (a fresco in All Saints' Church, Margaret Street, London), 1846.

DYER (George), London, 1755–1841.

History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge, 1814.

Privileges of the University, 1824.

(He was joint editor of *Vulpy's Classics*.)

DYER (Rev. John), poet, 1700–1758.

Fleece (The), in four books, 1758.

Grongar Hill, 1727.

Ruins of Rome (The), 1740.

DYER, D.C.L. (Thomas Henry), historian, London, 1804.

Ancient Athens, 1873.

History of Modern Europe, 1861.

History of the City of Rome, 1865.

History of the Kings of Rome, 1862.

Life of Calvin, 1800.

Pompeii, 1867.

DYMOND (Jonathan), of Exeter, 1706–1788.

Essay on the Principles of Morality, 1699.

EADMER OF CANTERBURY, a Benedictine, 12th century.

Historia Novorum (History of his own Times) printed 1623.

- Vita Anselmi, printed 1561.
 * * His Lives of St. Bregwyn, Dunstan, Odo, Oswald, and Wilfrid, are in the *Anglia Sacra* of Wharton, 1891.
 EARLE, D.D. (John), of York, 1601-1665.
Microcosmography, 1628.
 (He translated the *Ikon Basilik* into Latin, 1649.)
 EASTLAKE, R.A., D.C.L. (Sir Charles Lock), born at Plymouth, 1793-1865.
 Beatrice, 1865.
 Christ blessing Little Children, 1839.
 Christ weeping over Jerusalem, 1841. (His masterpiece.)
 Escape of Francesco Novello di Carrara, etc., 1850.
 Hagar and Ishmael, 1844.
 Helena, 1849.
 Heloise, 1846.
 Ippolita Torelli, 1851.
 Napoleon at the Gangway of the *Bellerophon*, 1816. (His first painting.)
 Pilgrims arriving in Sight of Rome, 1828.
 Violante, 1863.
 * * Contributions to the Literature of the Fine Arts, 1848.
 Materials for a History of Oil Painting, 1847.
 (He also translated Goethe's *Farbentheorie*, or Theory of Colours, 1847; and Kugler's *Handbook of Painting*, 1843.)
 EASTLAKE (Lady), wife of Sir Charles, maiden name Elizabeth Rigby, 1816-
 Letters from the Shores of the Baltic, 1841.
 Livonian Tales, 1816.
 EASTMAN (Mrs. Mary), United States, 1814-
 * Aunt Phillis's Cabin, 1852.
 Dacotah, or Life and Legends of the Sioux, 1849.
 Romance of Indian Life, 1851.
 EASTWICK (Edward Blackhouse), born at Warfield, in Berkshire, 1814-
 Dry Leaves from Young Egypt, 1849.
 EDWARD, F.S.A. (Lawrence), *historian*, Suffolk, 1671-1730
 General Ecclesiastical History, 1702. (Prideaux says "it is the best of its kind.")
 History of England, 1707-18.
 Roman History, 1713.
 EDEN (Hpn. Emily), 1795-1869.
 People and Princes of India, 1844.
 Semi-detached House (The), 1859.
 Up the Country, 1866.
 EDGEMORTH (Maria), *writer of tales*, born at Hare-hatch, in Berkshire, 1787-1849.
 Belinda (a novel), 1803.
 Castle Rackrent 1801. (Her first novel.)
 Early Lessons, 1801.
 Essays on Practical Education, 1793. (Her first work.)
 Harrington and Ormond (a novel), 1817.
 Helen, 1834. (Her best novel.)
 Irish Bulls (An Essay on), 1801. (In conjunction with her father.)
 Leonora (a novel), 1806.
 Moral Tales, posthumous 1866.
 Popular Tales, 1804.
 Practical Education, 1798. (With her father.)
 Tales and Novels, 1812.
 Tales of Fashionable Life, 1809, 1812. (The best are *Seneca* and *The Absentee*.)
 (Her Memoirs, by Mrs. Edgeworth, 1867.)

- EDWARDES (Sir Herbert), of Shropshire, 1809-1868.
 Year on the Punjab Frontier (A), 1850.
 EDWARDES (Mrs. Annie), * *
 Archie Lovell, 1866.
 Blue Stocking (The), 1877.
 Creeds, 1869.
 Jet, 1878.
 Leah, 1875.
 May Fair, 1858.
 Miss Forrester, 1863.
 Ordeal for Wives, 1863.
 Ought we to Visit Her? 1871.
 Point of Honour (A).
 Steven Laurence, 1868.
 Susan Fielding, 1869.
 Vagabond Heroes, 1873.
 Vivian the Beauty, 1870.
 World's Verdict (The), 1861.
 EDWARDS (Amelia Blandford), *novelist*, 1831-
 Barbara's History, 1864.
 Debenham's Vow, 1870.
 Half a Million of Money, 1866.
 Hand and Glove, 1859.
 In the Days of my Youth, 1873.
 Mrs. Carrow (short tales), 1865.
 Mons. Maurice (a novelette), 1873.
 My Brother's Wife, 1855.
Not works of Fiction.
 Thousand Miles up the Nile (A), 1877.
 Untrodden Peaks, etc., 1873.
 EDWARDS (Bryan), *historian*, Wiltshire, 1743-1800.
 Historical Survey of St. Domingo, 1797.
 History of the British Colonies in the West Indies, 1793. (In good repute.)
 EDWARDS (Edward), London, 1812-
 Economy of the Fine Arts in England, 1840.
 Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, 1863.
 EDWARDS, F.R.S. (George), *naturalist*, Essex, 1693-1773.
 Gleanings of Natural History, 1758-64.
 History of Uncommon Birds, 1743-61.
 (His Memoirs, by J. S. Miller, 1778.)
 EDWARDS, D.D. (Jonathan), born at Windsor, in Connecticut, U.S., 1703-1758.
 Doctrine of Original Sin, 1758.
 Inquiry into the Freedom of the Will, 1754.
 Treatise concerning Religious Affections, 1740.
 Works, including Sermons and Life (in 10 vols.), 1830.
 EDWARDS, or EDWARDES (Richard), *dramatist*, Somersetshire, 1523-1566.
 Damon and Pythias, 1566.
 Palamon and Arcite, 1560.
 Paradise of Dainty Devices (which Shakespeare quotes from), 1563.
 EDWARDS (Sydenham), *naturalist and botanist*, about 1770-1850.
 Botanical Register, 1815-47. (Continued by Dr. Lindley.)
 Cynographia Britannica (i.e. British Dogs), 1800.
 Rare Plants, 1809.
 EDWARDS (Thomas), 1591-1647. (Milton calls him "Shallow Edwards.")
 Gangrana (i.e. Church Heresies), 1648.
 EGAN (Pierce), *humorist and poet*, of Ireland, 1772-1848.
 Anecdotes of the Turf, etc., 1827

- Book of Sports and Mirror of Life, 1832.
 Life in London (Tom and Jerry), about 1824.
 (A continuation, called "Tom, Jerry, and Logic," appeared subsequently.)
 Life of an Actor, 1825.
 Panoramas of the Sporting World, 1827.
 Pilgrims of the Rhine, 1828.
 Pilgrims of the Thames, 1839.
 Show Folks (The), 1811.
 Trial of J. Thurtell, etc., 1921.
 Walks in Bath, 1834.
EGAN (Pierce), *novelist*, London, 1814-1880.
 Adam Bell, 1842.
 Black Prince (The).
 (Hilton Grey.
 Paul Jones, 1912.
 Quintin Matsys, 1819.
 Robin Hood and Little John, 1840.
 Wat Tyler, 1841.
ELIOT (George). See **EVANS** (Marian).
ELIOT (Samuel), born at Boston, U.S., 1821-
 History of Liberty, 1849, 1851.
 Manual of the United States between 1492
 and 1850, published in 1856.
ELLSMERE (Francis Leveson (owner, earl of),
 London, 1800-1857.
 Life and Character of the Duke of Wellington,
 1852.
 Mediterranean Sketches, 1813.
 History of Liberty, 1849-1953.
ELLIOTT, D.D. (Charles John), bishop of Glou-
 cester and Bristol, born at Whitwell, near
 Stamford, 1819-
 Commentaries on the Pauline Epistles, 1851,
 1855, 1858.
 History and Obligation of the Sabbath (a prize
 essay), 1844.
 On the Life of our Lord Jesus Christ (a
 Hulsean lecture), 1860.
 Sermons preached at St. Mary's, Cambridge,
 1858.
ELLIOT (George), 1781-
 Life of the Duke of Wellington, 1815.
ELLIOTSON, M.D. (John), London, 1788-1868
 Human Physiology, 1836-40.
 Linnæan Lectures, 1830.
 Zoist, 1843-51.
 * * Translated Blumenbach's *Physiology*,
 1817.
ELLIOTT (Rev. Charles), born in Donegal, Ire-
 land, 1792-1869.
 History of the Great Secession from the
 Methodist Episcopal Church, 1855.
 Treatise on Baptism, 1811.
ELLIOTT (Charles Wyllys), born at Guilford,
 Connecticut, U.S., 1817-
 Cottages and Cottage Life, 1819.
 Mysteries, or Glimpses of the Supernatural,
 1852.
 New England History (The), from 986 to 1776,
 published in 1857.
 St. Domingo, its Revolution and its Hero, 1855.
 Remarkable Characters and Places in the Holy
 Land, 1887.
 Wind and Whirlwind (a novel), 1868.
ELLIOTT (Ebeneser), the corn law rhymist, born
 at Mableborough, in Yorkshire, 1781-1848.
 Corn-law Rhymes, 1831-46.
 Love, 1823.
 More Prose and Verse, posthumous 1850.
 Ranter (The), 1828.
 Vernal Walk (The), 1798. (His first poem.)
 Village Patriarch (The), 1829.
 Works compiled, 1876.
 (His Life, by Searle, 1852.)
ELLIOTT (Rev. Edward Bishop), 1795-
 Warburtonian Lectures (The), 1849-52.
ELLIOTT (William), born in Beaufort, South
 Carolina, U.S., 1738.
 Carolina Sports by Land and Water, 1856.
 Fiesco (a tragedy), 1850.
ELLIS, F.R.S. (Alexander John), born "Shaape,"
 at Hoxton, in Middlesex, 1814-
 Alphabet of Nature, 1845.
 Rasis of Music, 1877.
 Early Pronunciation, 1869, 1871, 1875, etc.
 Essentials of Phonetics, 1848.
 On the Musical Pitch, 1877.
 On the Pronunciation of Greek, 1877.
 Pronunciation for Singers, 1877.
 Speech in Song, 1878.
 Universal Writing and Printing, 1856.
ELLIS (George), 1745-1915
 Specimens of Early English Poetry, 1790.
 Specimens of Ancient English Romances,
 1805.
ELLIS, D.D. (George Edward), born at Boston,
 U.S., 1814-
 Half a Century of the Unitarian Controversy,
 1857.
 Memoir of Jared Sparks, 1869.
 Memoirs of Count Rumford, 1871.
ELLIS (Henry), *Arctic voyager*, 1721-1806.
 Voyage to Hudson's Bay etc. (A), 1748. (A
 valuable work.)
ELLIS, F.S.A. (Sir Henry), London, 1777-1869.
 Introduction to Domesday Book, 1816.
 Letters Illustrative of English History, 1834,
 1827, 1846.
 * * An Edition of Brand's *Popular Anti-
 quities*, 1813; and of Dugdale's *Monasticon*,
 1817-30.
ELLIS (John), *naturalist*, London, 1710-1776
 Description of the Mangostan and Bread Fruit,
 1775.
 Essay towards a Natural History of Corallines,
 1755.
 Historical Account of Coffee, 1774.
 Natural History of Uncommon Zoöphytes,
 posthumous 1786.
ELLIS (Rev. William), London, 1789-1872.
 History of Madagascar (A), 1839.
 Madagascar revisited, etc., 1867.
 Narrative of a Tour through Owyhyer, 1826.
 Polynesian Researches, 1829.
 Three Visits to Madagascar, 1853-56.
 Vindication of the South Sea Missions, 1831.
ELLIS (Mrs.), maiden name Sarah Stickney,
 wife of the Rev. William Ellis, 1813
 Daughters of England, 1842.
 Hearts and Homes, 1848-49.
 Mothers of Great Men (The), 1859.
 Pictures of Private Life, 1845.
 Social Distinction, 1854.
 Wives of England, 1843.
 Women of England, 1838.
ELLISTON (Robert William), actor, London,
 1774-1831.
 Venetian Outlaw (The), 1826.
ELLWOOD (Thomas), born at Crowell, in Oxford-
 shire, 1639-1713.
 Autobiography, posthumous 1714.

- Davidids, or Life of David (a poem), 1712.
 Sacred History, 1705-9.
 * He suggested to Milton the subject of *Paradise Regained* in 1685.
 ELLYS, D.D. (Anthony), bishop of St. David's, 1693-1761.
 Tracts on the Liberty . . . of Protestants in England, 1763-65.
 ELMORE, R.A. (Alfred), painter, born at Clonakilty, in Ireland, 1816-
 Crucifixion (The), 1838.
 Death-bed of Robert, King of Naples, 1848.
 Fainting Hero (The), 1846.
 Griselda, 1850.
 Hotspur and the Fop, 1851.
 Invention of the Stocking-loom, 1847.
 Martyrdom of Thomas à Becket, 1839.
 Origin of the Guelph and Ghibelline Quarrel, 1846.
 Religious Controversy in the Time of Louis XIV., 1849.
 Rienz in the Forum, 1844.
 ELMINGSTONE (Mountstuart), 1778-1859.
 Account of the Kingdom of Cabul (An), 1815.
 History of India, 1841.
 ELMINGSTONE (William), bishop of Aberdeen, 1430-1514.
 Breviarium Aberdonense, printed 1509-10.
 ELYOT (Sir Thomas), 1495-1546.
 Dictionary, 1538.
 Castell of Health (The), 1541.
 Governor (The), 1531.
 EMBERY (Mrs.), maiden name Emma Catherine Manley, born at New York, U.S., 1806-1863.
 Constance Latimer, or the Blind Girl (a novel), 1831.
 Guido, and other Poems, 1828.
 EMERSON, L.L.D. (Ralph Waldo), the "Sage of Concord," born at Boston, U.S., 1803-1879.
 Conduct of Life (The), 1860.
 English Traits, 1856.
 Essays, 1844, 1847.
 Literary Ethics, 1838.
 Man the Reformer, 1841.
 May-day, and other Poems, 1867.
 Nature and Man thinking, 1837.
 Poems, 1848.
 Representative Men, 1849.
 ENSFIELD, L.L.D. (William), of Suffolk, 1741-1797.
 History of Philosophy, 1791.
 Sermons, 1768-70, 1777, 1798.
 Speaker (The), a selection of pieces for school recitations, etc., 1778. (Once largely used.)
 ERASME (John), jurist, 1695-1765.
 Institute of the Law of Scotland, posthumous 1773.
 Principles of the Law of Scotland, 1754.
 ERASME, D.D. (John), of Scotland, 1721-1803.
 Sketches, etc., of Church History and Theological Controversy, 1790-97.
 (His Life, by Sir R. M. Wellwood, 1818.)
 ERY (James P.), meteorologist, of Western Pennsylvania, U.S., 1786-1860.
 Philosophy of Storms, 1841.
 ERZEMBOS (Sir George), dramatist, Oxfordshire, 1636-1894.
 * For his plays, see APPENDIX III.
 ERY, R.A. (William), born at York, 1787-1849.
 Cleopatra's Arrival in Cilicia, 1821.
 Combat (The), 1825. (His *chef-d'œuvre*.)
 Coral Finders (The), 1820.
 Female Bathers surprised by a Swan (in the National Gallery), 1832.
 Joan of Arc, 1847.
 Judith (three pictures in the Scotch National Gallery), 1827, 1830, 1831.
 Telemachus rescuing Antiope, 1811.
 Ulysses and the Syrens (in the Manchester Institution), 1837.
 Youth at the Frow and Pleasure at the Helm (in the National Gallery), 1832.
 (His Life, by Gilchrist, 1855.)
 EVANS (David Morier), 1819-1874.
 City Men and City Manners, 1833.
 Commercial Crisis, 1847-48.
 Facts, Failures, and Frauds, 1859.
 EVANS, D.C.L. (John), geologist, 1823-
 Ancient British Coins, 1861.
 Ancient Bronze Implements, 1891.
 Flint Implements of the Drift, 1868.
 EVANS (Marian), Mrs. Cross, *nom de plume* "George Eliot," novelist, 1820-1880.
 Adam Bede, 1859. (Her best novel.)
 Agatha (a poem), 1869.
 Daniel Deronda, 1876.
 Felix Holt, the Radical, 1866.
 Impressions of Theophrastus Such, 1879.
 Legend of Jubal, and other Poems, 1874.
 Middlemarch, 1871-72.
 Mill on the Floss, 1860.
 Romola, 1863. (Considered a very classical novel. It first appeared in the *Cornhill Magazine*.)
 Scenes of Clerical Life, 1858, 1861.
 Silas Marner, the Weaver of Raveloe, 1861.
 Spanish Gypsy (The), a poem, 1868.
Translations.
 Essence of Christianity, by Feuerbach, 1853.
 Life of Jesus, by Strauss, 1846.
 (Her Life, by Kegan Paul, 1881.)
 EVANSON (Rev. Edward), freethinker, born at Warrington, in Lancashire, 1731-1805.
 Dissonance of the Four Evangelists, etc., 1792.
 EVELYN (John), born at Wotton, in Surrey, 1620-1706.
 Acetaria, a Discourse of Sallets, 1699.
 Diary and Correspondence, posthumous 1818.
 (Highly appreciated.)
 French Gardener (The), 1658.
 Kalendarium Hortense, 1661.
 Gardener's Almanac (The), 1661.
 Memoirs, posthumous 1818. (Sir W. Scott says he "never saw so rich a mine.")
 Mundus Muliebris, 1690.
 Numismata, 1697.
 Parallel of Ancient and Modern Architecture, 1669.
 Sculptura (or engraving on copper), 1662.
 Sylva, 1664. (His chief work.)
 Terra, 1675.
 (His Memoir, by W. Bray, 1818.)
 EVERETT (Alexander Hill), born at Boston, U.S., 1792-1847.
 America, or a General Survey of the Political Situation of . . . the Western Continent, 1827. (The object is to prove that Russia and the United States must share between them the whole continent.)
 Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, 1845, 1847

- Europe, or a General Survey of the Political Situation of the Principal Powers, etc. 1822.
- New Ideas on Population, etc., 1822.
- EVERETT, D.C.L. (Edward), born at Dorchester, U.S., 1794-1865.
- Defence of Christianity (A), 1814.
- Orations and Speeches, 1825-60.
- EWBANK (Thomas), born at Barnard Castle, in Durham, 1792-1870.
- Life in Brazil, 1858.
- World a Workshop (The), 1855.
- EXKE (Vincent), military writer, 1810.
- Metallic Boats and Floating Waggon, etc., 1856.
- Military Operations in Cabul, 1813.
- Observations on American Life-preserving Cars, 1856.
- FABER (Rev. Dr. Frederick William), poet, Durham, 1814-1863.
- Cherwell Water-lily, etc., 1840.
- Fathers of the Oratory, 1849.
- Sir Lancelot, 1844.
- FABER (Rev. George Stanley), 1773-1851.
- Cabiri (The), or Gods of Phenicia, 1803.
- Difficulties of Infidelity (The), 1824.
- Eight Dissertations upon the Prophetic Promises of a Mighty Deliverer, 1845.
- Genius and Object of the Patriarchal, Levitical, and Christian Dispensations, 1823.
- Horæ Mosæica, 1801. (His chief work.)
- Origin of Pagan Idolatry, 1816.
- Primitive Doctrine of Election (The), 1836.
- Primitive Doctrine of Justification, 1837.
- Primitive Doctrine of Regeneration, 1840.
- Sacred Calendar of Prophecy, 1828.
- FABIAN (Robert), historian, 1450-1512.
- Chronicle, printed by R. Pynson, 1516.
- FAKE, R.A. (Thomas), born at Burley Mill, in Scotland, 1826-.
- First Break in the Family (The), 1837.
- Home and the Homeless, 1856.
- Mitherless Bairn (The), 1855.
- School Board in the North (A), 1881.
- Scott and his Friends at Abbotsford, 1850. (His best picture.)
- Sunday in the Backwoods.
- Where is my Good Little Girl? 1881.
- (His elder brother John is also an artist of repute.)
- FAIRFAX (Edward), of Yorkshire, *-1632.
- Tasso's *Jerusalem delivered* translated into English verse, 1600.
- FAIRHOLT (Frederick William), antiquary, etc., London, 1814-1866.
- Antiquities of Richborough, 1850.
- Dictionary of Terms of Art, 1851.
- England under the House of Hanover, 1848.
- History of Costume in England, 1846.
- Up the Nile, 1861.
- FARTHORNE (William), London, 1616-1691.
- Art of Graving and Etching, etc., 1662.
- FALCONER, F.R.S. (Hugh), botanist and paleontologist, born at Forres, in Scotland, 1808-1865.
- Fauna Antiqua Sivalensis, 1846.
- Paleontological Memoirs, 1863.
- FALCONER (William), poet, Edinburgh, 1732-1769.
- Demagogue (The), 1765.
- Marine Dictionary (The), 1769.
- Shipwreck (The), in three cantos, 1762.
- (His Life, by Rev. J. S. Clarke, 1804; Rev. J. Mitford, 1836.)
- FALCONER, M.D. (William), of Chester, 1741-1824.
- Dissertation on the Influence of the Passions on the Disorders of the Body, 1788.
- Remarks on the Influence of Climate, etc., 1781.
- FANSHAW (Sir Richard), born at Ware, in Hertfordshire, 1603-1666.
- Translated the *Lusiad* of Camoens, 1655; the *Pastor Fido* of Guarini.
- FARADAY, D.C.L. (Michael), electrician, London, 1791-1867.
- Chemical Manipulation, 1827.
- Experimental Researches in Electricity, 1839, 1844, 1855. (His chief work.)
- Experimental Researches in Chemistry and Physics, 1859.
- Also Lectures on "The History of a Candle," on "Non-metallic Elements," 1858, and on "Physical Forces," etc.
- (His Life, by Tyndall, 1870.)
- FARREY (John), London, 1791-1851.
- Treatise on the Steam Engine, 1827.
- View of the Agriculture and Minerals of Derbyshire, 1811.
- FARMER (Rev. Hugh), born near Shrewsbury, 1714-1787.
- Dissertation on Miracles, 1771.
- Essay on the Demoniacs of the New Testament, 1771.
- Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of our Lord's Temptation, etc., 1761.
- Prevalence of the Worship of Human Spirits in Ancient Heathen Nations, 1783.
- (His Life, by Michael Dodson, 1805.)
- FARMER, D.D. (Richard), of Leicester, 1736-1797.
- Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare, 1766.
- FARNABY (Thomas), philologist, London, 1675-1617.
- Florilegium Epigrammatum Græcorum, etc., 1629.
- Index Rhetoricus Scholæ Accommodatus, 1625.
- Systema Grammaticum, 1641.
- FARQUHAR (George), dramatist, London, 1678-1707.
- *.* For his dramas, see APPENDIX III.
- FARRAN, D.D. (Frederick William), born in Bombay, 1831-.
- Chapters on Language, 1865.
- Eternal Hope, 1878.
- Fall of Man (The), and other Sermons, 1845.
- Families of Speech, 1870.
- Lecture on Public School Education (A), 1867.
- Life of Christ (The), 1874. (His chief work.)
- Life and Work of St. Paul, 1879.
- Marlborough Sermons, 1876.
- Origin of Language, 1860.
- Saintly Workers, 1878.
- Seekers after God, 1869.
- Silence and Voices of God (The), 1872.
- Witness of History to Christ (The), 1871.
- FARRINGTON (Sarah Payson Willis), pseudonym "Fanny Fern," born at Portland, Maine, U.S., 1811-.
- Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio, 1860.
- Rose Clark, 1866.
- Ruth Hall, 1853.

- FAULKNER (Thomas)**, *historical topographer*, 1776-1855.
Historical and Topographical Description of Brentford, Ealing, and Chiswick, 1845;
Chelsea and its Environs, 1810; *Fulham*, 1813; *Hammermith*, 1839; *Kensington*, 1820.
- FAWCETT (Henry)**, of Salisbury, 1833-
Economic Position of the British Labourer (The), 1867.
Free Trade and Protection, 1878.
Manuai of Political Economy (A), 1863. (His chief work.)
Imperialism, its Causes and Remedies, 1871.
- FAWKE (Francis)**, *poet*, of Yorkshire, 1721-1777.
Poems, 1761.
Poetic Calendar, 1763.
Translations of Anacreon, Bion, Moschus, and Sappho, 1760.
Translation of Theocritus, 1767.
- FAY (Theodore Sedgwick)**, of New York, U.S., 1807-
Countess Ida, 1840.
History of Switzerland, 1860.
Urie, or the Volcas (a poem), 1851.
- FELLOWS (Sir Charles)**, *archæologist*, born at Nottingham, 1799-1880.
Account of the Ionic Trophy Monument, 1848.
Coins of Ancient Lycia, etc., 1855.
Journal during an Excursion in Asia Minor, 1839.
Journal of a Second Excursion, 1841.
Xanthian Marbles (The), etc., 1843.
- FENN (Sir John)**, *antiquary*, born at Norwich, 1739-1784.
Three Chronological Tables, 1784.
(He edited the Paston Letters, 1787.)
- FENTON (Sir Geoffrey)**, *-1608.
History of the Wars of Italy, by Guicciardini, 1570.
Monophylo (a philosophical treatise about love), 1572.
- FERGUSON, LL.D. (Adam)**, *historian*, born at Logierait, in Scotland, 1724-1816.
Essay on the History of Civil Society, 1767.
History of the Progress and End of the Roman Republic, 1783. (His chief work.)
Institutes of Moral Philosophy, 1770.
Principles of Moral and Political Science, 1792.
- FERGUSON (James)**, *natural philosopher*, born at Keith, in Scotland, 1716-1776.
Art of Drawing in Perspective, etc., 1775.
Astronomy explained, etc., 1756.
Introduction to Electricity, 1770.
Lectures on ... Mechanics, Hydrostatics, etc., 1760.
- FERGUSON (James)**, born in Ayr, Scotland, 1808-
Illustrations of the Rock-cut Temples of India, 1845.
Palaces of Nineveh and Persepolis restored, 1851.
- FERNANDEZ (Robert)**, *poet*, born in Edinburgh, 1756-1774.
Poems, posthumous 1774.
Scripture Metaphors, 1675.
(His Life, by D. Irving, 1799; A. Peterkin, 1867-8.)

- FERNE (Henry)**, bishop of Chester, born at York, 1602-1682.
Episcopacy and Presbytery, 1647.
Resolving of Conscience, 1642.
- FERRIER, LL.D. (James Frederick)**, of Edinburgh, 1808-1864.
Institutes of Metaphysics, 1854.
Lectures on Greek Philosophy, 1866.
Theory of Knowing and Being (The), 1854.
- FERRIER (Susan Edmonston)**, *novelist*, of Edinburgh, 1782-1854.
Destiny, or the Chief's Daughter, 1831.
Inheritance (The), 1824.
Marriage, 1818.
Works, 1841.
- FIELD (Rev. John)**, born at Wallingford, in Berkshire, 1812-
Convict Discipline, 1855.
Correspondence of John Howard, 1856.
Life of John Howard, 1850.
Prison Discipline, 1848.
Remarks on the Lord's Prayer, 1851.
University and other Sermons, 1853.
- FIELD (Nathaniel)**, *dramatist*, *-1641.
 * * For his plays, see APPENDIX III.
- FIELD, D.D. (Richard)**, of Hertfordshire, 1581-1616.
Of the Church, 1606-10.
(His Life, by his son, 1617.)
- FIELDING (Henry)**, *novelist*, born near Glastonbury, in Somersetshire, 1707-1754.
Amelia, 1752.
Covent Garden Journal, 1751-52.
Jacobite Journal (The), 1748.
Jonathan Wild (The History of), 1754.
Joseph Andrews (The Adventures of), 1742.
Journey from this World to the Next, 1743.
Tom Jones (The History of), 1750. (The best novel in the language.)
True Patriot (The), 1745.
Dramas, chiefly Farces.
Author's Farce (The), 1731.
Coffee-house Politician (The), 1732.
Don Quixote in England, 1736.
Historical Register (The), 1738.
Intriguing Chambermaid (The), 1734.
Love in Several Masques, 1730.
Miser (The), 1737.
Mock Doctor (The), 1733.
Modern Husband (The), 1735.
Pasquin, 1738.
Temple Beau (The), 1738.
Tom Thumb, 1733.
Wedding-day (The), 1740.
(His Life, by Murphy, 1802; sir W. Scott, 1821; Lawrence, 1855.)
- FILMER (Sir Robert)**, *-1647.
Anarchy of a Limited and Mixed Monarchy, 1646.
Freeholder's Grand Inquest (The), 1679.
Original of Government, 1652.
Patriarcha, or the Natural Power of the Kings of England, 1680. (This book called forth Locke's famous treatise on Government.)
Political Discourses, 1680.
- FINDLAY, D.D. (Robert)**, *-
Divine Inspiration of the Jewish Scriptures, 1804. (A reply to Dr. Geddes.)
Vindication of the Sacred Books and of Josephus, 1770. (In refutation of Voltaire.)

FINLAY, L.L.D. (George), *historian*, Scotland, *-1875.

Greece under the Romans, 1843.

History of the Byzantine Empire, 1852.

History of the Byzantine and Greek Empires, 1853-54.

History of Greece, from its Conquest by the Crusaders to its Conquest by the Turks, 1851.

History of Greece under Ottoman, etc., 1854.

History of the Greek Revolution, 1861.

FINLAYSON (George), *naturalist and traveller*, 1790-1823.

Mission to Siam and Hué, posthumous 1825.

(His Memoirs, by T. S. Raffles, 1825.)

FISHER (Rev. James), *-c.

Martha Hatfield, the Wise Virgin, 1657.

FISHER (Payne), *poet laureate* to Cromwell,

pseudonym "Paganus Piscator," 1616-1693.

Piscatoris Pœmata, 1666.

FITZGERBERT (Sir Anthony), *-1833.

Book of Husbandry, 1523.

Grand Abridgment (The), 1514.

New "Natura Brevium," 1571.

Office and Authority of Justices of Peace, 1638.

FITZROY (Robert), *meteorologist*, 1805-1865.

Barometer Manual, 1861.

Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of H.M.S.

Adventurer and Beagle, 1824-33.

Weather Book (The), 1863.

FLANSTED (John), *astronomer royal*, born at

Denby, near Derby, 1616-1719.

Atlas Cœlestis, 1729.

Historia Cœlestis Britannica, 1675-1720.

FLAVEL (Rev. John), *nonconformist divine*,

1627-1691.

Husbandry spiritualized, posthumous 1701.

Works, posthumous 1820.

FLAXMAN, R.A. (John), *sculptor*, born at York, 1755-1826.

Mercury and Pandora, 1805.

Monument to Lord Mansfield in Westminster Abbey, 1795.

Monument to Sir W. Jones, Oxford, 1797.

Shield of Achilles, 1818. (Very famous.)

Illustrations.

Æschylus, 1795.

Dante, 1793-94.

Hesiod, *Works and Days*, 1817.

Homœr, 1793-95. (His most celebrated work.)

FLECKNOE (Richard), *poet*, *-1678. (Immortalized by Dryden.)

Affections of a Pious Soul unto . . . Christ, 1640.

Damoiselles à la Mode (The), a comedy, 1667.

Diatrium (The), in 12 Jornadas, in burlesque rhyme, 1658.

Enigmatical Characters . . . from Life, 1658.

Epigrams, 1665, 1672, etc.

Eriminia (a tragico-comedy), 1665.

Heroic Portraits, 1660.

Hierothalamium (Nuptials of Christ and the Soul), 1626.

Love's Dominion (a dramatic piece), 1654.

Love's Kingdom (a pastoral tragico-comedy), 1664.

Marriage of Oceanus and Britannia (The), 1650.

Relation of Ten Years' Travels, etc. (A.), 1654.

Sir William Davenant's Voyage to the other World (a poetical fiction), 1668.

FLEETWOOD (John), *-c.

Christian Dictionary, 1773.

Life of Christ, about 1770, but the editions are numerous.

FLEETWOOD (William), bishop of Ely, surnamed "Silver-tongued," London, 1650-1723.

Chronicon Pretiosum, 1707.

Inscriptionum Antiquarum Sylloge, etc., 1691.

FLETCHER (Andrew), of Salton, in Scotland, 1653-1716.

Political Works, posthumous 1737.

(His Life, by D. S. Erskine, 1792.)

FLETCHER (Rev. Giles), *poet*, 1588-1623.

Christ's Victory and Triumph (in four poems), 1610.

FLETCHER, L.L.D. (Giles), *diplomatist*, *-1610.

Israel Redux, 1677.

Of the Russe Commonwealth, 1591.

FLETCHER (John), *dramatist*, of Northamptonshire, 1576-1625.

*-c. For his plays, see APPENDIX III. Several were written in conjunction with Beaumont.

(His Life, by Rev. A. Dyce, 1830.)

FLETCHER (Phineas), *poet*, 1581-1660.

Locusts (a satire), 1627.

Purple Island (The), an allegorical poem in 12 cantos, 1633. (The "Purple Island" is the human body.)

Steeleides (a piscatory), 1631.

(His Life, by W. Jacques, 1816.)

FLINDERS (Matthew), *maritime discoverer*, of Lincolnshire, 1760-1814.

Voyage to Terra Australis, etc., 1814.

FLINT, M.D. (Austin), born at Petersham, in Massachusetts, U.S., 1812-

Practical Treatise on the Diseases of the Heart, 1859.

Practice of Medicine (The), 1856.

FLINT (Austin), born at Northampton, in Massachusetts, U.S., 1836-

Physiology of Man, 1866-74.

Sources of Muscular Power, 1878.

FLINT (Rev. Timothy), of Massachusetts, U.S., 1780-1840.

Arthur Clenning (a novel), 1823.

Condensed Geography of the Western States of the Mississippi, 1823.

Francis Berran, or the Mexican Patriot (a novel), 1826.

Geography of the Mississippi Valley, 1827.

George Mason, or the Backwoodsman (a novel), 1820.

Indian Wars in the West, 1833.

Lectures on Natural History, etc., 1833.

Memoir of Daniel Boone, etc., 1834.

Recollections of Ten Years' Residence . . . in the Valley of the Mississippi, 1828.

Shoshonee Valley (The), a romance, 1830.

FLORIO OF WORCESTER, *chronicler*, 12th century.

Chronicon . . . ab Initio Mundi ad Annum

Domini 1141, first printed 1592.

FLORIO (John), *lexicographer*, London, 1550-1625. (Ridiculed by Shakespeare in *Love's Labour's Lost*, as "Holoferne.")

Florio his First Frutes, yielding Familiar Speech, Merrie Proverbs, Wylie Sentences,

and Golden Sayings, 1575.

- Florio his Second Frutes**, being 6000 Italian Proverbs, 1591.
- New World of Words: an Italian-English Dictionary**, 1595.
- FLOWER, LL.D. (William Henry)**, born at Stratford-on-Avon, in Warwickshire, 1831—*Diagrams of the Nerves of the Human Body*, 1871.
- Introduction to the Osteology of the Mammalia (An)*, 1870.
- FLUDD, M.D. (Robert)**, *Rosicrucian philosopher*, surnamed "The Searcher," born in Kent, 1574—1637.
- Clavis Philosophiæ et Alchimici*, 1617.
- De Supernaturalibus, Naturalibus, Præternaturalibus, et Contranaturalibus Microcosmi Historia*, 1619.
- Mosaicall Philosophy*, posthumous 1659.
- Summum Bonum*, etc., 1629.
- Utriusque Cosmi Metaphysica, Physica, atque Technica Historia*, 1617.
- FOLKES, LL.D. (Martin)**, *antiquary*, born at Westminster, 1690—1754.
- Table of English Silver Coin* etc. (A), 1715.
- Tables des Monnaies d'or d'Angleterre*, 1743.
- FOOTE (Samuel)**, the "English Aristophanes," (?) born at Truro, in Cornwall, 1719—1777.
- Prelude on opening the Theatre*, 1767.
- Iindamura, the Slanderer, and the Young Hypocrite*, were posthumous.
- * * For his dramas, see APPENDIX III. (His Life, by W. Cooke, 1805.)
- FORBES (Duncan)**, of Culloden, in Scotland, 1685—1747.
- Reflections on the Sources of Incredulity in . . . Religion*, posthumous 1750. ("A little jewel.")
- Thoughts on Religion*, 1735.
- (His Life, by Bannatyne, 1816; J. H. Burton, 1847.)
- FORBES (Edward)**, *naturalist*, born in the Isle of Man, 1815—1854.
- History of British Star-fish*, 1841.
- History of British Mollusca*, 1853. (With S. Hanley.)
- On the Distribution of the Pulmonifera Mollusca of the Ægean*, 1843.
- Travels in Lycia*, 1846. (With Lieutenant Spratt.)
- (His Life, by G. Wilson and A. Geikie, 1861.)
- FORBES (James)**, London, 1749—1819.
- Letters from France*, 1806.
- Memoir of Eliza Dulton*, 1813.
- Oriental Memoirs*, etc., 1813.
- FORBES, D.C.L. (James David)**, of Edinburgh, 1809—1868.
- Norway and its Glaciers*, 1853.
- Theory of Glaciers (The)*, 1859.
- Tour of Mont Blanc*, 1855.
- Travels in the Alps of Savoy*, 1843.
- (His Life, by Shalrp, 1873.)
- FORBES (Rev. John)**, of Aberdeen, 1693—1648.
- Institutiones Historico-Theologicæ*, 1646.
- FORBES, M.D. (Sir John)**, Scotland, 1787—1861.
- Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine*, 1833—35.
- Nature and Art in the Cure of Diseases*, 1857.
- Physician's Holiday (The)*, 1849.
- FORBES (William)**, Bishop of Edinburgh, born at Aberdeen, 1555—1834.
- Considerationes Modestæ Controversiarum, de Justificatione, Purgatorio, Invocatione Sanctorum*, etc., 1688.
- FORBES-ROBERTSON (John)**, of Aberdeen, 1822—Great Painters of Christendom (The), 1877.
- FORD (John)**, *dramatist*, Devonshire, 1546—1610.
- Fame's Memorial (In Memoriam of Ben Jonson)*, 1608.
- * * For his plays, see APPENDIX III.
- FORD (Richard)**, *traveller*, London, 1796—1858.
- Gatherings in Spain*, 1848.
- Handbook of Spain*, 1845.
- FORDUN (John de)**, *historian*, born at Fordun in Scotland, 1303—1386.
- Scotichronicon*, part I. printed 1703; part II. printed 1722; with supplement, 1759. (This book is the authority for all the early history of Scotland.)
- FORDYCE (David)**, *philosopher*, Scotland, 1711—1751.
- Dialogues concerning Education*, 1715—48.
- Elements of Moral Philosophy*, 1743.
- Temple of Virtue (a dream)*, 1750.
- Theodorus, or Dialogue concerning the Art of Preaching*, 1746. (His chief work.)
- FORDYCE, D.D. (James)**, Aberdeen, 1720—1796.
- Addresses to the Deity*, 1765.
- Addresses to Young Men*, 1777.
- Poems*, 1787.
- Sermons to Young Women*, 1766.
- FORDYCE (George)**, of Aberdeen, 1750—1802.
- Elements of the Practice of Physick*, 1768—70.
- Four Dissertations on Simple Fever*, 1791.
- Treatise on the Digestion of Food*, 1791.
- FORDYCE (Sir William)**, of Scotland, 1724—1792.
- Fragmenta Chirurgica et Medica*, 1784.
- New Inquiry into the Causes*, etc., of Putrid Fevers, 1773.
- Review of the Venereal Disease*, etc., 1768.
- FORSTER (George)**, *traveller*, 1754—1792.
- Journey from Bengal to England*, etc., 1790.
- Voyage round the World*, 1777.
- FORSTER (John)**, born at Newcastle, 1812—1876.
- Arrest of the Five Members by Charles I.* 1860. (A valuable work.)
- Biographical and Historical Essays*, 1859.
- Life of Charles Dickens*, 1872—71.
- Life of Sir John Eliot*, 1864.
- Life of Oliver Goldsmith*, 1848. (Very good.)
- Life of Walter Savage Landor*, 1868.
- Life of Jonathan Swift*, 1876. (Unfinished.)
- Statesmen of the Commonwealth of England*, 1831—34. (A valuable work.)
- FORSTER, D.D. (Nathaniel)**, of Devonshire, 1717—1757.
- Arts and Sciences of Egypt*, 1743.
- Dissertation upon the Account . . . of Christ by Josephus*, 1749.
- Platonis Dialogi Quinque*, 1745.
- FORSTER (Thomas Ignatius Maria)**, *meteorologist*, London, 1789—1856.
- Anecdotes about Dogs*, 1828.
- Observations on the Influence of Comets*, 1836.
- Observations on the Influence of Particular States of the Atmosphere on Human Health*, 1817.
- Observations on the Natural History of the Swallow, and its Brumal Retreat*, 1827.
- Perennial Calendar (The)*, 1824.
- Pocket Encyclopedia of Natural Phenomena*, 1827.

- Researches about Atmospheric Phenomena, 1823. (An esteemed work.)
 Synoptical Catalogue of British Birds, 1817.
FORSYTH (William), *gardener*, Aberdeen, 1737-1804.
 Treatise on the Culture of Fruit Trees, 1802. (A standard work.)
FORSYTH (William), *botanist*, *.*.
 Botanical Nomenclator, 1794. (An esteemed work.)
FORTESCUE (Sir John), 1395-1485.
 De Laudibus Legum Angliæ, 1466; *Latin*.
FOSBROOK (Rev. Thomas Dudley), *antiquary*, London, 1770-1842.
 British Monachism, etc., 1802.
 Encyclopedia of Antiquities, 1823-25.
 Foreign Topography, 1828.
 History of Gloucestershire, 1807.
 Manners and Customs of the Monks and Nuns of England, 1810.
 Monastic Life (a poem), 1795.
FOSS (Edward), London, 1787-1870.
 Biographia Juridica, 1870.
 Judges of England, 1848-64.
 Tabulae Curiales, 1865.
FOSTER, D.D. (James), of Exeter, 1697-1752.
 Essay on Fundamentals, etc., 1720.
 Natural Religion, 1749-52.
 Usefulness, Truth, and Excellency of the Christian Revelation, 1731.
FOSTER (John), *essayist*, born at Halifax, in Yorkshire, 1770-1843.
 Essay on the Evils of Popular Ignorance, 1819.
 Essays (in a series of letters), 1805.
 Introduction to Doddridge's *Rise and Progress of Religion*, 1825.
 (His Life, by Dr. Ryland, 1846; J. Shepherd, 1846.)
FOSTER (Sir Michael), born at Marlborough, in Wiltshire, 1639-1763.
 Exclusion of the Scheme of Church Power laid down in the *Codes Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani*, 1735.
 Reports of Crown Cases, 1763.
 (His Life, by Michael Dodson, 1811.)
FOSTER (Samuel), *mathematician*, 1594-1652.
 Art of Dialling, 1638.
 Four Treatises of Dialling, 1654.
 Lucubrations Mathematicæ, 1659.
 Posthuma Fosteri, 1652.
 Sector alter'd (The), 1661.
FOTHERGILL, M.D. (John), Yorkshire, 1712-1780.
 Works, posthumous 1781.
 (His Life, by Gilbert Thompson, 1782; Lettsom, 1788.)
FOUNTAIN (Sir Andrew), *antiquary*, 1726-1755.
 Numismata Anglo-Saxonica, etc., 1704.
FOWLKE, M.D. (Thomas), born at York, 1736-1801.
 Medical Reports on Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, 1796.
 Medical Reports on the Effects of Arsenic, 1796.
 Medical Reports on the Effects of Tobacco, 1795.
FOX (Charles James), *statesman*, 1749-1806.
 History of the Reign of James II., posthumous 1808.
 Speeches, posthumous 1816.
 (His Life, by R. Fell, 1808; J. B. Trotter, 1811; J. Allen, 1820; Lord John Russell, 1859.)
FOX (George), born at Drayton, in Leicestershire, 1624-1691.
 Great Mystery of the Great Whole unfolded (The), 1659.
 Works, posthumous 1694-1706.
 (His Life, by J. S. Watson; Josiah Marsh, 1848; Janney, 1853.)
FOX (Luke), *arctic voyager*, 1585-1635.
 North-West Fox (The), 1835.
FOXES (John), *martyrologist*, born at Boston, in Lincolnshire, 1517-1587.
 Acts and Monuments (the Book of Martyrs), part I. 1554; Complete Edition, 1563.
 De Censura seu Excommunicatione Ecclesiastica, 1551.
 De Christo Crucifixo, etc., 1571.
 De Christo Triumphante (a Latin drama), 1556.
 De Non Plectendis morte Adulteris Consultatio, 1548.
 Ecclesiastical History, 1570.
 (His Life, by S. R. Catley, 1843.)
FRANCLION (Robert Edward), *novelist*, born at Gloucester, 1841-
 Dog and his Shadow (A), 1876.
 Earl's Dene, 1870.
 Grace Owen's Engagement, 1868. (His first novel.)
 In the Dark, 1877.
 Olympia, 1874.
 Pearl and Emerald (The), 1872.
 Rare Good Luck, 1876.
 Strange Waters, 1878.
 Zelda's Fortune, 1873.
FRANCIS, D.D. (Phillip), of Dublin, *.-1773.
 Translated the Orations of Demosthenes, etc., 1757.
 Translated *Horace* into poetry, 1747.
FRANKLIN, D.D. (Thomas), London, 1720-1781.
 Translated *Lucian*, 1780; *Sophocles*, 1769.
FRANKLIN, LL.D. (Benjamin), born at Boston, U.S., 1706-1790.
 Poor Richard's Almanac, 1732-57.
 Way to Wealth (The), 1795.
 Works, posthumous 1836-40.
 (His Life, by Brisot, 1793; W. T. Franklin, 1818; Walker, 1819; J. Sparks, 1844.)
FRANKLIN (Sir John), *arctic voyager*, born at Spilsby, in Lincolnshire, 1786-1847.
 Narrative of a Journey to the Shores of the Polar Sea, 1823.
 Narrative of a Second Expedition to the Polar Sea, 1828.
FRASER (Alexander), *.*.
 A Key to the Prophecies of the Old and New Testament, not yet accomplished, 1785.
FRASER (James Baillie), *Scotch traveller*, 1783-1856.
 Journal of a Tour through the Snowy Range of the Himalaya Mountains to the Sources of the Jumna and Ganges, 1820.
 Narrative of a Journey into Khorassan, 1825.
 Travels and Adventures on the Shore of the Caspian Sea, 1826.
 Winter's Journey from Constantinople to Tehran, 1838.
FRAUNCE (Abraham), *poet*, famous for his English hexameters, 1566-1636.
 Countesse of Pembroke's Ynnchurche (three parts, in English hexameters), 1591.
 Death of Phillis and Amyntas (a "funeral," in English hexameters), 1595.

- lament of Amintas for the Death of Phillis (in English hexameters), 1592.
 Nativity, Passion, Burial, and Resurrection of Christ (in English hexameters, 1591.
FREEMAN, D.C.L. (Edward Augustus), *historian*, born at Harborne, in Staffordshire, 1823—
 Ancient Greece and Mediæval Italy, 1858.
 Architecture of Llandaff Cathedral, 1851.
 Cathedral Church of Wells (The), 1870.
 Church Restoration, 1846.
 Comparative Politics, 1873.
 Disestablishment and Disendowment, 1874.
 Essay of Window Tracery, 1850.
 General Sketch of European History, 1872.
 Growth of the English Constitution, 1872.
 Historical and Architectural Studies, 1876.
 Historical Essays, 1872-73.
 Historical Geography of Europe, 1881.
 History and Antiquities of St. David, 1860.
 (With Dr. B. Jones.)
 History and Conquests of the Saracens, 1856.
 History of Architecture, 1818.
 History of Federal Government, 1863.
 History of the Norman Conquest, 1867-76.
 Old English History for Children, 1869.
 Ottoman Power in Europe (The), 1877.
 Unity of History (The), 1872.
FREARS (Rev. John Alexander), 1814—
 Inspiration of Scripture (The), 1850.
 Testimony of the Spirit to the Incarnation, 1853.
FRIISWILL (James Hain), born at Newport, 1827-1878.
 About in the World, 1864.
 Better Self (The), 1875.
 Daughter of Eve (A), 1863.
 Francis Spira, and other Poems, 1865.
 Gentle Life (The), 1861.
 Houses with the Fronts Off, 1854.
 Life Portraits of Shakespeare, 1864.
 Man's Thoughts (A), 1872.
 One of Two, 1871.
 Other People's Windows, 1868.
 Out and About, 1869.
 Varia, 1866.
FURRY, E.A. (William Powell), born at Harrogate, in Yorkshire, 1820—
 Alisidora pretending Love to Don Quixote, 1869; Amy Robsart and Janet, 1870; Ann Page, 1854; Blessing the Children, 1874; Before Dinner at Boswell's Lodging, 1875 (sold for £4567); Charles II.'s Last Sunday, 1867; Child at his Evening Prayers, 1862; Claud Duval, 1860 (one of his best); Coming of Age, 1849 (time of queen Elizabeth); The Derby Day, 1858 (his best); Dolly Varden, 1843; The Dream of the Future, 1866; English Merry-making a Hundred Years ago, 1847; Feeding the Calves, 1855; For Better, for Worse, 1861; Garden Flowers, 1856; Gleaning, 1851; Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, 1873; Hogarth before the Governor of Calais, 1851; Hope and Fear, 1869; I know a Maiden Fair to see, 1871; Juliet on the Balcony, 1863; Knox and Mary Queen of Scots, 1844; A Lady at the Opera, 1855; Life at the Seaside, 1854 (thought by queen Victoria); The Love Token, 1844; The Lovers, 1865; Malvollio before the Countess Olivia, 1840 (his first exhibit); Malvollio tricked by Maria, 1856; Malvollio Soliloquizing, 1869; A Man in Armour, 1869; Many Happy Returns of the Day, 1856; Marriage of the Prince of Wales, 1805 (for the queen); Mrs. Page, Mr. Ford, Stender, Falstaff, and Mr. Page, 1843; Nell Gwyn, 1869; Norah Greina, 1846; An Old Woman accused of Witchcraft, 1848; Olivia and the Squire trying their Heights, 1842; Othello and Desdemona, 1840; Parting Interview of Leicester and Amy Robsart, 1841; The Poison Cup, 1851; Alexander Pope making Love to Lady M. W. Montagu, 1852, The Railway Station, 1862 (one of his best); The Return of Labour, 1846; The Road to Ruin (in five pictures), 1878; Salon d'or of Homburg, 1871; Sancho Panza telling a Tale, 1850; The Saracen's Head, 1847; Sir Roger de Coverley and the Widow, 1870; Sophia Western at the Inn Fire, 1875; The Stage-coach Adventure, 1848; Sterne and the Grissette, 1845; Swift and Vanessa, 1881; Tom Jones and Sophia Western, 1875; The Village Pastor, 1846; Wicked Eyes, 1852; Widow Wadman and Uncle Toby, 1867.
FROBISHER (Sir Martin), *maritime discoverer*, 1536-1594.
 Three Voyages for the Discovery of the North-west Passage, 1578.
FROUDE, LL.D. (James Anthony), *historian*, born at Dartington, in Devonshire, 1818—
 English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century (The), 1871-74.
 History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Queen Elizabeth, 1856-70.
 Life of Bunyan, 1890.
 Life of Julius Cæsar, 1876.
 Lives of the English Saints, 1844.
 Nemesis of Faith (The), 1848.
 Shadows of the Clouds (stories), 1847.
 Short Studies on Great Subjects, 1867, 1872, 1877.
FRY (Edmund), *-1835.
 Pantographia, 1799. (It contains copies of all the known alphabets in the whole world, and is highly interesting.)
FRY (Sir Edward), born at Bristol, in Gloucestershire, 1827—
 Adaptation of Christianity to the Nature of Man, 1857.
 Darwinism and Theology, 1872.
FAY (John), a Socinian, 1699-1660.
 Clergy in their Colours (The), 1650. (Burnt by the sheriffs of London.)
 Pair of Bellows to blow off the Dust cast on John Fry, M.P., 1648.
 Theses, with a Cordial to heal the Corvettes which John Fry hath engendered, 1651.
FULKE, D.D. (William), London, 1550-1599.
 Antiprognosticon contra . . . Astrologorum Prædictiones, 1560.
 Astrologus Luctus, 1571.
 Comment on the Rheish Testament, 1590. (His best-known work.)
 Confutation of a Libelle, etc., 1571.
 Confutation of William Allen, 1556.
 De Successione Ecclesiastica, etc., 1544.
 Goodly Gallery (A), 1643. (On meteors.)
 Metromachia, 1579. (A geometrical game.)

- Ouranomachia, 1572. (A game resembling chess.)
 Philosopher's Game (The), 1563. (On chess.)
 Prelections upon Revelation, 1573.
 Responsio ad Thomas Stapletoni Columnias, 1579.
 Retentive to stay Good Christians in the True Faith, 1580. (Against the motives of Richard Bristow.)
 Scripture Translation into the English Tong Defended (Our), 1583.
 Sermons at Alphages, 1577.
 Sermons at Hampton Court, 1571.
 Text of the New Testament . . . translated out of . . . Latin by the Papists of the Traitorous Seminarie at Rheims, 1580.
FULLER (Andrew), *Baptist minister*, called "The Franklin of theology," born at Wicken, in Cambridgeshire, 1754-1815.
 Calvinistic and Socinian Systems examined, 1794.
 Expository Discourse . . . of Genesis, 1806.
 Discourses on the Book of Genesis, 1806.
 Gospel its own Witness (The), 1797.
 (His Life, by Dr. Ryland, 1824.)
FULLER, D.D. (Thomas), *historian*, born at Aldwinkle, in Northamptonshire, 1608-1661.
 Abel Redivivus, or the Dead yet speaking, 1652.
 Andronicus, or the Unfortunate Politician, 1646.
 Appeal of Injured Innocence (The), 1659.
 Christ's Temptation, 1662.
 Church History of Britain, etc., to 1648 (his great work), 1655. Edited by J. S. Brewer, 1846.
 David's Sin, Repentance, and Punishment (a poem), 1631. (His first publication.)
 Ephemeris Parliamentaria, 1634.
 Good Thoughts in Bad Times, 1645.
 Good Thoughts in Worse Times, 1646.
 Historie of the Holy Warre (The), 1639, 1640, 1642, 1647, 1651.
 History of the University of Cambridge, 1655.
 History of the Worthies of England (The), 1662. (A valuable and interesting work.)
 Holy and Profane State (The), 1642.
 Joseph's Party-coloured Coat, 1640.
 Life of Dean Colet, 1635.
 Mixt Contemplations in Better Times, 1660.
 Ornithologie, or the Speech of Birds, 1663.
 Pisgah-sight of Palestine (A), 1650.
 Triana, 1651.
 (His Life, by A. T. Russell, 1844; H. Rogers, 1856; J. E. Bailey, 1874.)
FULLERTON (Lady), maiden name lady Georgiana Granville, *novelist*, 1814-
 Constance Sherwood (an autobiography), 1865.
 Ellen Middleton (a domestic story), 1844. (Her first work.)
 Grantley Manor, 1846.
 Lady Bird, 1832.
 La Comtesse de Bonneval, 1857.
 Laurentia (a tale of Japan), 1863.
 Life of Father Henry Young, 1874.
 Life of Louisa de Carvajal, 1873.
 Life of St. Frances of Rome, 1857.
 Mrs. Gerald's Niece, 1869.
 Rose Leblanc, 1860.
 Stormy Life (A), 1867.
 Too Strange not to be True (a novel), 1864.
 Will and a Way (A), a novel, 1881.
FUSKIE, R.A. (Henry), born in Switzerland, but lived in England, 1741-1825.
 Francesco da Rimini, 1786; Milton Gallery, 1790; Ugolino, 1806.
 * Also Three Lectures on Painting, 1801. (Much esteemed.)
 (His Life, by J. Knowles, 1831.)
GAINSBOROUGH, R.A. (Thomas), *painter*, born at Sudbury, in Suffolk, 1727-1788.
 Blue Boy (The), 1779. (His most famous picture. It is in the Devonshire Gallery.)
 Cottage Door, 1787; Girl and Pigs, 1782.
 Portraits: Duke of Argyll, 1779; Chesterfield, 1768; Garrick, 1766; Lord and Lady Ligourier, 1771; Sir C. Morgan, 1783; Princesses Royal (Augusta and Elizabeth), 1784; Colonel St. Leger, 1782; Mrs. Siddons, 1784; Colonel Tarleton, 1782.
 Woodman, 1787.
 (His Life, by P. Thicknesse, 1788; G. W. Fulcher, 1856.)
GAINSFORD (Thomas), 1588-1629.
 Glory of England (The), 1619.
 Historie of Trebizonde (in four books), 1616. (Tales.)
 Secretaries Studie, 1616.
 True and Wonderful Historie of Perkin Warbeck, 1618.
 Vision of Henry VII. (a poem), 1610.
GAINSFORD, D.D. (Thomas), dean of Christ Church, *critic*, born in Wiltshire, 1779-1855.
 Ethnologicum Magnum, 1848.
 Hephæstionis Enchiridion, 1810.
 Herodotus, 1824.
 Homer's Iliad, 1821.
 Odyssey, 1827.
 Poetas Græci Minores (edited, with critical notes), 1814-20.
 Suidæ Lexicon, 1834.
GALE (Roger), *antiquary*, London, 1672-1744.
 Knowledge of Medals, 1697.
 Registrum Honoris de Richmond, 1722.
GALE (Samuel), *antiquary*, London, 1652-1754.
 History of Winchester Cathedral, 1716.
GALE (Rev. Theophilus), of Devonshire, 1628-1678.
 Court of the Gentiles (The), 1669-78. (Still in good repute.)
GALE (Thomas), *philologist*, of Yorkshire, 1636-1702.
 Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores Quinque, 1687.
 Historiæ Britannicæ Saxonice, Anglo-Danicæ Scriptores, xv. 1691.
 Jamblichus, 1678.
 Opuscula Mythologica, etc., 1671.
 Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores Veteres, 1694.
GALFRID. See **GEOFFREY OF MONMOUTH**.
GALL (Richard), a *Scotch lyric poet*, 1776-1801.
 Farewell to Ayrshire (a poem falsely ascribed to Burns).
 My only Jo and Dearly O (a poem), about 1787.
GALT (John), *novelist*, born at Irvine, in Scotland, 1779-1839.
 Autobiography, 1833.
 Life of Benjamin West, 1816.
 Life of Cardinal Wolsey, 1812.
 Life of Lord Byron, 1850.
 Literary Life and Miscellanies, 1834.

- Lives of the Players*, 1831.
Ouranologos, 1833.
Voyages and Travels, 1812.
Wandering Jew (The), no date.
Novels.
Annals of the Parish, 1821. (His best novel.)
Ayrshire Legatees, 1821.
Boyle Corbet, or the Emigrant, 1831.
Eben Erskine, or the Traveller, 1813.
Entail (The), 1823.
Forester (The), 1825.
Gathering of the West, 1823.
Last of the Lairds (The), 1826.
Lawrie Todd, or the Wood Settlers, 1830.
Majolo, 1820. *
Member (The), an autobiography, 1832.
Omen (The), an historical romance, 1824.
Provost (The), 1822. (Very good.)
Ringan Gilhaize (a tale of the Covenanters), 1823.
Sir Andrew Wylie of that ilk, 1822.
Southernman, 1830. (Queen Mary's time.)
Steamboat (The), 1822.
Stolen Child (The), 1833.
Stories of the Study, 1833.
Trials of Margaret Lyndsay, 1823.
(And several others in The Novelist's Library, The Romancist, etc.)
GALTHER (Philip), *—*.
Gestorum Alexandri Magni Libri Decem, printed by Pynson. (It contains the proverb *Incidis in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdis*.)
GARDINER, D.D. (Stephen), bishop of Winchester, born at Bury St. Edmunds, 1483-1555.
A Necessary Doctrine of a Christian Man, 1543.
De vera Obedientia, 1534.
Detection of the Devil's Sophistrie, 1546.
Reecvyng of the Romishe Fcxe, 1543.
GARDNER, M.D. (John), born at Coggeshall, in Essex, 1804—
Great Physician (The), 1843.
Household Medicine, 1863.
Treatise on Consumption, 1854.
GARRICK (David), born at Hereford, 1716-1779.
Claudine Marriage (a comedy), 1796. (With Colman).
Guardian (The), 1759. (Altered from Massinger's comedy.)
Irish Widow (The), a farce, 1757.
Isthe, 1743.
Lying Valet (a farce), 1740.
Miss in her Teens (a farce), 1747.
With about 30 other dramatic pieces, most of them adaptations.
His Works were compiled and published 1785-1798.
(His Life, by Tom Davies, 1780; A. Murphy, 1801.)
GARTH, M.D. (Sir Samuel), poet, born at Cambridge, 1657-1719.
Claremont (a poem), 1715.
Dispensary (The), in 6 cantos, 8 syl. rhymes, 1699. (A poetical satire. His chief work.)
GASCOIGNE (George), poet, 1530-1577.
Complaynt of Philomene (The), 1576.
Flowres, Hearbes, and Weedes, 1566.
Fraits of War, 1587.
Glasses of Government (The), a play, 1575.
Grief of Joy (The), 1576.
Hermit's Tale at Woodstock (The), 1575.
Hundreth Sundrie Flowres in One Small Poete (A), 1572.
Iocasta (a tragedy), posthumous 1587.
Pleasures of Kenilworth Castle, 1578.
Steele Glas (The), a Satyre, 1576.
Storie of Ferdinando Jeronim (The), posthumous 1587.
Supposes (a comedy from Ariosto), 1566.
Wyll of the Dewyll, posthumous 1525.
(His "Remembrance," by G. Whetstone, 1577.)
GASCOIGNE (Mrs.), maiden name Caroline Leigh Smith, *novelist*, born at Dale Park, 1813—
Aunt Prue's Railway Journey, 1865.
Belgravia (a poem), 1851.
Crystal Palace (The), a poem, 1852.
Dr. Harold (a novel), 1865.
Evelyn Harcourt, 1842.
Next-door Neighbours (The), 1855.
School for Wives (The), 1859.
Spencer's Cross Manor-House (a tale for children), 1852.
Temptation, or a Wife's Perils, 1839. (Her first production.)
GASKELL (Mrs.), maiden name Elizabeth Cleg-horn Stevenson, *novelist*, born at Chelsea, 1810-1866.
Cranford, 1853.
Lizzie Leigh, 1857.
Mary Barton, 1848. (Her best.)
Moorland Cottage (The), a Christmas story, 1850.
North and South, 1855.
Round the Sofa, 1859.
Ruth, 1853.
Sylvia's Lovers, 1860.
Wives and Daughters, 1866.
(Also the Life of Charlotte Brontë, 1857.)
GASTRELL (Francis), bishop of Chester, 1662-1725.
Christian Institutes (a concordance of parallel texts), 1707.
GATAKER (Rev. Thomas), London, 1574-1654.
De Nomine Tetragrammate, etc., 1645.
De Novi Testamenti Puritate, 1648.
Dialogue on the Unlawfulness of Playing at Cards, etc., 1593.
Opera Critica, posthumous 1697-98.
GATTY (Mrs.), maiden name Margaret Smith, born in Essex, 1809-1873.
Fairy Godmothers, and other Tales, 1851.
Life of Dr. Scott, 1842.
Old Folks from Home (a tour in Ireland), 1856.
GADDEN, D.D. (John), bishop of Worcester, born at Mayfield, in Essex, 1605-1602.
Elkon Basiliké, 1649. (He claims the authorship of this book.)
GAY (John), poet, born at Barnstable, in Devonshire, 1688-1732.
(11) Ballads, 1726.
Beggar's Opera (The), an opera, 1727.
Black-eyed Susan (a song), 1725.
Captives (The), a play, 1724.
Dione (a pastoral tragedy).
(14) Epistles, 1709-22.
Fables (50 in part I., 16 in part II.), 1727-38.
Fan (The), in 3 books, 1713.
Folly, a Sequel to the "Beggar's Opera," 1729.
Rural Sports (102 cantos), 1711.
Shepherd's Week (in 6 pastorals), 1714.

- Three Hours after Marriage (a farce), 1715.
 Trivia (in 3 books), 1712.
 What d'ye Call It? (a poem on the Royal family), 1715.
 Wife of Bath (The), a comedy, 1713.
 (His Life, by Cox, 1796; Owen, 1804.)
GEDDES, LL.D. (Rev. Alexander), born at Arradown, in Scotland, 1737-1802.
 Apology for the Roman Catholics of Great Britain, 1801.
 Rardomachia, or Battle of the Bards.
 Battle of Bangor, or the Church's Triumph (a comic-heroic poem in nine cantos).
 Confessional (The), a poem.
 Critical Remarks on the Hebrew Scriptures, 1800.
 Holy Bible . . . translated, etc., 1792-1807.
 Idea of a New Version of the Holy Bible for the Use of the English Catholics, 1780.
 (His Life, by Dr. Mason Good, 1803.)
GEDDES (James), of Scotland, 1710-1749.
 Essay on the Composition, etc., of the Ancients . . . 1718.
GEDDES, LL.D. (Rev. Michael), of Edinburgh, 1671-1714.
 Church History of Ethiopia, 1696.
 Church History of Malabar, 1694.
 Tracts on Divers Subjects, posthumous 1715.
GEE (D.D. (Edward)), 1636-1698.
 Steps of Ascension to God, or a Ladder to Heaven, 1677. (Printed about 30 times.)
GEE (John), 1582-1648.
 Foot out of the Snare (The), 1624. (An *exposit* of the impositions of English priests.)
GEE (Joshua), 1726-1788.
 Trade and Commerce of Great Britain (The), 1767. (In good esteem.)
GEIKIE (Archibald), *geologist*, Edinburgh, 1835-
 Memoir of Sir Roderick I. Murchison, 1874.
 Phenomena of the Glacial Drift of Scotland, 1863.
 Life of Edward Forbes, 1861. (With Dr. G. Wilson.)
 Scenery of Scotland, viewed in Connection with its Physical Geography, 1865.
 Story of a Boulder (The), 1856.
 Student's Manual of Geology, 1871. (With J. B. Jukes.)
GELL (Sir William), *antiquary*, born at Hopton, in Derbyshire, 1777-1836.
 Attica, 1817.
 Geography and Antiquities of Ithaca, 1807.
 Itinerary of Greece, 1810.
 Itinerary of the Morea, 1817.
 Pompeiana, 1817-19. (With J. P. Gandy.)
 Topography of Rome and its Vicinity, 1834.
 Topography of Troy, 1864.
GEYNT (Thomas), *topographical antiquary*, of Yorkshire, 1691-1778.
 Annales Regiæduni Hullini (i.e. Kingston-upon-Hull), 1735.
 Customs and Orders of the Lord Mayor, etc., of York, 1730.
 Divine Entertainments, 1724.
 History of the Eastern Window of York Cathedral, 1762.
 History of England and Rome (A), 1741.
 Miscellanea Curiosa, 1734.
 Elippon (Ancient and modern history of), 1713.
 York (Ancient and modern history of), 1730.
 Yorkshire Militia (History of the), 1760.

Poetry.

- Divine Mercy and Justice Displayed in the Life and Death of Judas Iscariot, 1712.
 Life and Death of Job, 1784.
 Life and Death of St. Robert the Hermit (no date).
 Life and Death of St. Winefred, 1743.
 Life and Miracles of Jesus Christ (no date).
 (His Life, by himself; edited by J. Hunter, 1832.)
GEOFFREY OF MONMOUTH, bishop of St. Asaph, *chronicler*, born at Monmouth, 1082-1154.
 Chronicon, sive Historia Britonum, 1128; first printed 1568.
 Vita et Vaticinia Merlini (in hexameter verse), printed 1830.
GIBSON (Charles), *novelist*, =
 A Heart's Problem, 1831.
 Braes of Yarrow, 1841.
 Dangerous Connections, 1873.
 Dead Heart (a tale of the Bastille), 1874.
 For Lack of Gold, 1875.
 For the King, 1878.
 In Honour Bound, 1877.
 In Love and War, 1877.
 In Pastures Green, 1880.
 Queen of the Meadow, 1879.
 Robin Gray, 1876.
 What will the World say? 1876.
GIBSON (Edward), *historian*, born at Putney, in Surrey, 1737-1794.
 Antiquities of the House of Brunswick, posthumous 1799.
 Autobiography, posthumous 1799.
 Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, 1776-1788.
 Essais sur l'Étude de la Littérature, 1761.
 (His Life, by lord Sheffield, 1799; H. H. Milman, 1839; W. Youngman, 1844; J. C. Morison, 1879.)
GIBBONS, Mus.D. (Orlando), *musical composer*, born at Cambridge, 1583-1625.
 Anthems (These are masterpieces, especially "Almighty and Everlasting God," "Hosannah to the Son of David," and "O clap your Hands.")
 Madrigals and Motets for five voices, 1612.
 ("Dainty Sweet Bird," and "The Silver Swan," are gems of rare value.)
GIBSON (Edmund), bishop of London, *Saxonist*, of Westmoreland, 1669-1748.
 Chronicon Saxonicum, 1692.
 Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani, 1713.
 Also translated Camden's *Britannia*, 1695.
GIBSON, R.A. (John), *sculptor*, born near Conway, in Wales, 1790-1866.
 Aurora rising from the Waves to announce Day; The Hours, 1847; Hunter and Dog, 1839; Hylas and the Nymphs (in the National Gallery), 1837; Mars and Cupid (Chatsworth), 1821; Nymph loosing her Sandal, 1819; Psyche and the Zephyrus, 1821-22; The Tinted Venus, 1822; The Wounded Amazon, 1837.
GIFFORD (John), *historian* (real name John Richard Green), 1758-1818.
 Address to the People of England, 1792.
 Anti-Jacobin Review, 1798.
 History of France, 1791-92.
 Political Life of W. Pitt, 1800.
 Reign of Louis XVI., and History of the Revolution, 1801.

GIFFORD (William), *satirist*, born at Ashburton, in Devonshire, 1756-1826.

Baylad (The), a satire in verse, 1791.

Mævrad (The), a satire in verse, 1793.

Also an Autobiography, prefixed to his translation of *Juvenal*, 1802.

GILBERT (James William), London, 1794-1863.

History and Principles of Banking, 1834.

Logic of Banking, 1859.

Logic for the Million, 1851.

Practical Treatise on Banking, 1827.

GILBERT (Sir Humphrey), of Devonshire, 1639-1683.

Possibility of a North-west Passage, 1576.

GILBERT (Sir Jeffrey), born at Goudhurst, in Kent, 1674-1726.

Historical View of the Court of Exchequer, 1738.

History and Practice of the Court of Chancery, 1768.

Law of Devises, 1730.

Law of Evidence, 1760.

Law of Uses and Trusts, 1734.

Reports in Equity, 1734.

Treatise of Tenures, 1738.

GILBERT, R.A. (Sir John), 1817-

Arrest of Lord Hastings, 1836 (his first exhibit); Cardinal Wolsey at Leicester Abbey, 1877; The Doge of Venice, 1877; Don Quixote documenting Saucio Panza; Fair St. George, 1881; Don Quixote at the Duke's Castle, 1875; Evening, 1840; The Field of the Cloth of Gold, 1874; Henry VI. and Gloster lying dead, 1880; May-dew, 1878; Murder of Thomas à Becket; Othello before the Senate; Ready, 1878; Richard II. resigning the Crown, 1876.

GILBERT, M.D. (William), born at Colchester, 1540-1603.

De Magnete, Magneticisque Corporibus, et de Magno Magnete Tellure, 1600. (A master-work.)

De Mundo nostro Sublimari Philosophia Nova, 1651.

GILBERT (William Schwenck), *dramatic author*, London, 1836-

Bob Ballads (The), contributed to *Fun*.

Broken Hearts (a comedy), 1876.

Charity (a play in four acts), 1874.

Dulcamara, 1866. (His first dramatic piece.)

H.M.S. Pinafore (a nautical comic operetta), 1873. (With Sullivan.)

Ne'er-do-weel (The), a comedy, 1878.

On Bali (from the French), a comedy, 1877.

Palace of Truth (a fairy comedy), 1871.

Patience (an æsthetic opera), 1881. (With Sullivan.)

Pygmalion and Galatea (a fairy comedy), 1871.

Sweethearts (a dramatic piece in two acts), 1874.

Trial by Jury (an operetta), 1875. (With Sullivan.)

Wicked World (The), a farcical comedy, 1873.

GILCHRIST, J.L.D. (John Borthwick), *orientalist*, born in Edinburgh, 1759-1841.

Anglo-Hindustanee Dictionary, 1786-90.

British Indian Monitor, 1806-8.

Hindee Story-teller (The), 1803-3.

Hindustanee Grammar, 1796.

GILDAS "The Wise," *chronicler*, 516-570.

De Excidio Britannie, 569; printed in 1526.

GILES, D.C.L. (Rev. John Allen), *historian*, 1805-

History of the Ancient Britons.

Life and Letters of Thomas Becket.

Life and Times of Alfred the Great.

(His works extend to 160 volumes.)

GILFILLAN (Rev. George), born at Comrie, in

Perthshire, 1813-1878.

Alpha and Omega, 1860.

Bards of the Bible, 1850.

Christianity and our Era, 1857.

Gallery of Literary Portraits, 1845.

Second Gallery of Literary Portraits, 1849.

Third Gallery of Literary Portraits, 1854.

History of a Man, 1856.

Martyrs, Heroes, and Bards of the Scottish

Covenant, 1852.

Modern Christian Heroes, 1869.

GILL (Edmund), *landscape painter*, London,

1820-

Fall of the Lingwy Betws-y-Coed, 1860.

Fall of the River Clyde, 1868.

On the River Lledd, North Wales, 1864.

Storm Scene at St. Gowan's (A), 1846.

Waterfall on the River Melle, South Wales

1872.

Waters dividing from the Land (Genesis)

1869.

GILL, D.D. (John), *Baptist minister*, born at

Kettering, in Northamptonshire, 1697-1771.

Body of Doctrinal Divinity, 1769-70.

Cause of God and Truth, 1735-38.

Exposition of the Bible, 1746-66.

Exposition of Solomon's Song, 1728.

Prophecies . . . relating to Christ, 1728.

GILLES, LL.D. (John), *historian*, of Scotland,

1747-1836.

History of Ancient Greece, 1786-1810.

History of the World from Alexander to Augustus, 1807-10.

View of the Reign of Frederick II. of Prussia, 1789.

GILLMORE (Quincy Adams), born in Ohio, U.S., 1825.

Siege and Reduction of Fort Pulaski, in Georgia, 1863.

GILLRAY (James), *caricaturist*, London, 1760-1815.

Caricatures, 1779, 1810.

GILLY, D.D. (William Stephen), 1789-1855.

Excursion to the Mountains of Piedmont, 1821.

Memoir of Felix Neff, etc., 1832.

Our Protestant Forefathers, 1835.

Vigilantism and his Times, 1844.

Waldensian Researches, 1831.

GILPIN (Rev. William), born at Carlisle, 1724-1804.

Exposition of the New Testament, 1780.

Forest Scenery, 1791.

Life of Lord Cobham, 1764.

Life of Granmer, 1784.

Life of Bernard Gilpin, 1751.

Life of Latimer, 1755.

Lives of Wicliffe, Huss, etc., 1764.

Observations relative to Picturesque Beauty, 1787.

GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS, or Sylvester Gerald de Barry, *historian*, born in Pembrokeshire, 1147-1220.

De Principis Instructione, 1218.

Descriptio Wallie, Symbolum Electorum, Speculum Duorum, De Rebus a se Gestis 1200-1.

- Expugnatio Hibernia, 1187.
 Gemma Ecclesiastica, 1197.
 Itinerarium Cambria, 1189; printed 1585.
 Topographia Hibernia, 1187.
 Vita Galfridi, 1193.
 GIRDLESTONE (Rev. Charles), 1797—
 Family Commentary on the Bible, 1832—
 1842.
 Number; a link between Divine and Human
 Intelligence, 1875.
 GISSONNE (Rev. Thomas), born at Derby, 1758—
 1846.
 Familiar Survey of the Christian Religion,
 1797.
 Inquiry into the Duties of Men in the Higher
 and Middle Classes, 1794.
 Duties of Women, 1797.
 Poems, Sacred and Moral, 1799.
 Principles of Moral Philosophy, 1799.
 Testimony of Natural Theology to Christi-
 anity, 1818.
 Walks in a Forest, 1796.
 GLADSTONE (William Ewart), *statesman*, born
 at Liverpool, 1809—
 Ancient Greece (an address), 1865.
 Chapter of Autobiography (A), 1868.
 Church considered in relation with the State,
 1840.
 Church Principles, etc., 1841.
 Ecce Homo (On), 1868.
 Gleanings of Past Years, 1879.
 Homeric Synchronisms, 1876.
 Juventus Mundi, 1869.
 Letters to the Earl of Aberdeen, 1850—51.
 Remarks on Recent Commercial Legislation,
 1846.
 Rome and the Latest Fashions in Religion,
 1875.
 State considered in its relation to the Church
 (The), 1833.
 Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age,
 1854.
 Turk in Europe (The), 1876.
 Vatican Decrees (The), 1874.
 Vaticanism, 1875.
 Wedgwood (an address), 1863.
 (His Life, by G. R. Emerson, 1881.)
 GLAISHER (James), *aviator*, of Scotland, 2—
 Travels in the Air, etc., 1870.
 GLANVIL (Rev. Joseph), *philosopher*, born at
 Plymouth, 1636—1680.
 Considerations touching Witches, 1666.
 Lux Orientalis, 1662.
 Plus Ultra, 1668. (The advancement of know-
 ledge since the time of Aristotle.)
 Sadducismus Triumphatus, 1681.
 Sceptis Scientifica, 1665.
 Vanity of dogmatizing.
 GLANVIL (Ranulph de), *father of English*
jurisprudence, 2—1190.
 Tractatus de Legibus et Consuetudinibus
 Anglie, 1181. (The first of the kind ever
 written). Printed in 1780.
 GLAPHORNE (Henry), *dramatic author*, 1602—
 1653.
 Albertus Wallenstein (a tragedy), 1630.
 Argalus and Parthena (a play), 1639.
 Hollander (The), a comedy, 1640.
 Ladies' Privilege (The), a comedy, 1646.
 Poems, 1639.
 Whitehall (a poem), 1643.
 Wit in a Constable (a comedy), 1640.
 GLEIG (Rev. George Robert), born at Stirling, in
 Scotland, 1798—
 Campaigns of Washington and New Orleans,
 1821.
 Life of the Duke of Wellington, 1859. (His
 chief work.)
 Subaltern (The), a novel, 1825.
 GLIDDOX (George Robins), *Egyptologist, anti-*
quary, etc., born in Egypt, 1807—1857.
 Ancient Egypt, her Monuments, Hieroglyph-
 ics, History, etc., 1840. (His first work,
 and held in high estimation.)
 Indigenous Races of the Earth, 1857.
 Types of Mankind . . . based on the Ancient
 Monuments, Paintings, Sculptures, etc.
 GLISSON, M.D. (Francis), of Dorsetshire, 1597—
 1667.
 Anatomia Hepatis, 1654.
 De Rachitide, 1650.
 Tractatus de Ventriculo, 1677.
 GLOVER (Richard), *poet*, London, 1712—1785.
 Admiral Ho-ler's Ghost, 1739. (This was a
 very parallel case to that of sir Richard
 Glenville, the subject of Tennyson's ballad.)
 Boadicea (a tragedy), 1753.
 Athenaid (The), a continuation of "Leonidas,"
 (in blank verse), 1787.
 Jason (a tragedy), suppressed, 1799.
 Leonidas (an epic in 12 books, in blank verse),
 1737—38.
 London, 1739.
 Medea (a tragedy), 1761.
 GLOVER (Thomas), *Somerset herald*, 1530—1538.
 Catalogue of Honour, 1610.
 De Nobilitate Politica vel Civili, 1608.
 GODWIN (Rev. Benjamin), born at Bath, in
 Somersetshire, 1786—1871.
 Examination of Dr. Pusey's Sermon on the
 Eucharist, 1843.
 Lectures on Colonial Slavery, 1830.
 Lectures on the Atheistic Controversy, 1834.
 GODWIN, D.D. (Francis), bishop of Hereford,
 born in Northamptonshire, 1561—1633.
 Catalogue of the Bishops of England, 1601.
 De Prasulibus Anglie Commentarius, 1616.
 (An excellent and useful book.)
 Man in the Moon (The), a philosophical
 romance, 1638. (His best-known work.)
 Nuncius Inanimator in Utopia, 1629.
 Rerum Anglicarum . . . Annales, 1616.
 GODWIN (George), *architect*, born at Brompton,
 in Middlesex, 1815—
 Churches of London, 1838.
 History in Ruins, 1853.
 London Shadows, 1854.
 GODWIN, D.D. (Thomas), *Hebrew antiquary*,
 1587—1643.
 Moses and Aaron, or the Civil and Ecclesiastical
 Rites of the Hebrews, 1616. (For
 many years a text-book.)
 Romana Historiarum Anthologia, 1613.
 GODWIN (Mrs.). See WOLLSTONCRAFT.
 GODWIN (William), *novelist, etc.*, born at Wis-
 beach, in Cambridgeshire, 1756—1834.
 Antonio (a tragedy), 1800.
 Caleb Williams, 1794. (His best novel.)
 Cloudestley (a novel), 1830.
 Deloraine (a novel), 1833.
 Essay on Sepulchres, 1809.
 Faulkner (a tragedy), 1806.

- Fleetwood** (a novel), 1805. (A "man of feeling.")
Genius of Christianity unveiled, 1819.
History of the Commonwealth of England, 1824-28.
Imogen (a novel), 1830.
Inquirer (The), essays, 1797.
Life of Chatham, 1810.
Life of Chaucer, 1801.
Lives of Edward and John Phillips, 1818.
Lives of the Necromancers, 1834.
Mandeville (a tale of the 17th century), 1817.
Political Justice, 1793.
Thoughts on Mah, 1831.
Treatise on Population, 1820.
St. Godwin (a tale of the 17th and 18th centuries), 1800.
St. Leon (a tale of the 16th century), 1799.
Sketches of History, 1781. (His first work.)
 (His Life, by Kegan Paul, 1876.)
Goffe (Rev. Thomas), dramatic author, 1692-1827.
Careless Shepherdess (The), a tragi-comedy, 1656.
Courageous Turke (The), a tragedy, 1633. (Amurath I.)
Orestes (a tragedy), 1663.
Raging Turke (The), a tragedy, 1631. (Bajazet II.)
GOLDING (Arthur), *-1590.
 Discourse upon the Earthquake, 1580.
 Translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, 1565-67.
GOLDSMITH (Oliver), poet, born at Pallis, in Ireland, 1728-1774.
Ree (The), essays, 1759-60.
Citizen of the World (The), 123 letters, 1759.
Deserted Village (The), 1770. (His best poem.)
Double Transformation (The), a tale in verse, 1765.
Edwin and Angelina (a ballad), 1765.
Elegy on a Mad Dog, 1765.
 (24) Essays, 1754-65.
Good-natured Man (The), a comedy, 1767.
Haunch of Venison (The), a poetic epistle, 1765.
Hermit (The), a ballad, 1765.
History of the Earth and Animated Nature, 1774.
Life of Bolingbroke, 1770.
Life of Richard Nash (i.e. Beau Nash), 1762;
Life of Thomas Parnell, 1770.
Life of Voltaire, 1759.
Present State of Literature in Europe, 1759.
Retaliation (a poem), 1774.
She Stoops to Conquer (a comedy), 1773.
Traveller (The), a poem, 1764.
Vicar of Wakefield (The), a novel, 1766.
 (His Life, by bishop Percy, 1774; str James Prior, 1837; John Forster, 1844; Washington Irving, 1849; Dr. Kalisch, 1860; W. Black, 1879.)
GOODE (Benjamin), 18th century.
Medical and Chirurgical Observations, 1773.
Practical Treatise on Wounds, 1767.
GOOD, M.D. (John Mason), born at Epping, in Essex, 1764-1827.
Book of Job, 1812.
Book of Nature, 1826. (His chief work.)
Proverbs and Psalms (from the Hebrew), 1826.
Short History of Medicine, 1795.
Song of Songs (The), from the Hebrew, 1803.
Study of Medicine, 1822. (His best medical work.)
 Translation of *Lucretius* into verse, 1805.
 (His Life, by Dr. Olinthus Gregory, 1828.)
GOODALL, R.A. (Frederick), London, 1822-
Agriculture in the Valley of the Nile, 1875;
An Arab Improvisator, 1873; **The Arrest of a Peasant Loyalist**, 1855; **Artist and Model**, 1881; **Cranmer at the "Traitor's Gate,"** 1856; **The Daughters of Laban**, 1878; **Day of Palm Offering**, 1875; **Early Morning in the Wilderness of Shur**, 1860; **An Egyptian Pastoral**, 1880; **Entering Church**, 1840; **An Episode of the Happier Days of Charles I.**, 1853 (a charming picture); **Flinding the Dead Body of a Miner by Torchlight**, 1837; **The Firstborn**, 1861; **French Soldiers playing Cards in a Cabaret**, 1839; **A Fruit-woman of Cairo**, 1875; **Hagar and Ishmael**, 1860; **The Head of the Family at Prayer**, 1872; **Hannah's Vow**, 1880; **Holy Childhood**, 1880; **The Holy Mother**, 1876; **Hunt the Slipper**, 1849; **An Intruder on the Bedouin's Pasture**, 1876; **Jochebed**, 1810; **Mater Dolorosa**, 1869; **Mater Purissima**, 1869; **Messenger from Sinai at the Wells of Moses**, 1864; **Moving to Fresh Pastures**, 1880; **The Nile rising**, 1865; **The Nile subsiding**, 1873; **The Palm Offering**, 1863; **Palm Sunday**, 1878; **Rachel and her Flock**, 1875; **Raising the Maypole**, 1851; **Rebecca**, 1881; **Return from a Christening**, 1841; **Return of a Pilgrim from Mecca**, 1862; **The Road to Mecca**, 1881; **The Return**, 1881; **A Seller of Doves**, 1875; **Sheep-washing near the Pyramids**, 1876; **Song of the Nubian Slave**, 1884; **The Swing**, 1865; **The Time of Roses**, 1877; **Time of the [Nile's] Overflow**, 1880; **The Tired Soldier**, 1842 (in the Vernon Gallery); **The Village Festival**, 1847 (one of his best); **Water-carriers of Egypt**, 1877.
GOODALE (Rev. Henry), 1579-1637.
 Account of Francis Robinson hanged and quartered for stealing the Gr-at Scale of England, 1618.
 Elizabeth Sawyer, the Witch of Edmont . . . with the Devil's Access to her, and their Conference, 1621.
GOOSEIN (John), anatomist, 1914-1867.
 Anatomical Memoirs, posthumous 1868.
GOODWIN (Charles Wycliffe), born at King's Lynn, in Norfolk, 1817-
 Essays and Reviews.
 Hieratic Papyri, 1858.
 Mosaic Cosmogony (The).
GOODWIN (Rev. John), 1583-1865.
 Imputatio Fidelis, 1610.
 Obstructors of Justice, 1649. (In defence of the decapitation of Charles I. This book was burnt by the common hangman.)
 Redemption Redeemed, 1651.
 Right and Might Well Met, 1619. (In favour of lord Fairfax.)
GOODWIN (Daniel), born in Kent, 1612-1687.
 Historical Collection of the Indians of New England, posthumous 1792.
GOOSBY (Andrew), a Scotch Benedictine, 1712-1751.
 De Concordantia Mensuris, 1745.
 Phenomena Electricitatis Exposita, 1744.
 Physica Experimentalis Elementa, 1751-52.

- GORDON (Bernard), 1240-1305.
Lilium Medicinarum, posthumous 1480.
- GORDON, D.D. (James), of Scotland, 1543-1620.
Controversiarum Fidel Christianarum Epitome, 1612-20.
- GORDON (James Lesmore), of Aberdeen, 1560-1641.
Biblia Sacra, 1636.
Opus Chronologicum, 1617.
- GORDON (Robert), *topographer*, born at Straloch, in Scotland, 1580-1661.
History of Scots Affairs, 1637-41.
Origine et Progressus Familie . . . Gordoniorum (still in MS.).
Theatrum Scoticum, 1618.
- GORDON (Sir Robert), *diplomatist*, 1791-1847.
Genealogical History of the Earldom of Sutherland, etc., 1843. (A valuable publication, for details bearing on the early history of Scotland.)
- GORDON (Thomas), of Ireland, 1684-1750.
Independent Whig (The), 1728.
Pillars of Priestcraft . . . shaken, posthumous 1768.
Translations.
Cato's Letters, 1737; Sallust, 1744; Tacitus, 1728-31.
- GORDON (William), Old Aberdeen, in Scotland, &c.
History of the . . . Family of Gordon, 1726-1727. (Very rare.)
- GORDON, D.D. (William), born at Hitchin, in Hertfordshire, 1729-1807.
History of the Rise . . . and Independence of the United States of America, 1784.
- GORE (Mrs.), maiden name Catherine Grace Moody, *novelist*, born at East Retford, in Nottinghamshire, 1799-1861.
Ambassador's Wife (The), 1812.
Barber's Wife (The), or Court and City, 1843.
Book of Roses (The), a rose manual, 1838.
Cabinet Minister (The), 1839. (R. B. Sheridan.)
- Cecil, or the Adventures of a Coxcomb, 1941.
Cecil, a Peer.
Courtier of the Days of Charles II., and other Tales, 1839.
Diary of a Désœunnée, 1838.
Dowager (The), or the New School for Scandal, 1810.
Fair of May-Fair (The), 1832.
Fascination, 1842.
Greville, or a Season in Paris, 1841.
Heir of Selwood (The), 1838.
Hungarian Tales, 1829.
Lettre de Cachet, 1827.
Mary Raymond, 1837.
Mothers and Daughters, 1831.
Mrs. Armytage, 1836.
Preference, or My Uncle the Earl, 1839.
Reign of Terror (The), 1827.
Theresa Marchmont, or the Maid of Honour, 1823.
Woman of the World (The), 1838.
Women as they are, 1830.
- HET *dramatic works*: The Bond (a dramatic poem); Lord Dacre of the South (a tragedy); School for Coquettes (a prize comedy).
- GORE (Thomas), *genealogist*, of Wiltshire, 1831-1864.
Catalogus in Certe Capitula, etc., 1668.

- Series Alphabetica Latino-Anglica, Nomina Gentilium, etc., 1687.
- GORTON (John), &c.
Biographical Dictionary (A), 1828. (Of considerable merit.)
Topographical Dictionary of Great Britain and Ireland, 1833.
- GOSSE (Edmund William), *poet*, London, 1849-
King Erik (a tragedy), 1878.
Madrigals, Songs, and Sonnets, 1870.
On Viol and Flute (Lyrics), 1873.
Unknown Lover (The), a drama, 1878.
- GOSSE (Philip Henry), *novelist*, born at Worcester, 1810-
Actinologia Britannica (Sea Anemones and Corals), 1860.
Aquarium (The), 1854.
Canadian Naturalist (The), 1840.
Naturalist's Rambles on the Devonshire Coast (A).
Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica.
Omphalos, 1857.
- GOSSEN (Rev. Stephen), *poet*, born in Kent, 1554-1623.
Captain Marlo (a comedy), 1577.
Speculum Humanum (a poem), 1590.
Against Dramatic Entertainments.
Ephemerides of Phalar (The), in three books, 1586.
Plays Confuted in Five Actions, 1580.
Schoole of Abuse (an attack on the stage), 1579.
- GOUGH (Richard), *antiquary*, London, 1735-1777.
Ancient Monuments of India, posthumous 1785.
Anecdotes of British Topography, 1768.
Coins of Canute, 1777.
Coins of the Seleucidae, Kings of Syria, posthumous 1804.
History of Crowland Abbey, posthumous 1816.
History of the Society of Antiquaries of London, 1770.
On the Round Towers of Scotland and Ireland, posthumous 1799.
Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, 1786-1799. (This valuable work was almost entirely destroyed by fire.)
- GOUGH, D.D. (William), *puritan*, 1615-1637.
Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews, 1655.
- GOULBEARN, D.D. (Edward Meyrick), 1812-
Athenasian Creed (The), 1872.
Doctrine of the Resurrection of the Body (eight sermons), 1851.
Holy Catholic Church (The), 1873.
Idle Word (The), 1865.
Inspiration of the Scriptures, 1897.
Introduction to the Devotional Study of the Scriptures, 1854.
Manual of Confirmation (The), 1864.
Pursuit of Holiness (The), 1869.
See and Cathedral of Norwich (The), 1872.
- GOULD (Edward), born at Litchfield, in Connecticut, U.S., 1805-
Very Age (The), 1850.
- GOULD (John), *ornithologist*, born at Lyme, in Dorsetshire, 1808-
Birds of Asia (The), 1850-60.
Birds of Australia (The), in seven folio volumes, 1837-48.

- Birds of Europe (The), in five folio volumes, 1832-37.
 Birds of Great Britain. (Still in hand, 1861.)
 Century of Birds from the Himalayan Mountains, 1832.
 Handbook of the Birds of Australia, 1866.
 Humming Birds, 1862.
 Icones Avium, etc., 1837-38.
 Introduction to the Birds of Australia, 1848.
 Macropodidae or Kangaroo Family (The), 1841-42.
 Mammals of Australia (The), 1845.
 Odontophorinae or Partridges of America (The), 1844-50.
 Ramphastidae or Toucans (The), 1833-35; supplement, 1855.
 Synopsis of the Birds of Australia, 1837-38.
 Trochilidae or Humming Birds (The), 1850.
 Trogonidae (The), 1835-38.
GOULD (Robert), *poet*, 1845-1708.
 Lydus Scacchius (a satyre), with other Poems, 1675.
 Poems, chiefly Satyres, 1689.
GOWEN, M.D. (Foote), 1730-1792.
 Materials of a History of Cheshire, 1771.
GOWER (John), *poet*, 1327-1402. (Chaucer calls him "The Moral Gower.")
 (50) Baladea (in French), 1350; printed 1813.
 Confessio Amantis (a poetical dialogue in English), 1393; printed by Caxton 1483 (? 1493).
 Pyrgomachia, printed 1675.
 Speculum Meditantis (in French), 1370.
 Vox Clamantis (in Latin), 1381. (Never printed.)
 (His Life, by Dr. R. Pauli, 1857.)
GRADY (Thomas), *.-.
 Noregay (The), 1815. (The most violent invective in the language. It is dedicated to T. Moore, the poet.)
GRAEME (John), *poet*, Scotland, 1748-1772.
 Poems, 1773.
GRAFTON (Richard), *chronicler*, *-1673.
 Abridgment of the Chronicles of England, 1662.
 Chronicles at large, 1568-69.
 Hall's Chronicle, 1548.
 Manuall of the Chronicles of England, 1565.
GRAHAM (Maria), afterwards Mrs. Calcott, 1788-1842.
 Journal of a Residence in Chili, 1824.
 Journal of a Residence in India, 1812.
 Journal of a Voyage to Brazil, etc., 1824.
 Journal of a Voyage to the Sandwich Islands, 1827.
 Letters on India, 1815.
 Memoirs of Nicholas Poussin, 1820.
 Three Months on the Mountains East of Rome, 1812.
GRAHAM, D.C.L. (Thomas), *chemist*, born at Glasgow, 1805-1869.
 Elements of Chemistry, 1842.
 Liquid Diffusion applied to Analysis, 1861.
 On the Diffusion of Liquids, 1850-51.
 On the Formation of Alcoates . . . and Alcohol, 1831.
 On the Law of the Diffusion of Gases, 1834.
 On the Motion of Gases, 1846, 1849.
 On Osmotic Force, 1854.
 Researches on the Arseniates, Phosphates, etc., 1833.
GRAHAME (Rev. James), *poet*, Glasgow, 1766-1811.
 Biblical Pictures (in verse), 1805.
 Birds of Scotland (The), 1806.
 British Georgics (The), 1809.
 Mary Queen of Scots (a dramatic poem), 1801.
 Poems, 1807, 1810.
 Sabbath (The), 1804. (His chief poem.)
 Wallace (a tragedy), 1799.
GRAHAME (James), *historian*, United States, *-1848.
 History of the United States from the Plantation of the British Colonies, 1836.
GRAINGER, M.D. (James), *poet*, born at Dunse, in Berwick, 1723-1767.
 Sugar Cane (The), 1761.
 Translated into English verse *The Elegies of Tibullus*, 1758.
GRANGER (Rev. James), *historian*, of Berkshire, 1710-1776.
 Biographical History of England (A), 1769-1774; supplement, 1774. Continuation to the reign of George I., 1805. (With the Rev. Mark Noble.) Further continuation to the close of George III.'s reign by W. Miller, 1820.
 Letters, etc., posthumous 1805.
GRANT (Mrs.), afterwards Mrs. Murray, born near Aberlour, in Scotland, 1745-1814.
 Roy's Wife of Aldivalloch (a song).
GRANT (Mrs.), of Laggan, maiden name Anne McVicar, *poetess*, etc., born at Glasgow 1755-1834.
 Eighteen Hundred and Thirteen (a poem), 1814.
 Essays on the Superstitions of the Highlanders of Scotland, 1811.
 Highlanders (The), and other Poems, 1803.
 Letters from the Mountains, 1806.
 Memoirs of an American Lady, 1808.
 Poems, 1803.
 (Her Life by herself, finished by her son, 1844.)
GRANT (Sir Francis), *artist*, born at Edinburgh, 1803-1878.
 Equestrian Portraits of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort (for Christ's Hospital).
 Meet of Her Majesty's Stag-hounds (with 46 portraits), 1837.
 Melton Hunt (The), executed for the duke of Wellington.
GRANT (James), *journalist*, born at Elgin, Scotland, 1802-1879.
 Bench and the Bar (The), 1837.
 British Senate (The), 1838.
 Brother born for Adversity (The), 1856.
 Comforter (The), 1859.
 Divinity of Christ, 1868.
 Dying Command of Christ (The), 1863.
 End of All Things, etc., 1866.
 Foes of our Faith, etc., 1862.
 Glorious Gospel of Christ (The), 1861.
 God is Love, 1858.
 God's Unspeakable Gift, 1861.
 Grace and Glory, 1863.
 Great Metropolis (The), 1836.
 Hymns of Heaven, 1867.
 Impressions of Ireland, 1844.
 Joseph Jenkins, 1843.
 Lights and Shadows of London Life, 1842.
 Memoirs of Sir George Sinclair, 1870.

- Metropolitan Pulpit (The), 1839.
 Newspaper Press (The), 1871-72.
 Our Heavenly Home, 1859.
 Paris and its People, 1844.
 Personal Visits to the Scenes of Irish Revivals, 1859.
 Pictures of Popular People, 1842.
 Plymouth Brethren, 1875.
 Portraits of Public Characters, 1841.
 Random Recollections of the House of Commons, 1835.
 Random Recollections of the House of Lords, 1836.
 Records of a Run through Continental Countries, 1853.
 Religious Tendencies of the Times, 1869.
 Sketches in London, 1838.
 Sources of Joy in Seasons of Sorrow, 1811.
 Steps and Stages on the High-road to Glory, 1865.
 Travels in Town, 1839.
 Truths for the Day of Life, 1864.
 (From *The Oracle*, July 30, 1881.)
GRANT (James), *novelist*, of Edinburgh, 1822—Adventures of an Aide-de-Camp, 1848.
 Adventures of Rob Roy, 1863.
 Arthur Blane, or the Hundred Cuirassiers, 1858.
 Rothwell, or the Days of Mary Queen of Scots, 1851.
 British Battles on Land and Sea, 1873.
 British Heroes in Foreign Wars, 1873.
 Captain of the Guard (The), 1862.
 Cavaliers of Fortune (The), 1858.
 Constable of France (The), 1866.
 Dick Rodney, or the Adventures of an Eton Boy, 1861.
 Edinburgh Castle, 1850.
 Fairer than a Fairy, 1874.
 First Love and Last Love, 1868.
 Frank Hilton, or the Queen's Own, 1855.
 Girl he married (The), 1869.
 Harry Ogilvie, or the Black Dragoon, 1856.
 Highlanders in Belgium (The), 1847.
 History of India, 1830-81.
 Jack Manly, his Adventures, 1870.
 Jane Seton, or the King's Advocate, 1853.
 King's Own Borderers (The), 1865.
 Lady Gwendwyn (a romance of war), 1881.
 (The Cameronians.)
 Lady Wedderburn's Wish (a tale of the Crimean War), 1870.
 Laura Everingham, 1857.
 Legends of the Black Watch, 1859.
 Letty Hyde's Lovers, 1863.
 Lucy Arden (a tale of 1715), 1859.
 Mary of Lorraine, 1860.
 Memoirs of Kirkcaldy of Grange, 1849.
 Memoirs of Morley Ashton, 1876.
 Memoirs of Sir John Hepburn, etc., 1881.
 Memoirs of the Marquis of Montrose, 1858.
 Memorials of Edinburgh Castle, 1850.
 Morley Ashton, 1876.
 Oliver Ellis, or the Fusiliers, 1861.
 One of the Six Hundred, 1876.
 Only an Ensign, 1871.
 Phantom Regiment (The), 1866.
 Philip Bello, or the Scottish Musketeers, 1864.
 Romance of War, or Highlanders in Spain, 1848. (His first production.)
 Second to None, 1864.
 Secret Despatch (The), 1868.
 Shall I win her? 1874.
 Six Years ago, 1877.
 Yellow Frigates (The), 1855.
 Under the Red Dragon, 1872.
 Walter Fenton, or the Scottish Cavalier, 1850.
 White Cockade, or Faith and Fortitude, 1867.
GRANT (Rev. Johnson), *poet*, about 1780-1840.
 Josiah (a poem, in 13 books), 1837. (Never published.)
 Summary of the History of the English Church, etc., 1811-26. (Held in good repute.)
GRANTHAM (Rev. Thomas), 1800-1872.
 Wife and no Wife (A), or Leah instead of Rachel (a sermon), 1841. (Ordered to be burnt by the common hangman.)
GRANVILLE (George), viscount Lansdowne, *poet*, etc., 1667-1735.
 British Enchanters (The), a dramatic poem, 1701.
 Gallants (The), a comedy, 1696.
 Heroic Love (a tragedy), 1698.
GRATTAN (Henry), *political orator*, born at Dublin, 1746-1820.
 Speeches, posthumous 1822.
 (His Life and Times, by his son, 1839-46; D. O. Madden, 1847.)
GRATTAN (Thomas Colley), *novelist, dramatist*, etc., 1796-1864.
 Agnes of Mansfeldt.
 Ben Nazir (a tragedy), 1827.
 Heiress of Bruges.
 Highways.
 History of the Netherlands.
 Jacqueline of Holland.
 Legends of the Rhine.
 Philibert (a poetical romance), 1819.
GRAUNT (John), London, 1620-1674.
 Bills of Mortality, 1661.
GRAVES (George), *naturalist*, etc.,
 British Ornithology, 1821.
 Monograph of the British Grasses, 1822.
 Naturalist's Pocket-book (The), 1818.
 Ovarium Britannicum, 1816.
GRAVES (Rev. John), *antiquary*, 1729-1808.
 History of Cleveland, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 1808.
GRAVES (Rev. Richard), *novelist*, of Gloucestershire, 1705-1804.
 Euphrosyne, or Amusements on the Road of Life, 1776.
 Spiritual Quixote (The), a satire on illiterate preachers, 1772.
GRAY, M.D. (Asa), *botanist*, born at Paris, in New York, U.S., 1810—
 Botany of the United States, 1840.
 Elements of Botany, 1836.
 Flora of North America, begun 1838. (With Dr. Torrey.)
 Manual of Botany for the Northern States, 1848.
 Pacific Exploring Expedition under Captain Wilkes, 1854.
GRAY (David), *poet*, Glasgow, 1838-1881.
 Luggie (The), and other Poems, 1862.
GRAY (John Edward), *naturalist*, 1800-1875.
 Bibliography of Zoology and Geology, 1852.
 Gleanings from the Menagerie and Aviary of Knowsley Hall, 1846-50.
 Spicilegium Zoologicum, 1828-30.

- Synopsis of the Contents of the British Museum, 1840.
 Zoological Miscellany, 1935-45.
 (His brother, George Robert (1808-1872), was also a distinguished *naturalist*, and author of "The Genera of British Birds," etc.)
 GRAY, D.D. (Robert), bishop of Bristol, 1762-1834.
 Connexion between the Sacred Writings and the Literature of [secular] Authors, 1819. (An admirable work.)
 Key to the Old Testament and Apocrypha, 1790.
 Sermons and Discourses, 1793, 1796.
 Theory of Dreams, 1808.
 GRAY (Thomas), poet, London, 1716-1771.
 Bard (The), a Pindaric ode, 1767.
 Elegy in a Country Churchyard, 1749.
 Eton College (an ode), 1742.
 Progress of Poesy (a Pindaric ode), 1757.
 Spring (an ode), 1751.
 (His Life, by W. Mason, 1775; J. Mitford, 1814.)
 GRAVES (John), *orientalist*, born at Alresford, in Hampshire, 1602-1652.
 Astronomica quedam, ex Traditione Shah Cholgil Persæ . . . 1652.
 Bina Tabulae Geographicae, 1652.
 Chorasmice et Mawarnalnabre . . . Descriptio, 1650.
 Discourse on the Roman Foot and Denarius, 1647.
 Elementa Linguae Persicae, 1648.
 Epochæ Celestiores ex Tigridione Ulug-Beigi, 1650.
 Origine and Antiquity of our English Weights and Measures, etc., posthumous 1706.
 Pyramidiographia, 1646.
 (His Memoirs, by Dr. Birch, 1737.)
 GREENLY (Horace), born at Amherst, in New Hampshire, U.S., 1811-1872.
 History of the Struggle for Slavery Extension, etc., 1856.
 GREEN (John Richard), *.*.
 History of the English People, 1877-79.
 Stray Studies from England and Italy, 1876.
 GREEN (Joseph Henry), 1791-1863.
 Spiritual Philosophy, 1866.
 Vital Dynamics.
 GREEN (Matthew), poet, 1696-1737.
 Spleen (The), and other Poems, 1737.
 GREEN (Mrs.), maiden name Mary Ann Everett Wood, born at Sheffield, 1818-
 Diary of John Rous (The), 1856.
 Letters of Queen Henrietta Maria, 1867.
 Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies, 1846.
 Lives of the Princesses of England, 1849-55.
 N.B.—Mrs. Green has calendered several State papers under the direction of the Master of the Rolls.
 GREEN (Valentine), *antiquary*, born in Warwickshire, 1739-1813.
 History and Antiquities of Worcester, 1796.
 Supplement containing an account of the discovery of the body of king John in Worcester Cathedral, 1797.
 (He also engraved West's "Stoning of St. Stephen," 1776.)
 GREEN (George Washington), born in Rhode Island, U.S., 1811-
 American Revolution (The), 1865.
 Biographical Studies, 1860.
 History and Geography of the Middle Ages, 1860.
 Life of General Nathaniel Greene, 1867-68.
 GREENE (Robert), *dramatist and novelist*, born at Norwich, 1560-1592.
 Alcida (a play), 1598.
 Alfonso, King of Arragon (a comedy), posthumous 1591.
 Arbasto, King of Denmark (a romance), 1617.
 Blacke Bookes Messenger (The), 1592.
 Ciceronis Amor, 1589.
 Euphues his Censure to Philautus, 1637.
 Farewell to Folly, 1591.
 Frier Bacon and Frier Bongay (a comedy), 1594.
 Groat'sworth of Wit . . . (a romance), 1592.
 Gwydonius, 1584.
 History of Doraustus and Faunla, 1588.
 James IV. of Scotland (historical play), posthumous 1598.
 Looking-glass for London, etc. (a comedy), posthumous 1594.
 Mamilia, or the Triump of Pallas (in two parts), 1593.
 Menaphon (a romance), 1687.
 Morando, the Tritameron of Love, 1584.
 Myrrour of Modestie (Susanna and the Elders), 1584.
 Never too Late (a lament of the follies and faults of his youth), 1590.
 News both from Heaven and Hell, posthumous 1593.
 Notable Discovery of Coosnage, 1591.
 Orlando Furioso (a play), posthumous 1594.
 Orpharion, posthumous 1599.
 Pair of Turtle-doves (Bellora and Fidelio), a romance, posthumous 1606.
 Pandosto, the Triumph of Time (a romance), 1589. (Same as "Doraustus and Faunla.")
 Perimedes the Blacksmith (a collection of stories and poems), 1688.
 Philomela, the Lady Fitzwalter's Nightingale, 1592.
 Planetomachia, 1585.
 Quip for an Upstart Courtier (A), 1592.
 Repentance of Robert Greene, 1592. (His most valuable prose work.)
 Spanish Masquerado (The), 1599.
 Vision (Greene's), a lament for the folly of his pen, 1592.
 (His Life, by Dyce, 1831.)
 GREENFIELD (William), *orientalist*, 1800-1831.
 Polymierian Lexicon to the Greek Testament, 1829.
 GREENWELL (Dora), *poetess*, etc., 1821-1882.
 Camera Obscura, 1876.
 Carmina Crucis, 1869.
 Christina, 1860.
 Colloquia Crucis, 1871. (Sequel to the "Two Friends.")
 Covenant of Life and Peace, 1867.
 Essays, 1866.
 John Woolman, 1871.
 Patience of Hope, 1867.
 Poems, 1843, 1867.
 Stories that might be True, 1851.
 Two Friends (The), 1866.
 GREGE (William Rathbone), of Manchester, 1800-
 Creed of Christendom, 1851.
 Enigmas of Life, 1872.

- Literary and Social Judgments, 1868.
 Mistaken Aims . . . of the Artisan Class, 1876.
 Rocks Ahead, or Warnings of Cassandra, 1874.
 GREGORY (Dr. David), *mathematician*, of Aberdeen, 1661–1708.
Astronomia Physicæ et Geometriæ Elementa, 1702. (His great work.)
Catoptrica et Dioptrica Sphæricæ Elementa, 1698.
Exercitatio Geometrica de Dimensione Figurarum, 1684.
 (He left a MS. on the Catenary.)
 GREGORY, D.D. (George), born in Ireland, 1754–1808.
Dictionary of Sciences and Arts, 1806.
Economy of Nature, 1796.
History of the Christian Church (A), 1795.
Life of Thomas Chatterton, 1789.
 GREGORY (James), *mathematician*, of Aberdeenshire, 1836–1875.
Exercitationes Geometricæ, 1668.
Geometricæ pars Universalis, 1668.
Great and New Art of weighing Vanity, etc. (The), 1672.
Optica Promota, 1663.
Vera Circuli et Hyperbolæ Quadratura, 1667.
 GREGORY, M.D. (James), born at Aberdeen, in Scotland, 1753–1821.
Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ, 1776–82.
Essays, 1792.
 GREGORY (John), *orientalist*, born at Amersham, in Buckinghamshire, 1607–1646.
Notes and Observations on Passages of Scripture, 1646.
Posthuma, 1649–50.
 GREGORY, M.D. (John George), born at Aberdeen, in Scotland, 1724–1773.
Comparative View of the State and Faculties of Man, etc., 1765.
Elements of the Practice of Physic, 1772.
Father's Legacy to his Daughters (A), posthumous 1793.
 (His *Life*, by Mr. Tytler (lord Woodhouselee), 1788; W. Smellie, 1800.)
 GREGORY, LL.D. (Olinthus Gilbert), *mathematician*, born in Huntingdonshire, 1774–1841.
Elements of Trigonometry, 1816.
Evidence, Doctrine, and Duties of the Christian Religion, 1810.
Life of Robert Hall, 1833.
Treatise on Astronomy, 1802.
Treatise on Mechanics, 1806.
 (His *Life*, by Hall, 1849.)
 GREGSON (Matthew), *antiquary*, about 1776–1837.
History and Antiquities of . . . Lancaster, 1817.
 GRENVILLE (George), *statesman*, 1702–1770.
Considerations on the Commerce and Finances of England, etc., 1767.
 GRENVILLE (Robert Kaye), *botanist*, of Scotland, &c.
Algæ Britannicæ, 1830.
Flora Edinensis, 1824.
Scottish Cryptogamic Flora (The), 1822. (A good supplement to Sowerby's *English Botany*.)
 GRAY (Edward), *chronologist*, born at Denton, in Lancashire, 1797–1849.
Fasti Temporis Catholici, 1842.
Origines Kalendarie Hellenicæ, 1862.
Origines Kalendarie Italicæ, 1864.
Prolegomena ad Harmoniam Evangelicam, 1840.
 GREVILLE (Fulke). See p. 1157, BROOKER.
 GREVILLE (Robert Kaye), *botanist*, born at Durham, 1794–1866.
Algæ Britannicæ, 1830.
Flora Edinensis, 1824.
Scottish Cryptogamic Flora, 1823–28.
 GREW (Nehemiah), *naturalist*, born at Coventry, 1628–1711.
Anatomy of Plants, 1682.
Cosmologia Sacra, 1701.
Idea of a Philosophical History of Plants, 1673.
Museum Regalis Societatis, 1681.
 GREY (Sir George), 1812–
Journals of Discovery in Australia, 1841.
Polynesian Mythology . . . of New Zealand, 1855.
Proverbial Sayings of . . . New Zealand, 1858.
 GREY, D.D. (Richard), born at Newcastle, 1694–1731.
Memoria Technica, 1730.
 GREY (William), about 1609–1660.
Chorographia, or a Survey of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1649.
 GREY, LL.D. (Rev. Zachary), *controversialist*, of Yorkshire, 1687–1766.
Attempt towards the Character of Charles I., 1738.
Church of England vindicated, 1740.
Critical, Historical, and Explanatory Notes on Shakespeare, 1754.
Examination of Neal's History of the Puritans, 1739–39.
History of the Donatists, 1741.
Ministry of Dissenters Null and Void, 1725.
Papery in its Proper Colours, 1750.
 GRIFFIN (Gerald), *novelist*, 1803–1840.
Collegians (The), 1828.
Gisipus (a tragedy), 1842.
Hollandtide, 1827.
Rivals (The), 1830.
Tales of the Five Senses, 1832.
Tales of the Munster Festivals, 1827.
Tracy's Ambition, 1830.
 (His *Memoirs*, by Dr. D. Griffin, 1857.)
 GRIMOLD (Nicholas), *poet*, 1519–1562; the second writer of blank verse in the English language, lord Surrey being the first.
Archipropheta (a Latin tragedy), 1548.
John the Baptist (a tragedy), 1548.
 GRIMSHAW (Rev. Thomas Shuttleworth), 1777–1850.
Life of Cowper, 1835.
Life of Leigh Richmond, 1828.
 GRISWOLD, LL.D. (Rufus Wilmot), New York, U.S., 1815–1857.
Curiosities of American Literature, 1841.
Female Poets of America, 1849.
Prose Writers of America (The), 1847.
 GROSE (Francis), *antiquary*, Middlesex, 1751–1791.
Antiquities of England and Wales, 1778–87.
Antiquities of Scotland, 1789–91.
Antiquities of Ireland, posthumous 1781–86.
Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue, 1785.
Humorous Advertisements (to attain Beauty, health, honour, and riches), 1788.

- Local Proverbs and Popular Superstitions, 1767.
 Military Antiquities, 1786-88.
 Olio (The), posthumous 1792.
 Rules for drawing Caricatures, 1788.
 Treatise on Ancient Armour and Weapons, 1786; supplement, 1789.
 Views of the Antiquities in England and Wales, 1773-76.
 Views of the Antiquities in Ireland, posthumous 1794.
 Views of the Antiquities in Scotland, 1785.
 Gross, M.D. (Samuel D.), of Pennsylvania, U.S., 1805-
 American Medical Biography, 1861.
 Diseases and Injuries of the Bones, etc., 1830.
 Diseases, etc., of the Urinary Organs, 1851.
 Elements of Pathological Anatomy, 1839.
 Foreign Bodies in the Air-passages, 1850.
 Manual of Military Surgery, 1861.
 Results of Surgical Operations in Malignant Diseases, 1853.
 System of Surgery, 1859.
 Grosseseste (Robert), bishop of Lincoln, 1175-1253.
 Castle of Love, first printed 1849.
 De Cessatione Legalium, printed 1652.
 Treatise of Husbandry, printed by Wynkyn de Worde.
 (His Life, by Bardney; Pegge, 1761.)
 GROVE (George), *historian*, born at Clayhill, in Kent, 1794-1871.
 Aristotle, 1873.
 Essentials of Parliamentary Reform, 1831.
 History of Greece, 1846-56.
 • Plato and the other Companions of Sokrates, 1865.
 (His Life, by his widow, 1873.)
 GROVE (John), *philosopher*, born at Beckenham, in Kent, 1813-1866.
 Examination of the Utilitarian Philosophy, 1870.
 • Exploratio Philosophica, 1865.
 GROVE (Henry), *nonconformist*, 1683-1738.
 Sermons and Tracts, posthumous 1741-42.
 System of Moral Philosophy, posthumous 1749-50.
 Works, posthumous 1740.
 GROVE (Joseph), ?-1764.
 History of the Life and Times of Cardinal Wolsey, 1742-44.
 Lives of all the Earls and Dukes of Devonshire, 1764.
 Two Dialogues in the Elysian Fields, etc., 1761.
 GROVE (Matthew), about 1559-1635.
 Historie of Pelops and Hippodamia (a poem), 1587.
 Witty Proverbs, Pithy Sentences, and Wise Sayings, 1638.
 GROVE (The Hon. Sir William Robert), born at Swansea, in Wales, 1811-
 On the Correlation of Physical Forces, 1846. (A standard work.)
 Progress of Physical Science, etc., 1842.
 Voltaic Ignition, and the Decomposition of Water, etc., 1847. (A Bakerian lecture.)
 GUILD (Rev. William), of Scotland, 1596-1657.
 Antidote against Popery, 1639.
 Harmonies of all the Prophets, 1619.
 Ignis Fatuus, or the Elf-fire of Purgatorie, 1625.
 Issachar's Ass braying under a Double Burden, 1622.
 Limbo's Battery, 1830.
 Moses unveiled, 1620.
 New Sacrifice of Christian Incense (The), 1608.
 Novelty of Popery proved out of themselves, 1656.
 Only Way of Salvation (The), 1608.
 Popish Glorifying in Antiquitie turned to their Shame, 1626.
 Sealed Book opened (The), 1656.
 Throne of David (The), 1639.
 (His Life, by Dr. Shirreffs.)
 GUILFORD (Francis North), 1637-1683.
 Philosophical Essay on Music, 1677.
 GUILLIM (John), *heraldic writer*, born in Herefordshire, 1565-1621.
 Display of Heraldry, 1610. (Still a standard work.)
 GUNTER (Rev. Edmund), of Herefordshire, 1591-1626.
 Canon Triangulorum, 1620.
 Description and Use of H.M. Dials, 1624.
 Of the Sector, Cross-staff, etc., 1621.
 (Gunter's chain in surveying, 1624.)
 GUNTON (Symon), *antiquary*, born at Peterborough, in Northamptonshire, 1642-1710.
 History of the Church of Peterborough, 1686.
 GURNELL (William), of Lavenham, in Suffolk, 1617-1679.
 Christian in Complete Armour (The), 1656-58.
 GURNEY (Hudson), *poet and antiquary*, 1771-1861.
 Cupid and Psyche.
 Observations on the Bayeux Tapestry, 1817.
 GURNEY (Joseph), *stenographer*. The original author of "Brachygraphy, or an Easy and Compendious System of Shorthand;" but the system was considerably improved in 1753 by Thomas Gurney, to whom it is generally ascribed. Thomas Gurney lived 1705-1770.
 GURNEY (Joseph John), *philanthropist*, born at Earham, near Norwich, 1798-1847.
 Essays on the Evidences . . . of Christianity, 1827.
 Notes on Prison Discipline, 1819.
 Observations on the Religious Peculiarities of the Society of Friends, 1821.
 Winter in the West Indies, 1840.
 (His Life, by Braithwaite, 1851.)
 GUTHRIE (James Cargill), *poet*, born at Alrncliffe Farm, in Scotland, 1814-
 First False Step (The), 1854.
 My Lost Love, etc., 1865.
 Rowena (A semi-dramatic poem in blank verse), 1871.
 Summer Flowers, 1867.
 Vale of Stathmore (in prose), 1875.
 Village Scenes (a descriptive poem), 1851. (His first production.)
 Wedded Love, 1859.
 Woodland Echoes (poems and songs), 1878.
 "Several Scotch songs of great merit."
 GUTHRIE, D.D. (Thomas), *Presbyterian minister*, born at Brechin, in Scotland, 1802-1873.
 Christ and the Inheritance of Saints, 1853.
 City (The), its Sins and Sorrows, 1867.
 Gospel in Ezekiel (The), 1856.

- Plea for Drunkards, etc., 1856.
 Plea for Ragged Schools, 1847.
 Seed-time and Harvest of Ragged Schools, 1862.
 Way of Life (The), 1862.
- GUTHRIE** (William), *historian*, born at Brechin, in Scotland, 1704-1770.
 Geographical Grammar, 1770.
 History of England, 1744-1750.
 History of Scotland, 1767.
 History of the World, 1764-67. (With John Gray.)
- GUTHRIE**, D.D. (John), *Independent minister*, 1680-1761.
 Practical Expositor (of the New Testament), 1739-62.
- GWILLIM** (Sir Henry), *.*.
 Collection of Acts and Records, 1801. (Much esteemed.)
- GWILT** (Joseph), *architect*, London, 1784-1833.
 Encyclopædia of Architecture, 1842.
 Notitia Architectonica Italiana, 1818.
 Rudiments of Architecture, 1837.
 Rudiments of Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Tongue, 1829.
 Scenography, or Rules for the Projection of Shadows, 1822.
 Treatise on . . . Arches, 1811.
 (He also translated Vitruvius, 1826.)
- HABBERTON** (John), born at Brooklyn, U.S., 1842-
 Canoeing in Kanuckia, 1878. (With C. L. Norton.)
 Helen's Bables, 1876. (Very large sale.)
 Other People's Children, 1877.
 Some Folks, 1877.
- HARINGTON** (William), *poet and historian*, bishop of Worcester, 1605-1645.
 Castara (love songs, in three parts), 1631.
 History of Edward IV., 1640.
 Queen of Arragon (a tragedy-comedy), 1640.
- HACKETT**, D.D. (John), bishop of Lichfield, etc., London, 1592-1670.
 Century of Sermons, 1675.
 Christian Consolations, 1671.
 Life of Archbishop Williams, 1692. (Said to be "the worst written book in the language.")
 (His Life, by T. Plume, D.D., 1675.)
- HADDON**, LL.D. (Walter), of Buckinghamshire, 1816-1872.
 Cantabrigienses, sive Exhortatio ad Literas, 1852.
 Lucubrations, 1867. (With sir John Cheke.)
 Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticorum, 1867.
- HAGGARD**, LL.D. (John), *.*.
 Reports in the High Court of Admiralty, 1822-38; in the Consistory Court, 1822; in the Ecclesiastical Courts, 1827-32; in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1826. (Very valuable.)
- HALES** (Sir David Dalrymple, lord), *antiquary*, born at Edinburgh, 1726-1792.
 Annals of Scotland, 1776-79. (His chief work.)
 Canon of the Church of Scotland, etc., 1769.
 David's Humel . . . vita, 1787.
 Historical Memoirs concerning the Provincial Councils of the Church of Scotland, 1768.
 Life of John Barclay; Mark Alexander Boyd;
- George Leslie; John Hamilton; Sir James Ramsay; and (in MS.) of Montrose.
 Remains of Christian Antiquity, 1776-80.
 HAKE (Edward), *poet*, about 1552-1612.
 Touchstone of Wittes (The), 1588.
- HAKEWELL** (Rev. George), 1579-1649.
 Power and Providence of God in the Government of the World, 1627.
 Scutum Regum, 1612.
- HAKEWELL** (Rev. Richard), *historian*, of Herefordshire, 1553-1616.
 Divers Voyages touching the Discoverie of America . . . 1582.
 Four Voyages to Florida, 1587.
 Historie of the West Indies (in Latin), translated by Saunders, 1818.
 Principal Navigations and Discoveries of the English Nation, 1589; supplement compiled from his MSS., 1812. (Very valuable.)
- HALDANE** (Robert), of Aulhrey, 1764-1842.
 Evidences and Authority of Divine Revelation, 1816.
 Exposition of the Epistle to the Romans, 1835.
 (His Life, by Alexander Haldane, the enlarged edition, 1852.)
- HALE** (Edward Everett), *Unitarian minister*, U.S., 1822-
 Daily Bread, and other Stories, 1870.
 Margaret Perceval in America, 1850.
 Rosary (The), 1848.
 Sketches of Christian History, 1850.
- HALE** (Sir Matthew), born at Alderley, in Gloucestershire, 1609-1378.
 Analysis of the Law, 1739.
 Contemplations, 1676.
 Historia Placitorum Coronæ, 1739.
 History of the Common Law, 1713.
 Pleas of the Crown, 1678.
 (His Life, by bishop Burnet, 1682; Roscoe, 1830; Dr. Williams, 1835.)
- HALE** (Mrs.), maiden name Sarah Josepha Buell, *poetess and novelist*, born at Newport, in New Hampshire, U.S., 1795-1879.
 Flora's Interpreter, 1830.
 Genius of Oblivion (The), and other Poems, 1823. (Her first work.)
 Northwood, a Tale of New England, 1827.
 Woman's Record, 1854. (Sketches of distinguished women from the creation.)
- HALES** (John), "The Ever-Memorable," born at Bath, in Somersetshire, 1584-1656.
 Golden Remains, 1659.
 (His Life, by Des Maiseaux, 1719.)
- HALES**, D.D. (Stephen), *natural philosopher*, born at Bekeabourn, in Kent, 1677-1761.
 Hemastatics, 1733.
 Vegetable Statics, 1727. (His best-known work.)
- HALES** (Dr. William), *chronologist and mathematician*, *.*-1831.
 Analysis Aëtionum, 1754.
 Analysis Fluxionum, 1800.
 New Analysis of Chronology, 1809-14. (His best-known work.)
 Sonorum Doctrina Rationalis et Experimentalis, 1778.
- HALIBURTON**, D.C.L. (Thomas Chandler), *novelist*, born at Windsor, in Nova Scotia, 1796-1866.
 Americans at Home (The), 1864.

- Attaché (The),** or Sam Slick in England, 1843—1844.
- Bubbles of Canada,** 1839.
- English in America (The),** 1851.
- Historical and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia,** 1829.
- Letter-bag of the Great Western,** 1839.
- Nature and Human Nature,** 1865.
- Old Judge (The),** 1847.
- Rule and Misrule of the English in America,** 1851.
- Sam Slick, the Clockmaker,** 1835, 1838—40.
- Sam Slick's Wise Saws and Modern Instances,** 1853.
- Traits of American Humour,** 1852.
- Yankee Stories,** 1852.
- HALIFAX (Samuel),** bishop of Asaph, 1733—1790.
- Analysis of the Roman Civil Law,** 1774. (A text-book at the Cambridge University.)
- Sermons on the Prophecies,** 1776.
- HALL (Captain Basil),** *traveller*, etc., born at Edinburgh, 1788—1844.
- Extracts of a Journal written on the Coasts of Chili, Peru, and Mexico,** 1824. (Excellent.)
- Fragments of Voyages and Travels (three series),** 1831—33.
- Patchwork, or Travels in Stories,** 1811.
- Travels in North America,** 1830.
- Voyage of Discovery to the Western Coast of Corea, etc.,** 1818.
- HALL (Edward),** *historian*, of Shropshire, 1499—1543.
- Union of the . . . Families of Lancaster and York,** 1842.
- HALL (James),** *novelist*, born at Philadelphia, U.S., 1793—1868.
- Border Lines,** 1853.
- History and Biography of the North American Indians.**
- Letters from the West,** 1820.
- HALL (James),** *geologist*, born at Hingham, in Massachusetts, U.S., 1811—
- Geological Reports of Iowa,** 1858—60.
- Paleontology of New York,** 1847, 1852, 1859, 1867.
- HALL, D.D. (Joseph),** bishop of Norwich, the "Christian Seneca," born at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in Leicestershire, 1574—1656.
- Apologie of the Church of England, etc.,** 1610.
- Balm of Gilead (The),** posthumous 1660.
- Characters of Vertues and Vices,** 1608.
- Contemplations,** 1612—15. (Dr. Doddridge calls it "incomparable for language, criticism, and devotion.")
- Devout Soul (The),** 1644.
- Episcopacy by Divine Right,** 1640.
- Epistles (in six decades),** 1608—11.
- Henochismus,** 1762.
- King's Prophecie (The),** or Weeping Joy (a poem), 1803.
- Mundus Alter et Idem,** 1643.
- Paraphrases of Hard Texts,** 1633.
- Peace of Rome (The),** 1609.
- Quo Vadis? (in ridicule of foreign travels),** 1617.
- Satires (in three books),** poetical. (Popo says they are "the best in the language.")
- Solomon's Divine Arts,** 1609.
- Virgiliarum, Rytting Satyres,** 1599.
- (His Life,** by Pratt, 1808; Jones; Morris, 1846.)
- HALL, M.D. (Marshall),** born at Basford, in Nottinghamshire, 1790—1857.
- Essay on the Circulation of the Blood,** 1831.
- Lectures on the Nervous System,** 1836.
- Medical Essays,** 1824.
- Memoirs on the Nervous System,** 1837.
- New Memoir on the Nervous System,** 1843.
- Reflex Function of the Medulla Oblongata and Medulla Spinalis,** 1833. (His great discovery.)
- Synopsis of the Diastaltic Nervous System,** 1850.
- Theory and Practice of Medicine,** 1837.
- Theory of Convulsive Diseases,** 1847.
- Treatise on Diagnosis,** 1817.
- (His Life,** by his widow, 1855.)
- HALL (Rev. Christopher Newman),** *Congregational minister*, born at Maldstone, in Kent, 1816—
- From Liverpool to St. Louis,** 1870.
- Hints on Preaching,** 1858.
- Homeward Bound, and other Sermons,** 1869.
- Land of the Forum and the Vatican,** 1854.
- Pilgrim Songs in Cloud and Sunshine,** 1870.
- Prayer: its Reasonableness and Efficacy,** 1875.
- *.* Some of his tracts, as "The Sinner's Friend," "Come to Jesus," and its sequel, "Follow Jesus," have an unprecedented circulation.**
- HALL (Rev. Peter),** *.*
- Ductor Windogladensis (a guide to Wimbome Minster),** 1830.
- Fragmenta Liturgica,** 1848.
- Picturesque Memorials of Salisbury,** 1834.
- Picturesque Memorials of Winchester,** 1829.
- Reliquiæ Liturgicæ Anglicanæ,** 1847.
- Tekmeria Metrica,** 1824.
- HALL (Rev. Robert),** *Baptist minister*, born at Arnsby, in Leicestershire, 1764—1831.
- Apology for the Freedom of the Press,** 1793.
- Modern Infidelity considered,** 1795.
- Sermons, posthumous** 1831—33.
- (His Life,** by sir J. Mackintosh, 1832; J. W. Morris, 1846.)
- HALL (Samuel Carter),** born at Topsham, in Devonshire, 1801—
- Book of Memories of Great Men and Women of the Age (A),** 1879.
- (He has edited or written some 310 volumes.)**
- HALL (Mrs. S. C.),** maiden name Anna Maria Fielding, *novelist*, born in Dublin, 1802—1881.
- Bucaneers (The),** 1832. (Her first novel.)
- Can Wrong be Right? 1862.**
- Chronicles of a Schoolroom,** 1830.
- Digging a Grave with a Wine-glass,** 1871.
- Fight of Faith (The),** a story of Ireland, 1868—69.
- French Refugee (The),** a play, 1836.
- Groves of Blarney (a tale),** 1838.
- Ireland, its Scenery, etc.,** 1840.
- Lights and Shadows of Irish Character,** 1838.
- Lucky Penny (The),** 1864.
- Marian, or a Young Maid's Fortunes,** 1840. (Her best novel.)
- Midsummer Eve (a fairy tale),** 1847.
- Outlaw (The),** 1835. (A novel, time James II.)
- Pilgrimages to English Shrines.**
- Playfellow (The),** 1868.
- Prince of the Fab Family (a fairy tale),** 1866.
- Ronald's Reason, or the Little Cripple,** 1865.

- Sketches of Irish Character, 1828. (Her first production.)
 Stories of the Irish Peasantry, 1840.
 Tales of Woman's Trials, 1834.
 Uncle Horace (a novel), 1835.
 Uncle Sam's Money-box. (For the young.)
 Union Jack, 1863.
 White Boy (The), a novel, 1845.
 Woman's Story (A), 1857.
- HALL, D. O. (Thomas), *nonconformist*, 1610-1665.
 Loathsomeness of Long Hair; with an Appendix against Painting, Spots, Naked Backs, and Exposed Bosoms, 1656.
 Funebria Flora, 1660.
 Vindictia Literarum, 1655.
- HALLAM (Arthur Henry), London, 1811-1834.
 Remains in Verse and Prose, posthumous 1862. (This is the "A. H. H." of Tennyson's *In Memoriam*.)
- HALLAM, D. C. L. (Henry), *philosophic historian*, born at Windsor, 1777-1859.
 Constitutional History of England, 1827.
 History of the Middle Ages, 1848.
 Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Centuries, 1837-39.
 View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, 1818. (His chief work.)
- HALLÉ (Edwarde), *chronicler*, contemporary with Henry VIII.
 Chronicle from Henry IV. to Henry VIII., 1548.
- HALLUK (Fitz-Green), *poet*, born at Guildford, U.S., 1795-1867.
 Fanny (a satire in the metre of *Don Juan*), 1840. (His longest poem.)
 Poems, 1827, 1835.
 Twilight, 1818. (His first poem.)
 (His Life, by F. S. Cozzens, 1868.)
- HALLUCK (Henry Wager), born in New York State, U.S., 1819-1872.
 Elements of Military Art and Science, 1846.
 International Law, 1861.
- HALLÉY, L. L. D. (Edmund), *astronomer*, born at Haggerston, near London, 1656-1742.
 Catalogus Stellarum Australium, 1679.
 Circulation of the Vapours of the Sea, 1691.
 General Chart showing the Variation of the Compass, etc., 1692.
 Tabula Astronomice, posthumous 1749.
- HALLIDAY (Andrew), *dramatist*, etc., 1830-1877.
 Everyday Papers, 1864.
 Sunnyside Papers, 1866.
 Town and Country, 1866.
 . For his plays, see APPENDIX III.
- HALLIDAY, M. D. (Sir Andrew), *historian*, born at Dumfries, in Scotland, 1780-1840.
 Annals of the House of Brunswick, 1820.
 Annals of the House of Hanover, 1826.
 Memoir of the Campaign of 1815, published 1816.
 Observations on Emphysema, 1807.
- HALLIFAX, D. D. (Samuel), 1733-1790.
 Analysis of Butler's Analogy.
 Analysis of the Roman Civil Law, 1774.
 (Once a standard book in the University of Cambridge.)
- HALLIWELL (James Orchard), *archæologist*, Chelsea, 1820-
 Dictionary of Archæic and Provincial Words, 1847. (A standard work.)
- Life and Works of Shakespeare, 1851-61.
 Popular Rhymes and Nursery Tales, 1849.
- HALYBURTON (Rev. Thomas), called "The Holy Halyburton," of Scotland, 1674-1712.
 Great Concern of Salvation (The), posthumous 1821.
 Natural Religion Insufficient, etc., posthumous 1714.
 Sermons (Ten) on the Lord's Supper, posthumous 1722.
 (His Memoirs, by himself, 1715; by D. Young, 1824.)
- HAMERTON (Phillip Gilbert), born at Laneside, in Lancashire, 1834-
 Contemporary French Painters, 1867.
 Etching and Etchers, 1869.
 Harry Blount (a story for boys), 1875.
 Intellectual Life (The), 1872.
 Isles of Loch Awe, and other Poems, 1855.
 Life of Turner (the art-), 1878.
 Modern Frenchmen, 1878.
 Painter's Camp in the Highlands (A), 1862.
 Rome in 1849 (a series of articles), 1849-50.
 Round my House, 1876.
 Sylvan Year (The), 1876.
 Unknown River (The), 1871.
 Wenderholme (a story of Lancashire, etc.), 1869.
- HAMILTON (Alexander), *statesman*, born in the Island of Nevis, one of Lesser Antilles, 1757-1804.
 Federalist (The), begun 1787.
 Works (in 7 vols.), edited by his son, 1851.
- HAMILTON (Anthony, count de) born in Ireland, 1616-1720.
 Contes de Féerie, posthumous 1805. (Charming tales.)
 Mémoires du Comte de Grammont (a faithful delineation of the court of Charles II.).
- HAMILTON (Elizabeth), born at Belfast, in Ireland, 1758-1816.
 Agrippina, 1803.
 Cottagers of Glenburnie, 1808.
 Letters of a Hindoo Rajah (a covert satire on English manners and customs), 1796.
 Letters on the Elementary Principles of Education, 1801-2.
 Memoirs of the Life of Agrippina, 1811.
 Memoirs of Modern Philosophers, 1800.
 (Her Life, by Miss Benger, 1818.)
- HAMILTON (Lady), maiden name Emma Harto, the favourite of Lord Nelson, 1761-1815.
 Attitudes after the Antique, 1807.
 Memoirs, with Illustrative Anecdotes of . . . Contemporaries, 1815.
- HAMILTON (George Baillie), 1793-1850.
 Codex Criticus of the Hebrew Bible, 1821.
 Introduction to the Study of the Hebrew Scriptures, 1814. (A very learned work.)
 Observations on the . . . Roman Catholic English Bible, 1826.
- HAMILTON (Hugh), bishop of Ossory, *mathematician*, 1729-1805.
 De Sectionibus Conicis Tractatus Geometricus, 1788. (A valuable work.)
 Existence and Attributes of the Supreme Being, 1792.
 (Works, with Life, 1809.)
- HAMILTON, D. D. (John), *secular priest*, about 1540-1610.
 Ane Catholik and Facile Tractise drauis out

- of the Halle Scriptures . . . on the Real and Corporal Presence of Crystalline Bodies and Blude in the Sacrament of the Altar, 1681.
 (His Life, by lord Hailes, 1784.)
- HAMILTON (Captain Thomas), 1789-1842.
 Annals of the Peninsular Campaign, 1849.
 Cyril Thornton (a novel), 1827.
 Men and Manners in America, 1833.
- HAMILTON, K.B. (Sir William), of Scotland, 1730-1803.
 Antiquities Etrusques, Grecques, et Romaines, 1766. (A splendid work.) A sequel, 1781-95.
 Campi Phlegreæ 1776-77; supplement, 1779.
 Observations on Mount Vesuvius, 1772.
- HAMILTON (Sir William), *metaphysician*, born at Glasgow, in Scotland, 1788-1856.
 Discussions on Philosophy and Literature, 1852.
 Lectures on Metaphysics, posthumous 1859-1861.
- HAMILTON (William Gerard), better known as "Single-speech Hamilton," 1729-1796.
 Parliamentary Logic, 1809. (His famous speech is appended.)
 * * Some have fathered *Junius's Letters* on William Gerard Hamilton.
- HAMILTON, L.L.D. (Sir William Rowan), *mathematician*, Dublin, 1805-1865.
 Elements of Quaternions, 1866.
 General Method in Dynamics (A), 1834.
 Lectures on Quaternions, 1853.
 Theory of Systems of Rays, 1828.
- HAMMETT (Samuel), born at Jewett City, in Connecticut, 1816-
 * Stray Yankee in Texas (A), 1853.
 Wonderful Adventures of Captain Priest (The), 1854.
- HAMMOND, D.D. (Henry), born at Chertsey, in Middlesex, 1605-1660.
 Paranasia, printed separate from his Works, 1841.
 Paraphrase and Annotations on the New Testament, 1653. (A celebrated work.)
 (His Life, by bishop Fell, 1661; R. Fulman, 1884.)
- HAMMOND (James), *poet*, 1710-1742. (Son of Anthony Hammond, also a poet, called the "Silver-tongued.")
 Love Elegies (once very popular, written between 1731 and his death, but first published by lord Chesterfield in 1743. They are contained in vol. 49 of Johnson's *British Poets*).
- HAMMOND (William Alexander), born at Annapolis, U.S., 1828-
 Insanity in its Relation to Crime, 1873.
 Medico-legal Study of the Case of Daniel McFarland, 1870.
 Military Hygiene, 1863.
 Over Mental Work, etc., 1878.
 Physics and Physiology of Sleep (The), 1870.
 Sleep and its Nervous Derangement, 1869.
 Treatise on Diseases of the Nervous System, 1871.
- HAMPDEN (Benn Dickson), bishop of Hereford, born in Barbadoes, 1793-1868.
 * Fathers of Greek Philosophy, 1862.
 Lectures Introductory to the Study of Moral Philosophy, 1835.
 Philosophical Evidence of Christianity, 1827.
- Scholastic Philosophy . . . in its Relation to Christian Theology, 1833.
- HANNAFORD (Samuel), *botanist*, 1828-
 Catalogue of the Flowering Plants and Ferns in the Neighbourhood of Totnes, in Devonshire, 1851.
 Jottings in Australasia, or Notes on the Flora and Fauna of Victoria, 1866.
 Wild Flowers of Tasmania, 1866.
- HANNAY (James), *novelist*, born at Dumfries, 1827-1873.
 Pleasant and Grog, 1818.
 Characters and Criticisms, 1856.
 Claret Cup (A), 1818.
 Course of English Literature, 1866.
 Eustace Conyers, 1855.
 Hearts are Triumps, 1819.
 King Dobbs, 1848.
 Satire and Satirists, 1854.
 Singleton Fontenoy, 1850.
 Sketches in Ultramarine, 1853.
 Studies on Thackeray, 1869.
 Three Hundred Years of a Norman House, 1866.
- HANWAY (Jonas), *philanthropist*, born at Portsmouth, 1712-1786.
 Farmer Freeman.
 Journal, 1756-57.
 Historical Account of British Trade over the Caspian Sea, etc., 1753.
 Virtue in Humble Life, 1774.
 (His Life, by Pugh, 1787.)
- HARDIMAN (J.), *.
 History of the Town and County of Galway, 1820. (A valuable work. He also published two volumes of "Irish Minstrelsy.")
- HARDING (James Duffield), born at Deptford, 1794-1863.
 Lessons on Art, 1819.
 Lessons on Trees, 1850.
 Park and Forest, 1841.
 Principles and Practice of Art, 1845.
- HARDING (John), *historian*, 1378-1458.
 Chronicle in Metre from the Begynnyng of Englād vnto ye Reigne of Edward IV., 1543.
- HARDY (Thomas), *novelist*, of Dorsetshire, 1840-
 Laodicean (A), 1881.
 Far from the Madding Crowd, 1874. (His best novel.)
 Hand of Elhelberta (The), 1876.
 Pair of Blue Eyes (A), 1873.
 Return of the Native, 1877.
 Under the Greenwood Tree (a rural tale), 1872. (His first novel.)
- HARDY (Sir Thomas Duffus), *antiquary*, 1804-1878.
 Catalogue of the Lord Chancellors, etc., 1843.
 Description of the Close Rolls in the Tower of London, 1833.
 * * He edited several of the MS. Records under the Master of the Rolls; the Introduction to the *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, 1846; and the *Willelmi Malmesburien-sis Gesta*, 1840, for the "English Historical Society."
- HARE (Augustus John Cuthbert), born at the Villa Strozzi, in Rome, 1834-
 Cities of Northern and Central Italy, 1875.
 Days near Rome, 1874.
 Epitaphs for Country Churchyards, 1866.

Memorials of a Quiet Life, 1872.

Walks in London, 1877.

Walks in Rome, 1870.

Wanderings in Spain, 1872.

Winter in Mentone (A), 1861.

* * Also Murray's Handbooks for Berkshire, 1860; Buckinghamshire, 1860; Durham, 1863; Northumberland, 1863; and Oxford, 1860.

HARE, D.D. (Francis), bishop of Chichester, 1665-1740. He is known as the opponent of Hoadly, bishop of Bangor, in the famous Bangorian controversy "My Kingdom is not of this World," 1717. Hoadly maintained that Christ never delegated His authority to any man, and that "Apostolic succession" is not scriptural. The controversy is more distinguished for "shuffling" and ill-temper than anything else.

HARE (Rev. Julius Charles), born at Hurstmonceaux, in Sussex, 1706-1855.

Guesses at Truth, 1827. (With A. W. Hare.)

Memoir of John Sterling, 1844.

Mission of the Comforter, 1846.

Victory of Faith, 1847.

Vindication of Luther, 1854.

HARGRAVES (Edmund Hammond), born at Gosport, in Hampshire, 1815-

Australia and its Gold-fields, 1855.

HARRINGTON (Sir John), poet, born at Kelston, near Bath, in Somersetshire, 1561-1612.

Apologie (An), 1596.

Epigrams (in four books), posthumous 1615.

History of Pollidor and Flostella, with other Poems, posthumous 1651.

Metamorphosis of Ajax, 1596.

Nugæ Antiquæ (papers in prose and verse), posthumous 1769.

Schools of Salerne (The), in 10-line stanzas, 1609.

Translation into English verse of *Orlando Furioso*, 1591.

Ulysses upon Ajax, 1596.

View of the State of the Church of England, (an attack on the bishops), 1608.

HARRIOT (Thomas), Oxford, 1560-1621.

Artis Analytica Praxis, 1631.

Report of the New-found Land of Virginia, 1598.

HARMER (Rev. Thomas), *Independent minister*, born at Norwich, 1715-1788.

Observations on Various Passages of Scripture, 1764.

(His Memoir, by Dr. A. Clarke, 1816.)

HARNES (Rev. William), of Hampshire, 1790-1869.

Boyle Lecture, 1822.

Memoir of Mary R. Miltford, 1870.

Welcome and Farewell (a tragedy), 1837.

HARPERN, L.L.D. (Nicholas), *Roman Catholic priest*, ?-1883.

Dialogi Sex contra Summi Pontificatus, 1566.

Historia Anglicana Ecclesiastica, posthumous

1622.

HARRIS, M.D. (Walter), born at Gloucester, 1647-1709.

De Morbis Acutis Infantum, 1694.

Pharmacologia Anti-Empirica, 1693.

HARRINGTON, M.D. (Henry), musical composer, 1729-1816.

Nugæ Antiquæ, 1769.

HARRINGTON (James), born at Upton, in Northamptonshire, 1611-1677.

Oceana (an ideal republic), 1556. (Dougald Stewart calls it "one of the boasts of English literature.")

Political Discourses, 1680.

(His Life, by Toland, 1771.)

HARRIS (Benjamin), 18th century.

Ghost of Moll King, or a Night at Derry's, 1785.

List of Covent-Garden Ladies, or the New Atlantis (an annual), commenced in 1760, suppressed in 1793.

HARRIS, L.L.D. (George), 1809-

Life of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, 1847.

Philosophical Treatise on the Nature and Constitution of Man, 1870. (Highly esteemed.)

HARRIS (James), born at Salisbury, 1709-1780.

Hermes, 1751. (A learned work on language and grammar.)

Philological Inquiries, posthumous 1781.

Philosophical Arrangements, 1775.

Treatises on (1) Art; (2) Music, Poetry, and Painting; (3) Happiness, 1765.

(His Life, by his son, the earl of Malmesbury, 1801.)

HARRIS, D.D. (John), 1667-1719.

History of Kent, 1719.

Lexicon Technicum, 1704-10. (His chief work.)

Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca, 1705.

HARRIS, D.D. (John), *Independent minister*, of Devonshire, 1662-1856.

Great Teacher (The), 1835.

Mammon, 1836.

Pre-Adamite Earth (The), 1847.

HARRIS (Moses), *naturalist*, 1735-1806.

Aurelian (The), 1766.

English Lepidoptera, 1775.

Exposition of English Insects, 1776.

HARRIS, D.D. (Thaddeus Mason), born in Boston, U.S., 1768-1842.

Natural History of the Bible, 1820. (A valuable work.)

HARRIS (Walter), 18th century.

Hibernica, 1770. (Interesting and valuable) History and Antiquities of Dublin, 1766.

History of William, Prince of Nassau and Orange (William III.), 1749.

Histiographarum Aliorumque Scriptores Hibernie Commentarium (Irish authors), 1736.

N.B.—His father, Walter Harris, M.D., lived 1647-1725, and wrote several medical works.

HARRIS, D.D. (William), *biographer*, 1720-1770

Life and Writings of Charles I., 1758.

Life of Charles II., 1766.

Life of Oliver Cromwell, 1763.

Life and Writings of James I. of Great Britain, 1763.

Life of Hugh Peters, 1751.

HARRIS (William), 1765-1829.

Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, 1809. (A most useful work.)

HARRISON (Frederic), London, 1831-

Meaning of History (The), 1863.

Order and Progress, 1875.

- HARRY**, called "The Blind Harry," *minstrel*, about 1440-1489.
Life of Wallace (an historical rhyming epic, in 11 books), 1483.
- HART**, R.A. (Solomon Alexander), born at Plymouth, in Devonshire, 1806.
Cœur de Lion and Saladin, 1835; *Columbus when a Boy conceives the Idea of the New World*; *Eleanor sucking the Poison from Edward's Arm*, 1838; *The Elevation of the Law*, 1830; *English Nobility privately receiving the Catholic Communion*, 1831; *Glacopo Guerini refusing to enter into Compact with Boemondo Theopolo*, 1832; *Hannah, the Mother of Samuel*, 1837; *Henry I. receiving Intelligence of his Son's Shipwreck*, 1839; *The Hoarder*, 1881; *Instructions*, 1828 (his first exhibit); *The Interior of St. Mark's Baptistery*, 1840; *Introduction of Raphael to Pope Julius II.*; *Isaac of York in the Donjon of Front de Bœuf*, 1830; *Milton visiting Galileo in Prison*; *Sir Thomas More receiving the Benediction of his Father*, 1838; *The Three Inventors of Printing*; *Wolsey and Buckingham*, 1834.
- HARTE** (Francis Bret), *poet and tale-writer*, born at Albany, U.S., 1839.
Condensed Novels, 1867.
East and West Poems, 1871.
Gabriel Conroy (a novel), 1879.
Heathen Chinese (The), a poem, 1869.
Heiress of Red Dog (An), 1879.
Jeff Briggs's Love Story, 1880.
Luck of Roaring Camp and other Sketches, 1870. ("Luck of Roaring Camp" is by far his best sketch.)
- *Mrs. Skaggs's Husbands*, 1872.
Poems, 1870.
Poetical Works, 1871.
Story of a Mine, 1878.
Twins of Table Mountain, 1879.
- HARTE** (Rev. Walter), 1700-1774.
Essay on Satire, 1730.
History of Gustavus Adolphus, 1759. (The best military biography in the language.)
Poems on Several Occasions, 1727.
- HARTLEY**, M.D. (David), *mental philosopher*, born at Armley, in Yorkshire, 1705-1757.
Observations on Man, 1749. (In high esteem.)
(His Life, by his son, 1791.)
- HARTLIB** (Samuel), a naturalized Englishman, 1608-1670.
Compleat Husbandman (The), 1659.
Considerations concerning England's Reformation, 1647.
Discourse of Husbandry used in Brabant and Flanders, 1651.
- HARTSHORN** (Rev. Charles Henry), *antiquary*, born at Brosely, in Shropshire, 1802-1865.
Ancient Metrical Tales, 1829.
Book of Rarities in the University of Cambridge, 1829.
Feudal and Military Antiquities of Northumberland, etc., 1858.
Historical Memorials of Northampton, 1848.
Home of the Working-Man, 1856.
Salopia Antiqua, 1841.
Sepulchral Remains in Northamptonshire.
- HARVEY**, R.A. (Sir George), born in the neighbourhood of Stirling, in Scotland, 1606-1676.
Battle of Drimelgole; *Columbus discovering America*; *Covenanters preaching*; *The Curiers*; *The First Reading of the Bible in Old St. Paul's*.
- HARVEY**, M.B. (Hideon), of Surrey, 1625-1700.
Ars Curandi Morbos Expectatione, 1688.
De Vanitatibus, Dolis, et Mendaciis Medicorum, 1683.
- HARVEY** (Richard), *astrologer*, about 1540-1610.
Astrological Discourse on the Conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter, 1582. (This tract threw the whole kingdom into a panic. All looked with consternation for the fatal Sunday, April 28, 1582.)
Philadelphus, or a Defence of Brute, etc., 1593.
- HARVEY**, M.D. (William), born at Folkestone, in Kent, 1578-1657.
Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis in Animalibus, 1629. (An immortal treatise on the "Circulation of the Blood.")
Exercitationes de Generatione Animalium, 1651.
Exercitationes duæ Anatomicae de Circulatione Sanguinis, etc., 1649.
(His Life, by Dr. Willis, 1847; Dr. Lawrence, 1766.)
- HARWOOD**, D.D. (Edward), a Unitarian minister of Lancashire, 1729-1791.
Biographica Classica, 1778.
Introduction to the Study of the New Testament, 1767-71.
Translation of the New Testament, 1768.
View of Various Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics, 1775.
- HASTED** (Edward), born at Hawley, in Kent, 1732-1812.
History of Canterbury, 1801.
History of Kent, 1778-99.
- HASTINGS** (Warren), governor-general of India, born at Daylesford, in Worcestershire, 1732-1818.
Narrative of the Insurrection in the Zemindary of Benares, 1782.
(His Life, by G. R. Gleig, 1841. Macaulay wrote an essay on him.)
- HATTON** (Sir Christopher), born at Holdenby, 1540-1591.
Treatise concerning Statutes, etc., 1677.
(His Life, by Sir N. H. Nicholas.)
- HATTON** (Joseph), *novelist, etc.*, born at Andover, in Hampshire, 1839-
Against the Stream, 1866.
Bitter Sweets (a love story), 1865.
Christopher Kenrick (a novel), 1869.
Clyte (a novel, dramatized), 1874.
Cruel London, 1878.
In the Lap of Fortune, 1872.
Pit and Pitmen, in *The Graphic*, 1864.
Queen of Bohemia (The), 1877-78.
Tailants of Barton (The), 1867.
Valley of Poppies (The), 1871.
- HATTON** (Joseph L.), *musical composer*, born at Liverpool, 1815-
Pascal Bruno (an opera), 1844.
Rose, or Love's Ransom (an opera), 1884.
Queen of the Thames (The), an opera, 1844.

* * About 200 songs, part-songs, glees, etc.

HAUGHTON (William), *dramatic writer*, about 1558-1610.

Englishmen for my Money (a comedy), 1596.

Pleasant Comedie of Patient Grissill, 1603.

(It seems that the former of these two comedies was by Thomas Haughton. There are three editions of it in the British Museum. Whether Thomas and William are the same person, or brothers, is uncertain.)

HAUSTEIN (P—), *poet*, 17th century.

Ad Populum (a poem), 1644.

Rival Friends (The), a comedy, 1632.

Senile Odium (a Latin comedy), 1633.

HAYKLOCK (Sir Henry), born at Bishop-Wearmouth, in Durham, 1795-1857.

History of the Ava Campaigns, 1827.

(His Life, by J. T. Headley, 1859; Dr. W. Brock; J. C. Marsham, 1860.)

HAYES, M.D. (Clifton), 17th century. He discovered the "Haversian Canals" in Bone. Osteologia Nova, 1691. (Long a standard work.)

HAWKES (Rev. Hugh Reginald), born at Egham, in Surrey, 1839—

Amy Arnold, 1863.

Arrows in the Air, 1878.

Ashes to Ashes, 1875.

Current Coin (essays on current topics), 1876.

Music and Morals, 1871.

Pet (for children), 1874.

Poets in the Pulpit, 1886.

Shakespeare and the Stage, 1878.

Speech in Season, 1874.

Thoughts for the Times, 1872.

War (a sermon), 1878.

Worship and Praise (a sermon), 1872.

Unsectarian Family Prayers, 1874.

HAWKES (Mrs.), maiden name Mary Eliza, *

Art of Beauty, 1877.

Art of Decoration, 1881.

Art of Dress, 1879.

Chaucer for Children, 1876.

Chaucer for Schools, 1880.

HAWES (Stephen), *poet*, 1483-1512.

Comfort of Lovers (printed by W. de Worde).
Conversion of Sewerces (a poem in octavo stanzas), 1509.

Example of Vertu (a poem), printed 1530.

Joyfull Med, lacyon, etc. (printed by Wynkyn de Worde).

Passé-Temps of Plesure (The), an allegorical poem, printed 1517.

Temple of Glaasse (The), a poem; also attributed to John Lydgate.

HAWKES, D.D. (Robert), 1753-1827.

Commentary on the Bible, 1808.

Poor Man's Commentary, 1822.

Poor Man's Commentary on the Psalms, 1846.
Portion (Morning and Evening), 1845. (His best-known work.)

HAWKSWORTH, LL.D. (John), London, 1715-1773.

Adventurer (The), 1752-54.

Voyages of Byron, Wallis, Carteret, and Cook, 1773. (He received £6000 for the copyright of this book.)

HAWKINS (Benjamin Waterhouse), *naturalist*, London, 1807—

Artistic Anatomy of the Horse, Cattle, and Sheep, 1865.

Atlas of Elementary Anatomy, 1865. (With Huxley.)

Elements of Form, 1842.

Comparative View of the Human and Animal Frame, 1860.

Popular Comparative Anatomy, 1840.

HAWKINS (Sir John), *historian of music*, London, 1719-1789.

General History of Music, 1776. (Much esteemed.)

Life of Dr. Johnson, 1787.

HAWKS, D.D. (Francis Lister), born at Newbern, U.S., 1798-1868.

Auricular Confession in the Protestant Church, 1850.

Commodore Perry's Expedition to the China Sea and Japan, 1852-54.

Contributions to the Ecclesiastical History of the United States, 1836-40.

Egypt and its Monuments, 1849.

History of North Carolina. (Unfinished at his death.)

Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, 1823-28.

HAWORTH (Adrian Hardy), *botanist and entomologist*, born at Chelsea, *-1833.

Genus Mesembryanthemum, 1794.

Lepidoptera Britannica, 1803-28. (Excellent.)

Saxifragacearum Enumeratio, 1821.

Synopsis Plantarum Succulentarum, 1812; supplement, 1819.

HAWTHORNE (Julian), *novelist*, son of Nathaniel Hawthorne, *-

Bressant (a novel), 1873.

Ellice Quentin, 1880.

Garth (a novel), 1877.

Idolatry (a novel), 1874.

Mrs. Gainsborough's Diamonds, 1879.

Saxon Studies, 1875.

Sebastian Strome, 1880.

Septimus (a novel), 1871.

HAWTHORNE (Nathaniel), *novelist*, born at Salem, in Massachusetts, U.S., 1804-1864.

Blithedale Romance (The), 1852.

House of the Seven Gables (The), 1851.

Life of President Pierce, 1852.

Mosses from an Old Manse, 1846.

Our Old Home, 1863.

Scarlet Letter (The), 1850. (An excellent romance.)

Transformation, 1859. (His best work.)

Twice-told Tales, 1837. (So called because they had been published first in periodicals.)
(His Life, by H. James, junior.)

HAY (William), 1695-1755.

Essay on Deformity, posthumous 1794.

Religio Philosophi, 1753.

HAYDON (Benjamin Robert), *painter*, born at Plymouth, 1786-1846.

Christ's Entry into Jerusalem, 1820 (his best picture); Curtius leaping into the Gulf, 1844; Dentatus, 1809; Joseph and Mary resting on their Road to Egypt, 1807; Judgment of Solomon, 1814 (700 guineas); Lectures on Painting and Design, 1844-46; The Mock Election (painted in prison, and bought by George IV. for 500 guineas); Napoleon musing at St. Helena, 1834; Punch, 1829 (in the National Gallery); The Raising of Lazarus, 1823 (excellent).
(His Life, by himself; Tom Taylor, 1853.)

HAYES (Charles), 1678-1760.

Chronographic Asiatic et Egyptiac Specimen, 1759.

- Treatise on Fluxions, 1704.
 Vindication of the History of the Septuagint, 1736.
- HAYES, M.D.** (Isaac Israel), born in Chester County, U.S., 1832—
 Arctic Boat Journey (An), 1860.
 Cast away in the Cold, 1863.
 Land of Desolation (The), 1870.
 Open Polar Sea (The), 1882.
- HAYES, M.D.** (Isaac T.), *explorer*, U.S., 1830—
 Open Polar Sea (The), etc., 1867.
- HAYES** (William), *naturalist*, 18th century.
 Natural History of British Birds, with their Portraits, 1775.
 Portraits of Rare and Curious Birds, 1794.
- HATLEY** (William), *poet*, born at Chichester, 1745—1820.
 Ballads on Animals, 1805.
 Essays in Verse, on Epic Poetry, 1782; History, 1780; Painting, 1778; Sculpture, 1800.
 Odes, Elegies, and Plays, 1785.
 Plays of Three Acts, 1784.
 Plays with a Preface, 1811.
 Triumphs of Music, 1804.
 Triumphs of Temper (six cantos), 1781.
- Prose.*
- Essay on Old Maids, 1785.
 Life of Cowper, 1803.
 Life of Milton, 1796.
 Life of G. Romney, 1809.
 (His Life, by himself, was published 1823.)
- HAYMAN, D.D.** (Henry), of Devonshire, 1823—
 Homer's *Odyssey*, completed 1881.
 On the Indwelling of the Holy Spirit, 1875.
- HAYMAN** (Robert), 17th century.
 Quodlibets lately come from New Britantola, 1628.
- HAYWARD** (Abraham), born at Wishford, in Wiltshire, 1803—
 Art of Dining, 1862.
 Autobiography, etc., of Mrs. Piozzi, 1861.
 Biographical and Critical Essays, first series, 1869; second, 1873; third, 1874.
 Diaries of a Lady of Quality, 1864.
 Goethe's *Faust* (a prose translation), 1833.
 Juridical Tracts, 1856.
 Whist and Whist-players, 1873.
 * * * Established the *Quarterly Review*, etc., 1828.
- HAYWARD** (Sir John), *historian*, *—1629.
 Certain Yeeres of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, 1640.
 History of Edward IV., 1630.
 Life of Henry IV., 1699.
 Lives of the Norman Kings of England, 1613.
- HAYWARD** (William Stephens), *novelist*, *—
 Barbara Home, 1880.
 Black Angel (The), 1870.
 Caroline, 1875.
 Cloud King (The), 1886.
 Demons of the Sea, 1866.
 Diamond Cross (The), 1875.
 Ethel Gray, 1875.
 Eulalie, or the Red and White Rose, 1869.
 Flery Cross (The), a tale of the great American War, 1866.
 High-road to Ruin (The), 1876.
 Hunted to Death, 1869.
 John Hazel's Vengeance, 1879.
 Lord Scatterbrain, or the Rough Diamond, 1869.
 Lost Lucy, 1881.
- Love against the World, 1875.
 Love's Treason, 1874.
 Maud Luton, 1875.
 Mutiny of the *Thunderer*, 1878.
 Perils of a Pretty Girl, 1874.
 Ran away from Home, 1875.
 Rebel Privateer (The), 1872.
 Rodney Ray, 1874.
 Star of the South, 1871. (Sequel to 'The Black Angel'.)
 Tales of the Wild and Wonderful, 1870.
 Three Red Men, 1876.
 Tom Holt's Log (a sea tale), 1869.
- HAYWOOD** (Mrs. Eliza), 1693—1756.
 Court of Caramania (The), 1722. (This and "The New Utopia" gave her a place in the *Dunciad*.)
 Female Spectator (The), 1744.
 New Utopia (The), 1723.
 Spy on the Conjuror (A), a collection of stories, 1725.
- HAZLITT** (William), born at Maldstone, 1778—1830.
 Characteristics, 1823.
 Characters of Shakespeare's Plays, 1817.
 Conversations of James Northcote, 1840.
 Dramatic Scorpion (The), a satire, 1819.
 Essay on the Principles of Human Action, 1805.
 Free Thoughts on Public Affairs, 1806.
 Lectures on the Dramatic Literature of the Age of Elizabeth, 1821.
 Lectures on the English Comic Writers, 1819.
 Lectures on the English Poets, 1818.
 Liber Amoris, or the New Pygmalion, 1823.
 Life of Napoleon, 1829.
 Life of Titian, 1830.
 Memoirs of Holcroft, 1809.
 Plain Speaker (The), etc., 1826.
 Political Essays, with Sketches of Public Characters, 1819.
 Reply to Malthus, 1807.
 Round Table (The), 1817. (Essays on Men and Manners.)
 Sketches of the Principal Picture Galleries of England, 1824.
 Spirit of the Age, 1825.
 Table Talk, 1821—22.
 View of the English Stage (A), 1818.
 (His Life, by his son, 1836; grandson, 1867.)
- HAZLITT** (William Carew), 1834—
 Bibliography of Old English Literature, 1867.
 English Proverbs and Provincial Phrases, 1889.
 History of the Venetian Republic, 1860.
 Memoirs of W. Hazlitt, 1867.
 Popular Antiquities of Great Britain, 1870.
 Sophie Laurie (a novel), 1865.
- HEAD** (Sir Edmund Walker), born near Maldstone, in Kent, 1805—1868.
 Ballads, and other Poems, 1868.
 Chapters on Shall and Will, 1856.
 Handbook of Spanish Painting, 1843.
- HEAD** (Sir Francis Bond), born at Hermitage, near Rochester, in Northumberland, 1793—1875.
 Bubbles from the Brunnen, etc., 1833.
 Defenceless State of Britain, 1850.
 Descriptive Essays, 1867.
 Emigrant (The), 1846.
 Fagot of French Sticks, 1851.
 Fortnight in Ireland (A), 1852.
 Life of Bruce the Traveller, 1830.

- Home and his Rider (The), 1860.
 Rough Notes on the Pampas, 1826.
 Royal Engineer (The), 1860.
 Stokers and Pokers, 1856.
HEAD (Sir George), *traveller*, born near Rochester, 1782-1865.
 Forest Scenes and Incidents in the Wilds of North America, 1829.
 Home Tour through the Manufacturing Districts, 1836-37.
 Rome, 1849.
HEAD (Richard), pseudonym "Meriton Lagoon," *dramatist*, etc., *-1678.
 Almansir, or the Rhodomentaëles of Sir Frederic Pightall, 1672.
 Canting Academy (The), 1674.
 English Rogue (The), a Witty Extravagant, 1671.
 Floating Island (The), 1673.
 Jackson's Recantation, 1671.
 Ille et Ubique (a comedy), 1663.
 Madam Wheedle, 1678.
 News from the Stars, 1672.
 Nugae Venales (jests, bulls, and witticisms), 1686.
 Proteus Redivivus, or the Art of Wheedling, 1667.
 Venus's Cabinet unlocked, 1671.
HEARNE (Thomas), *antiquary*, born at White Waltham, in Berkshire, 1678-1715.
 Camden's *Annals*, 1717.
 De Rebus Britannicis Collectanea, 1715.
 Ductor Historicus, 1701.
 Fordun's *Scotichronicon*, 1723.
 Ireland's Itinerary, 1710-12.
 Life of Alfred the Great, 1709.
 Reliquiae Bodleianae, 1703.
 Reliquiae Hearnianae, 1837.
 . He edited a host of ancient authors, so that his complete works occupy 100 volumes.
 (His Life, by Huddesford, 1772; Henry Headley, 1780; Kett, 1810.)
HEATH, D.C.L. (Benjamin), born at Exeter, *-1766.
 Notus . . . ad Æschyl, Sophoclis, et Euripidis . . . Dramata, 1762. (A work of great merit.)
 Proof of the Divine Existence and Unity, 1740.
HEATH (Charles), *line engraver*, London, 1781-1848.
 Book of Beauty, 1833-49.
 Descriptive Account of Petersfield and Chertsey, etc., 1753.
 Excursion down the Wye, etc., 1808.
 Historical and Descriptive Account of Monmouth, 1804; Ragland Castle, 1801; Tintern Abbey, 1805.
 Shakespeare Gallery (The), 1836.
HEATH (Rev. Dunbar Isidore), 1816-
 Exodus Papyri (The), 1855.
 Future Kingdom of Christ (The), 1853-53.
 Proverbs of Aphobis (The), 1858. (These proverbs were supposed to exist a.c. 1900.)
 Sermons on Important Subjects, 1859. (Condemned as unorthodox.)
HEATH (Francis George), born at Totnes, in Devonshire, 1843-
 Autumn Leaves, 1881.
 English Peasantry (The), 1874.
 Fern Paradise (The), 1875.
 Fern World (The), 1877.
 My Garden Wild, 1881.

- Our Woodland Trees, 1878.
 Romance of Peasant Life (The), 1873.
 Where to find Ferns, 1881.
HEATH (James), *historian*, London, 1629-1664.
 Chronicle of the Late War in the Three Kingdoms (in four parts), 1661-63.
 Elegy on Dr. Thomas Fuller, 1661; Dr. Sanderson, 1662.
 Flagellum, 1663. (Oliver Cromwell, "The Usurper.")
 Glorious . . . Restitution of . . . His Sacred Majesty Charles II., 1662.
 History of Loyal English Martyrs, 1663.
HEATHCOTE, D.D. (Ralph), of Leicestershire, 1721-1795.
 Historia Astronomica, 1746.
 Irenarch, with an Autobiography, 1771.
 Sylva (a collection of anecdotes), 1786.
HEBER (Reginald), bishop of Calcutta, *poet*, born at Malpas, in Cheshire, 1783-1826.
 Hymns, 1812.
 Hymns written and adapted to the Weekly Church Service of the Year, 1827.
 Life of Jeremy Taylor, D.D., 1824.
 Narrative of a Journey through the Upper Provinces of India, from Calcutta to Bombay, 1828. (Very interesting and valuable.)
 Omnipotence of God (The), 1825.
 Palestine (a prize poem), 1803.
 Parish Sermons, 1837.
 Personality and Office of the Christian Comforter, 1815.
 Poems and Translations, 1812.
 Sermons preached in England, 1829.
 Sermons preached in India, 1829.
 * (His Life, by his widow, 1830; Potter; Taylor.)
HEBERDEN, M.D. (William), London, 1710-1801.
 Commentarii de Morborum Historia et Curatione, 1802. (A valuable work.)
 Essay on Methribiatum Theriaca (An), 1745.
HECKER (Rev. Isaac Thomas), of New York, U.S., 1819-
 Aspirations of Nature, 1857.
 Catholicity in the United States, 1859.
 Questions of the Soul, 1855.
HEDEG (Rev. Frederick Henry), born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S., 1805-
 Prose Writers of Germany, 1848.
HEDELEY (John Edward), bishop of Cesaropolis, born at Morpeth, in Northumberland, 1837-
 Light of the Holy Spirit in the World, 1873.
 Spirit of Faith (The), 1875.
 Who is Jesus Christ? 1874.
HELPS (Sir Arthur), 1817-1875.
 Brevia, or Short Essays and Aphorisms, 1876.
 Casimir Maremma, 1870.
 Catherine Douglas (a tragedy), 1843.
 Claims of Labour (an essay), 1845.
 Companions of my Solitude, 1851. (A sequel to "Friends in Council.")
 Conquerors of the New World, 1848.
 Conversations on War, etc., 1871.
 Essays . . . 1841. (His first production.)
 Friends in Council, 1847-49; second series, 1859.
 History of the Spanish Conquests of America, 1855-61.
 Ivan de Hiron, 1874.
 King Henry II. (an historic play), 1848.
 Life of Queen, 1871.

- Life of Pizarro, 1869.
On Organisation (an essay), 1860.
Oultra the Serf (a play), 1868.
Realism, 1869.
Social Pressure, 1874.
Spanish Conquest in America (The), 1855-57.
Thoughts in the Cloister and the Crowd, 1835.
Thoughts upon Government, 1871.
- HERBESS (Mrs.), maiden name Felicia Dorothea Browne, poetess, born at Liverpool, 1794-1835.
Domestic Affections, and other Poems, 1812.
Early Blossoms, 1808.
Forest Sanctuary (The), 1826.
Hymns for Childhood, 1834.
Last Constantine (The), and other Poems, 1827.
Lays of Leisure Hours, 1829.
Records of Women, 1828.
Sceptic (The), 1821.
Siege of Valencia, and other Poems, 1823.
Songs of the Affections, 1830.
Vespers of Palermo (a tragedy), 1821.
(Her Life, by H. F. Chorley, 1837; Mrs. Hughes, 1839.)
- HERMINGFORD (Walter de), historian, born at Gisborough, in Yorkshire, *-1347.
Historia de Rebus Gestis Edwardi I., II., et III., printed by Bale, 1548; reprinted 1731.
- HENDERSON (Rev. Dr. Ebenezer), missionary, 1744-1858.
Biblical Researches and Travels in Russia, 1826. (A useful book.)
Book of Isaiah translated from the Hebrew, 1840; Jeremiah, 1852; the Twelve Minor Prophets, 1845.
* Iceland, or the Journal of a Resident, 1818.
Vaudouls (The), 1845.
(His Life, by J. S. Henderson, 1859.)
- HERLEY (Rev. John), called "Orator Henley," born at Melton Mowbray, in Leicestershire, 1692-1758.
Complete Linguist (The), a grammar of all the tongues in being, 1719-21.
Primitive Liturgy for the Use of Oratory, 1726.
- HENRY VIII., king of England, born at Greenwich, 1491-1547.
On the Seven Sacraments, 1521. (Against Luther.) For this book the pope gave him the title of "The Defender of the Faith."
- HENRY OF HUNTINGDON, chronicler, *-1160.
Historia Anglorum, 1135.
- HENRY (David), of Aberdeen, 1710-1792.
Complete English Farmer, 1772.
Historical Account of Voyages round the World, 1774.
- HENRY (Matthew), nonconformist minister, born at Broad Oak Farmhouse, in Wales, 1662-1714.
Communicant's Companion (The), 1704.
Direction for Daily Communion, 1712.
Discourse against Vice and Immorality, 1705.
Discourse concerning Meekness, 1692.
Exposition of the Old and New Testaments, 1704-10. (His great work.)
Life of the Rev. Philip Henry, 1698.
Method of Prayer (A), 1710.
Pleasantness of a Religious Life, 1714.
(His Life, by W. Tong, 1716; Burder and Hughes, 1811; J. B. Williams, 1830.)
- HENRY, D.D. (Robert), historian, born at St. Ninians, in Scotland, 1718-1790.
History of Great Britain, 1771-83.
- HENRY, M.D. (William), chemist, of Manchester, 1775-1836.
Elements of Experimental Chemistry, 1799.
- HENRYSON (Robert), Scottish poet, *-1508.
Bludy Serf (The). Printed in the *Select Remains of the Ancient Popular Poetry of Scotland*.
Fables, printed 1621.
Orpheus Kyng, and how he zeid to Hewyn and Hel to seek his Quene, printed 1504.
Tails of the Uplandis Mous and the Burges Mous, printed 1816.
Testament of Faure Croseide, printed 1593.
- HENSLOW (John Stevens), botanist, born at Rochester, in Northumberland, 1796-1861.
Dictionary of Botanical Terms, 1849.
Principles of Botany, 1836.
(His Life, by Jenyns, 1862.)
- HERBURN (James Buonaventura), philologist, of Scotland, 1573-1620.
Dictionarium Hebraicum et Chaldaicum, 1591.
- HERBARD (John Abraham), poet, London, 1799-Descent into Hell (The), a poem, 1830.
Ingathering (a war epic), 1870.
Judgment of the Flood (The), a poem, 1831.
Legend of St. Loy, 1821.
Macé of Lé-depart (an historical romance), 1878.
Shakspeare, his Inner Life, etc., 1865.
Tottenham (a poem), 1820.
Usual (an antique love story), 1877.
War of Ideas (The), a war epic, 1871.
* * For his tragedies, see Appendix III.
- HERBERT (Edward, lord), philosopher, of Chesham, born at Montgomery Castle, 1581-1633.
De Causis Errorum, 1645.
De Religione Gentilium, posthumous 1663.
De Veritate, 1621.
De Vita Humana, 1617.
Expediit Buckinghami Duels in Ream Insularum, 1830.
Life and Reign of King Henry VIII., posthumous 1649.
Memoirs, posthumous 1764.
Own Life, written by himself, posthumous 1764.
- HERBERT (Rev. George), poet, born at Montgomery, 1593-1633.
Priest to the Temple, or the Country Parson (prose), 1652.
Temple (The), or the Church (poetry), 1631.
(His Life, by Isaac Walton, 1670; Gillman, 1853; W. Jerdan, 1853; Duyckinck, 1858; A. B. Grosart, 1875.)
- HERBERT, R.A. (John Rogers), born at Maldon, in Essex, 1810-
The Appointed Hour, 1834; The Brides of Venice, 1840; Captives detained by Condottieri, 1836; Christ and the Woman of Samaria, 1843; Christ subject to his Parents at Nazareth, 1847; Christmas Eve at Bethlehem, 1880; Desdemona pleading for Cassio, 1837; Flight from Herod's Sword, 1881; Haldos, 1835; Illustrations of Justice on the Earth (for the Peer's robing-room), 1864 (a masterly work); Introduction of Christianity into Britain, 1842; Joseph, warned of Archelaus, 1861; Lear disturbed-

- ing Cordelia, 1849; Love outwatched the Drowsy Guard, 1840; Moses with the Tables of the Law (in the committee-room of the House of Lords); Pirates of Istrla bearing off a Venetian Bride, 1841; Prayer, 1875; St. Gregory teaching Boys to chant, 1845; The Signal (a prize picture), 1840; Sir Thomas More and his daughter, etc., 1844 (in the Vernon Gallery).
- HERBERT (Sir Thomas), *traveller*, born at York, 1606-1682.
- Charles I. (Memoirs of the last two years), 1663.
- Travels in Africa and Asia, etc., 1634.
- Threnodia Carolina, 1678; published 1702.
- HETWON (Robert), born at New Galloway, in Scotland, 1767-1807.
- General History of Scotland, 1794-99.
- HERRICK (Rev. Robert), *poet*, London, 1591-1634.
- Hesperides, 1647-48.
- Noble Numbers, or Pious Pieces, 1647.
- HERRING (John Frederick), *painter*, of Surrey, 1795-1866.
- Frugal Meal (The), 1817. (In the National Gallery.)
- HESSELMAN (Sir John Frederick William), *astronomer*, born at Brough, near Windsor, 1790-1871.
- Application of the Calculus of Finite Differences, 1820. (His first work.)
- Essays, 1857.
- Familiar Letters on Scientific Subjects, 1866.
- Manual of Scientific Enquiry, 1849.
- Outlines of Astronomy, 1850.
- Physical Geography, 1861.
- Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy, 1831.
- Results of Astronomical Observation at the Cape of Good Hope, 1847.
- Treatise of Astronomy, 1836; on Sound, 1830; on the Theory of Light, 1831.
- HERVEY (Mrs.), maiden name Eleonora Louisa Montague, *poetess*, born at Liverpool, 1811-Double Claim (The), a tale, 1842.
- Feasts of Camelot (The), 1847.
- Landgrave (The), a dramatic poem, 1830.
- Margaret Russell, 1840.
- HAVER (Rev. James), born at Northamptonshire, 1714-1764.
- Meditations, etc., among the Tombs, 1746-47.
- Reflections in a Flower Garden, 1750.
- Theron and Aspasia, 1755.
- (His Life, by John Brown, 1822; John Cole, 1822-28.)
- HAVER (John, lord), *statesman*, 1698-1743.
- Memoirs of the Reign of George II., 1848.
- HAWRSON (William), *naturalist*, born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1806-1878.
- British Oology, 1831.
- Exotic Butterflies, 1852.
- Illustrations of Plural Lepidoptera.
- HEWSON, F.R.S. (William), born at Hexham, in Northumberland, 1739-1774.
- Experimental Inquiries into the Properties of the Blood, 1771.
- Lymphatic System (The), 1774.
- HERN (Sir Christopher), *astrologer*, about 1568-1653.
- Defence of Judicial Astrology (A), 1603. (A learned book.)
- Validity of Astrology justified, 1650.
- HEYDON (John), *rosicrucian*, about 1616-1668.
- Elhavareuna and Paonthonphancia, 1665.
- Eugenius Theodidactus (in verse), 1655.
- Harmony of the World (The), 1662.
- Holy Guide (The), leading the Way to the Wonders of the World, 1662.
- Idea of the Law Charactered, etc. (The), 1685.
- New Method of Rosicrucian Physick, 1658.
- Octa Imperialia, 1663.
- Quintuple Rosicrucian Scourge, etc., 1665.
- Rosicrucian Axiomata, 1660.
- Rosicrucian uncovered, 1662.
- Theomagia (in three parts), 1669.
- Wise Man's Cap (The), or the Glory of the Rosicrucian, 1664.
- HETLIN, D.D. (Peter), born at Burford, in Oxfordshire, 1600-1662.
- Ærius Redivivus, 1636-47.
- Certamen Epistolare, 1659.
- Cosmographie (in four books), 1622. (First called "Microcosmus.")
- Cyprianus Anglicus, 1614. (That is, a Life of W. Land.)
- Ecclesia Restaurata, 1661.
- Ecclesia Vindicata, 1657. (Anti-Puritan.)
- Examen Historicum, 1659. (An attack on Fuller's Church History.)
- Hfep to English History, 1641.
- Historia Quinquagularis, 1660. (A defence of Arianism.)
- Historie of Episcopate, 1642.
- Historie of St. George of Cappadocia, 1631.
- Historie of the Reformation of the Church of England, 1661.
- Life, etc., of Charles II., 1658.
- Parable of the Tares (in 10 sermons), 1659.
- Theologia Veterum, posthumous 1673.
- (His Life, by G. Veron, 1681; Dr. J. Barnard, 1682.)
- HEYWOOD (John), *dramatic writer*, ?-1565.
- Breefe Ballet (A), 1557.
- Dialogue of Wit and Folly, 1546.
- Dialogue on Marriage, containing all the Proverbs in the Language, 1547.
- Four P's (The), i.e. Palmer, Pardoner, Pot-carry, Pedlar, 1530.
- Merry Play between Johan . . . Tyb . . . and the Prester, 1533.
- Merry Play between the Pardoner and the Friere, 1533.
- Of Gentyines and Nobyltye (a dialogue), 1535.
- Play of Love (The), 1533.
- Spider and the Flea (a parable), 1558.
- HEYWOOD (Thomas), *dramatic author*, 1570-1645. Wrote 220 plays, 28 of which are extant.
- Dramas.*
- Brasen Age (The), 1603.
- Challenge for Beautie (a tragico-comedy), 1606.
- Edward IV. (in two parts), 1600.
- English Traveller (The), a tragico-comedy, 1633.
- Fair Maid of the Exchange (The), 1607.
- Fair Maid of the West (The), a comedy, 1611.
- Fortune by Land and Sea (a tragico-comedy), 1655.
- Four Prentises of London, 1615.
- Golden Age (The), 1611.
- Iron Age (The), in two parts, 1633.
- Lancashire Witches (a comedy), 1634.
- Life and Death of Hector, 1614.
- Love's Mistress (a masque), 1608.

- Maydenhead Well Lost (A), a comedy, 1634.
 Queen Elizabeth's Troubles (two parts), 1600, 1609.
 Rape of Lucrece (The), a tragedy, 1608.
 Royal King and Loyal Subject (A), a tragic-comedy, 1637.
 Silver Age (The), 1613.
 Wise Woman of Hogedon (a comedy), 1638.
 Woman kille by Kindnesse (A), before 1603, third edition 1817.
Not dramas.
 Apology for Actors (three treatises), 1612.
 Description of H.M.S. *The Great Harry*, 1637.
 England's Elizabeth, from her Cradle to her Crown, 1631.
 Epithalamium on the Marriage of Princess Elizabeth, 1613.
 Funeral Elegie on Henry Prince of Wales, 1613.
 Funeral Elegie on James I., 1625.
 Gunalkelon (in nine books, inscribed with the names of the nine Muses), 1624.
 Hierarchie of the Blessed Angels (a poem in nine books), 1635.
 Life of Merlin, etc., 1641.
 Life of the Duchess of Suffolk, 1631.
 Lives of the Nine Most Worthy Women of the World, 1640.
 Lives of the Most Famous and Infamous Women of all Ages, posthumous 1657.
 Londini Artium, etc. (a pageant), 1632.
 Londini Speculum (a pageant), 1637.
 Londini Status Pacatus (a pageant), 1639.
 London's Harbour of Health and Happiness (a pageant), 1635.
 London's Jus Honorarium (a pageant), 1631.
 Porta Pietatis (a pageant), 1638.
 Priest (A), a Judge, and a Patentee (i.e. Laud, lord Finch, and alderman Abel), 1641.
 Trola Britannica (a poem in 17 cantos), 1609.
 (His Life, by J. P. Collier, 1856.)
HIBBERD (Shirley), *horticulturalist*, 19th century.
 Epitome of the Russian War, 1857.
 Fresh-water Aquaria, 1856.
 Garden Favourites, 1858.
HIBBERT, M.D. (Samuel), 19th century.
 Description of the Shetland Islands, 1822. (A valuable work.)
 History of the College and Collegiate Church of Manchester, 1823.
 History of Extinct Volcanoes, etc., 1832.
 Sketches of the Philosophy of Apparitions, 1824.
HICKES, D.D. (George), *Saxonist and antiquary*, born at Newsham, in Yorkshire, 1642-1715.
 Devotions, 1712. (A stock book.)
 Institutiones Grammaticæ Anglo-Saxonicæ, 1689.
 Thesaurus Linguarum Veterum Septentrionalium, 1702-5. (His great work.)
HIGDEN (Ralph), of Chester, *chronicler*, c.-1367.
 Polychronicon, 1367. (Printed by Caxton, 1482; and by Wynkyn de Worde, 1486.)
HIGGINS (Godfrey), *antiquary*, 1771-1833.
 Anacalypsis, 1836.
 Celtic Druids, 1827.
 Nine Sabbatices, 1826.
 Mohammed, 1829.
HIGGINS (Rev. John), 1544-1605.
 Mirror for Magistrates, 1574.
HIGGINSON (Thomas Wentworth), born at Cambridge, U.S., 1823-
 Atlantic Essays, 1871.
 Brief Biographies of European Statesmen, 1875.
 Harvard Memorial Biographies, 1868
 Life in a Black Regiment, 1870.
 Malbone (an Oldport romance), 1869.
 Oldport Days (i.e. Newport), 1874.
 Outdoor Papers, 1863.
 Young Folks' History of the United States, 1875.
HIGGONS (Bevil), 1670-1735.
 Generous Conqueror (The), 1702.
 Historical and Critical Remarks on Burnet's *Own Times*, 1725.
 Short View of the English History, 1723.
HIGHMORE (Anthony), *jurist*, London, 1758-1829.
 History of the Artillery Company of London, 1804.
 Pietas Londinensis, 1810.
 Review of the History of Mortmain, 1787.
 Treatise of Idlocy and Lunacy, 1807.
HIGHMORE (Joseph), *painter*, London, 1692-1780.
 Practice of Perspective, 1763.
HILL (Aaron), *poet*, etc., London, 1684-1749.
 Elfrid, or the Fair Inconstant (a drama), 1710.
 History of the Ottoman Empire, 1769.
 Northern Star (The), a poem in praise of Peter the Great, 1718.
 Rinaldo (an opera), 1711.
HILL, D.D. (George), of Scotland, 1749-1820.
 Lectures in Divinity, posthumous 1821. (Much esteemed.)
 Lectures to Illustrate Jewish History, 1812.
 Theological Institutes (in three parts), 1803.
 View of the Constitution of the Church of Scotland, 1817.
HILL, M.D. (Sir John), *botanist*, born at Spalding, in Lincolnshire, 1716-1775.
 British Herbal (The), 1756.
 Construction of Timber (The), in five books, 1770.
 Eden, or a Compleat Body of Gardening, 1773.
 Exotic Botany, 1752.
 Flora Britannica, 1780.
 General Natural History (A), 1748.
 Herbarium Britannicum, 1770.
 History of the Materia Medica, 1751.
 Hortus Kewensis, 1768.
 Mrs. Glasse's Cookery, 1748.
 Review of the Works of the Royal Society, 1751.
 Sleep of Plants (The), 1752.
 Vegetable System (The), 1756-76.
 * * He also wrote some farces, which called forth from Garrick the following couplet :-
 For physic and farces his equal there scarce is;
 His farces are physic, his physic a farce is.
HILL (Rev. Rowland), born at Hawkestone, near Shrewsbury, 1744-1833.
 Village Dialogues, 1801.
 (His Life, by W. Jones, 1842, J. Sidney, 1844.)
HILL (Rev. Thomas), about 1530-1603.
 Art of Physiognomy, 1571.
 Contemplation of Mysteries (no date).
 Interpretation of Dreams, 1663.

- Profitable Arte of Gardening, 1668.
 Profitable Instruction for the Ordering of Bees, 1674.
 Schoole of Skill (The), in two books, 1599.
HILTON (John), *musical composer*, *—1655.
 Ayres and Falas (for three voices), 1627.
 Catch that catch can (a collection of catches, etc.), 1652. (In this collection "Non Nobis, Domine," first appeared. A great favourite with the royal family.)
HILTON (Walter), monk of Sheen, contemporary with Henry VI.
 Ladder of Perfection (The), 1491. (Printed by Wynkyn de Worde.)
 Walter Hilton's "Devoute Boke," 1506. (Printed by R. Pynson.)
HILTON, R.A. (William), born at Lincoln, 1786-1839.
 Christ crowned with Thorns, 1825.
 Edith and the Monks searching for the Body of Harold, 1831.
 Infant Warrior (The), 1836.
 Sir Calopine rescuing Serena, 1831.
 Una entering the Cave of Corcora, 1832.
HIXENS (Edward), *philologist*, born at Cork, 1792-1866.
 Assyrio-Babylonian Measures of Time, 1865.
 Catalogue of Egyptian MSS. in Trinity College, Dublin, 1843.
 On Egyptian Steel, 1842.
HIXON (John Russell), *astronomer and mathematician*, born at Nottingham, 1823-
 Astronomical Vocabulary, 1852.
 Comets (The), 1852.
 Elements of Algebra, 1855.
 Illustrated London Astronomy, 1853.
 Recent Comets and . . . their Orbits, 1845.
 Solar System (The), 1816.
 Unexpected Return of the Great Comet, 1848.
HIXONS, D.D. (Samuel), bishop of Norwich, born in Barbados, 1793-1872.
 Nature and Extent of Inspiration, 1831.
 Poems, 1834.
 Rise and Early Progress of Christianity, 1828.
HITCHCOCK, D.D. (Edward), *geologist*, born at Deerfield, in Massachusetts, U.S., 1793-1864.
 Elementary Geology, 1816.
 Fossil Footmarks in the United States, 1848.
 Geology of the Connecticut Valley, 1821.
 Ichmology of New England, 1838.
 Religion of Geology, 1851.
 Report on the Geology of Massachusetts, 1833-1841.
HITCHCOCK, D.P. (Roswell Dwight), born at Machias, U.S., 1817-
 Complete Analysis of the Bible, 1869.
 Hymns and [divine] Songs, 1874, 1875.
HOADLY, D.D. (Benjamin), bishop of Winchester, born at Westerham, in Kent, 1676-1761.
 "My Kingdom is not of this World," 1717. (A sermon which originated the famous "Bangorian controversy." Hoadly maintained that Christ did not delegate His authority to any human being, and therefore denied the dogma of apostolic succession. His chief opponent was W. Law. The *odium theologicum* is the most striking feature of this battle of books.)
 Plain Account of the Nature and End of the Lord's Supper, 1735.

- Reasonableness of Conformity to the Church of England, 1703.
 Sermons, 1754-55.
HOADLY, M.D. (Benjamin), London, 1705-1757.
 Suspicious Husband (The), a comedy, 1747.
 Three Letters on the Organs of Respiration, 1737.
HOARE (Sir Richard Colt), *topographer and antiquary*, born at Stourhead, in Worcestershire, 1758-1838.
 Ancient History of Wiltshire, 1810-19.
 British Antiquities in Dorsetshire (no date)
 Chronicle Wiltunense, 1830.
 History of Modern Wiltshire, 1822-32.
 Hungerfordiana, 1823.
Itinerarium Cambria, by Giraldus Cambrensis, 1806.
 Recollections of a Classical Tour, 1818.
 Rogistrum Wiltunense, Saxonum et Latinum, 1827.
 Tour through the Isle of Elba, 1814.
 Tumuli Wiltunenses, 1820. (Stonehenge.)
HOBBES (Thomas), one of the five great philosophers of Great Britain, born at Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, 1588-1638.
 Behemoth (The), 1679. (History of the Civil Wars.)
 Decameron Physiologicum, 1678.
 De Corpore Politico, 1650.
 Ecclesiastical History from Moses to Luther, posthumous 1658.
 Elementa Philosophica de Clive, 1642.
 Homer translated into English Verse, 1675.
 Human Nature, 1650.
 Leviathan, 1651. (On forms of government. His great work.)
 Liberty and Necessity, 1654.
 Life of himself, in Latin Verse, 1672.
 Wonders of the Peak (a poem), 1638.
 (His Life, by R. Blackburne, 1691.)
HODGKES, M.D. (Nathaniel), 1630-1684.
 Loimologia, 1672. (The Plague of London.)
HODGSON, R.A. (John Evan), London, 1831-
 An Arab Patriarch, 1871; Arab Prisoners, 1870; Arab Shepherds, 1870; An Arab Story-teller, 1869; Army Reorganization in Morocco, 1872; Arrest of Poachers, 1857; A Barber's Shop in Tunis, 1875; Bound for the Black Sea, 1891; Canvassing for a Vote, 1858; Chinese Ladies, etc., 1868; Cock-fighting, 1875; Commercial Activity in the East, 1877; The Eastern Question, 1878; Evensong 1867; First Sight of the Armada, 1863; Following the Plough, 1876; Homeward Bound, 1880; A Jewess accused of Witchcraft, 1866; Musical Rehearsal in a Farmhouse, 1860; A Needy Knife-grinder, 1874; Odd Fish, 1874; The Outpost, 1871; Pampered Menials, 1877; The Pasha, 1878; The Patriot's Wife, 1859; Queen Elizabeth at Purfleet, 1864; Returning the Salute, 1874; Return of Sir Francis Drake from Cadix, 1862; Roman Trimmings at Sea, 1868; A Shipwrecked Sailor looking out for a Sail, 1881; Sir T. More's Daughter in Holbein's Studio, 1861; The Snake-charmer, 1873; Taking Home the Bride, 1865; The Tallman, 1875; The Temple of Diana, 1876; A Tunisian Bird-seller, 1873; The Turn of the Tide, 1875.

HODY (D.D. (Humphrey), born at Odoombe, in Somersetshire, 1659-1706.

Case of Sees vacant by Uncanonical Deprivation. 1693.

De Bibliorum Textibus Originalibus, 1705. (In high estimation.)

De Græcia Illustribus Linguae Græcæ . . . Instauratoribus, 1742.

History of English Councils, etc., 1701.

HOFLAND (Mrs.), born at Sheffield, 1770-1844.

Decision, 1824.

Poems, 1805.

Son of a Genius, 1822.

HOGARTH (William), *satiric artist*, etc., London, 1697-1764.

Analysis of Beauty, 1753; The Distressed Poet; The Election (four engravings), 1755; The Enraged Musician, 1711; The Four Stages of Cruelty, 1750; The Harlot's Progress (in six pictures), 1733-34; Illustrations to *Hudibras*, 1726; The Industrious and Idle Apprentice (in 12 engravings), 1748; Lord Lovat, 1746; The March to Finchley, 1748; Marriage à la Mode (in six pictures), 1746 (in the National Gallery); Modern Midnight Conversation, 1732; The Rake's Progress (in eight engravings), 1735-1736; Sigismunda, 1759; Southwark Fair; The Strolling Players; The Times (a satire on W. Pitt), 1762.

(His Life, by J. Nichols, 1781; T. Clerk, 1810; Sala, in *Cornhill Magazine*; Anecdotes of Hogarth, by J. B. Nichols, 1833.)

HOGG (James), "The Ettrick Shepherd," *poet*, born at Ettrick, in Scotland, 1772-1835.

Forest Minstrel (The), 1810.

Madrigal of the Moor (in Spenserian stanzas), 1816.

Mistakes of a Night, 1794.

Mountain Bard (The), 1807. (The "Skylark" is beyond all praise.)

Pilgrims of the Sun (The), a poem, 1815.

Poetic Mirror (The), 1814.

Queen Hynde (a poem in six books), 1825.

Queen's Wake (The), 1813. (His best.) The story of Kilmeny is admirable.

Scottish Pastorals, Poems, and Songs, 1801.

Prose.

Altrive Tales (The), 1832.

Brownie of Bodsbeck (The), a tale of the Covenanters, 1818.

Lay Sermons, 1834.

Life of Sir Walter Scott.

Montrose Tales, 1835.

Shepherd's Guide (The), 1807.

Three Perils of Man (The), 1822.

Three Perils of Woman (The), Love, Teasing, and Jealousy, 1823.

Winter Evening Tales, 1820.

(His Life in Wilson's Edition, 1833.)

HOGG, L.L.D. (Robert), *botanist*, etc., born at Dunse, in Scotland, 1818-1891.

British Pomology, 1851.

Dahlia (The), 1852.

Fruit Manual (The), 1860.

Gardener's Year-book (an annual).

Handbook of Hardy Annuals (A), 1837.

Manual of Fruits, 1848.

Vegetable Kingdom and its Products (The), 1861.

Wild Flowers of Great Britain (The), 1865.

HOLCROFT (Thomas), *dramatist*, London, 1715-1809.

Travels through West-natalia, etc., 1804.

* * For his dramas, see APPENDIX III.

(His Life, by Hazlitt, 1816).

HOLDEN (Rev. Henry), of Lancashire, 1596-1665.

Discourse concerning Time, 1694.

Divine Fidel Analysis, 1652.

Marginal Notes on the New Testament, 1660.

HOLDER, D.D. (William), born in Nottinghamshire, 1614-1697.

Elements of Speech, 1669.

Treatise on the Principles of Harmony, 1691.

HOLDSWORTH (Edward), born at North Stoneham, in Hampshire, 1688-1746.

Muscipula, or the Mouse-trap (a poem), 1723.

HOLE (Rev. Richard), *poet*, born at Exeter, 1750-1803.

Arthur (a poetical romance in seven books), 1789. (Praised by Dr. Drake.)

Remarks on Sindbad's Voyages, 1797. (Good.)

HOLLINGSHEAD (Raphael), *chronicler*, born of a Cheshire family, *-1580.

Chronicles of Engleland, Scotlande, and Irrelande, 1577-87.

HOLT, A.R.A. (Frank), born in Kentish Town, 1845-.

Deserted, 1874; Going Home, 1877; Her Firstborn, 1876; Home Again, 1881; Newgate, etc., 1878; The Ordral, 1886; Ordered to the Front, 1880; A Seat in a Railway Station, 1873; "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away," 1869-69; A Village Funeral, 1872.

HOLLAND (Henry), 17th century.

Baziliologia, 1619. (Portraits of the British sovereigns.)

Heroologia Anglica, 1620. (Portraits of famous Englishmen.)

HOLLAND, M.D. (Sir Henry), 1788-1873. •

Medical Notes, etc., 1855.

Mental Physiology, 1853.

Travels in the Ionian Isles, etc., 1815.

HOLLAND (Henry Richard Vassall Fox, lord), born in Wiltshire, 1773-1840.

Foreign Reminiscences, posthumous 1850.

History of the Whig Party.

Life and Writings of Lope Felix de Vega Carpio, 1817.

Memoirs of the Whig Party, 1852.

HOLLAND, M.D. (Sir Henry), born at Knutsford, in Cheshire, 1788-1873.

Chapters on Mental Physiology, 1862.

Essay on Scientific Subjects, 1862.

Medical Notes and Reflections, 1840.

Travels in Albania, Thessaly, etc., 1815.

HOLLAND, M.D. (Josiah Gilbert), *novelist* and *poet*, born at Belchertown, U.S., 1819-1873.

Arthur Bonnicastle, 1873.

Ray Path (The), 1857. (His first novel.)

Bitter Sweet (a dramatic poem), 1858.

History of Western Massachusetts, 1866.

Kathrina (a poem), 1868.

Marble Prophecy (The), and other Poems, 1872.

Mistress of the Manse (The), a novel, 1874.

Nicholas Maturin, 1877.

Seven Oaks, 1876.

Tiltcomb Papers (The), begun 1858.

HOLLINGSHEAD (John), London, 1827-1880.

Grasshopper (The) 1877. (An adaptation of "La Cigale.")

- Rubbing the Gilt off, 1860.
 Stories and Essays, 1874.
 To-day, 1861.
 Under Bow Bells, 1859. (From *Household Words*.)
 Underground London, 1862.
HOLMAN (Lieutenant James), "The Blind Traveller," 1791-1867.
 Narrative of a Journey in 1819, 1820, 1821; published 1822.
 Travels through Russia, Siberia, etc., 1825.
 Voyage Round the World, 1834.
HOLMES (Randle), *herald*, about 1620-1692.
 Academy of Armory, etc., 1688.
HOLMES, D.D. (Abiel), born at Cambridge, U.S., 1783-1830.
 American Annals . . . from its First Discovery, 1806. (A very valuable work.)
HOLMES, D.D. (Nathaniel) ejected nonconformist, *Hebraist*, 1610-1678.
 Resurrection Revealed (The), 1633. (A very learned work.)
HOLMES, M.D. (Oliver Wendell), *poet*, etc., born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S., 1809—Autocrat of the Breakfast Table (prose), 1857.
 Elsie Venner (a romance of destiny), 1861.
 Guardian Angel (The), 1863.
 Mechanism in Thought and Morals, 1870.
 Poet at the Breakfast Table (The), 1872.
 Professor at the Breakfast Table.
 Report on Medical Literature, 1848.
 Songs in Many Keys, 1861.
 Soundings from the Atlantic, 1864.
HOLT (Emily Sarah). See APPENDIX.
HOLWELL, M.D. (John Zephaniah), of Dublin, 1711-1798.
 Dissertations on the Origin, Nature, and Pursuits of Intelligent Beings, 1738.
 Historical Events relating to Bengal, etc., 1865-71.
 Narrative of the . . . Deaths . . . of those suffocated in the Black Hole of Calcutta, 1758.
 India Tracts, 1774.
HOLYDAY, D.D. (Barton), *poet*, 1593-1661.
 Shoemaker's Holiday (The), a comedy, 1600.
 Survey of the World (in 10 books), 1661.
 Technogami, or the Marriage of the Arts (a comedy), 1630.
HOLYOAKE (Francis), of Warwickshire, 1667-1653.
 Etymological Dictionary of Latin Words, 1606.
 (Thomas Holyoake published a Latin Dictionary, 1677.)
HOME (Daniel Douglas), *spiritualist*, 1833—Incidents of my Life, 1863.
HOME (Sir Everard), of Edinburgh, 1756-1832.
 Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, 1814-23.
HOME (Henry) lord Kames, born at Kames, in Scotland, 1696-1782.
 Decisions of the Court of Session, 1741-80.
 Elements of Criticism, 1762. (His chief work.)
 Essays on . . . Natural Religion, 1751. (Celebrated.)
 Essays upon Several Subjects concerning British Antiquities, 1747.
 Gentleman Farmer (The), 1776.
 Historical Law Tracts, 1758.
 Introduction to the Art of Thinking, 1763.
 Loose Thoughts on Education, 1781.
 Principles of Equity, 1769.
 Principles of the Law of Scotland, 1754.
 Remarkable Decisions of the Court of Sessions, 1716-28.
 Sketches of the History of Man, 1774.
 (His Life, by lord Woodhouselee, 1807.)
HOME (James), 18th century.
 Scripture History of the Jews, etc., 1737. (Recommended by bishop Tomline.)
HOME (Rev. John), *dramatist*, born at Leith, in Scotland, 1722-1808.
 History of the Rebellion . . . 1802.
 * * For his dramas, see APPENDIX III.
HOME (William), born at Bath, in Somersetshire, 1779-1842.
 Ancient Mysteries, 1823.
 Apocryphal New Testament, 1820.
 Bullet *Te Deum* (The), 1817.
 Everyday Book, 1825-27.
 Facetiae and Miscellanies, 1827.
 Memoirs of Sheridan, 1817.
 Political House that Jack built, 1816.
 Table-book, 1827-28.
 Year-book, 1832.
HOOD (Rev. Edwin Paxton), *Independent minister*, born at Westminster, 1820—Age and its Architects (The).
 Christmas Evans, the Preacher of Wild Wales 1881.
 Day, the Book, and the Teacher (The), 1880. (A centenary memorial.)
 Genius and Industry.
 Lamps, Pitchers, and Trumpets.
 Life of Swedenborg.
 Mental and Moral Philosophy of Laughter.
 Romance of Biography (The).
 Self-formation.
 Thomas Carlyle, Philosophic Thinker, Theologian, Historian and Poet, 1881.
 Vignettes of the Great Revival of the Eighteenth Century, 1881.
 World of Anecdote (The).
 World of Moral and Religious Anecdote, 1870.
HOOD (Thomas) *poet and humorist*, London, 1798-1845.
 Comic Annual, 1829-39.
 Dream of Eugene Aram, 1845.
 Epping Hunt, 1839.
 Hoax's Own, 1838-39.
 National Tales, 1827.
 Odes and Addresses to Great People, 1825. (With J. H. Reynolds.)
 Plea for the Midsummer Fairies, and other Poems, 1827.
 Poems: Eugene Aram's Dream; Song of the Shirt, 1843; Bridge of Sighs; etc.
 Poems of Wit and Humour, 1847.
 Tyne Hall (a novel), 1834.
 Up the Rhine, 1840.
 Whims and Oddities, 1826-27.
 Whimsicalities, 1842-44.
 (His Life, by his son and daughter, 1860.)
HOOK, D.D. (James), dean of Worcester, 1783-1828.
 Anguis in Herba, 1802.
HOOK, R. A. (James Clarke), 1819—Breton Fishwives, 1864; Diamond Merchants, Cornwall, 1881; Finding the Body of Harold, 1846 (gold medal); "King Baby," the White Sands of Iona, 1880; Munsell Gardens, 1880; Luff, Boy! (a marine picture),

- 1559; *Past Work* (a landscape), 1881; *Times of the Persecution of the Reformers in Paris*, 1884; *The Trawlers* (a marine picture), 1869; *The Nearest Way to School*, 1881; *Venetian Pictures* (a series), 1849-54.
- HOOK (Theodore Edward), *novelist*, London, 1788-1841.
- Adventures of an Actor*, 1842.
- All in the Wrong* (a novel), 1839.
- Births, Deaths, and Marriages*, 1839.
- Cousin Geoffrey, the Old Bachelor*, 1840.
- Fathers and Sons*, 1841.
- Gilbert Gurney, 1835. (An autobiography worked into a novel.)
- Gurney Married (a novel), 1837.
- Jack Brag (a novel), 1837.
- Killing no Murder (a drama), 1811.
- Life of Sir David Baird, 1832.
- Love and Pride (a novel), 1833.
- Man of Sorrow (The), 1809. (His first novel.)
- Maxwell (a novel), 1830.
- Parson's Daughter (The), 1835.
- Pascal Bruno (a Sicilian story), 1837.
- Pen Owen, 1855.
- Percy Mallory, 1824.
- Perigrine Bunce, or Settled at Last, 1842.
- Peter and Paul (a drama), 1815.
- Precept and Practice, 1840.
- Reminiscences of Michael Kelly, 1826.
- Sayings and Doings, 1824, 1825, 1829.
- Soldier's Return (The), an operatic farce, 1805. (His Life, by R. H. D. Barham, 1848.)
- HOOK, D.D. (Walter Farquhar), dean of Chichester, born at Worcester, 1798-1875.
- Church Dictionary, 1835.
- Ecclesiastical Biography, 1845-52.
- Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury, 1861-1875. (His chief work.)
- Sermons suggested by the Miracles of Christ, 1847.
- (His Life, by the Rev. W. R. W. Stephens, his son-in-law, 1881.)
- HOOK, D.D. (Luke Joseph), of Dublin, 1716-1796.
- Religionis Naturalis Revelatio et Catholica Principia*, 1751.
- HOOK (Nathaniel), *historian*, 1690-1763.
- Roman History*, 1757-71.
- HOOKER (John), *antiquary*, born at Exeter, 1824-1891.
- Catalogue of the Bishops of Exeter, 1884.
- Order and Usage of Keeping the Parliaments in England, 1872.
- HOOKER, M.D. (Joseph Dalton), *botanist*, born at Glasgow, 1816.
- Botany of Sir James Ross's Antarctic Voyage (in three parts):—I. The Flora of New Zealand, of Tasmania, of Lord Auckland's Islands; II. Illustrations of Sikkim-Himalayan Plants; III. The Rhododendrons of Sikkim-Himalaya.
- Flora of British India (The), 1874.
- Himalayan Journals, 1852.
- Student's Flora of the British Islands (The), 1876.
- HOOKER, D.D. (Richard), born at Heavytree, near Exeter, 1554-1600.
- Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity, first four books, 1547; fifth book, 1597; last two, posthumous 1604.
- (His Life, by Walton, 1665.)
- HOOKER, F.R.S. (Sir William Jackson), *botanist*, born at Norwich, 1785-1865.
- Botanical Miscellany, 1830-33.
- Botany of Captain Beechey's Voyages to the Pacific, 1831-41. (With Dr. W. Arnott.)
- British Ferns, 1862.
- British Flora (The), 1830.
- Century of Ferns, 1854.
- Century of Orchidaceous Plants (A), 1848.
- Exotic Flora, 1823-27.
- Flora Boreali-Americana, 1829-40.
- Flora Scotica, 1821.
- Garden Ferns, 1862.
- Icones Filicum, 1829-31. (With Dr. Greville.)
- Icones Plantarum, 1837-60.
- Illustrations of the Genera of Ferns, 1838-42.
- Journal of Botany, 1834-42, 1842-51, 1849-55.
- Journal of a Tour in Iceland, 1811. (His first.)
- Monograph of the British Jungermanniae, 1812-16.
- Musci Exotici, 1818-20.
- Muscologia Britannica, 1818. (With Taylor.)
- Species Filicum, 1846-51.
- Victoria Regia (The), 1861.
- HOOLE (John), *poet*, born at Tenterden, in Kent, 1727-1803.
- Cleonic (a tragedy), 1775.
- Cyrus (a tragedy), 1768.
- Tymanthos (a tragedy), 1770.
- Translations in English verse of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, 1773-83; Tasso's *Jerusalem delivered*, 1782.
- HOOPER (John), bishop of Gloucester, born in Somersetshire, 1493-1558. (This is the Hooper who was burnt alive.)
- Answer unto my Lord of Winchester's Booke, *The Drury's Sophistrie*, 1547.
- Declaration of Christe and of his Ofyce (A), 1547.
- Exposition of Psalms, 1562, 1580.
- Funerall Oratyon (A), 1549.
- Godley Annotations on "Romayne's Chapyter XIII.," 1551.
- Godley... Protestacion of the Christian Fayth, 1550.
- Homelye in Tyme of Pestylence, 1553.
- Lesson of the Incarnation (A), 1549.
- Prophete Jonas (The), in seven sermons, 1550.
- HOOPER, M.D. (William), *—
- Medical Dictionary, 1828.
- Morbid Anatomy of the Human Brain, 1826.
- Morbid Anatomy of the Human Uterus, 1832.
- HOPK (Thomas), 1774-1831.
- Anastasis, 1819. (His master-work.)
- Costume of the Ancients, 1809. (Much esteemed.)
- Designs of Modern Costumes, 1812.
- Origin and Prospects of Man, 1821.
- HOPKINS, D.D. (Mark), born at Stockbridge, U.S., 1802—
- Law of Love, and Love as a Law (The), 1869.
- Lectures on Moral Philosophy, 1858.
- Lowell Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity, 1846.
- Miscellaneous Essays, etc., 1847.
- Outline Study of Man (An), 1873.
- Strength and Beauty, 1874.
- HOPKINS (Matthew) "The Witch-finder," about 1610-1660.
- Discovery of Witches (The), 1647.

- HOPTON (Arthur)**, "The Miracle of his age," *mathematician*, 1589-1614.
Baculum Geodeticum, 1610.
Concordancy of Yeares (A), 1615.
Speculum Topographicum, 1611.
- HORNE, D.D. (George)**, bishop of Norwich, born at Otham, in Kent, 1730-1792.
Commentary on the Psalms, 1776.
Letters on Infidelity, 1781.
 (His Life, by Jones of Nayland, 1795.)
- HORNE (Richard Hengist)**, poet and dramatist, London, 1803-
Ballads and Romances, 1846.
Cosmo de Medici (a drama), 1837.
Death Fatch (The), 1839.
Death of Marlowe (a drama), 1838.
Dreamer and Worker (The), 1851.
Exposition of the . . . Barriers to Men of Genius, etc., 1838.
Gregory VII. (a tragedy), 1810.
Judas Iscariot (a miracle play), 1818.
Laura Dibalzo, 1880.
Life of Napoleon, 1811.
New Spirit of the Age, 1844.
Orion (an epic poem, price one farthing), 1843.
Undeveloped Characters of Shakespeare, 1880.
- HORNE, D.D. (Thomas Hartwell)**, London, 1780-1802.
Bibliographical Notes on the "Book of Jasher," 1833.
Deism refuted, 1826.
Introduction to a Critical Study of the Holy Scriptures, 1819. (Unrivalled.)
Life of Bishop Beveridge, 1824.
Manual of Biblical Bibliography, 1839.
Mariolatry, 1841.
Protestant Memorial (A), 1850.
Romanism Contradictory to Scripture, 1827.
Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity, 1820.
 (His Life, by Cheyne.)
- HORNES (Leonard)**, born at Edinburgh, 1785-1864.
Memoirs and Correspondence of Francis Horner, 1843.
Translation of Villari's Life of Savonarola, 1862.
- HORSLEY (Rev. John)**, antiquary, Scotland, 1685-1731.
Britannia Romana, 1732. (An admirable work.)
- HOSMER, R.A. (John Callcott)**, London, 1817-
Chateau Gardens of Fontainebleau, 1881; *The Father's Grave*, 1813; *Henry V. sitting on the Crown (a colossal painting)*, 1847; *Leading-strings*, 1880; *Leaving the Ball*, 1841; *Religion*, 1816 (for the House of Lords); *Rent-day at Maddon Hall (his first exhibit)*; *St. Augustine preaching (a price cartoon)*, 1844; *Satan surprised at the Ear of Eve (Poet's Hall in the Palace of Westminster)*; *Youth and Age*, 1840; *Winning Gloves*, 1842.
- HONEST (Samuel)**, bishop of St. Asaph, born in London, 1733-1806.
Biblical Criticism, posthumous 1820.
Theological Works, posthumous 1829.
Tracts in Controversy with Dr. Priestley, 1783, 1784, 1786. (*The Quarterly Review* calls them "models of clear and powerful reasoning." Many consider them rude, unmanly, and unseemly.)

- HOSMER (Harriet)**, sculptor, born at Watertown, U.S., 1831-
Hesper, 1851. (Her first production.)
Zenobia in Chains, 1859. (Her best.)
 * * Besides these, *Beatrice Cenci*, *Daphne*, *Medusa*, *Gnونة*, *Puck*, and several others.
- HOUGHTRON (Richard Monckton Milnes, lord)**, poet, born at Great Houghton, in Yorkshire, 1808-
Events of 1848 (especially in relation to Great Britain), 1849.
Good Night and Good Morning, 1859.
Life, etc., of Keats, 1848.
Memorials of a Residence on the Continent, 1838.
Memorials of a Tour in Parts of Greece, 1834.
Memorials of Many Scenes, 1844.
Monographs, Personal and Social, 1873.
Palm Leaves, 1844.
Poems, Legendary and Historical, 1814.
Poems of Many Years, 1838.
Poetry for the People, 1840.
- HOUGHTRON (Thomas)**, 1630-1715.
Ancient Laws, Customs, and Orders of the Miners in Mendipp Forest, 1697.
Compleat Miner (The), 1689.
Laws and Customs of the Miners in the Forest of Dean, 1687.
- HOVDEK (Roger de)** *chronicler*, born at Howden, in Yorkshire, 12th century.
Annals, printed 1596 in a compilation called *Itterum Anglicanum Scriptores post Bedam*.
- HOWARD (John)**, *philanthropist*, born at Hackney, near London, 1736-1790.
Account of the Lazarettos in Europe, 1789.
State of the Prisons in Great Britain, etc., 1777.
 (His Life, by John Aikin, 1792; J. R. Brown, 1818; Thomas Taylor, 1836; W. H. Dixon, 1848; J. Field, 1850.)
- HOWARD (Henry)**, earl of Surrey, 1518-1547.
Poems, posthumous 1557.
 (His Life, by Nott, 1815.)
- HOWARD (Sir Robert)**, *historian and poet*, 1626-1639.
Historical Observations upon the Reigns of Edward I., II., III., and Richard II., their Favourites and Counsellors, 1689.
History of Religion, 1691.
Poems, 1680.
 * * For his 10 dramas, see APPENDIX III.
- HOWE (Rev. John)**, "The Platonic Puritan," was born at Loughborough, in Leicestershire, 1630-1706.
Blessedness of the Righteous, 1700.
Calm . . . Inquiry concerning the . . . Trinity, 1695.
Carnality of Religious Contention, 1693.
Living Temple of God (The), 1676-1702. (His great work.)
Patience in Expectation, etc., 1705.
Reconcilableness of God's Presence of Sin with His Wisdom, etc., 1677.
Redeemer's Dominion, etc. (The), 1699.
Redeemer's Tears (The), 1688.
Self-dedication, 1682.
Thoughtfulness for the Morrow, 1681.
Union among Protestants, 1683.
 (His Life, by Calamy, 1708; Hunt, 1828; Rogers, 1836.)

- HOWEL (Rev. Lawrence), 1660-1720.
Complient History of the Bible, posthumous 1729.
Synopsis Canonum, etc., 1710-15.
View of the Pontificate, etc., 1712.
- HOWELL (James), of Wales, 1596-1666.
Ah! Ha! Tumulus Thalamus (two poems), 1653.
Bella Scoto-Anglica, 1648.
Discourses between Patricius and Peregrine, 1643.
Dodona's Grove, 1640.
England's Tears for the Present Wars, 1611.
Epistole Ho-Elianae, 1645-55.
Instructions for Forreine Travell, 1612.
Lexicon Tetraglotton (English, French, Italian, and Spanish), 1660.
Londinopolis, 1657.
Lustra Ludovici (Life of Louis XIII.), 1640.
Naptials of Pelcus and Thetis (a masque and comedy), 1651.
Parley of Beasts, or Morphandra, Queen of the Enchanted Island, 1660.
People of Scotland (The), 1619. (*Scurilous*.)
Poems on Divers Occasions, 1661.
Precedency of Kings, 1664.
Preheminence and Pedigree of Parliament (The), 1644.
Vision (The), a Dialogue between Soule and Bodie, 1651.
- HOWELL (Lawrence). See HOWITT.
- HOWELL (Thomas), poet, 16th century.
Arbor of Amittie (poems and pieces), 1560.
Delightful Discourses, etc., 1580.
Devises for my own Exercise, and Friends' Pleasure, 1581.
Table of Narcissus (in English metre), 1560.
- HOWELL, LL. D. (William), *historian*, 1630-1687.
History from the Beginning of the World to the Conquest, 1662-80. (Praised by Gibbon.)
Medulla Historiæ Anglicanæ, continued after his death, 1712. (An excellent epitome.)
- HOWELLS (William Dean), born at Martinville, U.S., 1837-
Chance Acquaintance (A), 1873.
Counterfeit Presentment (a comedy), 1876.
Foregone Conclusions, 1874.
Italian Journeys, 1867.
Life of R. B. Hayes, 1877.
No Love Lost, 1868.
Poems, 1860, 1875.
Suburban Sketches, 1870.
Their Wedding Journey, 1872.
Venetian Life, 1866.
- HOWES (Rev. Thomas), of Norwich, called "The Learned" by Dr. Parr, 18th century.
Critical Observations on Books, Ancient and Modern, 1776.
- HOWIE (John), *biographer*, of Scotland, about 1730-1790.
Biographia Scoticana, 1781.
- HOWITT (Samuel), *engraver*, *.
British Sportsman (The), 1812.
Field Sports, 1807.
Foreign Field Sports, 1814.
New Work of Animals for Æsop, Gay, and Phædrus, 1811.
- HOWITT (William), born at Heanor, in Derbyshire, 1795-1879.
Aristocracy of England (The), 1846.
Colonization and Christianity, 1837.

- Book of the Seasons* (The), 1831.
Boy's Adventures in the Wilds of Australia, 1853.
Boys' Country Book (The), 1839.
Hall and Hamlet (The), 1847.
Haunts and Homes of the British Poets, 1817.
History of Priestcraft, 1833.
History of the Supernatural, 1863.
Illustrated History of England (called "Cassell's History of England"), 1854-61.
Land, Labour, and Gold, 1855.
Mad War Planet (The), and other Poems, 1871.
Madame Dorrington of the Dene (a novel), 1851.
Man of the People (The), 1860.
Ruined Castles and Abbeys of England, 1861.
Rural and Domestic Life of Germany, 1812.
Rural Life of England, 1837.
Student Life in Germany, 1841.
Talagotta, or the Squatter's Home, 1857.
Tales of the Pantika, 1836.
Visits to Remarkable Places, 1810.
Year-book of the Country, 1819.
- HOWITT (Mrs.), maiden name Mary Botham of Uttoxeter, in Staffordshire, 1800-
Railways and other Poems, 1817.
Coast of Caergwyn, 1864.
Dial of Love (The)
Heir of West Wayland (a novel).
Improvisatore (The), 1857. (Andersen's novel.)
Seven Temptations (The), 1830.
Sketches of Natural History in Verse.
Stories of Stapleford, 1863.
Wood Leighton (a novel), 1835.
With Wilfrim Howitt, her husband.
Desolation of Ejam, 1827.
Forest Minstrel (The), 1823.
History of Scandinavian Literature, 1852.
Literature and Romance of Northern Europe.
- HOWITT (Sir Francis), poet, 17th century.
Egypt's Favourite (a poem), 1611.
History of Edward II., etc. (an epic poem), 1629. (Not without merit both in plan and execution.)
- HUBBARD (Rev. George), *burlesque poet*, about 1760-1810.
Bubble and Squeak (a poem), 1801.
Chamignons du Diable (La), a mock heroic poem, 1805.
Salmagundi (an olio of original poetry), 1791.
Topsy-turvy, with *Anecdotes*, 1793.
Wiccamical Chaplet (The), original poetry, 1804.
- HUTCHINSON, D.D. (John), *philologist*, born in Cumberland, 1662-1712.
Introductio ad Chronographiam, 1691.
- HUTTON (William), *botanist*, of Westmoreland, 1730-1793.
Flora Anglicæ, 1762.
- HUGHES (John), poet, 1677-1720.
Ode on the Peace of Ryswick (An), 1697.
Siege of Damascus (The), a tragedy, 1720.
- HUGHES (Thomas), born at Uffington, in Hertfordshire, 1823-
Affred the Great, 1869.
Manliness of Christ (The), 1879.
Memoirs of a Brother, 1873.
Our Old Church, 1878.
Scouring the White Horse, 1868.

- Tom Brown's School-days, 1856. (His best production.)
 Tom Brown at Oxford, 1861.
HULL (Edward), *geologist*, born at Antrim, in Ireland, 1820—
 Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, 1860-62.
 History, Structure, and Resources of the Coal-fields of Great Britain, 1870.
 On the Geology of the Leicestershire Coal-field, 1860; Country round Cheltenham, 1867; Country round Oldham and Manchester, 1863.
 On the Triassic and Permian Rocks of the Midland Counties of England, 1869.
 Physical Geology and Geography of Ireland, 1878.
HUME, LL.D. (Rev. Abraham), of Scotland, 1816—
 Geographical Terms as an Addition to the Language, 1869.
 Learned Societies and Printing Clubs of the United Kingdom, 1847.
 Philosophy of Geographical Names, 1851.
 Sir Hugh of Lincoln (the tradition investigated), 1849.
HUME (Alexander), *poet*, born in Edinburgh, 1569-1640.
 Flying betwixt Montgomery and Polwart, 1629.
 Hymnes, 1599.
 Triumphs of Love, Chastity, and Death, posthumous 1644.
Prose.
 Catholic Meaning of the Words, "This is my Body," 1602.
 Elements Grammaticæ, 1612.
 Rejoinder to Dr. A. Hill concerning the Descent into Hell, 1593.
 Treatise of Conscience, quibairin Divers Seagats are discovered, 1594.
HUME (David), *historian and philosopher*, Edinburgh, 1711-1776.
 Dialogues concerning Natural Religion, 1779.
 Essays, 1741-62. (His essay *On Miracles* is the most noted.)
 History of England, 1754-61.
 History of the Stuarts, 1761.
 Inquiry concerning Human Understanding, 1748.
 Inquiry into the Principles of Morals, 1751.
 Natural History of Religion; of the Passions; of Tragedy; of the Standard of Taste, 1757.
 Political Discourses, 1752.
 Treatise of Human Nature, 1739.
 (His Life, by himself, 1777; Pratt, 1777; David Dalrymple, 1787; Adam Smith, 1789; T. E. Ritchie, 1807; J. H. Burton, 1847.)
HUME (David), Scotland, 1766-1838.
 Commentaries on the Law of Scotland Relative to the . . . Punishment of Crimes, 1797.
HUMPHREY, D.D. (Lawrence), born at Newport-Pagnell, in Buckinghamshire, 1527-1590.
 Jesuitism (in two parts), Latin, 1832-54.
 Life of Bishop Jewell (Joannis Juell . . . vite), 1573.
 Nobles (The), in three books, 1563.
 Oratio ad Regiam Elizabetham, 1575.
 (7) Sermons against Treason, 1598.
HUMPHREYS (Henry Noel), born at Birmingham 1818-1878
 Ancient Coins and Medals, 1850
 Art of Illumination (The), 1849.
 British Butterflies and their Transformations, 1840.
 British Moths and their Transformations, 1844.
 Butterfly Vivarium (The), 1858.
 Coinage of the British Empire (The), 1854.
 Collector's Manual (The), 1853.
 Goethe in Strasburg (a dramatic novelette), 1860.
 History of the Art of Printing, 1867.
 Holbein and his "Dance of Death," 1868.
 Masterpieces of the Early Painters and Engravers, 1870.
 Ocean Gardens, 1857.
 Rembrandt and his Etchings, 1871.
 Stories by an Archaeologist and his Friends, 1856.
HUMPHRY (Rev. William Gtison), 1815—
 Doctrine of a Future State (The), 1849. (A Hulsean Lecture.)
 Early Progress of the Gospel (The), 1850. (A Hulsean Lecture.)
 Historical . . . Treatise of the Book of Common Prayer, 1853.
 Miracles (The), 1857. (A Boyle Lecture.)
HUNT, Ph.D. (James), *anthropologist*, born at Swanage, in Dorsetshire, 1833-1869.
 Philosophy of Voice and Speech, 1859.
 Stammering and Stuttering, 1861.
HUNT (James Henry Leigh), *poet and essayist*, London, 1784-1859. (Imprisoned two years for calling George IV. "a fat Adonis of fifty.")
 Autobiography and Reminiscences, 1850.
 Amyntas (a tale of the woods), 1820.
 Bacchus in Tuscany, 1816.
 Book for a Corner (A), 1849.
 Captain Sword and Captain Pen (a poem), 1835.
 Christianism, 1846.
 Companion (The), a sequel to the *Indicator*, 1828.
 Descent of Liberty (a masque), 1815.
 Feast of the Poets, and other Pieces in Verse, 1814.
 Foliage (poems), 1818.
 Hero and Leander, 1816.
 Imagination and Fancy, 1844.
 Indicator (The), a periodical, 1819-21.
 Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla (A), 1847.
 Legend of Florence (A), a play, 1840.
 Liberal (The), verse and prose, 1822.
 Men, Women, and Books, 1847.
 Old Court Suburbs (The), *i.e.* Kensington, topographical, etc., 1855.
 One Hundred Romances of Real Life, 1843.
 Palfrey (The), 1842. (A love story of olden times, in verse, well told.)
 Reading for Railways, 1850.
 Recollections of Lord Byron and his Contemporaries, 1828.
 Religion of the Heart (The), 1853.
 Seer (The), 1840-41.
 Sir Ralph Esher (a novel in the time of Charles II.), 1832.
 Stories in Verse, 1855.
 Stories from the Italian Poets, 1846.
 Story of Rimini (in poetry), 1816. (An excellent narrative, composed in prison.)

- Table Talk, 1850.
 Town (The), a description of London, with its noted characters, 1848.
 Ultra-Crepidarius (a satire on W. Gifford), 1819.
 Wit and Humour, 1846.
 HUNT (Robert), born at Devonport, 1807—
 Elementary Physics, 1851.
 Manual of Photography, 1842.
 Panthea, or the Spirit of Nature, 1819.
 Poetry of Science, 1845.
 Popular Romances of the West of England, 1881.
 Researches on Light, 1844.
 Treatise on Physics.
 HUNT, D.D. (Thomas), *orientalist*, 1696–1774.
 De Antiquitate, Elegantia, et Utilitate Lingue Arabicæ, 1739.
 De Usu Dialectorum Orientalium, 1748.
 On the Book of Proverbs, posthumous 1775.
 HUNT (William Holman), *pre-Raphaelite painter*, London, 1827—
 The Awakening Conscience, 1854; Claudio and Isabella, 1853; Converted British Family sheltering a Christian Missionary from the Druids, 1850; Dr. Rochemelle performing Divine Service in the Cottage of Joceline Jolliffe, 1847; Festival of St. Swithun, 1850; Finding of the Saviour in the Temple, 1850 (no modern picture has excited so much notice. It was his first pre-Raphaelite picture); Flight of Madeleine and Porphyro, 1849; Hark! 1827 (his first exhibit); The Hiring Shepherd, 1852; The Light of the World, 1854 (celebrated); Our English Coasts (Hastings), 1853; Renzi vowing Vengeance, etc., 1849; The Scapegoat, 1856 (one of his best); The Shadow of Death, 1873 (his largest picture); Valentine receiving Sylvia from Proteus, 1851.
 HUNTER, D.D. (Henry), of Perthshire, in Scotland, 1741–1802.
 History of London and its Environs (in parts), part i. 1776.
 Sacred Biography, 1783–91. (Much esteemed.)
 HUNTER (John), *physiologist and surgeon*, born at Long Calderwood, near Glasgow, 1725–1793.
 Natural History of the Human Teeth, part i. 1771, part ii. 1778.
 Observations on Certain Parts of Animal Economy, 1785.
 Treatise on the Blood, Inflammation, and Gunshot Wounds, posthumous 1794.
 Treatise on the Venereal Disease, 1786.
 (Mrs. John Hunter wrote the popular song, "My Mother bids me bind my Hair.")
 (His Life, by Everard Home, 1794; Jesse Foot, 1794; Joseph Adams, 1816; Drewry Odley, 1835.)
 HUNTER (Rev. Joseph), *antiquary*, 1783–1861.
 Agincourt, 1850.
 Connection of Bath with Literature, etc., 1827.
 Gens Sylvestrina, 1846.
 Golden Sentence, 1826.
 Hallamshire, 1816. (A first-class antiquarian history.)
 Hallamshire Glossary, 1829.
 Life of Oliver Heywood, 1842.
 Robin Hood, his Period and Character, 1852.
 South Yorkshire, 1828–31.
 HUNTER, M.D. (William), born at Long Calderwood, near Glasgow, 1718–1783.
 Anatomia Uteri Humani Gravidi, 1774. (A superb work.)
 Medical Commentaries, with Supplement, 1762–84.
 (His Life, by Simmons, 1783.)
 HUNTER, M.D. (William), *orientalist*, born at Montrose, in Scotland, 1760–1815.
 Concise Account of Pegu, 1784.
 Hindostance-English Dictionary, 1806.
 HUNTINGFORD (George Isaac), bishop of Hereford, 1748–1832.
 (24) Discourses, 1795–97.
 Introduction to the Writing of Greek, 1782. (Incomparable.)
 Metrica quædam Monostrophica, 1781; Apology for the Monostrophics, 1784.
 Thoughts on the Trinity (enlarged), 1832.
 HUNTINGBOX, D.D. (Frederic Daniel), bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Central New York, born at Hadley, U.S., 1819—
 Christian Living and Believing (sermons), 1860.
 Helps to a Holy Lent, 1872.
 Helps to a Living Faith, 1873.
 Lessons on the Parables, 1865.
 Sermons for the People, 1856.
 HUNTINGTON (Rev. William), "S.S.," born near Cranbrook, in Dorsetshire, 1741–1813.
 Bank of Faith (The).
 HUNTON (Rev. Philip), *nonconformist*, *—1862.
 Treatise of Monarchy, 1643–44. (The best ever written.)
 HURN, D.D. (Richard), bishop of Worcester, born at Congreve, in Staffordshire, 1720–1804.
 Commentary on the *Ars Poetica* of Horace, 1749.
 Dialogues, 1759.
 Introduction to the Study of the Prophecies, 1772.
 Letters on Chivalry and Romance, 1762.
 Life of Warburton, 1795.
 (His Life, by himself; Kilvert.)
 HURDIS, D.D. (James), *poet*, born at Bishopstone, in Sussex, 1763–1801.
 Favourite Village (The), a poem, 1800.
 Sir Thomas More (a tragedy), 1792.
 Village Curate (The), a poem, 1788.
 HUTCHINSON, J.L.D. (Francis), *metaphysician* "Father of the Scotch School," born in Ireland, 1694–1747.
 Inquiry into the Original of our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue, 1720.
 Nature and Conduct of the Passions, etc., 1723.
 Philosophiæ Moralis Institutio, 1742.
 Reflections on Laughter, posthumous 1750.
 System of Moral Philosophy, posthumous 1755. (His largest and chief work.)
 (His Life, by Lockman, 1755.)
 HUTCHINS (Rev. John), *topographical antiquary*, born at Bradford-Peverel, 1698–1773.
 History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset, 1774.
 HUTCHINSON (Benjamin), 1729–1810. •
 Biographica Medica, 1799.
 HUTCHINSON (Francis), bishop of Down and Connor, 1679–1739.
 Historical Essay on Witchcraft, 1718. (Oca-

- tain tables of the persons burnt for "witchcraft.")
 Life of Archbishop Tillotson, 1718.
HUTCHINSON (Rev. John), *natural philosopher*, born at Spennithorne, in Yorkshire, 1674-1737.
 Confusion of Tongues, 1731.
 Moses's Principia, 1724-27. (In defence of Gen. i., and an attack on Newton's *Theory of Gravitation*.)
 Moses sine Principio, 1729.
 Works, including *Hutchinsonism*, posthumous 1748.
HUTCHINSON (Mrs.), maiden name Lucy Apsley, born in the Tower, 1620-1664.
 Life of Colonel Hutchinson, posthumous 1806. (Interesting.)
 (Her Life, by herself, 1806.)
HUTCHINSON (Thomas), born at Boston, U.S., 1711-1780.
 Collection of Original Papers relative to the History of the Colony of Massachusetts, 1709.
 History of the Colony of Massachusetts, 1760-1767.
HUTCHINSON, M.D. (Thomas Joseph), born at Stonyford, in Ireland, 1820-
 Buenos Ayres and Argentine Gleanings, 1865.
 Impressions of Western Africa, 1858.
 Narrative of Niger Tshadda Binue Exploration, 1855.
 Parana and South America Recollections, 1868.
 Ten Year's Wanderings among the Ethiopians, 1861.
 Two Years in Peru, 1871.
HUTCHINSON (William), *topographical antiquary*, 1732-1814.
 History and Antiquities of . . . Durham, 1785-1791.
 History of Cumberland, 1791-98.
 View of Northumberland, 1778-80.
HUTTON, L.L.D. (Charles), *mathematician*, born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1737-1823.
 Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions, 1809.
 Course of Mathematics, 1798-1801. (With Pearson and Shaw.)
 Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary, 1795.
 Mathematical Recreations (4 vols.), 1803. (His most popular production.)
 Mathematical Tables, 1785.
 Principles of Bridges . . . and the Laws of Arches, 1772.
 Tables of Products and the Powers of Numbers, 1781.
 Tracts, Mathematical and Philosophical, 1786, 1812.
 Treatise on Arithmetic and Book-keeping, 1764.
 Treatise on Mensuration, 1771.
 (His Life, by Dr. Olinthus Gregory, 1824.)
HUTTON, M.D. (James), *natural philosopher*, born at Edinburgh, 1726-1797.
 Dissertation on Natural Philosophy, 1792.
 Investigation of the Principles of Knowledge, 1794.
 Theory of the Earth, 1796. (Advocating the *Plutonian System*, or central heat, opposed by Werner, who advocated the *Vulcanian System*, or aqueous agency.)
HUTTON (William), born at Derby, 1723-1818.
 Autobiography, 1816.
 Court of Requests, 1784.
 History of Birmingham, 1781.
 History of Derby, 1790.
 Roman Wall (The), 1861.
HUXHAM, M.D. (John), born at Halberton, in Devonshire, 1694-1768.
 Antimony, 1756.
 Essay on Fevers, 1739.
 Observations de Aëri et Morbis Epidemicis, 1739-71.
 Ulcerous Sore Throat, 1750.
HUXLEY, L.L.D. (Thomas Henry), *naturalist*, born at Ealing, in Middlesex, 1825-
 American Addresses, with a Lecture on Biology, 1877.
 Critiques and Addresses, 1873.
 Elementary Biology, 1875.
 Hume, 1879.
 Introduction to the Classification of Animals, 1869.
 Lay Sermons, etc., 1870.
 Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, 1864.
 Lessons in Elementary Physiology, 1866.
 Man's Place in Nature, 1863.
 Manual of the Anatomy of Vertebrated Animals, 1871.
 Observations on the Glaciers, 1857. (With Dr. Tyndall.)
 Oceanic Hydrozoa, 1859. (His great work.)
 On the Theory of the Vertebrate Skull, 1853. (A Croonian Lecture.)
 Physiology, etc., 1877.
HYDE, D.D. (Thomas), *orientalist*, born at Billingsley, in Yorkshire, 1636-1703.
 De Ludis Orientalibus, 1694.
 Tabulæ Stellarum Fixarum, etc., 1665.
 Veterum Persarum et Magorum Religionis Historia, 1700. (His chief Work.)
HYDE. See CLARENDON.
IMLAY (G.), *-*.
 Adventures of Colonel David Boone, 1792.
 Topographical Dictionary of the Western Territory of North America, 1793.
ISCHRAEL (Mrs.), maiden name Elizabeth Simpson, *dramatist* and *novelist*, born near Bury St. Edmunds, in Suffolk, 1753-1821.
 Nature and Art (a novel), 1796.
 Simple Story (a novel), 1791.
 * * * For her plays, see APPENDIX III.
 (Her Life, by J. Bowden, 1832.)
INGELOW (Jean), *poetess* and *novelist*, born at Boston, 1830-
 Allerton and Dreux (a novel), 1851.
 Deborah's Book, etc., 1867.
 Don John (a tale), 1881.
 Fated to be Free, 1875.
 Golden Opportunity (The), 1867.
 Grandmother's Shoe (The), 1867.
 Life of John Smith, 1867.
 Little Wonder-born (The), 1872.
 Minnows with Silver Tails, 1867.
 Moorish Gold, and the One-eyed Servant, 1867.
 Mopaa the Fairy, 1869.
 Off the Skelligs (a novel), 1873.
 Poems, 1863, 1867, 1880.
 Rhyming Chronicle of Incidents and Feelings, 1880.
 Round of Days (The), 1861.

- Sarah de Berenger (a novel), 1799.
 Sister's Bye-hours (A), 1868.
 Stories told to a Guild, 1865.
 Story of Doom, and other Poems, 1867.
 Studies for Stories, 1872.
 Suspicious Jackdaw (The), 1867.
 Tales of Orris, 1860.
 Two Ways of telling a Story, 1867.
 Wild Duck Shooter (The), etc., 1867.
 INDERSON, L. (Charles Jared), born at Philadelphia, U.S., 1782-1862.
 Chismara, 1800.
 Julian, 1831.
 Historical Sketch of the Second War between the United States and Great Britain, 1845.
 History of the Territorial Acquisitions of the United States, 1852.
 INGLEBY, L.L.D. (Clement Mansfield), *metaphysician*, etc., born at Edgbaston, in Warwickshire, 1823-
 Introduction to Metaphysics, 1869.
 Outlines of Theoretical Logic, 1866.
 Revival of Philosophy at Cambridge, 1870.
 Shakspeare Controversy (The), 1861.
 Shakspeare Publications (The), 1859.
 Shakspeare Hermeneutics, 1875.
 Shakspeare, the Man and the Book, 1877.
 Still Lion (The), 1867, 1874.
 Theoretical Logic, 1866.
 Was T. Lodge an Actor? 1867.
 INGOLDSBY (Thomas). See BARDHAM, R. H.
 INGRAM (John H.), London, 1849-
 Flora Symbolica, 1869.
 Memoirs of [Edgar] Poe, 1874, 1-77.
 INGELFRIUS, abbot of Croyland, *chronicler*, 1030-1109.
 Ingulphi Croylandensis Historia, edited by Gale and Fell, 1684.
 INNES (Thomas), *antiquary*, born at Dumbgask, in Scotland, 1662-1714.
 Civil and Ecclesiastical History of Scotland (incomplete), published 1855.
 Critical Essay on the Ancient Inhabitants of Scotland, 1729. (A work of great merit.)
 IRELAND (John), 1720-1808.
 Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth, 1794-99.
 Life and Letters of John Henderson, 1786.
 IRELAND, D.D. (John), dean of Westminster, born at Ashburton, 1761-1842.
 Nuptial Sacra, 1821.
 Paganism and Christianity compared, 1809.
 Videlic Regne, 1797.
 IRELAND (Samuel), *novelist*, London, 1750-1800.
 Picturesque Tour through Holland, 1780.
 Picturesque Views of the Medway, 1793.
 Picturesque Views of the River Thames, 1792.
 Picturesque Views of the River Wye, 1797.
 Picturesque Views on the Upper Avon, 1795.
 IRELAND (William Henry), *literary forger*, son of the above, 1777-1835.
 Authentic Account of the Shakesperian MSS., 1796.
 Catholic (The), a romance, 1807.
 Chalcographimania (a satirical poem), 1814.
 Confessions relative to the Shakespear Papers, 1805.
 Gaudes, the Monk (a romance), 1804.
 Henry II. (an historical drama), 1799.
 Miscellaneous Papers under the Hand and Seal of W. Shakspeare, including the Tragedy of King Lear, etc., 1796.

- Modern "Ship of Fools" (The), a poem, 1807.
 Mutius Scaevola (an historic drama), 1801.
 Vortigern (an historical play . . . attributed by him to Shakspeare), 1786; printed 1832.
 Woman of Feeling (The), a novel, 1803.
 IRONS, D.D. (William Josiah), 1812-
 Athanasius contra Mundum, 1872.
 Apostolical Succession, 1837.
 Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction (On), 1847.
 Holy Catholic Church (The), 1838.
 Indifference (On), 1871.
 IRVING, L.L.D. (David), *biographer*, about 1770-1820.
 Elements of English Composition, 1801.
 Lives of Scottish Authors, 1801.
 Lives of the Scottish Poets, 1810.
 Memoirs of George Buchanan, 1807.
 Memorial of Anne Margaret Anderson, 1815.
 IRVING (Rev. Edward), born at Annan, in Scotland, 1792-1831.
 Babylon and Infidelity foredoomed of God, 1826.
 Church and State, 1829.
 Exposition of the Book of Revelation, 1-31.
 Homilies on the Sacraments, 1828.
 Judgment to Come, 1823.
 Last Days (The), 1828.
 Lectures on Baptism, 1824.
 Missionary Sermon, 1821.
 Orations for the Oracles of God, 1823.
 Sermons on the Trinity, 1828.
 (His Life, by W. Wilks, 1854; Mrs. Oilphunt, 1862.)
 IRVING, L.L.D. (Theodore), United States, 1819-
 Conquest of Florida, 1835.
 Fountain of Living Waters (The), 1849.
 More than Conqueror, 1873.
 Tiny Footfall, 1869.
 IRVING, L.L.D. (Washington), born at New York, U.S. 1783-1869.
 Abbotsford and Newstead Abbey, 1835.
 Adventures of Captain Bonneville, 1837.
 Astoria, 1836.
 Bracebridge Hall, 1822.
 Companions of Columbus (The), 1831.
 Conquest of Florida, 1838.
 Conquest of Granada, 1829.
 Crayon Miscellany, 1835.
 History of New York, by Diedrick Knickerbocker, 1809. (A burlesque chronicle.)
 Legends of the Conquest of Spain, 1835.
 Life and Voyages of Columbus, 1828.
 Life of Margaret Davidson, 1841.
 Life of Oliver Goldsmith, 1849.
 Life of Washington, 1855-59. (His great work, in 15 vols.)
 Mahomet and his Successors, 1849-50.
 Nainmagundi, 1807-8.
 Sketch-book (The), 1820. (This was refused by Murray and Constable.)
 Tales of the Alhambra, 1832.
 Tales of a Traveller, 1824.
 Tour on the Prairies, 1835.
 Voyages of the Companions of Columbus, 1831.
 Wolfert's Roost (stories contributed to the Knickerbocker Magazine), 1839-40.
 IVIMEY (Joseph), *-*.
 History of the English Baptists, 1811-23.
 (Much esteemed.)
 Life of John Bunyan, 1809.
 Life of Milton, 1833.

JACK (Richard), *mathematician*, 1766-1760.

Existence of God Geometrically Demonstrated, 1747. (A curious and excellent treatise.)

JACKSON (Arthur), an *ecclesiastical nonconformist*, 1593-1666.

Annotations upon the Historical Part of the Old Testament, 1643-46. (Excellent.)

Annotations upon Isaiah, posthumous 1682.

Annotations on Job, the Psalms, etc., 1658.

JACKSON (James Grey), about 1761-1830.

Account of the Empire of Morocco, 'etc., 1809. (Valuable and interesting.)

Account of Timbuctoo and Houssa, 1820.

JACKSON (Rev. John), *chronologist*, Yorkshire, 1686-1763.

Chronological Antiquities, 1752. (Highly recommended by bishop Watson.)

Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity, 1714.

(His Life, by Dr. Sutton, 1761.)

JACKSON, D.D. (Thomas), born at Durham, 1579-1640.

Works, posthumous 1673. (His great work is "On the Creed.")

(His Life, by E. Vaughan, 1673; J. H. Todd, 1838.)

JACOB (Hiles), *biographer*, 1686-1744.

Lives, etc., of all the English Dramatic Poets, 1719-20.

* * * His Law Dictionary was greatly enlarged and improved by J. E. Tomlins, 1820. (Hiles Jacob figures in the *Dunciad* as "the scourge of grammar.")

JACOB (Rev. Henry), *Independent minister*, 1561-1626.

Institution of Christ's . . . Visible Church, 1610.

Reasons . . . for reforming our Churches of England, 1604.

Sufferings and Victories of Christ, 1598.

Survey of Christ's Sufferings, etc., 1604.

JAMES I., of Scotland, *poet*, 1394-1437.

Christis Kirk of the Grene (a poem of 23 stanzas), printed 1783.

King's Quair (The), a poem in six cantos, in which he celebrates his lady-love, lady Jane Beaufort, printed in 1783.

Peebles at the Play (a humorous poem on the festival called "Bettane Day," held at Peebles), printed 1783.

JAMES I., king of England, born in Edinburgh Castle, 1566-1625. (Called by Sully "the wisest fool in Christendom.")

Anagrammata, 1613.

Apothogmes, or Table Talk, posthumous 1643.

Basilikon Doron (in three books), 1599.

Counterblaste to Tobacco, 1604.

Demonologie (in three books), 1599.

Discourse of the Gowrie Conspiracy, 1600.

Essaies of a Prentise in the Divine Art of Poetrie, 1684.

Lepanto, or Heroicall Song, 1603.

Maine and Facill Exposition of Chap. xx. Revelation, 1689.

Poetical Exercises, 1591.

Premonition to all Most Mighty Monarchies, 1608.

Prince's Looking-glass (A), 1603.

Prose-Works, 1616.

Demonstrance for the Right of Kings, 1616.

Triplet Nudo Triplex Cuneus, 1605.

True Law of Free Monarchies (The), 1598.

(His Life, by Arthur Wilson, 1683; W. Sanderson, 1666; William Harris, 1753; Laing, 1804; Thomas Thomson, 1825.)

JAMES (George Payne Rainsford), *novelist and biographer*, London, 1801-1880.

Agincourt (an historical romance), 1844.

Agnes Sorrel (a novel), 1853.

Arabella Stuart (a romance), 1844.

Arrah Neil, or Times of Old, 1845.

Attila (an historical romance), 1837.

Beauchamp, or the Error (a novel), 1848.

Blanche of Navarre (a play), 1839.

Brigand (The), a romance, 1841.

Cameralzaman (a fairy drama), 1848.

Castelneau (a tale), 1841.

Castle of Ehrenstein (The), a novel, 1847.

Charles Tyrel (a novel), 1839.

Convict (The), a tale, 1847.

Darnley (a novel), 1830.

Delaware, or Thirty Years Since, 1848.

De L'Orme (a novel), 1830.

De Lunatico Inquirendo, 1842.

Desultory Man (The), 1836.

Eva St. Clare, and other Tales, 1843.

False Heir (The), a novel, 1843.

Fate (a novel), 1851.

Fight of the Fiddlers (The), 1848.

Forest Days, 1843.

Forgery, or Best Intentions, 1848.

Gentleman of the Old School (The), 1839.

Gowrie, or the King's Plot, 1847.

Heidelberg (a romance), 1846.

Henry Masterton (a novel), 1832.

Henry of Guise (a novel), 1839.

Henry Smeaton, 1850.

Huguenot (The), a novel, 1839.

Jacquerie (The), an historical romance, 1841.

John Jones's Tales from English History, 1849.

John Marston Hall, 1834.

King's Highway (The), 1840.

Last of the Fairies (The), a tale, 1847.

Lord Montagu's Page, 1853. (His last novel.)

Man at Arms (The), a romance, 1840.

Margaret Graham, 1847.

Mary of Burgundy (an historical novel), 1833.

Murley Earnstein (a novel), 1842.

Old Dominion, or the Southampton Massacre, 1856.

One in a Thousand (Henri IV.), 1835.

Pequinillo, 1852.

Philip Augustus (an historical novel), 1831.

Prince Life, 1855.

Revenge, 1851.

Richelleu (an historical novel), 1829.

Robber (The), a tale, 1838.

Rose d'Albret (a romance), 1840.

Russell, a tale (time, Charles II.), 1847.

Sir Theodore Broughton, 1847.

Smuggler (The), a novel, 1845.

Stepmother (The), a novel, 1846.

Story without a Name (A), 1852.

String of Pearls (seven Eastern tales), 1849.

Tiocondaga, or the Black Eagle, 1864.

Whim (The), and its Consequences, 1847.

Woodman (The), a novel, 1849.

Poems, Biographies, etc.

Adra, or the Peruvians (a poem.)

City of the Silent (The), a poem.

Book of the Passions (The), 1839.

- History of Charlemagne, 1832.
 History of Chivalry, 1849.
 Life and Times of Louis XIV., 1838.
 Life of the Black Prince, 1822.
 Life of Richard Cœur de Lion, 1841-42.
 Lives of Eminent Foreign Statesmen, 1832-38.
 Memoirs of Celebrated Women, 1837.
 Memoirs of Great Commanders, 1832.
 JAMES (Rev. John Angell), *Independent minister*, born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, 1785-1859.)
 Anxious Inquirer, 1834. (Enormous sale.)
 (His Life, by R. W. Dale, 1862.)
 JAMES, M.D. (Robert), of Staffordshire, 1703-1776. ("Inventor of 'James's Powders.'")
 Dissertation upon Fevers, 1751.
 Medicinal Dictionary, 1743-45.
 Vindication of the Fever Powders, 1778.
 JAMES, D.D. (Thomas), *antiquary*, born at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, 1571-1629.
 Apology for J. Wicliffe (An), 1609.
 Catalogus Librorum Bibliothecae Publicae, etc., 1606.
 Catalogus Librorum in Bibliotheca Bodleiana, 1605.
 Corruption of the Scripture, Councils, and Fathers, 1611. (His best work.)
 Ecloga Oxonio-Cantabrigiensis, 1600.
 Index Librorum Prohibitorum Pontificus in usum Bibliothecae Bodleianae Designatus, etc., 1627.
 JAMES (William), *historian*, *—1827.
 Naval History of Great Britain, 1822.
 JAMESON (Mrs.), maiden name Anna Murphy, born in Dublin, 1797-1860.
 Beauties of the Court of Charles II., 1833.
 Celebrated Female Sovereigns, 1831.
 Characteristics of Shakespeare's Women, 1832.
 Commonplace Book, etc., 1854.
 Diary of an Ennuyée, 1826.
 Early Italian Painters (The), 1845.
 Handbook of the Public Galleries of Art in and near London, 1842.
 History of our Lord, etc., as represented in Art, 1860.
 Legends of the Madonna, 1852.
 Legends of the Monastic Orders, 1850.
 Lives of . . . Female Sovereigns, 1831.
 Loves of the Poets, 1829.
 Memoirs and Essays, 1846.
 Pictures of Social Life in Germany, etc., 1840.
 Poetry of Sacred and Legendary Art, 1848.
 Rubens, his Life and Genius, 1840.
 Sacred and Legendary Art, 1848.
 Scriptural and Legendary History of Our Lord, as represented in Christian Art, 1860.
 Sketches of Germany, 1837.
 Visits and Sketches, etc., 1834.
 Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada, 1838.
 (Her Life, 1878.)
 JAMESON, D.D. (John), born in Glasgow, Scotland, 1758-1838.
 Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language, 1808-9; supplement, 1825. (His chief work.)
 Hermes Scythicus, etc., 1814.
 Historical Account of the Ancient Culdees of Iona, 1811.
 Historical Account of the Royal Palaces of Scotland, 1813.

- JAMESONE (Robert), *naturalist*, born at Leith, in Scotland, 1774-1854.
 Characters of Minerals, 1805.
 Elements of Geognosy, 1809.
 Elements of Mineralogy, 1837.
 Geology of the Ayr and Shetland Isles, 1800.
 Manual of Minerals and Mountain Rocks, etc., 1821.
 • Mineralogical Description of the County of Dumbarton, 1805.
 Mineralogy of the Scottish Isles, 1800.
 Outline of the Mineralogy of the Shetland Islands, 1798.
 System of Mineralogy, 1820. (Excellent.)
 JAMESON, D.D. (John), born at Glasgow, 1759-1838.
 Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language, 1808. (A standard work.)
 Hermes Scythicus, 1811. (Excellent.)
 History of the Culdees of Iona, 1811.
 Use of Sacred History . . . [to] Revelation, 1802. (Of great merit.)
 Vindication of the . . . Deity of Christ, 1794.
 JARDINE (George), of Glasgow, 1743-1827.
 Outlines of Philosophical Education, 1818. (Valuable.)
 JARDINE (Sir William), *naturalist*, of Scotland, 1800-1871.
 British Salmonidae, 1839-41.
 Contributions to Ornithology, 1848-52.
 Ichthyology of Annandale, etc., 1851.
 Naturalist's Library (40 vols.), 1844-55.
 JARROLD, M.D. (Thomas), *—?
 Anthropologia (on the form and colour of man), 1808.
 Dissertations on Man, etc., 1806. (Much praised by the *Quarterly Review*.)
 JAY (Rev. William), *Independent minister*, born at Tisbury, in Wiltshire (generally called the Rev. William Jay of Barb's), 1769-1853.
 Autobiography, posthumously 1854.
 Essay on Marriage, 1845.
 Lectures on Female Scripture Characters, 1847.
 Life of John Jay, 1832.
 Morning and Evening Exercises, 1829-32.
 Prayers for the Use of Families, 1821.
 Sermons, 1802.
 Works (in 12 vols.), 1841-47.
 (His Life, by C. Winter, 1808; Redford and James, 1854.)
 JEAFFRESON (John Cordy), *novelist*, born at Framlingham, in Suffolk, 1831-
 Crewe Rise, 1854. (His first novel.)
 Isabel, the Young Wife, etc., 1856.
 Live it Down, 1863.
 Lottie Darling, 1873.
 Miriam Copley, 1859.
 Noble Woman (A), 1868.
 Not Dead Yet, 1864.
 Olive Blake's Good Works, 1862.
 Sir Everard's Daughter, 1863.
 Woman in Spite of Herself (A), 1872.
 Not Novels.
 Annals of Oxford, 1871.
 Book about the Clergy (A), 1870.
 Book about Doctors (A), 1860.
 Book about Lawyers (A), 1868.
 Book about the Table (A), 1874.
 Brides and Bridals, 1872.

- Novels and Novelists from Elizabeth to Victoria, 1858.
 Young Squire of the Seventeenth Century (A), 1877.
- JEBB, M.D. (John), of London, 1736-1788.
 Works, Theological, Medical, Political, etc., posthumous 1878.
 (His Memoirs, by Dr. J. Disney, 1877.)
- JEBB, D.D. (John), bishop of Limerick, born at Drogheda, in Ireland, 1775-1833.
 Essay on Sacred Literature (An), 1820. (One of the best in the language.)
 Practical Theology, 1830.
 Sermons . . . chiefly Practical, 1816.
 (His Life, etc., by C. Forster, 1836.)
- JEBB, M.D. (Samuel), *-1772.
 Bibliotheca Literaria from 1722.
 Life of Mary Queen of Scots, 1725.
- JEFFERSON (Thomas), born in Virginia, U.S., 1743-1826.
 Notes on Virginia, 1792.
 (His Life, by T. J. Randolph, 1829; G. Tucker, 1836.)
- JEFFERIES (Thomas), *geographer to the king*, 1720-1780.
 Dresses of Different Nations, Ancient and Modern, 1757-72.
 Probability of a North-west Passage, 1768.
- JEFFREY OF MONMOUTH. See GEOFFREY.
- JELF, D.D. (Richard William), 1798-1871.
 Evidence of Unsoundness, in *Essays and Reviews*, 1861.
 Means of Grace (a Bampton Lecture), 1841.
 Sermons, 1835.
- JENKIN, D.D. (Robert), a *nonjuror*, 1656-1727.
 Reasonableness of the Christian Religion (The), 1721. (A learned work.)
- JENKINS (David), born in Wales, 1588-1667.
 Eight Centuries of Reports, 1777. (A standard work.)
- JENKINS (Edward), born at Bangalore, in India, 1835-
 Captain's Cabin (The), 1872.
 Coello, her Rights and Wrongs (The), 1861.
 Devil's Chain (The), 1868.
 Fatal Days, 1874.
 Ginx's Baby, 1860.
 Jobson's Enemies, 1880-81.
 Lisa Lena, 1880.
 Little Hodge, 1866.
 Lord Pantam, 1862.
 Lutheace and Dilloo, 1870.
- JENNER, M.D. (Edward), born at Berkeley, in Gloucestershire, 1749-1823.
 Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccine, 1798.
 Natural History of the Cuckoo, 1788. (Good.)
 New Observations on the Variolæ Vaccine, 1799.
 (His Life, by Dr. J. Baron, 1827; J. C. Letts, 1861.)
- JENKINS (Soume), poet, etc., London, 1704-1787.
 Art of Jaucing (The), a poem, 1761.
 Free Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Evil, 1768.
 Internal Evidences of the Christian Religion, 1768.
 (His Life, by G. N. Coie, 1790.)
- JERISON (Robert), *dramatic author*, etc., 1736-1803.
 Braganza (a tragedy), 1775.
- (Conspiracy (The), a tragedy, 1798.
 Court of Narbonne (The), a drama, 1781.
 Hotel (The), a drama, 1783.
 Julia (a tragedy), 1787.
 Law of Lombardy (The), a tragedy, 1779.
 Roman Portraits (a poem in heroic verse), 1794.
 Two Strings to your Bow (a farce), 1791.
- JERROLD (Douglas William), *dramatist, wit*, etc., London, 1803-1857.
 Black-eyed Susan (a nautical play), 1829.
 Bubbles of the Day (a comedy), 1842.
 Cakes and Ale, 1841.
 Catspaw (The), 1850.
 Caudle Lectures (contributed to *Punch*), 1845.
 Chronicles of Cloverhook, 1846. (His best novel.)
 Heart of Gold, 1854.
 Housekeeper (The), a play, 1835.
 Mau made of Money (A), a novel, 1849.
 Men of Character, 1838.
 Nell Gwynne (a play), 1832.
 Prisoner of War (The), a play, 1837.
 Punch's Letters to his Son (contributed to *Punch*), 1846.
 Rent-day (The), a play, 1830.
 Retired from Business, 1851.
 St. Giles and St. James, 1851. (His most elaborate novel.)
 Story of a Feather (a novel), 1843.
 Time works Wonders (a comedy), 1845.
 (His Life, by W. B. Jerrold, 1858.)
- JERROLD (William Blanchard), London, 1826-
 At Home in Paris, 1861, 1870.
 Beau Brummel (a comedy), 1858.
 Chatterbox (The), a comedy, 1857.
 Children of Lutetia, 1863.
 Christian Vagabond (The), 1871.
 Chronicles of a Crutch, 1860.
 Cocklaines (The), 1871.
 Cool as a Cucumber (a farce), 1851.
 Cupboard Papers, (The), in *All the Year Round*, 1873; as a vol. 1881.
 Cupid in Waiting (a comedy), 1871.
 Disgrace to the Family (The), a novel, 1847.
 Epicure's Year-book, by Fin-Bec, 1867-68.
 French under Arms (The), 1860.
 Imperial Paris, 1855.
 Life of George Cruikshank, 1882.
 Life of Douglas Jerrold (his father), 1868.
 Life of Napoleon III., 1874-82.
 London a Pilgrimage, 1872.
 Old Woman who lived in a Shoe (An), a series of papers on emigration.
 On the Boulevards (sketches), 1853-66.
 Passing the Time, 1865.
 Progress of a Bill (a tale), 1848.
 Story of Madge and the Fairy Content, 1871.
 Swedish Sketches, 1852.
 Trip through the Vineyards of Spain, 1864.
 Trips to Normandy, etc., 1847.
 Two Lives (a novel), 1866.
 Up and Down in the World (a novel), 1866.
- JESSE (Edward), *naturalist*, born near Halifax, 1780-1868.
 Anecdotes of Dogs, 1846.
 Angler's Rambles (An), 1856.
 Favourite Haunts and Rural Studies, 1847.
 Gleanings in Natural History, 1832-35.
 Handbook to Hampton Court, 1841.
 Scenes and Tales of Country Life, 1844.
 Summer's Day at Hampton Court (A), 1838.

- Summer's Day at Windsor (A), and a Visit to
Eton, 1841.
Windsor Castle and its Environs, 1848.
Jesse (John Henrage), *historian*, 1815-
London and its Celebrities, 1847-50.
Memoirs of the Court of England (Stuarts),
1839.
Memoirs of King Richard III.
Memoirs of the Pretender, etc., 1845.
JEWELL, D.D. (John), bishop of Salisbury, born
in Devonshire, 1522-1571.
Apology for the Church of England, 1562.
Defence of the "Apology," 1567, 1569.
(His life, by Dr. Humphrey, 1573; Featley,
1645; E. Bohun, 1685; C. W. Le Bas;
Jasacson, 1823.)
JEWSSUR (Geraldine Endow), *novelist*, born at
Measham, in Warwickshire, 1820-1880.
Constance Herbert, 1855.
Half-Sisters (The), 1814.
Marian Withers, 1851.
Right and Wrong, 1859.
Zoe, or the History of Two Lives, 1815.
JEWSSUR (Maria Jane), Mrs. Fletcher, *portess*,
etc., 1800-1833.
Life and Literature, 1825.
JUDRELL, D.C.L. (Richard Paul), 1715-1831.
Illustrations of Euripides, 1781-90.
Knight and Friars (The), 1785.
Seeing is Believing, 1786.
JOHN OF OXNEAD, *chronicler*, in the reign of
Edward I.
Chronicle from 449 to 1292. (This is the
Chronicle of Wendover supplemented.)
JOHN OF SALISBURY (*Joannes Sarisburiensis*),
bishop of Chartres, 1110-1182.
Opera Omnia, first compiled and sent to press
by J. A. Giles, 1848.
Polyeraticus de Nugis Curialium, etc., 1156.
JOHNSON (Charles), *dramatic author*, 1679-1748.
Gentleman Cully (The), a play, 1702.
History of the Most Famous Highwaymen and
Murderers . . . 1731.
History of the Most Notorious Pyrates, 1724.
Life and Intrigues of Elizabeth Mann, 1724.
JOHNSON (Eastman), a *genre painter*, born at
Lovel, U.S., 1824-
• The Barefoot Boy, 1868; The Boyhood of
Abraham Lincoln, 1867; Dropping off, 1873;
The Farmer's Sunday Morning, 1860; Fiddling
his Way, 1865; Mating, 1860; The
Old Kentucky House, 1859; The Old Stage
Coach, 1871; The Pedlar, 1873; The Village
Blacksmith, 1864; The Wounded Drummer,
1872.
JOHNSON (George William), *horticulturist*, born
at Bromley, in Kent, 1802-
British Ferns.
Cottage Gardener's Dictionary, 1860.
Dictionary of Modern Gardening, 1846.
History of Gardening, 1865.
Science and Practice of Gardening, 1862.
JOHNSON (James), *.*.
Scott's Musical Museum (The), 1787-1803. (A
very valuable work.)
JOHNSON (Richard), 1680-1827.
Anglorum Lacrimæ, 1603.
Crownè Garland of Golden Roses . . . 1612.
Dainty Conceits, 1630.
Golden Garland of Princely Pleasures, etc.,
1626.
Life of Robert Cecil, 1612.
Nine Worthies of London (The), 1592.
Pleasant Walks of Mogrfields (The), 1607.
Seven Champions of Christendom (The), 1595.
Tom-a-Lincoln (History of), 1599.
JOHNSON (Rev. Samuel), born in Staffordshire,
in Warwickshire, 1649-1703.
Julian the Apostate, 1682. (This work was
burnt by the common hangman, 1634.)
JOHNSON (Samuel), *dramatist and humorist*,
1705-1773.
Hurlotrumbo (an extravaganza), 1759.
. For his plays, see APPENDIX III.
JOHNSON, L.L.D. (Samuel), *lexicographer*, etc.,
born at Lichfield, in Hampshire, 1709-1784.
Dictionary of the English Language, 1755.
Idler (The), a periodical, 1758-60.
Irene (a tragedy), 1749.
Journey to the West Islands of Scotland, 1775.
Life of Dr. Isaac Watts, posthumous 1785.
Life of Richard Savage, 1744. (Interesting.)
Lives of the Poets, 1779-81.
London (a satire in verse), 1733.
Miscellaneous Observations on Hamlet, 1745.
Rambler (The), a periodical, 1750-52.
Assesias (a tale), 1759. (Written in a week.)
Taxation no Tyranny, 1775.
anthy of Human Wishes (a satire in verse),
1749. (His best poetical work.)
Visit to the Hebrides, 1773.
Voyage to Abyssinia, 1735.
(His Life, by T. Trotter, 1785; J. Walker,
1785; Tyers, 1786; sir J. H. Hawkins, 1787;
Boswell, 1791; Dr. Robert Anderson, 1795;
J. F. Russell, 1817; J. T. Hewlett, 1861;
Thomas Carlyle, 1853.)
JOHNSON, M.D. (Thomas), *botanist*, 1661-1641.
Descriptive Plantarum in Agram Cantianum,
1632.
Iter Cantianum et Ericetum Hamstedianum,
1629.
Mercurius Botanicus, etc., 1631.
Edits Gerard's *Herbal*, 1633.
JOHNSON (Alexander), *artist*, born at Edin-
burgh, 1816-
The Covenanters' Burial, 1852; The Cove-
nanters' Marriage, 1812; Family Worship
in a Scotch Cottage, 1861; The Gentle Shep-
herd, 1840; Lord and Lady Russell, etc.,
1846; Melancthon . . . rocking a Cradle,
1854; Sunday Morning, 1841 (Burns);
Tyndale translating the Bible, 1855.
JOHNSON (Alexander Keith), *cartographer*,
born at Kirkhill, near Edinburgh, 1804-
1871.
Astronomy, 1855.
Chart of the Distribution of Health and Disease,
1852.
Classical Geography, 1853.
Dictionary of Geography, 1850.
General Geography, 1852.
National Atlas, 1843.
Physical Atlas of Natural Phenomena, 1848.
(A splendid work.)
Royal Atlas, 1861. (His greatest work.)
School Atlases of Physical Geography.
JOHNSON, M.D. (Arthur), *poet*, of Aberdeen-
shire, 1587-1641.
Delitiae Pœtarum Scotorum . . . 1637.
Elegies, 1628.
Epigrammata, 1632.

- Musee Anlica, 1635.
 Musee Querula . . . 1633.
 Paraphrasis Poetica Psalmorum Davidis, 1637.
 Paregra, 1632.
 Poetarum Scotticorum Deliciae, 1637.
JOHNSTON (Charles), *novelist*, *—1800.
 Chrysal, or Adventures of a Guinea, 1760–61.
 History of Arsaces, 1774.
 History of John Juniper, Esq., 1781.
 Pilgrims (The), 1776.
 Reveris (The), 1762.
JOHNSTON, M.D. (George), *naturalist*, 1798–1855.
 Introduction to Conchology, 1850.
 History of British Sponges and Lithophytes, 1842.
 History of British Zoophytes, 1838.
JOHNSTON (James F. Weir), *chemist*, born at Paisley, in Scotland, 1798 1855.
 Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, 1844.
 Chemistry of Common Life, 1853–55.
 Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, 1842.
 Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, 1844.
 Notes on America, 1851.
JOHNSTON, L.L.D. (Robert), *historian*, 1612–1680.
 Historia Rerum Britannicarum, 1655. (A work of great merit.)
 History of Scotland during the Minority of King James, 1644.
JOHNSTON (William), *novelist*, born at Downpatrick, in Ireland, 1829.
 Freshfield (a novel), 1870.
 Nightshade (a novel), 1857.
 Under which King? (a novel), 1872.
JOHNSTONE, D.D. (Bryce), born at Annan, in Scotland, 1747–1805.
 Commentary on Revelation, 1794. (Good.)
 Influence of Religion on Civil Society, 1801.
JOHNSTONE (Chevalier de), *Jacobite*, born in Edinburgh, 1720–1795.
 Memoirs of the Rebellion of 1745–46, posthumous 1820.
JOHNSTONE (James), *Scotch historian*, about 1730–1795.
 Anecdotes of Olave the Black, King of Man, 1780.
 Antiquitates Celto-Normannicæ, 1786.
 Antiquitates Celto-Scandicæ, etc., 1786. (Interesting.)
 Lodbrokar-Qulda, or the Death-Song of Lodbroc, 1782.
 Norwegian Account of Haco's Expedition against Scotland, 1782.
JOHNSTONE, M.D. (John), 1768–1836.
 Life and Works of Parr, 1828.
 Medical Jurisprudence, 1800.
JONES (Ernest Charles), *poet*, etc., 1814–1869.
 Battle-day, 1855.
 Songs of Democracy, 1854–57.
 Wood-spirit (The), 1841.
JONES, R.A. (George), 1786–1869.
 Life of Chantry, 1849.
JONES (Henry), pseudonym "Cavendish," London, 1831–
 Laws of Ecarté, 1878.
 Laws of Piquet, 1873.
 Principles of Whist, 1862.
 . Also edited Bennett's Billiards, 1873.
- JONES** (Inigo), *architect*, London, 1572–1632.
 He built the Banqueting House, Whitehall, 1619–22; the Piazza and Church, Covent Garden, 1631–32, etc.
 Journal and Sketch-book, 1611.
 Stonehenge restored, posthumous 1655.
 (His Life, by Peter Cunningham, 1846.)
JONES (Jeremiah), *dissenting minister*, 1693–1724.
 Gospel of St. Matthew (The), 1719.
 Method of settling the Canonical Authority of the New Testament, 1726–27. (Esteemed.)
JONES, L.L.D. (Rev. John), *philologist*, 1765–1827.
 Ecclesiastical Researches, 1812.
 Greek and English Lexicon, 1823.
JONES (Owen), *antiquary*, 1740–1814.
 Myvyrian Archaeology of Wales, 1801–7.
JONES (Theophilus), *antiquary*, *.*.
 History of Brecknockshire, 1805–9. (A work of great merit.)
JONES (Thomas Rymer), *anatomist*, 1690–1674.
 General Outline of the Animal Kingdom, 1838.
JONES (Thomas Wharton), *physiologist*, born at St. Andrews, in Scotland, 1808–
 Essay on Inflammation, 1850. (Sir Astley Cooper's prize.)
 Failure of Sight from Spinal Disturbance, 1869.
 Physiology, etc., of Body, Sense, and Mind, 1869.
 Wisdom and Beneficence of [God, shewn] in the Sense of Vision, 1851. (Actonian prize.)
 . He pooh-poohs Dr. Darwin's doctrine of Evolution as "wholly unsupported by sound science." See MIVART.
JONES (Rev. William), generally called "Jones of Nayland," born in Northamptonshire, 1728–1800.
 Art of Music, 1784.
 Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity, 1758.
 Letter from Thomas Bull to his brother John, 1792.
 Life of Bishop Horne, 1795.
 Physiological Disquisitions, 1781.
 Scholar Armed, etc. (The), 1792.
 (His Life, by W. Stevens, 1810.)
JONES (Sir William), *orientalist*, London, 1746–1794.
 Commentaries on Asiatic Poetry, 1774.
 Enchanted Fruit, or the Hindû Wife (a story in verse).
 Hitopadesa (translated).
 Institutes of Hindû Law, 1794.
 Laws of Manu, 1794.
 Life of Nadir Shah, 1773.
 Moallakat (seven Arabic poems), 1782.
 Persian Grammar, 1771.
 Poeseos Asiaticæ Commentariorum, libri vi., 1774.
 Principles of Government (The), posthumous 1797.
 Sacontala, or the Fatal Ring (an Indian drama translated).
 (His Life, by lord Teignmouth, 1799.)
JONES, D.D. (William Basil Tickle), bishop of St. David's, born in Wales, 1823–
 History and Antiquities of St. David's, 1836.
 (With Dr. Freeman.)

New Testament . . . with Commentary, 1864.
Peases of God (The), sermons, 1869.
Vestiges of Gael in Gwynedd, 1851.
JONSON (Benjamin), *dramatist and poet laureate*, born at Westminster, 1574-1637.
Exercitation against Vulcan, with *Mivers Epigrams*, posthumous 1640.
Jests, or the Wit's Pocket Companion, 1731.
Last Legacy to the Sons of Mirth, etc., posthumous 1756.
 * For his dramas, see APPENDIX III.
 (His *Life*, by Chetwood, 1756; Gifford, 1816; Barry Cornwall, i.e. B. W. Procter, 1838; Cunningham and Bell, 1870.)
JORDAN (Thomas), *poet laureate for the city*, London, 1611-1638.
Box of Spikenard newly broken, etc., 1661-62.
Cabinet of Mirth (The), in two parts, 1674.
Divine Raptures, 1646.
Divinity and Morality in Robes of Poetry, 1661.
Fancy's Festival (a masque), 1657.
Goldsmith's Jubilee (The), 1674.
Jewels of Ingenuity in a Coronet of Poetry (no date).
London in Lustre (November 9), 1679; *London in Splendour*, 1673; *London's Triumphant*, 1672; *London's Glory*, 1680; *London's Joy*, 1681; *London's Joyful Gratulation*, etc., 1642; *London's Resurrection to Joy*, 1671; *London's Triumphs*, 1653, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1694.
Lord Mayor's Show etc. (The), November 9, 1682.
Money is an Asse (a comedy), 1668.
Muses' Melody (The), no date.
New Droll (A), 1660.
Pictures of Passions, etc. (no date).
Poetical Varieties, 1637.
Rosary of Rarities (A), 1659.
Royal Arbor of Loyall Poetrie, 1663.
Rules to know a Royall King, etc., 1642.
Tricks of Youth, etc., 1667.
Wit in a Wilderness (promiscuous pieces of poetry), 1660-67.
JORDAN, M.D. (Edward), 1569-1632.
Discourse of Natural Bathes and Mineral Waters, 1631. (A learned treatise.)
Suffocation of the Matrix . . . (on possession of evil spirits), 1603. (Very scarce indeed.)
JORTIN, D.D. (John), London, 1698-1770.
Life of Erasmus, 1768-69.
Lusua Poetici, 1748.
Observations on Authors, Ancient and Modern, 1731-32.
On the Truth of the Christian Religion, 1746.
Remarks on Ecclesiastical History, 1751-54.
Remarks on Spenser and Milton, 1734.
Truth of the Christian Religion (The), 1732. (His *Life*, by Dr. J. Disney, 1792.)
JOTON (Jeremiah), 1744-1816.
Arithmetic, 1808.
Dialogues on Chemistry, 1807.
Scientific Dialogues, 1807.
JONSON, D.D. (Adoniram), Massachusetts, U.S., 1788-1850.
Burmese and English Dictionary, 1852.
Burmese Bible (i.e. the Bible in Burmese), 1836.
 (His *Life*, by Wayland, 1863; Mrs. H. C. Osgood, 1866; Clements; Gillette.)

JUKES (Joseph Boote), *geologist*, born near Birmingham, 1811-1869.
Excursions in Newfoundland, 1842.
Physical Structure of Australia, 1850.
Student's Manual of Geology, 1858.
JUNIUS, Letters of, 1769-72; compiled 1773, 1798, 1800, etc.; Woodfall's edition, 1812.
 N.B.—The original "Junius" ceased in the spring of 1772.
The Author of these Letters.
Barré, Col. Isaac ("Authorship of the *Letters of Junius*, by John Britton"), 1818.
Doyd, Hugh ("Author of *Junius* ascertained by George Chalmers"), 1817.
Burke, Edmund ("Inquiry into the Author of *Junius*, by John Roche"), 1813. ("Junius proved to be Burke," no name), 1828. Prior, in his *Life of Burke*, takes the same view, 1839.
Burke, William ("The Author of *Junius*, by J. C. Symonds"), 1859.
Chatham, William Pitt, lord ("Another Guess at *Junius*," by (?) Fitzgerald), 1809; Earl Chatham "proved to be *Junius*," by John Swinden, 1833; by W. Dove, U.S., 1857 ("Who was *Junius*?" no name), 1837. Also an essay to prove this, by Dr. R. Waterhouse, of Boston, U.S., 1831.
Chesterfield, earl of ("Author of *Junius* discovered," by W. Craup), 1821, 1851.
De Lolme, John Lewis ("Arguments and Facts demonstrating" this, by Dr. Thomas Bushy), 1816.
Francis (Dr.) and his son sir Philip ("Discovery of the Author of *Junius*, by John Taylor"), 1813.
Francis, sir Philip ("Identity of *Junius* . . . established by John Taylor"), 1816. Sir F. D'Warrior, 1850, and lord Campbell, in his *Lives of the Chancellors*, take the same view. ("Handwriting of *Junius* professionally investigated, by Charles Chabot"), 1871. Macaulay espoused this "identity."
Glover, Richard ("An Inquiry into the Author of the *Letters of Junius*, no name), 1814.
Gibbon ("Junius unmasked," no name), 1819.
Lee, major-general Charles (proved "from facts" to be *Junius* by Dr. T. Girdlestone), 1813.
McLean, Laughlin (said to be *Junius* in *Galt's Life of West*, pp. 57-69). Sir David Brewster takes the same view.
Portland, duke of ("Letters to a Nobleman proving" this, by A. G. Johnston), 1816.
Pownall, governor ("Junius discovered, by F. Griffin, Boston, U.S."), 1854.
Rich, sir E. ("The Ghost of *Junius*, by F. Ayer"), 1863.
Sackville, viscount ("The Real Author of the *Letters of Junius*, by George Coventry"), 1825. ("Junius unmasked," no name), 1770. The same proved by John Jaques, 1843.
Suett, the comedian ("Junius with his Visor up," a skit, no name), 1819.
Temple, R. Grenville, earl ("Letters on *Junius* showing" this, by Isaac Newhall, Boston, U.S.), 1831.
Tooke, John Horne ("Junius discovered, by Philip Thicknesse"), 1769. The same

- "proved" by J. B. Blakeway, 1813; and Dr. A. Graham, 1828.
- Wray, *Junius* ("The Secret revealed, by James Falconer"), 1830.
- Willmot, James, D.D., proved to be "Junius" by O. W. Serres, 1813.
- N.B.—To these add Mr. Sergeant Adair; Gerard Hamilton, called "Single-Speech;" lord Lyttelton; and John Wilks.
- * * * Other pamphlets or books have been published to disprove all these "proofs." Byron, in his *Vision of Judgment*, refers to "Junius."
- KAMES (Henry Home, lord), *metaphysician*, born at Kames, in Berwickshire, 1696–1782.
- Decisions of the Court of Sessions, 1741, 1766, 1780. (Very valuable work.)
- Elements of Criticism, 1762. (His best-known work.)
- Gentleman Farmer (The), 1777.
- Hints on Education, 1781.
- Historical Law Tracts, 1758.
- Introduction to the Art of Thinking, 1761.
- Principles of Equity, 1760.
- Principles of the Law of Scotland, 1751.
- Principles of Morality and Natural Religion (The), 1751.
- Sketches of the History of Man, 1774.
- (His Life, by W. Snellie, 1800; lord Woolhouselet, 1807.)
- KANE (Elisha Kent), an *arctic explorer*, born at Philadelphia, U.S., 1820–1857.
- Second Grinnell Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin, 1856.
- (His Life, by Dr. W. Elder, 1857.)
- KANE (Sir Robert), of Dublin, 1810–
- Elements of Chemistry, 1811–12.
- Industrial Resources of Ireland, 1844.
- KAVANAGH (Julia), *novelist*, etc., born at Thurles, in Ireland, 1824–1877.
- Adèle, 1858.
- Beatrice, 1865.
- Bessie, 1872.
- Daisy Burns, 1853.
- Dora, 1863.
- English Women of Letters, 1862.
- Forget-me-nots, 1878.
- French Women of Letters, 1861.
- Grace Lee, 1855.
- John Dorrien, 1874.
- Madeleine, 1848.
- Nathalie, 1851.
- Pearl Fountain (The), 1876.
- Queen Mab, 1861.
- Rachel Gray, 1856.
- Seven Years, and other Tales, 1860.
- Summer and Winter in the Two Sicilies (A), 1858.
- Sybil's Second Love, 1867.
- Sylvia, 1870.
- Three Paths (The), 1847.
- Two Lilies, 1877.
- Women in France during the Eighteenth Century, 1850.
- Women of Christianity, 1852.
- KAYE, D.D. (John), bishop of Lincoln, born at Hammer-smith, 1783–1863.
- Council of Nicaea in Connection with Athanasius, 1853.

- Ecclesiastical History of the Second and Third Centuries, 1826.
- External Government, etc., of the Church [in the First Three Centuries], 1853.
- Writings and Opinions of Clement of Alexandria, 1835.
- KAYE (Sir John William), London, 1814–1876.
- Administration of the East India Company (The), 1853.
- Biographies of Sir John Malcolm, 1856; Lord Metcalfe, 1851; Sir George Tucker, 1854.
- Christianity in India, 1859.
- Essays of the Optimist, 1870.
- History of the Sepoy War, 1864–76.
- History of the War in Afghanistan, 1851.
- Lives of Indian Officers, 1867.
- KEACH (Rev. Benjamin), *Baptist minister*, 1646–1704.
- Banqueting House (The), 1692.
- Breach repared (The), 1661. (By singing.)
- Grand Impostor discovered (The), a poem, 1675. (Against the Quaker sect.)
- Parables explained, 1701. (Much esteemed.)
- Scripture Metaphors opened, 1681. (His chief work.)
- Spiritual Songs, 1700.
- Trumpet blown in Zion, 1691.
- KEATS (John), *poet*, London, 1796–1821.
- Endymion (a poetic romance), 1818.
- Eve of St. Agnes (Spenserian stanza), 1820.
- Hyperion (blank verse), 1820.
- Isabella, 1820.
- Lamia, and other Poems, 1820.
- Ode to the Nightingale, 1820.
- Poems, 1817.
- (His Life, by M. Milnes, 1845; lord Houghton, 1848.)
- KENDLE (Rev. John), *poet*, born at Fairford, in Gloucestershire, 1792–1866.
- Christian Year (The), 1827.
- De Poetica VI Medica, 1844.
- Letters of Spiritual Guidance, 1870.
- Life of Bishop Wilson, 1863.
- Lyra innocuum, 1846.
- Sermons, 1848.
- (His Life, by sir J. T. Coleridge.)
- KEIGHTLEY (Thomas), born in Dublin, 1739–1872.
- Crusaders (The), 1833.
- Fairy Mythology, 1828; enlarged 1850.
- History of England, 1837.
- History of Greece, 1836.
- History of India, 1847.
- History of Rome, 1835.
- Life of Milton, 1855.
- Mythology of Greece and Italy, 1831.
- Tales and Popular Fictions, 1834.
- KELL, M.D. (John), *mathematician*, born at Edinburgh, 1671–1721.
- Examination of Dr. Burnet's Theory of the Earth, 1698.
- Introductio ad veram Astronomiam, 1718.
- Introductio ad veram Physicam, 1702.
- KEITH, D.D. (Alexander), born at Keith, in Scotland, 1791–1880.
- Demonstration of the Truth of the Christian Religion, 1838.
- Evidences of Religion from the Fulfilment of Prophecy, 1823. (A text-book.)
- Harmony of Prophecy (The), 1851.
- History and Destiny of the World and of the Church, according to Scripture, part I, 1861.

- Land of Israel (The), 1843.
 Narrative of the Mission to the Jews.
 Signs of the Times, 1832.
- KIRTH (Thomas), born in Yorkshire, 1750-1824.
 Practical Arithmetician (The), 1789.
 Use of the Globes, 1804.
- KELLY (Hugh), *dramatic author*, etc., 1739-1777.
 False Delicacy (a comedy), 1783.
 Thespis, 1762.
 Word to the Wise (A), 1765.
 Works, with Life, 1778.
- KELLY, J.L.D. (Rev. John), born at Douglas, in the Isle of Man, 1750-1809.
 Gaelic Grammar, 1803.
 Manx Translation of the Bible, 1772.
- KELLY (Michael), *musical composer*, Ireland, 1762-1826.
 Reminiscences, etc., 1820. (The best addition to our theatrical literature since Cibber's *Apology*.)
- KELLY, J.L.D. (Patrick), Ireland, *.*.
 Universal Cambist (The), 1811. (Excellent.)
- KELTON (Arthur), *chronicler*, in the reign of Edward VI.
 Cronycle . . . declaring that Britons and Welshmen are lineally descended from Brute (in verse), printed 1517.
- KEMBLE (Francis Anne), Mrs. Butler, born in London, 1809-
 Francis I. (a drama), 1830.
 Poems, 1842.
 Star of Seville (The), a drama, 1837.
 • *Not in Verse*.
- Record of a Residence in America, 1835.
 • Journal of a Girlhood, 1878.
 Records of Later Life, 1882.
 Residence in a Georgian Plantation, 1863.
 Year of Consolation (A), 1847.
- KEMMIE (John Mitchell), *Saxonist*, London, 1807-1857.
 Anglo-Saxon Poems of Beowulf, 1833.
 Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici, 1839-40.
 History of the English Language (first period), 1834.
 Saxons in England, 1849. (His chief work.)
- KEMP, Mus.D. (Joseph), born at Exeter, in Devonshire, 1778-1824.
 • System of Musical Education, 1819.
 • KEN, D.D. (Thomas), *poet*, bishop of Bath and Wells, born at Berkhamstead, in Hertfordshire, 1637-1711.
 Edmund (an epic poem).
 Morning, Evening, and Midnight Hymns, 1874.
 Works collected and published, 1721.
 (His Life, by W. Hawkins, 1713; canon W. L. Bowles, 1830; a Layman, i.e. J. L. Anderson, 1853.)
- KENDALL (George Wilkins), born at Vermont, U.S., 1810-
 History of the War between the United States and Mexico, 1850.
 Narrative of the Texan Expedition, 1844.
- KENNESY (John), *chronologist*, born at Bradley, in Derbyshire, 1700-1770.
 Scripture Chronology, 1752.
- KENNEY (John Pendleton), *novelist*, born at Baltimore, U.S., 1795-1870.
 Anna—of Quodlibet, 1840.
 Horse-Jack Robinson, 1835.
- Life of William Wirt, 1849.
 Red Book (The), 1817-19.
- KENNET, D.D. (White), bishop of Peterborough, born at Dover, 1660-1728.
 Complete History of England, 1706. (Composed by different authors; the third vol. by himself.)
 Family of Cavendish (The), 1707.
 Parochial Antiquities of Ambrosden, Burcester, etc., 1695. (A valuable work.)
 Register and Chronicle, Ecclesiastical and Civil, 1728.
 (His Life, by Newton, 1730.)
- KENNEY (James), *dramatic author*, Ireland, 1780-1840.
 Ella Rosenberg, 1807.
 False Alarms, 1807.
 Illustrous Stranger (The), a comedy, 1827.
 Love, Law, and Physic (a comedy).
 Masaniello, 1829.
 Matrimony (in comedy), 1804.
 Raising the Wind (a farce), 1803. (His first and best.)
 Sicilian Vespers (The), 1846.
 Spring and Autumn (a comedy), 1827.
 World (The), a comedy, 1808.
- KENNICOTT, D.D. (Benjamin), *Hebraist*, born at Totnes, in Devonshire, 1718-1783.
 Dissertation on the "Tree of Life," the Creation, and Fall, 1717.
 Hebrew Bible, 1776-80.
 On the State of the Printed Hebrew Text of the Old Testament, 1753-59. (Valuable.)
 Varia Lectiones Veteris Testamenti, 1784-89.
- KENNICOTT (Francis Patrick), archbishop of Baltimore, U.S., born in Dublin, 1797-
 Theologia Dogmatica, 1839-40.
 Vindication of the Catholic Church (A), 1856.
- KENNICOTT, J.L.D. (William), born at Watford, in Hertfordshire, 1720-1779.
 English Dictionary, 1773.
 Epistles (in verse), 1759.
 Fulstaf's Wedding (a comedy), 1766.
 Immortality of the Soul (The), 1761.
 Pasquinade (The), 1753.
- KENT (James), *musical composer* born at Winchester, 1700-1771.
 Twelve Anthems, 1773.
 •
- KENT (James), born at Fredericksburg, New York, U.S., 1763-1847.
 Commentaries on American Law, 1826-30.
- KER (William Charles Mark), *poet*, etc., London, 1823-
 Aletheia, and other Poems, 1850.
 Camel-driver's Turban (The), 1842.
 Charles Dickens as a Reader, 1872.
 Dreamland, and other Poems, 1862.
 Footprints on the Road (in prose), 1864.
 Napoleon's Slippers, 1842.
 Poems (collected, etc.), 1870.
 Seagulls of Iona (a tale of the escape of the Young Pretender), 1842.
 Shakespeare's Frolic on the Thames, 1842.
- KER (John Bellenden), *.*.
 Archæology of our Popular Phrases and Nursery Rhymes, 1831. (To prove they are perversions of Dutch words, mainly Saxonish.)
- KERR (Robert), *historian*, Scotland, 1750-1814.
 Collection of Voyages and Travels, 1811-17. (A valuable work.)

- History of Scotland (Robert the Bruce), 1811.
(A good epitome.)
Life of William Smellie, 1811.
KETT (Rev. Henry), 1761-1825.
Elements of General Knowledge, . . . with
Lists of the most approved Authors, 1812.
Emily (a moral tale), 1809.
History the Interpreter of Prophecy, 1799.
(An excellent work.)
Juvenile Poems, 1793.
KIDD, M.D. (John), 1775-1851.
Adaptation of External Nature to the Physical
Condition of Man, 1837 (A Bridge-water
treatise.)
Outlines of Mineralogy, 1809. (Good.)
KIDD (William), naturalist, born at Hammer-
smith, 1803-1867.
British Song-birds, 1856.
KIDDER, D.D. (Richard), bishop of Bath and
Wells, born in Sussex, 1635-1703 (He and
his wife were killed in bed during the storm
of November 26.)
Commentary on the Pentateuch, 1694.
Demonstration of the Messias, 1694-1700.
KILLIGREW (Thomas), "King Charles's Jester,"
dramatist, born in Middlesex, 1611-1682.
Plays, 1664.
KILLIGREW (Sir William), vice-chamberlain to
queen Henrietta, poet, 1605-1693.
Artless Midnight Thoughts of a Gentleman at
Court, 1634.
Imperial Tragedy (The), 1669.
Love and Friendship (a play), 1666.
Midnight and Daily Thoughts, 1694.
Ormaesdes (a play), 1665.
Pandora (a play), 1664.
Sclindra (a play), 1665.
Slog of Urbin (a play), 1666.
KIMBALL (Richard), novelist, born at Lebanon,
in New Hampshire, U.S., 1815-
Cuba and the Cubans, 1849.
St. Leger, or the Thread of Life, 1849.
Student Life Abroad, 1853.
KING, F.R.S. (Edward), antiquary, Norfolk.
1735-1807.
Essay on the English Government, 1767.
Morsels of Criticism, 1788.
Muniments Antiqua, 1799-1805.
KING (Gregory), herald, born at Lichfield, in
Hampshire, 1648-1712.
Observations on the State of England, 1810.
KING (Henry), bishop of Chichester, poet, etc.,
1591-1603.
Deep Groan fetched at the Funera. of . . .
Charles I., 1649.
Poems, Elegies, and Paradoxes, 1657.
Psalms (The). in metre, 1657.
KING (Peter, lord), born at Exeter, 1669-1734.
History of the Apostles' Creed, 1702.
Inquiry into the Constitution, etc., of the
Primitive Church, 1691.
KING, D.D. (William), archbishop of Dublin,
born at Antrim, in Ireland, 1650-1729.
State of the Protestants in Ireland, 1691.
De Origine Mali, 1702.
KING, L.L.D. (William), satirist, London, 1663-
1712.
Animadversions on the Pretended Account of
Ireland, 1664.
Art of Cookery (in imitation of Horace), no
date.
- Art of Love (in imitation of Ovid), no date.
Dialogues of the Dead, 1699.
Joan of Hedington (a tragic-comedy), 1712.
Journey to London (A), 1698. (Excellent
piece of irony.)
Transactioner (The), two satires on the Royal
Society, 1700.
Vindication of Dr. Sacheverell, 1710.
KINGLAKE (Alexander William), born near
Taunton, in Somersetshire, 1811-
Eothen, 1844. (A model book of travels.)
History of the Crimean War, 1863-75.
KINGSLEY (Rev. Charles), novelist, etc., born at
Holne, in Devonshire, 1812-1876.
Ancien Régime (The) 1867.
Andromeda (a poem), 1858.
Alexandra and her Schools, 1867.
Alton Locke, Tailor and Poet (a novel on the
social anarchy of the day), 1849. (This is
his best work of fiction.)
At Last, 1871.
Cheap Clothes and Nasty, 1850. (By Parson
Lot.)
Glaucus, or the Wonders of the Shore, 1855.
Health and Education, 1874.
Hereward the Wake (a novel), 1866.
Hermita (The), 1868.
Heroes (The), Greek fairy tales, 1866.
Hypatia (a novel to show the struggle of
Christianity with Gothic paganism and
Greek philosophy of the fifth century),
1853.
Limits of Exact Science as applied to History,
1860.
Madam How and Lady Why, 1870.
Miscellanies, 1859.
Phaeton (a dialogue against the Emersonian
school), 1862.
Plays and Puritans, 1873.
Prose Idylls, 1873.
Roman (The) and the Teuton (lectures), 1864.
Saints' Tragedy (The), a dramatic poem, 1846.
(Elizabeth of Hungary.)
Sermons for the Times, 1855.
Sermons on National Subjects, 1854.
Two Years Ago (a novel), 1857.
Village Sermons, 1849.
Water Babies (The), 1863.
Westward Ho! (voyages and adventures of
sir Amyas Leigh in the reign of queen
Elizabeth), 1855. (This and "Alton Locke"
are his two best.)
What then does Dr. Newman mean? 1864.
Yeast (a philosophical novel), 1849.
(His Life, by his widow, 1876.)
KINGSLEY (Henry), novelist, born at Holne, in
Devonshire, brother of the above, 1839-
1876.
Austin Elliot, 1863.
Boy in Grey (The), 1870.
Fire-side Studies, 1876.
Geoffrey Hamlyn (Recollections of), 1869.
Grange Garden, 1876.
Harveys (The), 1872.
Hetty, and other Stories, 1871.
Hillyars and the Burtons (The), 1866.
Hornby Mills, and other Stories, 1872.
Leighton Court, 1866.
Lost Child (The), 1864.
Mademoiselle Mathilda, 1868.
Mystery of the Island, 1877.

Number Seventeen, 1875.
 Oakshot Castle, 1873.
 Old Margaret, 1871.
 Ravenshoe, 1881. (His best novel.)
 Reginald Hetheredge, 1874.
 Silcotts of Silcotts, 1867.
 Stretton, 1869.
 Tales of Old Travel, 1869.
 Valentin (a story of Sedan), 1872.
 Wif (William), bishop of California, born at New York, U.S., 1811.
 Catacombs of Rome (The), 1854.
 Double Witness of the Church, 1844.
 History of the Early Jesuits, 1840.
 Morris, F.R.S. (Andrew), Nottingham, 1725-1795.
 Life of Captain Cook, 1788.
 REY (Rev. William), entomologist, born at Wingham Hall, in Suffolk, 1759-1850.
 Habits and Instincts of Animals (a Bridge-water treatise), 1830.
 Introduction to Entomology, 1817-26.
 Monographia Apum Anglie, 1802. (With Spence.)
 (His Life, by Freeman, 1852.)
 KIRKWOOD, L.L.D. (Daniel), astronomer, born in Maryland, U.S., 1814-
 Comets and Meteors, 1878. (A masterly work.)
 KIRWAN (Andrew Valentine), 1804-
 Army and Garrisons of France, 1841.
 Modern France, its Journalism and Literature, 1863.
 Ports, Arsenals and Dockyards of France, 1839.
 KIRWAN, L.L.D. (Richard), chemist, born in Ireland 1750-1812.
 Elements of Mineralogy, 1794.
 Essay on the Constitution of Acids, 1787.
 KITCHENER, M.D. (William), gastronomist, 1775-1827.
 Apicius Redivivus, 1817.
 Art of Prolonging Life (The), 1822.
 Cook's Oracle (The), 1821.
 Economy of the Eyes, 1824.
 Health without Physic, 1830.
 Housekeeper's Ledger, etc., 1825.
 Peptic Precepts, 1824.
 Pleasure of making a Will, 1822.
 Practical Observations on Telescopes, 1814.
 Traveller's Oracle (The), 1822.
 KIRTO, D.D. (John), born at Plymouth, 1804-1850.
 Daily Bible Readings, 1851.
 History of Palestine, 1843.
 Journal of Sacred Literature, 1848-53.
 Lost Senses (The), deafness and blindness, 1845.
 Pictorial Bible, 1838.
 Pictorial History of Palestine, 1839-40.
 Thoughts among Flowers, 1843.
 (His Life, by J. E. Ryland, 1856.)
 MATCHBULL-HUGGESSON (Edward Huggesson), born at Marsham Hatch, in Kent, 1829-
 Crackers for Christmas, 1870.
 Higgledy-Piggledy, or Stories for Everybody's Children, 1875.
 Meemahine, 1871.
 Queer Folks, 1873.
 River Legends, 1874.
 Stories for my Children, 1869.

Tales for Tea-time, 1872.
 Uncle Joe's Stories, 1878.
 Whispers from Fairyland, 1874.
 KNELLER (Sir Godfrey), court painter to Charles II., etc., born at Lübeck, 1648-1725.
 Beauties of Hampton Court (divers dates).
 Kit-cat Club Portraits (divers dates).
 KNIGHT (Charles), born at Windsor, in Berkshire 1791-1873.
 British Almanac and Companion to the Almanac, 1832; continued still.
 Cyclopædia of the Industry of all Nations, 1861.
 English Cyclopædia, 1854-61.
 Half-hours with the Best Authors, 1847-48.
 Knowledge is Power, 1855.
 Land we live in (The), 1848.
 Library of Entertaining Knowledge (The), 1831.
 Life of Caxton, 1844.
 London Pictorially Illustrated, 1811-44.
 Old England (Illustrated), 1845.
 Old Painter (The) and the Modern Press, 1864.
 Once upon a Time, 1853.
 Penny Magazine (The), 1832-45.
 Pictorial Book of Common Prayer, 1839.
 Pictorial Bible (The), 1838.
 Pictorial History of England (The), 1844.
 Pictorial Shakespeare (The), 1839-41.
 Plays and Poems, 1857.
 Popular History of England, 1856-62.
 Results of Machinery, 1837.
 Rights of Capital and Labour (The), 1 st.
 Shakespeare a biography, 1839.
 "Of these books he was either the author, editor, or publisher."
 KNIGHT (E. Cornelia), 1757-1837.
 Autobiography, 1861.
 Description of Latium (La Campagna di Roma), 1805. (Interesting.)
 Dinarbas (Continuation of *Rasselas*), 1770.
 Marcus Flaminius, 1790-92.
 KNIGHT (Henry Galley), the elder an antiquary, 1786-1846.
 Architectural Tour in Normandy, 1836.
 Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy, 1842-44.
 Normans in Sicily, 1838.
 KNIGHT (Richard Payne), of Herefordshire, 1750-1824.
 Analytical Inquiry into the Principles of Taste, 1805.
 Inquiry into the Symbolical Language of Ancient Art and Mythology, 1818.
 Landscape (The), a didactic poem in three books, 1794.
 Nummi Veteres, 1830.
 Progress of Civil Society (a didactic poem in six books), 1796.
 Worship of Priapus, 1786.
 KNIGHT, D.D. (Samuel), biographer, 1674-1746.
 Life of Dr. John Colet, 1724.
 Life of Erasmus, 1726.
 KNIGHTON (Henry), chronicler, time Richard II.
 Compilatio de Eventibus Anglie a Tempore Regis Edgari usque Mortem Regis Ricardi Secundi, 1400.
 KNOLLER (Richard), historian, 1540-1610.
 History of the Turks, 1603; continued by Sir Paul Rycaut, 1637-1760. (Much lauded by Dr. Johnson.)

KNOLLIS (Sir Francis), *statesman*, born at Grays, in Oxfordshire, 1530-1596.

Treatise against the Usurpation of Popa: Bishops, posthumous 1608.

KNORR (Edward), pseudonym "Matthias Wilson," born in Northumberland, 1580-1650.

Charity mistaken, 1630.

Infidelity unmasked, 1652.

KNOWLES (James Sheridan), *dramatist*, born at Cork, in Ireland, 1784-1862.

Idol demolished by its own Priest (The), a reply to cardinal Wiseman on *transubstantiation*, 1851.

Ruck of Rome (The), or the Arch-Heresy, 1849.

*. * For his plays, see APPENDIX III.

KNOX (John), born at Gifford Gate, in Scotland, 1505-1572.

Admonition (An), 1551.

Faithfull Admonition, 1554.

First Blast of the Trumpet against the Moustuous Regiment of Women, 1568.

Fort for the Afflicted, etc., 1566.

History of the Reformation . . . in Scotland, posthumous 1581.

What True Prater is, 1534.

(His Life, by Smeaton, 1579; McCrie, 1812; Niemeyer, 1824; Laing, 1847; T. Braudes, 1863.)

KNOX (Robert), *traveller*, 1641-*. Historical Relation of the Island of Ceylon, 1641. (A standard work.)

KNOX, M.D. (Robert), of Edinburgh, 1791-1862.

Manual of Artistic Anatomy, 1852.

Manual of Human Anatomy, 1853.

Races of Men, 1850.

KNOX, D.D. (Vicesimus), London, 1752-1821.

Christian Philosophy, 1795.

Family Lectures, 1791.

Liberal Education, etc., 1781.

Moral and Literary Essays, 1778-79.

Winter Evenings, 1788.

KYNASTON (Sir Francis), *poet*, of Shropshire, 1587-1612.

Corona Minervæ (a masque), 1635.

Leoline and Sydanis (a poetical romance), 1612.

Muses' Complaint (The), 1633.

LAING (Alexander), *poet*, born at Brechin, in Scotland, 1787-1857.

Archie Allan, 1827.

Thistle of Scotland (The), ancient ballads, 1823.

Wayside Flowers, 1846.

LAING (Alexander Gordon), *African traveller*, of Edinburgh, 1794-1826.

Travels, posthumous 1826.

LAING (David), *. *

Early Metrical Tales, 1826.

Fugitive Scottish Poetry (17th century), 1823-1825, 1853.

Select Remains of the Ancient Popular Poetry of Scotland, 1822.

LAING (Malcolm), *historian*, born in the Orkneys, 1782-1818.

History of Scotland, with Critical Dissertation on . . . Gaelic, 1808.

LAMB (Lady Caroline), maiden name Caroline Ponsonby, *novelist*, 1786-1828.

Ada Reis.

Glenarvon, 1816; a new canto, 1819.

Graham Hamilton (a novel), 1822.

LAMB (Charles), *poet and essayist*, London, 1775-1834.

Adventures of Ulysses, 1807.

Essay on the Genius of Hogarth. (His best work.)

Essays of Elia (a volume of essays under the pseudonym of "Elia"), 1st series, 1820-1822; 2nd series, 1823-25; last, 1833. (His most popular production.)

John Woodvil (a tragedy), 1802.

Last Essays, and Popular Fallacies, 1833.

Mrs. Lacer's School? (With his sister Mary.)

Old Blind Margaret (a tale), 1799.

Poems, 1797. (With Coleridge.)

Poems, posthumous 1836.

Poetry for Children, 1809.

Rosamond Gray (a tale), 1798.

Tales from Shakespeare (i.e. the tales of Shakespeare's chief dramas), 1807.

(His Life, by Talfourd, 1836.)

LAMBARDE (William), *topographical antiquary*, London, 1636-1601.

Archæionomia (ancient laws, books, and customs of the English), 1568.

College of the Poor (i.e. Greenwich), 1576.

Dictionary Angliæ Topographicum et Historicum, posthumous 1730.

Duties of Constables, etc., 1852.

Eirenarcha, in two books (office of J.P.), 1581.

Pandecta Rotulorum, 1601.

Perambulation of Kent, 1570, 1576. (The first county history, and still a model of the class.)

(His Life, added to the edition of his works, Chatham, 1826.)

LAMBERT (Aylmer Bourke), *botanist*, 1761-1842.

Description of the Genus Pinus, 1803-37.

Illustration of the Genus Cinchona, 1797.

LANKESTER (Edwin Ray), *naturalist*, London, 1847-.

Comparative Longevity, 1871.

Developmental History of the Mollusca, 1875.

Monograph of the Fossil Fishes of the Old Red Sandstone of Great Britain, 1870.

LAKEZ (John), *mathematician*, born at Peckirk, near Peterborough, 1719-1790.

Mathematical Lucubrations, 1755.

Mathematical Memoirs, 1780, 1790.

Residual Analysis, 1758, 1764.

LANDER (Richard), *African traveller*, born at Truro, in Cornwall, 1804-1834.

Journal of an Expedition to explore . . . the Niger, 1832.

Records of Captain Clapperton's Last Expedition in Africa, 1830.

LONDON (Letitia Elizabeth), Mrs. Maclean, *poetess*, under the initials "L. E. L.," born in London, 1802-1838.

Duty and Inclination, 1838.

Ethel Churchill (a novel), 1834.

Fate of Adelaide (The), a Swiss tale in verse, 1821.

Francisca Carrara (a romance), 1834.

Golden Violet (The), and other Poems, 1837.

Improvisatrice (The), and other Poems, 1834.

Lady Anne Granard (a novel), posthumous 1841.

- Lost Pleiad (The)*, 1829.
Romance and Reality (a novel), 1832.
Traits and Trials of Early Life (tales), 1836.
Troubadour (The), and other Poems, 1826.
Venetian Bracelet (The), and other Poems 1829.
Vow of the Peacock (The), 1835.
Zenana (The), and minor Poems, posthumous 1839.
(Her Life, by Miss Roberts), 1839; L. Blanchard, 1841.
LANDOR (Walter Savage), poet, etc., born at Ipsley Court, in Warwickshire, 1775-1861.
Admonition to Detractors, 1837.
Andrea of Hungary (a drama), 1839.
Count Julian, 1812.
Dry Sticks fagoted, 1857.
Examination of William Shakespeare (The), 1834.
Fra Ruperto, 1841.
Gebir (a poem), 1798; translated into Latin, 1813.
Giovanni of Naples (a drama), 1839.
Hellenics (The), 1847.
Idyllia Heroica (in Latin), 1820.
Imaginary Conversations of Greeks and Romans, 1863.
Imaginary Conversations of Literary Men, 1824-28; second series, 1829.
Imaginary Conversations . . . on Italian Affairs, 1848.
Last Fruit off an Old Tree, 1853.
Latin Poems, 1824.
Letters of an American (under the pseudonym of "Pottinger"), 1854.
Letters of a Conservative, 1836.
Pentameron and Pentaialog (The), 1837.
Pericles and Aspasia, 1836.
Poems, 1795.
Poems from the Arabic, etc., 1800.
Popery, British and Foreign, 1851.
Simoniaca (a poem), 1806.
Satire on Satirists, 1836.
(His Life, by Foster), 1876; Sidney Colvin, 1881.)
LANDSEER, R.A. (Charles), elder brother of Sir Edwin, 1799-1879.
Clara Harlowe (in the Vernon Gallery); *Departure of Charles II. in Disguise*, 1842; *Dorothea*, 1828; *The Monks of Melrose*, 1843; *Return of the Dove to the Ark*, 1844 (*Art Union prize picture*).
LANDSEER, R.A. (Sir Edwin), animal painter, London, 1813-1873.
Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time; *Children of the Mist*; *Collie Dogs*, 1867; *Deer-stalking*, 1861; *Distinguished Member of the Royal Humane Society*; *The Dog and the Shadow*, 1828; *Dogs fighting*, 1819; *Dogs of St. Gothard*, 1819; *Doubtful Crumbs*, 1859; *The Drover's Departure*; *The Dying Stag*; *Evening Scene in the Highlands*, 1869; *Flood in the Highlands*, 1861; *Highland Breakfast*, 1834; *Highland Music*; *Highland Nurses*; *Highland Whisky Still*, 1830; *High Life*; *Lady Emily Peel and her Favourite Dog*, 1857; *A Lassie herding Sheep*, 1832; *The Lion and the Lamb*, 1858; *Four Bronze Lions cast for Nelson's Monument in Trafalgar Square, London*, 1867; *Low Life*; *Man proposes and God disposes*, 1854; *Morning*;

- Night*; *The Old Shepherd's Chief Mourner*, 1837; *Peace*; *The Piper and Pair of Nut-crackers*, 1852; *Queen Victoria meeting Prince Albert on his Return from Deer-stalking*, 1860; *The Random Shot*; *The Return from Deer-stalking*, 1860; *The Return from Hawking*; *Rough and Ready*, 1870; *Saved*; *Shooting Deer on a Pass*; *The Shrew tamed*, 1863; *The Stag at Hay*; *The Trackers*, 1849.
LANE (Sir Richard), *-1650.
Reports in the Court of Exchequer in the Reign of King James, posthumous 1657.
LANFRANC, archbishop of Canterbury, born at Pavia, in Italy, 1005-1089.
De Corpore et Sanguine Domini Nostri, 1080.
Opera Omnia, ex editione L. Dacherii, 1648.
LANGHAINE (Gerard), born at Oxford, 1656-1692.
Account of the English Dramatick Poets, 1691.
Lives, etc., of the English Dramatick Poets, 1699.
Momus Triumphans, or the Plagiaries of the English Stage exposed, 1687.
New Catalogue of English Plays, 1688. (*The only catalogue to be relied on.*)
LANGFORD, LL.D. (John Alfred), poet, etc., born at Birmingham, in Warwickshire, 1823-Century of Birmingham Life (A), 1868.
Drama of Life (A), 1852.
English Democracy, 1855.
Lamp of Life (The), a poem, 1856.
Modern Birmingham, 1874-77.
Pleasant Spots, etc., 1862.
Poems of the Fields, etc., 1860.
Prison Books and their Authors, 1861.
Religion and Education, 1852.
Staffordshire and Warwickshire, 1874.
LANGHORNE, D.D. (John), born in Westmoreland, 1735-1779.
Translation of Plutarch's Lives, 1771.
Poetical Works, 1766.
LANGLAND (William), poet, born at Cleobury Mortimer, in Cheshire, 1332-1400.
Vision of Piers Plowman (a satirical poem in alliterative verse), 1362.
LARDNER, LL.D. (Dionysius), born in Dublin, 1793-1853.
Cabinet Cyclopaedia (62 treatises by different authors), 1823-46.
Cabinet Library (The), 1830-32.
Discourse on the Advantages of Natural Philosophy, 1828.
Handbook of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, 1851-53.
Lectures on the Steam Engine, 1828.
Museum of Science and Art, 1853-56.
Treatise on Algebraic Geometry, 1825.
Treatise on Differential and Integral Calculus, 1825.
LARDNER, D.D. (Nathaniel), born at Hawkhurst, in Kent, 1684-1768.
Credibility of the Gospel History, 1727-57; supplement, 1756-57. (*Invaluable.*)
Demoniacs of the New Testament (The), 1758.
Jewish and Heathen Testimonies, 1764-67.
Histories of the Apostles and Evangelists, 1760.
** * Paley's Evidences are borrowed wholesale from these books.*
(His Life, by Kippis), 1788.)

- LATHAM, M.D. (John), ornithologist**, born at Eltham, in Kent, 1740-1837.
General History of Birds, 1821-24.
General Synopsis of Birds, 1781-87. (Good.)
Index Ornithologicus, 1791.
- LATHAM, M.D. (Robert Gordon), ethnologist**, born at Billingham, in Lincolnshire, 1812-
Descriptive Ethnology, 1859.
English Grammar, 1843.
English Language (The), 1855.
Ethnology of Europe, 1852.
Ethnology of the British Colonies, 1851.
History and Etymology of the English Language.
Man and his Migrations, 1851.
Nationalities of Europe, 1863.
Natural History of the Varieties of Man, 1850.
Norway and the Norwegians, 1840. (His first work.)
Outlines of General Philology, 1878.
Russian and Turk (The), 1878.
- LATHAM, (Hugh), bishop of Worcester**, born at Thurstaston, in Leicestershire, 1490-1555.
Seven Sermons before Edward VI., posthumous 1562.
Seven Sermons preached in Lincolnshire, posthumous 1571.
Seven Sermons on the Lord's Prayer, posthumous 1582.
Sermons on the Foughers, 1549.
 (His Life, by Gilpin, 1780; Watkins, 1824.)
- LAUD, D.D. (William), archbishop of Canterbury**, born at Reading, in Berkshire, 1573-1645.
Autobiography, posthumous 1839.
Diary, posthumous 1694.
History of his Troubles and Trials, posthumous 1695-1700.
 (His Life, by Prynne, 1644; Heylyn, 1669; C. W. Lebas; J. Parker, 1829; Lawson, 1829; Baines, 1855.)
- LAUDER (George), poet**, called the "Scottish Souldier," 17th century.
Arethophil (an elegy on Walter, earl of Buchleugh), 1634.
Breda Exultans (a poem on the Peace), 1667.
Caledonia's Covenantant, 1641.
Souldier's Wish (The), 1623.
Sunt Arctibus Arma Decor, 1629.
Tears on the Death of Evander, 1630.
Tweed's Tears of Joy to King Charles, 1639.
- LAUDER (Sir Thomas Dick), born near Edinburgh**, 1784-1848.
Great Floods in Moray, 1829.
Highland Rambles, 1837.
Legendary Tales of the Highlands, 1841.
Lochander (a romance), 1825.
Tour round the Coast of Scotland, 1842.
Wolf of Badenoch (The), 1827.
- LAUDER (William), literary impostor**, born in Scotland, 1710-1771.
Essay on Milton's Use and Imitation of the Moderns, 1750. (This essay contains false quotations from Masenius, Taubmann, and Staphoretius, with intent of proving Milton a plagiarist.)
Grand Impostor Detected (The), 1764. (True confession of his imposition.)

- LAURENCE (Richard), archbishop of Cashel**, 1761-1838.
Dissertation on the "Logos" of St. John, 1808.
Doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration (The), 1816.
Efficacy of Baptism, 1816.
Tracts, Theological and Critical, 1819. (Admirable.)
- LAVINGTON (George), bishop of Exeter**, 1683-1762.
Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists compared (in three parts), 1749-51. (Much esteemed.)
- LAW, D.D. (Edmund), bishop of Carlisle**, born at Cartmel, in Lancashire, 1703-1787.
Considerations on the Theory of Religion, 1745. (Very valuable work.)
Enquiry into the Ideas of Space and Time, 1735.
Translation of King's Essay on the Origin of Evil, 1731.
 (His Life, by Dr. Paley, 1820.)
- LAW (Rev. William), born at Kingscliffe, in Northamptonshire**, 1688-1761.
Remarks on the Fable of the Bees, 1724. (One of the best essays in the language.)
Serious Call, 1729. (His chief work.)
Way to Divine Knowledge, 1752.
 (His Life, by R. Tighe, 1813.)
- LAWES (Henry), musical composer**, 1600-1662.
Ayres and Dialogues, 1653, 1655, 1698.
Choice Psalmes put into Musick for Three Voices, 1648.
Music to Milton's Comus, 1634.
- LAWES (William), musical composer**, 1598-1645.
Psalmes for Three Voices, 1648.
- LAWRENCE (Frederick), born at Bisham, in Berkshire**, 1821-1887.
Life of Fielding, 1855.
- LAWRENCE (Sir William), surgeon**, born at Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, 1783-1867.
Comparative Anatomy, etc., 1819.
Lectures on the Physiology, Zoology, and Natural History of Man, 1819. (This book was suppressed, and is scarce.)
Treatise on Hernia, 1807.
Treatise on Venereal Diseases of the Eye, 1830. (Very valuable.)
- LATAMON, poet, priest of Ernely, in Worcester-shire**, 13th century.
Brut d'Angleterre (The), a translation of Wace's *Brut* in French.
 * * * Sir Frederick Madden edited the entire chronicle for the Society of Antiquaries, 1847. It is probably the oldest specimen of native verse extant. The lines are in six or seven syllables; sometimes they rhyme, but generally the metre is alliterative only: thus—
 He gef seolver, he gef gold,
 He gef hors, he gef lond,
 Castles and crukes eke.
- LAYARD (Austin Henry), born in Paris of English parents**, 1817-
Monuments of Nineveh, 1853.
Nineveh and its Remains, 1848-49. (A standard work.)
- LEACH (Thomas), * ***
Cases of Crown-Law determined by the Twelve Judges in the Court of King's Bench, 1732-1785, 1818. (Highly esteemed.)

- M.D. (William Elford), *naturalist*, born at Plymouth, 1790-1836.
History of the British Crustacea, 1815.
Malacostraca Podophtalmia Britannia, 1817-1821.
Mollusca of Great Britain arranged (The), 1822.
Systematic Catalogue of the Mammalia and Birds . . . in the British Museum, 1816.
Zoological Miscellany (The), 1814-17.
- LEADE (Jane), *mystic*, 1623-1704.
Fountain of Gardens, etc. (The), 1678-86.
Heavenly Cloud now breaking (The), 1681.
Revelation of God and His glory, 1665.
Trees of Faith (The), 1696.
Revelation of Revelations, 1683.
Wars of King David, etc., 1680.
Wonders of God's Creation manifested, 1695.
- LEAKE (Stephen Martin), *herald and antiquary*, 1762-1774.
Life of Sir John Leake (admiral), 1750.
Nummi Britannici Historia, 1726.
Statutes of the . . . Order of the Garter, 1766.
Statutes of the . . . Order of St. George, 1766.
- LEAKE (William Martin), 1777-1860.
Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor, etc., 1821.
Historical Outline of the Greek Revolution, 1836.
Numismata Hellenica, 1854. (Valuable.)
Peloponnesiaca, 1844. (Supplement to "Travels in the Morea.")
Researches in Greece, etc., 1814.
Topography of Athens (The), 1821.
Travels in Northern Greece, 1835, 1841.
Travels in the Morea, 1830.
- LEATHES (Rev. Stanley), born at Ellesborough, in Buckinghamshire, 1830-
Christian Creed (The), its Theory and Practice, 1878.
Gospel its own Witness (The), 1874. (A Hulsean Lecture.)
Religion of Christ (The), 1874. (A Bampton Lecture.)
Structure of the Old Testament (The), 1873.
Truth and Life, 1872.
Witness of St. Paul to Christ, 1870.
Witness of the Old Testament to Christ, 1868. (A Boyle Lecture.)
- LECKY (William Edward Hartpole), of Dublin, 1818-
History of England in the Nineteenth Century, 1878.
History of European Morals, 1869.
History of Rationalism, 1865.
History of the Rise and Influence of Rationalism, etc., 1865.
Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland, 1861.
- LEWIS (Edward), *antiquary*, Ireland, 1739-1823.
Antiquities of Ireland, 1793. (Valuable.)
- LEE, D.C.L. (Rev. Frederick George), *poet*, etc. born at Stantonbury, in Buckinghamshire, 1832-
Beauty of Holiness (The), 1860.
Bells of Botteville Tower, and other Poems, 1871.
Book of the Epistles, 1867; *of the Gospels*, 1867.
Christian Doctrine of Prayer for the Departed, 1872.
Church under Queen Elizabeth (The), 1860.
- Communion of the Church of Scotland, 1869.
Death, Judgment, Hell, and Heaven (in four sermons), 1838.
Dictionary of Liturgical and Ecclesiastical Terms, 1871.
Directorium Anglicanum, 1865.
Glimpses of the Supernatural, 1874, 1878.
Glossary of Liturgical and Ecclesiastical Terms, 1876.
Historical Sketch of the Reformation, 1879.
Gospel Message (The), 1860.
King's Highway (The), and other Poems, 1866.
Lyrics of Life and Light, 1874.
Manual of Devotion for the Blessed Sacrament, 1868.
Manuale Clericorum, 1874.
Martyrs of Vienna and Lyons (The), 1861.
Memorials of R. S. Hawker, 1876.
Message of Reconciliation, 1859.
Paraphrastica Expositio Articulorum Confessionis Anglicane, 1865.
Petronilla, and other Poems, 1858.
Poems, 1854.
Rest in Death, 1872.
Truth as it is in Jesus, 1863.
Validity of the Holy Orders of the Church of England, 1869.
Words from the Cross, 1866.
- LEE, R.A. (Frederic Richard), born at Barnstaple, in Devonshire, 1798-
Avenue in Shobrook Park; *The Bay of Biscay*; *The Broken Bridge*; *Cresingham*; *The Cover Side*; *A Devonshire Lane*; *A Devonshire Village*; *A Fisherman's Haunt*; *A Harvest Field*; *The Land we live in*, 1867; *The Mill*; *Penshurst Avenue*; *The Ploughed Field*; *Plymouth Breakwater*; *The Signal Station at Gibraltar*; *The Silver Pool*; *View of Garibaldi's Residence*; *View of Gibraltar*; *A Village Green*; *A Watering Place*.
- LEE (Harriet), *novelist*, London, 1786-1851.
Canterbury Tales, 1797-1805. (With her sister Sophia.)
- LEE (Henry), of Virginia, U.S., 1756-1816.
Memoirs of the War in the Southern States, 1809. (An excellent work.)
- LEE (James), *botanist*, Hammersmith, 1730-1786.
Introduction to the Linnæan System of Botany, 1760. (Much esteemed.)
- LEE (John Edward), *geologist*, born at Newland, near Hull, 1808-
Ica Stitum, 1862.
Roman Imperial Photographs, 1874; and 160 Profiles, 1874.
Translations of Dr. Keller's Lake Dwellings, 1866; and C. Merck's *Excavations at the Kesslerloch*, 1876.
- LEE (Nathaniel), *dramatist*, born at Hatfield, in Hertfordshire, 1667-1691.
 * * * For his 15 dramas, see APPENDIX III.
- LEE, D.D. (Samuel), *orientalist*, born at Longnor, in Shropshire, 1783-1852.
Book of Job, 1837.
Events and Times of the Visions of Daniel, etc., 1851. (Well esteemed.)
Hebrew, Chaldaic, and English Lexicon, 1844.
Hebrew Grammar, 1827.
Sermons on the Study of the Holy Scriptures, 1822.

- Travels of Ibn Batuta, 1833.
 Visions of Daniel, 1851.
- LEE (Sophia), novelist, London, 1750-1824.
 Chapter of Accidents, 1790.
 (*Canterbury Tales* with her sister Harriet.)
- LEE, D.D. (William), born in Ireland, 1815-
 Inspiration of Holy Scripture, 1852. (Don-
 nean Lectures.)
 Introductory Lectures on Ecclesiastical His-
 tory, 1858.
- LEECH (John), artist, London, 1817-1864;
 known by his contrivances to *Punch*.
 Pictures of Life and Character, 1854.
 Rising Generation (The), 1819.
- LEES (Edwin), botanist and naturalist, born at
 Worcester, 1800-
 Affinities of Plants and Animals.
 Botany of Worcestershire, 1863.
 Forest and Chase of Malvern, etc., 1877.
- LEES, Phil. Duc. (Frederic Richard), born at
 Meanwood Hall, near Leeds, 1815-
 Argument for the Suppression of the Liquor
 Traffic, 1856. (100 guinea prize.)
 Metaphysics of Owenism dissected (The),
 1837.
 Science of Symbolism, etc., 1845.
 Temperance Bible Commentary (The), 1866.
 (With D. Burns.)
 Text-book of Temperance (The), 1863.
 Truth-seeker in Literature, etc. (The), 1815-
 1850.
- LEIDY, L.L.D. (Joseph), naturalist, born in
 Philadelphia, U.S., 1823-
 Extinct Mammalian Fauna of the Dakota,
 etc. (The), 1870.
 Extinct Vertebrate Fauna of the Western
 Territories, 1873.
- LEIGH (Charles), naturalist, of Lancashire,
 1650-1710.
 Natural History of Lancashire, Cheshire, and
 the Peak in Derbyshire, 1700.
 Phthisiologia Lancastriensis, 1694.
- LEIGH (Sir Edward), of Leicestershire, 1602-
 1671.
 Annotations on the Poetical Books of the Old
 Testament, 1657.
 Critica Sacra, 1639. (An excellent work.)
 Observations Concerning the Twelve Cæsars,
 1635.
 Observations on all the Kings of England,
 1662.
 Treatise of Religion and Learning, 1656.
- LEIGHTON, R.A. (Sir Frederick), president of
 the Royal Academy, born at Scarborough,
 1830-
 Acme and Septimius, 1868; Actæa, 1868;
 After Vesper, 1872; Antique Juggling
 Girl, 1874; Ariadne abandoned by Theseus,
 1864; Cadiz, 1867; Capri (Paganos), 1861;
 Capri (Sunrise), 1860; Cimabue, 1855
 (bought by the queen); Cleobulus instruct-
 ing his Daughter, 1871; Clytemnestra
 watching for Agamemnon's Return, 1874;
 Condottiere, 1872; Dædalus and Icarus,
 1869; Dante in Exile, 1861; The Daph-
 nephorbia, 1876; David, 1865; A Dream,
 1861; The Duet, 1862; An Eastern
 Singer scaring Birds, 1875; Electra at
 the Tomb of Agamemnon, 1869; Elisha,
 1861; Elisha raising the Shunammite's
 Son, 1861; The Fisherman and the Syren,
 1858; A Girl feeding Peacocks, 1863;
 A Girl with a Basket of Fruit, 1863;
 Golden Hours, 1864; Greek Girls picking
 up Pebbles, 1871; Helen of Troy, 1805;
 Helios and Rhodós, 1869; Hercules wrest-
 ling with Death, 1871; Idyll, 1881; Indus-
 trial Arts of Peace, 1873; Iostephane, 1880;
 An Italian Crossbowman, 1863; Jezebel
 and Ahab, 1863; Jonathan's Token to
 David, 1868; The Knucklebone Player,
 1867; La Vanna, 1859; The Light of the
 Harem, 1880; Little Fatima, 1875; Mi-
 chael Angelo nursing his Dying Servant,
 1862; A Moorish Garden, 1874; Mother
 and Child, 1860; The Music Lesson, 1877;
 Nausicaa, 1878; A Nile Woman, 1878;
 Orlansque, 1862; Old Damascus, 1874; Or-
 pheus and Eurydice, 1864; The Painter's
 Honeymoon, 1866; A Pastoral, 1867; Sa-
 vonia, 1859; Psamathe, 1880; A Roman
 Mother, 1867; Romeo and Juliet, 1858; Sea
 Echoes, 1862; Sisters, 1862; A Sister's Kiss,
 1880; Spanish Dancing Girls, 1867; The Star
 of Bethlehem, 1862; St. Jerome, 1869; Sum-
 mer Moon, 1872; Sunny Hours, 1859;
 Syracusan Bride, 1866; The Triumph
 of Music, 1856; A Venetian Girl, 1875; Venus
 unrobing, 1867; Weaving the Weath,
 1873; Whispers, 1881; The Widow's
 Prayer, 1865; Winding the Skein, 1878.
- LEIGHTON (Robert), archbishop of Glasgow, 1611-
 1684-
 Commentary of the First Epistle of St. Peter,
 posthumous 1693.
 Posthumous Tracts, 1708.
 Predilectones Theologicæ, posthumous 1693.
 Rules for a Holy Life, posthumous 1708. •
 Sermons, posthumous 1692.
 (His Life, by W. Wilson, D.D., 1746; G.
 Jerment, 1809; Pearson, 1825; Burnet.)
- LELAND (Charles Godfrey), of Philadelphia,
 U.S., 1824-
 Egyptian Sketch-book (The), 1873.
 English Gipsies and their Language (The),
 1873.
 English Gipsy Songs, 1875.
 Fu-Sang, or the Discovery of America by
 Buddhist Priests, 1875.
 Hans Breitmann's Ballads, 1867, 1870.
 Legends of Birds, 1864.
 Meister Karl's Sketch-book, 1855.
 Music Lessons of Confucius (The), and other
 Poems, 1870.
 Poetry and Mystery of Dreams (The), 1855.
 Sunshine in Thought, 1862.
- LELAND (John), antiquary, 1506-1552.
 Assertio Inclytissimi Arturii Regis Britannie,
 posthumous 1554.
 Commentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis, post-
 humous 1709.
 De Rebus Britannicis Collectanea, posthu-
 mous 1716.
 Genethliacum Illustrissimi Eduardi Principis
 Cambrie, 1543.
 Itinerary of England, posthumous 1710-12.
 Laudatio Pacis, 1546.
 Næmie in Moriem Henrici Duodecimi Equi-
 tatis, 1544; Thomas Viati Equitatis, 1542.
 Principum ac Illustrum Aliquot . . . in
 Anglia Virorum Encomia, posthumous
 1889.

- Serche for Englandes Antiquities, 1640.
(His Life, by Huddesford, 1772.)
- LELAND, D.D. (John), *dissenting minister*, born at Wigan, in Lancashire, 1691-1766.
Advantage and Necessity of the Christian Religion (The), 1764.
Christianity as Old as Creation, 1733.
Defence of Christianity, 1740.
Divine Authority of the Bible, 1739-40.
View of the Principal Deistical Writers, 1751.
- LELAND, D.D. (Thomas), of Dublin, 1722-1785.
History of Ireland, 1773. (Much praised.)
History of Philip of Macedon, 1753.
- LEMON (Mark), London, 1809-1870.
Christmas Hamper (A), a novel, 1859.
Enchanted Doll (The), a novel, 1849.
Falkner Lyle (a novel), 1866.
Jest-Book (a compilation of anecdotes), 1864.
Loved at Last (a novel), 1864.
Wait for the End (a novel), 1863.
(And 60 dramatic pieces.)
- LEMPRIERE, D.D. (John), born at Jersey, a Channel Isle, 1760-1824.
Classical Dictionary, 1788. (Once a standard work.)
Universal Biography, 1808.
- LE NEVE (John), London, 1679-1741.
Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae, 1716.
Lives, etc., of the Protestant Bishops of the Church of England, 1720.
Monumenta Anglicana, 1717-19.
- LENNOX (Charlotte), *novelist*, born in New York, U.S., 1720-1804.
Novels and Histories on which the Plays of Shakespeare are founded, 1753-64.
- LENNOX (Lord William Pitt), 1799-1881.
• Adventures of a Man of Family, 1864.
Compton Audley, 1841.
Drafts on my Memory, 1865.
Fifty Years' Biographical Reminiscences, 1863.
Merrie England, its Sports and Pastimes, 1857, 1863.
Percy Hamilton, 1852.
Philip Courtenay, 1857.
Pictures of Sporting Life and Character, 1859.
Recreations of a Sportsman, 1862.
Story of my Life (The), 1857.
Tuft Hunters, 1843.
- LESLEY (John), bishop of Ross, born in Scotland, 1527-1596.
Defence of Marie Quene of Scotland, 1669.
De Origine Moribus et Rebus Gestis Scotorum, 1578.
De Titulo et Jure Maris Scotorum Regine, 1660.
- LESLEY (Rev. Charles), of Ireland, 1650-1722.
Short and Easy Method with Deists, 1694.
- LESLIE, R.A. (Charles Robert), London, 1794-1859.
Anne Page and Master Slender, 1819; May-day in the Reign of Elizabeth, 1821; Sancho Panza and the Duchess, 1824 (his best picture); Sir Roger de Coverley going to Church, 1819; Uncle Toby and the Widow, 1821.
Anecdotical Recollections (edited by Tom Taylor), 1866.
Handbook for Young Painters, 1846.
Life of Constable, 1845. (A first-class biography.)
- LESLIE, R.A. (George Dunlop), born at St. John's Wood, 1835-
All is not Gold that Glitters, 1882; Bethlehem, 1880; Collis's Harbour, 1869; Clarissa, 1866; The Country Cousins, 1867; Cupid's Curse, 1869; The Defence of Lathom House, 1865; Eloquence (18th cent.), 1872; The Empty Sleeve, 1868; The Fast-day at the Convent, 1861; Five o'clock, 1874; The Flower and the Leaf, 1864; The Fountain, 1823; The Hen and Chickens 1861; Home News, 1868; Home, Sweet Home, 1878; The Lass of Richmond Hill, 1877; Lavender, 1876; Lavinia, 1872; The Lost Casket, 1863; Matilda, 1860; My Duty towards my Neighbour, 1878; Nau-sicaa and her Maidens, 1871; The Nutbrown-Maid, 1874; On the Banks of the Thames, 1874; The Path from the River, 1875; Pot-Pourri, 1874; The Rose Harvest, 1867; Roses, 1876; Say Tai! 1864; School Revisited, 1875; A Summer Song, 1862; Ten Minutes to decide, 1867; Violet, 1876; The War Summons, 1863; Willow, Willow, 1867.
- LESLIE (Sir John), born at Largo, in Fifeshire, Scotland, 1766-1832.
Elements of Geometry, 1809.
Inquiry into the Nature and Propagation of Heat, 1804. (Valuable.)
Philosophy of Arithmetic, 1817.
(His Life, by Macvey Napier, 1834.)
- LESTRANGE (Sir Roger), born in Norfolk, 1616-1704.
Brief History of the Times (A), 1637.
Memento, 1662.
Public Intelligencer, 1665.
Translation of Aesop's Fables, 1692; and of Josephus, 1702.
- LETTISON, M.D. (John Coakley), born in the West Indies, 1744-1815.
Life of Fothergill, 1793.
Natural History of the Tea Tree, 1772.
Naturalist's and Traveller's Companion, 1772 (His Life, by T. J. Pettigrew, 1817.)
- LETTISON (William Nanson), 1796-1868.
Translated in English verse the *Nibelungen-Lied* (called the "German Hild"), 1850.
- LEVER (Charles James), *novelist*, born in Dublin, 1809-1872.
Barrington, 1863.
Brambleighs of Bishop's Folly (The), 1866.
Charles O'Malley, 1841.
Con Gregan, or the Irish Gili Blas, 1850.
Daltons (The), 1852.
Davenport Dunn, 1859.
Day's Ride (A), 1863.
Diary of Horace Templeton, 1861.
Dodd Family Abroad (The), 1864.
Fortunes of Gleucore (The), 1867.
Harry Lorrequer, 1839.
Jack Hinton, 1842.
Knight of Gwynne (The), 1847.
Lord Kilgobbin, 1872.
Luttrell of Arran, 1866.
Martin of Cro' Martin, 1856.
O'Donoghue (The), 1845.
Paul Gosslett's Confession, 1871.
Roland Cashel, 1846.
Sir Brooke Fosbrooke, 1868.
That boy of Norcott's, 1866.

- Tom Burke of Ours, 1844.
 Tony Butler, 1865.
LEVI (David), *Hebraist*, London, 1740-1799.
 Defence of the Old Testament, 1797.
 Dissertation on the Prophecies of the Old Testament, 1793.
Lingua Sacra, 1795-99. (Valuable.)
 Pentateuch in Hebrew and English, 1789.
 Rites and Ceremonies of the Jews, 1783.
LEWIS (George Henry), London, 1817-1876.
 Aristotle, 1861.
 Biographical History of Philosophy, 1847.
 Comte's Philosophy of the Sciences, 1859.
 Life of Goethe, 1859. (The best "Life.")
 Life of Robespierre, 1850.
 Noble Heart (The), a tragedy, 1850.
 Physical Basis of Mind, 1877.
 Physiology of Common Life, 1880.
 Problems of Life and Mind, 1873-76.
 Ranthorpe (a tale), 1847.
 Rose, Blanche, and Violet, 1848.
 Seaside Studies, 1859.
 Spanish Drama (The), 1846. (Lope de Vega and Calderon.)
 Studies in Animal Life, 1861.
LEWIN (Thomas), 1808-1877.
 Caesar's Invasion of Britain, 1862.
 Jerusalem, a Sketch of the City and Temple, 1861.
 Life and Epistles of St. Paul, 1851.
LEWIS (Sir George Cornwall), *historian*, etc., born in Radnorshire, 1808-1883.
 Astronomy of the Ancients, 1861.
 Dialogue on the Best Form of Government, 1863.
 Glossary of Herefordshire Provincial Words, 1839.
 Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion, 1849.
 Inquiry into the Credibility of the Early Roman History, 1866.
 On Local Disturbances in Ireland, etc., 1836.
 On the Government of Dependencies, 1841.
 Origin and Formation of the Romance Languages, 1835.
 Remark on the Use and Abuse of Political Terms, 1832.
 Treatise on the Method of Observation, etc., in Politics, 1852.
LEWIS (Rev. John), "of Margate," *antiquary*, born at Bristol, 1675-1746.
 Antiquity and Use of Seals in England, 1736.
 Apology for the Church of England, 1714.
 Complete History of the Several Translations of the Bible into English, 1739.
 History and Antiquities of Faversham Church, Kent, 1727.
 History and Antiquities of the Isle of Tenet, in Kent, 1723.
 History of Anabaptism, 1738.
 Life and Sufferings of Wickliffe, 1720.
 Life of Bishop Pecocke, 1744.
 Life of Mayster Wyllyam Caxton, 1737.
 Wickliffe's Translation of the New Testament, 1731.
LEWIS (Matthew Gregory), called "Monk Lewis," *novelist and playwright*, London, 1775-1818.
 Alphonso, King of Castile, 1801.
 Captive (The), a melodrama, posthumous 1699.

- Castle Spectre (The), a dramatic romance, 1797.
 Monk (The), a romance, 1795.
 Tales of Terror, 1799.
 Tales of Wonder, 1801.
 Timour the Tartar (a melodrama), 1812.
LEWIS (Mrs.), maiden name Estelle Anna Delmonte-Robinson, pseudonym "Stella," *poetess*, etc., born at Baltimore, U.S., 1834-1896.
 Azulemar (a tragedy), 1880.
 King's Stratagem (The), a tragedy, 1873.
 Sappho (a tragedy), 1875.
LEWIS (Samuel), *topographer*, 1799-1854.
 Topographical Dictionary of England, 1831-1833.
 Topographical Dictionary of Ireland, 1837.
 Topographical Dictionary of Scotland, 1848.
 Topographical Dictionary of Wales, 1833.
LEWIS (Taylor), born at Northumberland, in the State of New York, U.S., 1802-1877.
 Science and the Bible, 1866.
 Six Days of Creation, etc. (The), 1865.
LEWIS (Lady Theresa), 1803-1865.
 Clarendon and his Contemporaries, 1852.
 Journals and Correspondence of Miss Berry, 1865.
LEWIS (Thomas), *Hebraist*, 1634-1730.
 History of the Parthian Empire, 1728.
 Origines Hebraeae, 1724-25.
 Scourges (The), 1717, 1720.
LEWIS, M.D. (William), *-1761.
 Experimental History of the Materia Medica, 1768.
LEYBOURN (William), *-1690.
 Art of Dyalling, posthumous 1700.
 Cursus Mathematicus, 1690.
 Panarithmologia, 1693.
LEXDEN, M.D. (John), *poet*, etc., born in Scotland, 1776-1811.
 Discoveries and Travels in Africa, 1799. (A valuable work.)
 Poems and Ballads, posthumous 1858.
 Poetical Remains, posthumous 1819.
 Scottish Descriptive Poems, 1803.
 (His Life, by Rev. J. Morton, 1819; see Walter Scott, 1858.)
LIDDEL, M.D. (Duncan), of Aberdeen, 1661-1613.
 Artis Conservandi Sanitatem, posthumous 1651.
 (His Life, by J. Stuart, 1790.)
LIDDELL, D.D. (Henry George), 1811-Greek Lexicon, 1843. (With Scott.)
 History of Rome, 1855.
LIDDON, D.D. (Henry Parry), born at Stoneham, in Hampshire, 1829-
 Divinity of . . . Jesus Christ (The), 1866. (A Bampton Lecture.)
 Lenten Sermons, 1858.
LIGHTFOOT, D.D. (John), born at Stoke, in Staffordshire, 1602-1675.
 Battell with a Wasp's Nest, 1649.
 Description of the Temple Service in the Days of Christ, 1650.
 Eurubhim, 1629.
 Harmony of the Gospels, 1644-50.
 Horae Hebraicae et Talmudicae, 1645. (His chief work, but all of his works are admirable.)
LIGHTFOOT (John), *botanist*, born in Gloucestershire, 1738-1788.
 Flora Scotica, 1775. (Valuable.)

LIGHTFOOT, D.D. (Joseph Barber), bishop of Durham, born at Liverpool, 1828—St. Paul's Epistle to the Colossians, 1875; Corinthians, 1889; Galatians, 1885; Philippians, 1888.

LILBURG (John), born in Durham, 1618-1657. England's New Chains discovered, 1649. Truth's Victory over Tyrants, 1649.

LILLO (George), dramatic author, London, 1693-1739.

* For his plays, see APPENDIX III.

(His Life, by Thomas Davies.)

LILLY (John), called "The Euphuist," dramatic author, born in Kent, 1553-1601.

Alexander and Campaspe (a play), 1584.

(6) Court Comedies, 1632.

Endymion, the Man in the Moone (a play), 1591.

* Euphuus (a description of character), 1581.

* Euphuus and his England, 1592.

Euphuus' Shadow, 1592. (Ascribed to T. Lodge, *q.v.*)

Euphuus and Lucilla, published 1716.

Gallathea (a play), 1592.

Love's Metamorphosis (a pastoral), 1601.

Maydes Metamorphoses (The), 1600.

Midas (a play), 1592.

Mother Bomie (a play), 1594.

Sapho and Phao (a play), 1591.

Woman in the Moone (The), a mythological drama, 1597.

LILLY (William), astrologer, born in Leicestershire, 1602-1681.

Christian Astrology (in three books), 1659.

Collection of the Prophecies which concern these Times, 1646.

* Compleat Book of Fortune (The), posthumous 1728.

Merlinus Anglicus, Junior, 1644.

Monarchy and no Monarchy in England, 1651.

Starry Messenger (The), 1648.

World's Catastrophe (The), 1647.

(His Life, by himself, published 1715.)

LILY (William), grammarian, born in Hampshire, 1460-1523.

Antibosscon, 1521.

Brevissima Institutio (Lily's Grammar), 1513.

Fairest Fairing (The), posthumous 1776.

LINACRE, M.D. (Thomas), born at Canterbury, 1460-1524.

De Emendata Structura Latini Sermonis (six books), 1524.

De Temperamentis, 1521.

Methodus Medendi, 1519.

Translation of Galen's *De Sanitate*, 1517.

(His Life, by J. N. Johnson, 1854.)

LINDLEY, Ph.D. (John), botanist, born at Catton, near Norwich, 1799-1865.

Collectanea Botanica, 1821.

Descriptive Botany, 1856.

Digitalium Monographia, 1821.

First Principles of Botany, 1836.

First Principles of Horticulture, 1832.

Flora Medica, 1838.

Folia Orchidacea, 1858-59.

Fossil Flora of Great Britain, 1831-37. (With Millett.)

Genera and Species of Orchidaceous Plants, 1837-38.

Species Plantarum Sive China Nascentium, 1831.

Introduction to Botany, 1835.

Introduction to the Natural System of Botany, 1830.

Introduction to the Structure and Physiology of Plants, 1832.

Ladies' Botany, 1848.

Medical Botany, 1849.

Pomologia Britannica, 1841.

Rosarum Monographia, 1820.

School Botany, 1849.

Synopsis of British Flora, 1829.

Theory, etc., of Horticulture, 1840.

Vegetable Kingdom (The), 1846. (A standard work.)

LINDSAY (Sir David), called "Lindsay of the Mount," poet, born at Garmylton, in Scotland, 1490-1554.

Booke . . . of Armes, 1542.

Complaynt of the King's Papyngo, 1538.

Deploration of Queen Magdalene, 1536.

Dialog betuix Experience and aue Courteour, 1554.

Dreme (The), 1528.

Historie of Squyer William Meldrum, 1550.

Monarchie (The), 1553.

Piesaut Satyre of the Three Estaitis, 1540.

Testament of the Papyngo (The), 1530.

Tragedie of Fader David [Beaton], 1558.

(His Life, by Chalmers, 1816.)

LINDSAY (Alexander William Crawford, lord), 1812-

Edom and the Holy Land, 1838.

Lives of the Lindsays, 1849.

Sketches of the History of Christian Art, 1847.

LINDSEY (Rev. Theophilus), of Cheshire, 1723-1808.

Apology for resigning the Cure of Catterick, 1774; the Sequel, 1776.

Historical View of the State of the Unitarian Doctrine and Worship, 1783.

Vindiciae Priestelane, 1788.

(His Life, by T. Belsham, 1812.)

LINGARD, D.D. (John), born at Winchester, 1771-1851.

Antiquities of the Saxon Church, 1806.

History of England (from Caesar to William and Mary), 1619-30.

(His Memoirs, by canon Tierney, 1855.)

LINTON (Mrs.), maiden name Mitza Lynn, wife of W. J. Linton, novelist, born at Keswick, in Cumberland, 1822-

Amymone, a romance (time, Pericles), 1848.

Atonement of Leam Dundas, 1878.

Azeth, the Egyptian, 1848. (Her first novel.)

Grasp your Nettle, 1865.

Lake Country (The), 1864.

Lizzie Lorton of Greyrigg, 1866.

Mad Willoughby (The), 1876.

"My Love!" 1881.

Ourselves, 1867.

Patricia Kemball, 1874.

Realities (a story of modern times), 1851.

Rebel of the Family, 1880.

Sowing the Wind, 1886.

True History of Joshua Davidson (The), 1872.

Under which Lord? 1879.

Witch Stories, 1861.

With a Silken Thread, 1880.

World Well Lost (The), 1877.

LINTON (William James), London, 1812-Claribel, and other Poems, 1846.

- History of Wood Engraving, 1858.
 Life of Paline, 1866.
 Works of Deceased British Artists, 1860.
 LIPPINCOTT (Mrs.), maiden name Sara Jane Clarke, pseudonym "Grace Greenwood," born at Pompey, 1823—
 Forest Tragedy, and other Talca, 1856.
 Greenwood Leaves, 1850-52.
 Haps and Mishaps, etc., 1858.
 History of my Pets, 1850.
 Merris England, 1856.
 New Life in New Lands, 1873.
 Poems, 1851.
 Recollections of my Childhood, 1861.
 Stories and Legends of Travel, 1858.
 Stories and Sights in France, etc., 1867.
 Stories from Famous Ballads, 1860.
 Stories of Many Lands, 1867.
 LIRACOM, M.D. (George), *antiquary*, *—*.
 History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham, 1831-43.
 Journey into Cornwall (A), 1799.
 Journey into South Wales, 1799.
 LISKIN, M.D. (Martin), *naturalist*, born in Buckinghamshire, 1638-1684.
 De Cochleis, etc., 1885.
 De Fontibus Medicatis, 1642.
 Historiæ sive Synopses Conchyliorum, 1685 93.
 (A standard work.)
 Historiæ Animalium Angliæ Tres Tractatus, 1678.
 LISTON, M.R.C.S. (Robert), born at Ecclesmachan, in Scotland, 1791-1848.
 Elements of Surgery, 1831.
 Practical Surgery, 1837.
 LIVINGSTON (William), *foot traveller*, born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, 1583-1610.
 Adventures, 1632.
 Pilgrimes Farewell to . . . Scotland (a poem), 1618.
 Scotland's Teares (for James I.), 1625.
 Scotland's Welcome to King Charles, 1633.
 LITTLE (William), called "William of Newbury," *chronicler*, 1128-1198.
 History of England from the Conquest to his own Times. (One of the best of the chronicles. He rejects the fable of Brutus and the Trojan descent of our race.)
 LITTLETON, D.D. (Adam), born in Shropshire, 1627-1694.
 Latin and English Dictionary, 1678. (Noted for the blunder "concurro, to condog," a pun between *cur* and *dog*.)
 LITTLETON (Sir Thomas). See LYTTLETON.
 LIVINGSTON (Dr. David), *African traveller*, born at Blantyre, in Scotland, 1817-1873.
 Exploration of the Zambesi, 1865.
 Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa, 1857.
 (His Life, by W. G. Blaikie, 1881.)
 LEWELLIN, M.D. (Martin), *poet*, 1618-1660.
 Elegy on the Death of Henry, Duke of Gloucester, 1660.
 Marrow of the Muses (The), 1661.
 Men, Miracles, and other Poems, 1656.
 Wickham wakened, 1672.
 LLOYD (Rev. David), of Wales, 1625-1691.
 Countess of Bridgewater's Ghost (The), 1663.
 (He was imprisoned for this.)
 History of Plots and Conspiracies, 1664.
 Legend of Captain Jones, 1638. (A capital burlesque.)
 Life of General Monk, 1660.
 Memoires of those who Suffered for the Protestant Faith, 1637-68.
 Statesmen and Favourites of England, 1665.
 Wonders no Miracles, 1666.
 LLOYD (Henry Humphrey Evans), *military historian*, of Wales, 1729-1783.
 Introduction to the History of the War in Germany, 1781. (The war referred to is that of 1756.)
 Memoir on the Invasion and Defence of Great Britain, 1798.
 LLOYD, D.D. (Humphrey), Dublin, 1800—
 Magnetical and Meteorological Observations, 1865-69.
 Magnetical Observatory of Dublin, 1842.
 Miscellaneous Papers on Physical Science, 1877.
 Power of the Keys (The), 1873.
 Treatise on Light and Vision, 1831.
 Treatise on Magnetism, 1874.
 Treatise on the Wave Theory of Light, 1870.
 LLOYD (Rev. Nicholas), born in Flintshire, North Wales, 1634-1699.
 Dictionarium Historicum, etc., 1670.
 LLOYD (Edward), *antiquary*, of Wales, 1660-1709.
 Archaeologia Britannica, 1707.
 Lithographiæ Britannici Iconographia, 1699.
 LLOYD (Humphrey), *antiquary*, of Wales, *—1670.
 Commentariolus Britannicæ Descriptionis Fragmentum, 1572.
 LOCK (Matthew), *musical composer*, born at Exeter, 1636-1677.
 Music in Macbeth, 1672.
 LOCKER (Frederick), 1821—
 London Lyrics, 1957.
 Patchwork, 1879.
 LOCKE (John), *philosopher*, born at Wrington, in Somersetshire, 1632-1704.
 Adversariorum Methodus, 1686.
 Essay on the Human Understanding (to prove there are no innate ideas), 1670-87; printed 1690. (A book of profound thought.)
 Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures (The), 1690.
 (3) Letters on Toleration, 1687, 1689, 1692.
 Method of a commonplace Book, 1685.
 Of the Conduct of the Understanding, 1706.
 On Education, 1693.
 On the Reasonableness of Christianity, 1695.
 On Toleration, 1689.
 Thoughts on Education, 1693.
 Treatise on Civil Government, 1690.
 (His Life, by Le Clerc, 1713; Lord King, 1829; Fox Bourne, 1876; T. Fowler, 1881.)
 LOCKER (Arthur), born in Greenwich Hospital, 1828—
 On a Coral Reef, 1869.
 Sir Godwin's Folly, 1864.
 Stephen Seadamers, 1898.
 Sweet Servantes, 1868.
 Village Surgeon (The), 1874.
 — Editor of *The Graphic*.
 LOCKHART (John Gibson), born at Cambusnethan, in Scotland, 1794-1864.
 Adam Blair (a story of Scottish life), 1823.
 Essay on Cervantes, 1823.
 Life of Burns, 1823.
 Life of Napoleon, 1830.
 Life of Scott, 1837-39.
 Matthew Wald (a novel), 1834.

- Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk, 1819. (With Wilson.)
- Reginald Dalton (a tale of University life), 1824.
- Spanish Ballads, 1823. (Very popular.)
- Valerius (a Roman story), 1821.
- (His Memoirs, by Dr. B. S. Mackenzie, 1846.)
- LOCKYER** (Joseph Norman), *astronomer*, born at Rugby, in Warwickshire, 1836—Contributions to Solar Physics, 1873.
- Elementary Astronomy, 1871.
- Primer of Astronomy, 1874.
- Solar Physics, 1873.
- Spectroscope and its Applications (The), 1873.
- Studies in Spectrum Analysis, 1878.
- Star-gazing: Past and Present, 1878.
- LODGE**, F.S.A. (Edmund), *antiquary*, London, 1756—1839.
- Illustrations of British History, 1798.
- Life of Sir Julius Cæsar, 1810.
- Portraits of Illustrious Personages in Great Britain, 1821—31. (His chief work.)
- LODGE** (Thomas), *poet*, 1855—1825.
- Alarum against Usurers (An), 1584.
- Catharos, 1591.
- Defence of Stage Plays (in reply to Gosson's *School of Abuse*), 1579.
- Diuel conjured (The), 1596.
- Euphues' Shadow, 1592. See G. LILLY.
- Fig for Momus (A), satires, eclogues, etc., 1591.
- Glaucus and Scylla, 1589.
- Life of W. Longbeard, 1593.
- Looking-glass for London, etc. (a comedy), 1594. (With Greene.)
- Margaret of America (A), 1596.
- Paradoxes . . . for Young Wives, 1602.
- Phillis (sonnets, elegies, etc.), 1593.
- Rosalynde, or Euphues' Golden Legacie (a novel to which Shakespeare owes his *As You Like It*), 1590.
- Scille's Metamorphosis, 1589.
- Seneca's Works translated, 1614.
- Spider's Webbe (A), no date.
- Treatise on the Plague (A), 1603.
- William Longbeard, 1593.
- Wit's Miserie, and the World's Madness, 1596.
- Works of Josephus translated, 1602.
- Wounds of Civill War (two tragedies; 1. Marcus, 2. Sylla), 1594. (Probably with Greene.)
- LODGE** (Rev. John), *poet*, etc., of Scotland, 1748—1789.
- Poems, 1781.
- Sermons, 1790—91.
- View of Ancient History, 1788.
- LODGE** (George), *historian*, born at Poulton, in Lancashire, 1800—1879.
- Decline of the Roman Republic, 1864—74.
- History of France and its Revolutions, 1849.
- LOXLEY** (Henry Wadsworth), *poet*, born at Portland, in Maine, U.S., 1807—1892.
- Aftermath, 1873.
- Ballads, etc., and other Poems, 1842.
- Belfry of Bruges, and other Poems, 1846.
- Dante translated, 1868.
- Dvine Tragedy (The), 1872.
- Evangeline (in two parts, English hexameters), 1847.
- Flower de Luce, 1866.
- Golden Legend (The), a dramatic poem, based on the German story of *Poor Henry*, 1851.
- Hanging of the Crane (The), 1874.
- Ilawatha (in 22 staves), 1856. (The most original poem of the century.)
- Hyperion (a romance), 1839.
- Kavanagh (a pseudo-philosophical tale), 1849.
- Keramos, 1874.
- Masque of Pandora (The), 1875.
- Miles Standish (in English hexameters), 1858.
- New England Tragedies, 1868.
- Outre-mer, 1838. (His first work in prose.)
- Poems on Slavery, 1842.
- Poets and Poetry of Europe (The), 1845.
- Seaside (The), and the Fireside, 1850.
- Spanish Student (The), a dramatic poem in three acts, 1843.
- Tales of a Wayside Inn (in verse), 1863.
- Three Books of Song, 1872.
- To a Child, 1814.
- Voices of the Night, 1841.
- LOOMIS**, J.L.D. (Elias), *mathematician*, born at Tolland, U.S., 1811—
- Analytical Geometry, etc., 1851.
- Descendants of Joseph Loomis (The), 1870.
- Elements of Algebra, 1851; of Arithmetic, 1863; of Astronomy, 1869; of Geometry and Conic Sections, 1861.
- Natural Philosophy, 1855.
- Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, 1845.
- Practical Astronomy, 1865.
- Progress of Astronomy (The), 1850, 1856.
- Tables of Logarithms, 1855.
- Treatise on Meteorology, 1868.
- LOMIE** (Sir John George Edward Henry Campbell, called complementarily the marquis of), born at Stafford House, London, 1843—
- Guido and Lila (a tale in verse), 1875.
- Psalm (The) versified, 1877.
- LOOMIS**, L.L.D. (Benson), born at Beekman, in New York, U.S., 1819—
- Brief Memoirs of Eminent Americans, 1861.
- Illustrated History of the United States, 1844—1866.
- Life, etc., of P. Schuyler, 1860.
- Life of Washington, 1860.
- Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, 1848.
- Mount Vernon and its Associations, 1850.
- Outline History of the Fine Arts (An), 1841.
- Pictorial Field-book of the Revolution, 1848—1852.
- Pictorial History of the Civil War, 1866—69.
- Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-Six, 1847.
- LOUDON** (John Claudius), *botanist and landscape gardener*, born at Cambuslang, in Scotland, 1783—1843.
- Arboretum, etc., Britannicum, 1838.
- Architectural Magazine, 1839.
- Cultivation of the Pine Apple, 1823.
- Derby Arboretum (The), 1841.
- Designs for . . . Farms and Farm Buildings, 1812.
- Encyclopedia of Agriculture, 1825; of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture, 1812; of Gardening, 1822; of Plants, 1829 (supplement, 1838); of Trees and Shrubs, 1842.
- Formation and Management of Country Residences, 1806; of Plantations, 1804.
- Gardener's Magazine, 1828—31; new series, 1835—43.

Greenhouse Companion (The), 1824.
 Horticulturist (The), 1849.
 Hortus Britannicus, 1830.
 Hortus Lignosus Londinensis, 1839.
 Illustrations of Landscape Gardening, etc., 1830-33.
 Magazine of Natural History, 1829-36.
 On laying out Cemeteries, 1843.
 Paper Roofs used at Tew Lodge, 1811.
 Self-instruction to Young Gardeners, 1845.
 Suburban Gardener (The), 1838-39.
 Suburban Horticulture, 1842.
LOUDON (Mrs.), wife of J. C. Loudon, maiden name Jane Webb, botanist, born near Birmingham, in Warwickshire, 1800-1858.
 Amateur Gardener's Monthly Calendar (The), 1847.
 Botany for Ladies, 1849.
 British Wild Flowers, 1844-16.
 Entertaining Naturalist (The), 1850.
 Flower Garden of . . . Annuals, 1810; of Bulbous Plants, 1811; of Perennials, 1843.
 Gardening for Ladies, 1840.
 Ladies' Companion to the Flower Garden, 1811.
 Ladies' Country Companion, 1845.
 Ladies' Flower Garden, 1813.
 Mummy (The), 1826.
LOVELACE (Richard), poet, born in Kent, 1619-1658.
 Lucasta (odes, songs, sonnets, etc.), 1649.
 Scholar (The), a comedy, 1649.
 Soldier (The), a tragedy, 1649.
LOVER (Samuel), poet and novelist, of Dublin, 1797-1869.
 Angels' Whispers (a song).
 Handy Andy (a novel), 1842. (It first appeared in *Bentley's Miscellany*, 1838.)
 Four-leaved Shamrock (The), a song, 1839.
 Happy Man (The), an opera.
 Irish Sketches, 1837.
 Legends and Stories of Ireland, 1932-34.
 Low-backed Oar (The), 1838.
 Lyrics of Ireland (a compilation), 1858.
 May Dew (The), a song, 1839.
 Metrical Tales, and other Poems, 1860.
 Molly Bawn (a song), 1839.
 Molly Carew (a song), 1838.
 Rory O'More (a romance, 1837, a song, 1838, and an opera).
 Songs and Ballads, 1839.
 Treasure Trove (a novel about Irish heirs), 1844. (First published as "L.S.D.")
 True Love can ne'er forget (a song).
 White Horse of the Peppers (The), an opera. (His Life, by B. Bernard, 1874.)
LOWE (Edward Joseph), meteorologist and botanist, born at Highfield, in Nottingham, 1825-
 Atmospheric Phenomena, 1847.
 Beautiful Leaved Plants, 1861. (With Howard.)
 British Grasses, 1853.
 Chronology of the Seasons (The), not complete in 1862.
 Climate of Nottinghamshire (The), 1853. (Valuable.)
 Conchology of Nottinghamshire (The), 1853. (Valuable.)
 Ferns, British and Exotic, 1867. (A standard work.)

Natural History of British and Exotic Ferns, 1856-62.
 New and Rare Ferns, 1862.
 Prognostications of the Weather, 1840.
LOWE (Rev. Richard Thomas), naturalist, 1807-
 Fishes of Madeira, 1843.
 Manual of the Flora of Madeira.
LOWELL (James Russell), born at Boston, U.S., 1819-
 Among my Books, 1870.
 Biglow Papers (The), political poems, 1848; second series, 1862.
 Conversations on Some of the Old Poets, 1845.
 Table for Critics (A), in verse, 1848.
 Fireside Travels, 1864.
 Legend of Brittany, 1844.
 My Study Windows, 1871.
 Poems, 1844, 1848.
 Prometheus, 1844.
 Under the Willows, 1869.
 Vision of Sir Launfal, 1848.
 Year's Life (A), poems, 1841.
LOWER (Mark Antony), antiquary, born at Chiddingfold, in Sussex, 1813-1876.
 Curiosities of Heraldry, 1845.
 English Surnames, etc., 1842.
 Patronymica Britannica, 1860.
LOWRIE (Sir William), dramatic author, 17th century.
 Amorous Fantasies (a trag-comedy), 1660.
 Enchanted Lovers (The), a pastoral, 1663.
 Noble Ingratitude (The), a pastoral tragedy, 1669.
 Phoenix in the Flames (The), a tragedy, 1639.
LOWMAN (Rev. Moses) of Clapham, *Biblical commentator*, 1680-1752.
 Argument from Prophecy that Jesus is the Messiah, 1733.
 Dissertation on the Civil Government of the Hebrews, 1740.
 Three Tracts: (1. Were the "appearances" mentioned in the Bible really God? 2. the Schechmah; 3. the Logos), posthumous 1758.
LOWTH, D.D. (Robert), bishop of London, born at Winchester, 1710-1787.
 De Sacra Poesi Hebræorum, 1753.
 Introduction to English Grammar, 1762.
 Life of William of Wykeham, 1758. (A model biography.—*Quarterly Review*.)
 Translation of Isaiah, with Prolegomena, 1778. (His chief work.)
 (His Life, by P. Hall, 1834.)
LOWTH, D.D. (William), London, 1661-1732.
 Commentaries on the Prophecies, 1714-23.
LUARD (Rev. Henry Richard), 1825-
 Annales Monastici, 1864.
LUSBOCK (Sir John William), astronomer, London, 1803-1865.
 Classification of Different Branches of Human Knowledge, 1833.
 Researches on Physical Astronomy, 1838.
 Theory of the Moon and Perturbations of the Planets, 1833.
 Treatise on the Tides, 1831-37.
LUCAS (Samuel), born at Bristol, 1818-1868.
 Biography and Criticism, 1860.
 Eminent Men and Popular Books, 1866.
 Mornings of the Recess, 1864.

- LYONS** (Rev. William Collings), *antiquary*, 1817—
 Danish Cromlechs, etc., compared with those of Great Britain, etc., 1881.
 Specimens of Ancient Church Plate, 1845.
LYRROX (Donald), *biographer*, about 1590-1660.
 Description of Flanders, 1658.
 Emblems of Rarities, 1636.
 England's Command of the Seas, 1633.
 Jesuit turned Quaker (The), 1655.
 Historie of Moderne Prote-tant Divines, 1637.
 Lives of the Primitive Fathers, 1646.
 London and the Country carbonadoed, 1632.
 Objectorium Reductio, 1634.
LYRTHON (Thomas), 15th century.
 All for Money, 1578.
 Christian (The) o the Jesuit, 1582.
 Dream of the Devil, etc., 1589.
 Thousand Notable Things (A), 1586.
 Too Good to be True, 1581.
LYDGATE (John), *poet*, monk of Bury, about 1266-1450.
 Choric and the Byrde (The), printed by Wynkyn de Worde.
 Cronycle of the Kynges of Englande, printed 1530 by Wynkyn de Worde.
 Daunce of Machabre (The), printed 1551.
 Falle of Prynce (The), printed 1594.
 Life and Death of Hector, printed 1614.
 Lytell Treatis of the Horse, Shepe, and Goose (A), printed by Wynkyn de Worde.
 Lyf of our Ladye (The), printed by Caxton.
 Lyf of St. Edmund.
 Maidens Obedience Rewe (The).
 Proverbes of Lydgate, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, no date.
 Sege and Destruction of Troye, printed 1513 by Pynson.
 Serpent of Division (The), printed 1590.
 Temple of Glas (The), printed by Wynkyn de Worde.
 Testament of John Lydgate, whiche he made hymselfe by his Lyfe-Days, printed by Richard Pynson.
 Werke of Sapience, printed by Caxton.
LYDTAT (Thomas), *chronologist*, Oxfordshire, 1572-1546.
 Canones Chronologici, posthumous 1675.
 Tractatus de Variis Annorum Formis, 1666.
LYE (Edward), born at Totnes, in Devonshire, 1701-1787.
 Anglo-Saxon and Gothic Dictionary, posthumous 1772. (A valued work.)
LYELL (Sir Charles), *geologist*, born in Kinnordy, Scotland, 1797-1875.
 Antiquity of Man (The), etc., 1863.
 Atheisms of Geology, 1867.
 Elements of Geology, 1830.
 Manual of Elementary Geology, 1863.
 Principles of Geology, 1830-33. (His great work.)
 Travels in North America, 1845.
 (His Life, by Mrs. Lyell, his sister-in-law, 1891.)
LYLY (John), the *euphuist*. See **LILLY**.
LYSON (Rev. Thomas Tuke), *poet*, born at Dunmow, in Essex, 1818-1871.
 Lectures on Some Forms of Literature, 1863.
 Lectures to Young Men, 1863.
 Memorials of Theophilus Trina, 1886.

- Mornington Lectures, 1870.
 Sermons for my Curates, 1871.
LYNDEAY. See **LINDAEY**.
LYONS (Israel), *dentist*, etc., born at Cambridge, 1739-1775.
 Fasciculus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam Nascentium, 1763.
 Treatise on Fluxions, 1768.
LYSENS (Rev. Daniel), *topographer*, born at Rodmarton, in Gloucestershire, 1760-1834.
 Environs of London, 1792-98; supplements, 1800, 1811.
 Magna Britannia, 1806-22. (With S. Lysons.)
LYSONS (Samuel), *antiquary*, born at Rodmarton, in Gloucestershire, 1763-1819.
 Britannia Depicta, 1806.
 Collection of Gloucester Antiquities, 1804.
 Magna Britannia, 1806-22. (With S. Lysons.)
 Mosaic Pavements, 1801, 1805.
 Roman Remains discovered, 1797, 1813-17. (Splendid works.)
LYTTLETON (George, lord), *historian*, born at Hagley, in Worcestershire, 1709-1773.
 Dialogues of the Dead, 1760, 1765.
 History of Henry II., 1764-67.
 Miscellaneous Works, posthumous 1774.
 Monody (A), a Pindaric ode, 1747.
 Observations on the Conversion, etc., of St. Paul, 1747.
 Poetical Works, posthumous 1747.
 Progress of Love (four eclogues), 1732.
 (His Life, by R. Phillimore, 1845.)
LYTTLETON (Sir Thomas), *jurist*, of Frankley, in Cheshire, 1521-1481.
 Treatise on Tenures, 1481. (Invaluable.)
 * * * This is the Lyttelton so well known in his connection with the ghost story.
LYTTON (Edward George Earl Lytton, Bulwer-Lytton, lord), *novelist and poet*, born at Woodalling, in Norfolk, 1805-1873. He published first under the name of Lytton Bulwer.
 Alice, or the Mysteries, 1838.
 Arthur (King), an epic in 6-line stanzas, 1846.
 Athens, its Rise and Fall, 1836.
 Caxtonia (a novel), 1863.
 Caxtons (The), a domestic novel, 1819.
 Devereux (a novel), 1829.
 Disowned (The), a novel, 1828.
 England and the English, 1833.
 Ernest Maltravers (a novel), 1837.
 Eugene Aram (a novel), 1831.
 Eva (a poem), 1842.
 Falkland, 1827. (His first novel.)
 Godolphin (a novel), 1833.
 Harold (an historical novel), 1850.
 Ismael (an Oriental tale), 1820.
 Kenelm Chillingly (a novel), 1873.
 Last Days of Pompeii (an historic novel), 1834.
 Last of the Barons (The), an historic novel, 1843.
 Leila and Calderon, 1838.
 Lost Tales of Miletus (The), 1866.
 Lucretia (a novel), 1847.
 My Novel (a novel), 1863.
 New Timon, 1846.
 Night and Morning (a novel), 1841.
 O'Neill, or the Rebel (a tale in verse), 1827.
 Parisians (The), a novel, 1873.
 Paul Clifford (a novel), 1830.

- Polham, 1827. (His second novel.)
 Pilgrims of the Rhine (a novel), 1834.
 Rienzi (an historic novel), 1835.
 St. Stephen's (a poem), 1861.
 Sculpture, 1825.
 Strange Story (A), a novel, 1862.
 Weeds and Wild-flowers (in verse), 1926.
 (His first production.)
 What Will he do With It? (a novel), 1859.
 Zanoni (a novel), 1842.
 * * For his plays, see APPENDIX III.
 (His Memoirs, by his son Edward Robert, 1871.)
- LYTTON** (Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton, lord),
poet, pseudonym "Owen Meredith," 1831-
 Chtonuestra, and other Poems, 1855.
 Chronicles and Characters, 1868.
 Fables in Song, 1871.
 Julian Fant (a memoir), 1871.
 Life of Lord Lytton (his father), 1871.
 Lucile (a novel in verse), 1860.
 Orval, or the Fool of Time (a dramatic poem),
 1869.
 Poetical Works of Owen Meredith, 1867.
 Ring of Amasis (The), a romance, 1863.
 Serbian Poems (national Serbian songs), 1861.
 Tannhauser, or the Battle of the Haris, 1861.
 (With Julian Faure.)
 Wanderer (The), a collection of poems, 1859.
- MACADAM** (John London), of Scotland, 1756-
 1836.
 Practical Essay on the . . . Repair, etc., of
 Public Roads, 1819.
 Remarks on the Present State of Road-making,
 1820.
- MACCABEY** (Denis Florence), *poet*, Ireland,
 1820-
 Ballads, Poems, and Lyrics, 1850.
 Bell-gunder (The), and other Poems, 1857.
 Shelley's Early Life, 1872.
 Under-glimpses, and other Poems, 1857.
- MACARINY** (George Macariny, earl of), born
 near Belfast, in Ireland, 1737-1806.
 Journal of the Embassy to the Emperor of
 China in 1792-94, posthumous 1807.
- MACAULAY** (Mrs.), maiden name Catherine Saw-
 bridge, *historian*, born at Olanthigh, in Kent,
 1733-1791.
 History of England from James I. to the
 House of Hanover, 1763-83.
 Immutability of Moral Truth (The), 1783.
 Letters on Education, 1790.
- MACAULAY** (Thomas Babington Macaulay, lord),
historian, poet, statesman, born at Rothley
 Temple, in Leicestershire, 1800-1869.
 Armada (The), a fragment in Alexandrine
 verse, 1832.
 Essay on Milton, 1835. (*Edinburgh Review*.)
 Essays (in three vols.), 1843.
 Evening, 1820. (Chancellor's medal.)
 History of England from James II., 1849-61.
 Ivy (a song of the Huguenots, in Alexandrine
 verse), 1824.
 (4) Lays of Ancient Rome, 1842.
 Pompeii, 1819. (Chancellor's medal.)
 Speeches, 1854.
 (His Life, by dean Milman, 1869; Rev. F.
 Arnold, 1862; G. O. Trevelyan, 1876.)
- MACARTHUR**, M.D. (David), born in Antrim, Ire-
 land, 1728-1778.

- Experimental Essays, 1764.
 Introduction to the Theory and Practice of
 Medicine, 1772.
- MACCABE** (William Bernard), of Dublin, 1801-
 Agnes Arnold (a novel), 1860.
 Bertha, a Romance of the Dark Ages, 1851.
 Catholic History of England (A), 1848-54.
 True History of the Hungarian Revolution
 (A), 1851.
- MACCABRY** (Justin), *novelist*, born in Cork,
 Ireland, 1830-
 Comet of the Season (The), 1881.
 Con Amore (critical essays), 1880.
 Dear Lady Disdain, 1876.
 Donna Quixote, 1879.
 Fair Saxon (A), 1873.
 History of our own Times, 1878-80.
 Lady Judith, 1871.
 Lanley Rochford, 1874.
 Miss Misanthrope, 1877.
 My Enemy's Daughter, 1869.
 Waterdale Neighbours (The), 1867.
- MACCART** (Rev. Joseph Benjamin), *poet*, etc.,
 born at Warsaw, 1827-
 Dark Sayings of Old, 1873.
 Last Plague of Egypt (The), and other Poems,
 1880.
 Paraphrastic Commentary on the Epistle to
 the Hebrews, 1871.
 Sunday Reflections, 1872.
- MACCONVILLE** (John), *novelist*, born at Illinois,
 U.S., 1828-
 Gleens (The), a family history, 1851.
 Talbot Vernon, 1854.
 Western Characters, 1858.
- MACCOSH**, D.D. (James), born in Ayrshire, Scot-
 land, 1811-
 Christianity and Positivism, 1871.
 Intuitions of the Mind, 1860.
 Method of Divine Government, etc., 1850.
 Scottish Philosophy (The), 1871.
 Supernatural in Relation to the Natural (The),
 1862.
 Typical Forms, etc., in Creation, 1856.
- MACCREE**, D.D. (Thomas), *historian*, born at
 Dunse, in Berwick, 1772-1835.
 History of the Progress and Suppression of
 the Reformation in Italy, 1827.
 History of the Progress and Suppression of
 the Reformation in Spain, 1826.
 Life of Andrew Melville, 1819.
 Life of John Knox, 1812.
 (His Life, by Thomas MacCrie, 1840.)
- MACCULLOCH**, M.D. (John), *geologist*, born in
 Guernsey, a Channel Island, 1773-1835.
 Description of the Western Isles of Scotland,
 1819. (His chief work.)
 Essay on the Remittent and Intermittent
 Diseases, 1828.
 Geological Classification of Rocks, etc., 1821.
 Highlands, etc., of Scotland (The), 1824.
 Malaria (on the propagation thereof), 1827.
 Proofs and Illustrations of the Attributes of
 God, 1837.
 Remarks on the Art of making Wine, 1817.
 System of Geology (A), etc., 1831.
- MACCULLOCH** (John Ramsay), *political econo-
 mist*, born at Whitburn, in Scotland, 1789-
 1864.
 Dictionary of Commerce, 1832.
 Geographical Dictionary, 1842.

- Literature of Political Economy, 1846.
Principles of Political Economy, 1825.
Rise and Progress of Political Economy, 1824.
Statistical Account of the British Empire, 1837.
- MACGILLIVRAY (Hugh), *Irish lexicographer*, 19th century.
Anglo-Irish Dictionary, 1732.
Elements of the Irish Language, 1728.
- MACDIARMID (John), born in Perthshire, Scotland, 1778-1808.
Inquiry into the System of National Defence, 1805.
Lives of British Statesmen, 1807. (In esteem.)
- MACDONALD (George), poet and novelist, born at Huntly, in Scotland, 1824-
Adela Cathcart (a novel), 1864.
Alice Forbes of Howglen (a novel), 1865.
Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood, 1866.
At the Back of the North Wind, 1870.
Castle Warlock, 1862.
David Elginbrod (a novel), 1862.
Dealings with the Fairies, 1867.
Disciple (The), and other Poems, 1868.
England's Antiphon, 1869.
Exotics (i.e. translations), 1876.
Guild Court, 1867.
Gutta Serena Wilhe, 1873.
Hidden Life, and other Poems, 1861.
Malcolm (a novel), 1871.
Marquis of Lossie (The), 1877.
Mary Marston, 1879. (His best novel.)
Miracles of Our Lord, 1870.
Paul Fisher's Surgeon, 1874.
Phantasia (a fairy romance), 1858.
Poems, 1857.
Portent (The), a story of second sight, 1864.
Princess and the Goblin (The), 1871.
Ronald Bannerman's Boyhood, 1869.
Robert Falconer, 1869. (His second best novel.)
St. George and St. Michael, 1875.
Seaboard Parish (The), 1869. (Sequel to Robert Falconer.)
Sir Gibbie (a novel), 1875.
Thomas Wingfield, Curate, 1876.
Unspoken Sermons, 1866.
Vicar's Daughter (The), 1872.
Wilfred Combermere (a novel), 1871.
Wise Woman (The), 1875.
Within and Without (a dramatic poem), 1856. (His first publication.)
Wow O' (Rioren Riwen), or the Idiot's Home, 1868.
- MACDONALD (John), born at Kingsborough, 1768-1831.
Telegraphic Dictionary, 1816.
Treatise on Telegraphic Communication, etc., 1808.
- MACKE (Rev. Thomas), musical composer, 1812-1769.
Musical Monument, 1876. ("A most delectable book."—*Burney*)
- MACKEWEN (William), a Scotch dissenter, 1734-1792.
Grace and Truth, 1763. (Highly esteemed.)
- MACKENZIE, M.D. (George Alexander), London, 1813-
Christmas (a cantata), 1869.
Devil's Opera (The), an opera, 1838.
Don Quixote (an opera), 1846.

- Emblematical Tribute, 1811.
Freya's Gift, 1863.
Helvellyn (an opera), 1861.
Jenny Lee (an opera di camera), 1863.
King Charles II. (an opera), 1849.
(1) Lectures on Harmony, 1867.
Lenore (a cantata), 1851.
May-day (a cantata), 1866.
Robin Hood (an opera), 1860. (His best.)
Rudiments of Harmony, 1860. (In repute.)
St. John the Baptist (an oratorio), 1866.
She Stoops to Conquer (an opera), 1861.
Sleepers awakened (The), a cantata, 1850.
Soldier's Legacy (The), 1861.
Songs in a Cornhill, 1869.
* * With hundreds of smaller pieces.
- MACGILLIVRAY, L.L.D. (William), *naturalist*, 1852-
History of British Birds, 1814.
History of the Molluscous Animals of Aberdeen, etc., 1813.
Lives of Zoologists, 1844.
- MACGILLIVRAY (John), of Scotland, 1797-1867.
British America, 1842.
Commercial Statistics, 1842.
History of the British Empire from James I., 1852.
Maritime Colonies of British America (The), 1828.
My Note-book, 1835.
Progress of America, 1847.
- MACNICOLL (Maria), born at Sunbury, in the U.S., 1802-
Aunt Kitty's Tales, 1847.
Conquest and Self-conquest, 1844.
Violin, or the Cross and Crown, 1856.
- MACRAE (Andrew), mathematician, 1809-
Complete Navigator (The), 1804.
Mathematical Tables, 1801.
- MACRAE, L.L.D. (Charles), poet, born at Perth, in Scotland, 1814-
Egeria, 1850.
Forty Years' Recollections, 1876.
Hope of the World (The), and other Poems, 1837.
Legends of the Isles, and other Poems, 1817.
Lost Beauties of the English Language, 1874.
Lump of Gold (The), 1865.
Man's Heart (A), 1868.
Memoirs of Popular Delusions (prose), 1841.
Poems, 1834.
Salamandrine (The), 1842.
Studies from the Antique, 1864.
Town Lyrics, 1847.
Under Green Leaves, 1857.
Under the Blue Sky, 1871.
Voices from the Crowd, 1844.
Voices from the Mountains, 1846.
- MACKENZIE (Sir Alexander), traveller, 1760-1820.
Journeys from Montreal . . . to the French and Pacific Oceans, 1801.
- MACKENZIE, M.D. (George), Scottish biographer, 18th century.
Lives and Characters of the Most Eminent Writers of the Scots Nation, 1708-22.
- MACKENZIE (Sir George), born at Dundee, in Scotland, 1836-1891.
Antiquity of the Royal Line of Scotland, 1868.
Ardina (a serious romance), 1861.

- Collier's Counting-House and Closet (a poem), 1681.
 Discourse on the Laws and Customs of Scotland in Matters Criminal, 1678.
 Essay in Praise of Solitude, 1695.
 Institutions of the Laws of Scotland, 1684.
 Jus Regium, 1684.
 Moral Gallantry, 1687.
 Moral History of Frugality, 1691.
 Moral Paradox (A), 1687.
 Reason (an essay), 1690.
 Religio Stotici, 1683.
 Science of Herauldry, 1680.
MACKENZIE, M.D. (Henry), novelist, born at Edinburgh, 1748-1831.
 Julia de Roubigné, 1777.
Sticks the Lounger (a periodical), 1785-87.
 Life of Blacklock, 1793.
 Life of John Home, 1812.
 Man of Feeling (The), 1771. (His best novel.)
 Man of the World (The), 1783.
MACKIE (John Milson), born at Warcham, in Massachusetts, U.S., 1813-
 Going to Spain, 1865.
 Life of Samuel Gorton, 1848.
 Life of Leibnitz, 1815.
MACKINTOSH (Sir James), historian, etc., born at Aldourie, in Inverness, Scotland, 1765-1832.
 Dissertation on Ethical Philosophy, 1830.
 History of England, 1820-32, 1838.
 History of the Revolution (in 1688) in England, posthumous 1831.
 Life of Sir Thomas More, 1844.
 On the Study of the Laws of Nature and Nations, 1799.
 Regency Question (The), 1788.
 Trial of John Petter, 1803. (Very eloquent.)
 View of the Reign of James II., 1835.
 Vindicta Gallica, 1791. (In reply to Burke.) (His Memoirs, by his son, Robert Mackenzie, 1835.)
MACKLIN (Charles), of Ireland, 1690-1797. (His real name was MacLaughlin.)
 Love à la Mode (a farce), 1759.
 Man of the World (a comedy), 1781.
 (His Life, by J. T. Kirkinan, 1799.)
MACKNIGHT, D.D. (James), of Scotland, 1721-1800.
 Harmony of the Four Gospels, 1756. (A standard work, based on Oslander.)
 New Translation of the Apostolic Epistles (A), 1795.
 Truth of the Gospel History, 1763.
MACLAINE, D.D. (Archibald), of Ireland, 1722-1804.
 Discourses, 1799. (In high estimation.)
 Letters to Soame Jenyns, 1777.
 Translation of Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, 1765.
MACLAURIN (Colin), mathematician, born at Kilmoran, in Scotland, 1668-1746.
 Account of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophical Discoveries, 1748. (Incomplete, posthumous.)
 Geometria Organica, 1720.
 On the Impact of Bodies (a prize dissertation), 1724.
 System of Fluxions, 1742. (His chief work.)
 Treatise on Algebra, 1746. (Incomplete.)
 (His Life, by himself; P. Murdoch, 1768.)

- MACLAURIN (John), Scotch judge, 1734-1796.**
 Essay on the Prophecies relating to the Messiah, 1773. (Praised by Orme.)
MACLEAN (Archibald), -?-
 Paraphrase, etc., of the Epistle to the Hebrews, 1811-17. (Highly praised by Orme.)
 (His Life, by Jones, 1823.)
MACLEON, M.D. (John), 1792-1820.
 Voyage in H.M.S. *Alceste*, 1817 (Very interesting.)
MACLISE, R.A. (Daniel), born at Cork, in Ireland, 1811-1870.
 Banquet Scene in "Macbeth," 1840; Bohemian Gipsies, 1837; Craton's Printing Office, 1851; Chivalry in the reign of Henry VIII., 1848; Death of Nelson (for the Palace of Westminster), 1803-66; Earls of Desmond and Ormond, 1870; The Gross of Green Spectacles, 1850; Hunt the Slipper, 1841; King Cophetua and the Beggar Maid, 1869; Marriage of Strongbow, 1854; Meeting of Wellington and Blücher (for the Palace of Westminster), 1863; Merry Christmas in the Baron's Hall, 1838; Mookanna unveiling Zelica, 1833; Orical by Touch, 1816; Play Scene in "Hamlet" (in the National Gallery), 1812; Robin Hood and Cœur de Lion, 1839; The Sacrifice of Noah, 1847; Sabrina releasing the Ladye, 1814; Scene from "Twelfth Night," 1840; Shakespeare's "Seven Ages," 1848; The Sleeping Beauty, 1841; Story of the Norman Conquest, 1867; Strongbow and Eva, 1864; Vow of the Ladies and the Peacock, 1835.
MACLURE (William), American geologist, 1764-1840.
 Geology of the United States of America, 1817. (Very valuable.)
MACNICHOL (Rev. Dr. Donald), Celtic antiquary, 1735-1802.
 Remarks on Dr. Johnson's Journey to the Hebrides, 1779. (Highly esteemed.)
MACNISH, M.D. (Robert), called the "Modern Pythagorean," born at Glasgow, 1802-1837.
 Anatomy of Drunkenness, 1827.
 Book of Aphorisms, 1833.
 Tales, Essays, and Sketches, posthumous 1839.
 Philosophy of Sleep, 1836. (His chief work.)
MACPHERSON (James), born at Ruthven, in Scotland, 1738-1796.
 Fragments of Ancient Poetry collected in the Highlands of Scotland, 1780.
 Highlander (The), a poem, 1758.
 History of Great Britain from the Restoration, 1776.
 Introduction to the History of Great Britain and Ireland, 1771.
 Original Papers containing the History of Great Britain (1688-1714), with extracts from the Autobiography of James II., 1775.
 Poems of Ossian (in poetic prose), 1762-63.
MADAN, D.D. (Martin), 1726-1790.
 Thelyphthora, 1781. (To prove that polygamy was a Mosaic law.)
MADDEN (Sir Frederick), antiquary, 1801-1873.
 Wrote numerous historical, literary, and genealogical works.
 Edited *Historia Anglorum* of Matthew Paris, 1684-68; *Layamon's Brut*, 1847; and

other metrical romances; the Wychite version of the Bible; etc.

Traslated and abridged Silvestre's *Universal Palaeography*.

MADDERN (Richard Robert), of Dublin, 1798-1873.

To mention of Ireland with the Crown of England, 1845.

Egypt and Mohammed Ali, 1841.

History of Irish Periodical Literature, 1867.

History of the Penal Laws against Roman Catholics, 1847.

Infirmities of Genius (The), 1833.

Island of Guim, its Resources, etc., 1849.

Life of Savonarola, 1854.

Lives and Times of the United Irishmen, 1863. (His chief work.)

Memoirs of the Countess of Blessington, 1855.

Muslimman (The), 1850.

Phantasmas, 1857.

Shrines and Sepulchres of the Old and New World, 1851.

Travels in the West Indies, 1834, 1840.

Travels in Turkey and Egypt, 1829.

Turkish Empire in Relation to Christianity, etc., 1860.

MADDOX (Isaac), bishop of Worcester, born in London, 1697-1769.

Vindication of the Church of England, 1733

MADDOX (Thomas), *legal antiquary*, *-1730.

Baronia Anglica, posthumous 1736.

Firma Burgi, 1726.

Formulario Anglicanum, 1702.

History and Antiquities of the Exchequer, etc., 1711.

* MAHER, D.D. (William), archbishop of Dublin, 1765-1831.

Scriptural Doctrines of the Atonement, etc., 1801. (In high estimation.)

(His Memoir, by Dr. Kenney, 1842.)

MAHER, D.D. (William Connor), bishop of Peterborough, born at Cork, in Ireland, 1821-

Sermons, the most important being "Christ the Light of All Scripture," 1860; "The Gospel of the Age," 1860; "The Church's Fear and the Church's Hope," 1864; "The Christian Theory of the Origin of the Christian Life," 1868; "The Breaking Net," 1868; "The Defence, etc., of the Faith;" etc.

MAHER (John Francis), 1815-

Father Mathew, 1863.

Rome and its Rulers, 1857.

MAHER (Rev. Robert), of Dublin, 1826-

Lectures on *Pilgrim's Progress*, 1859.

Miracles of Christ (The), 1863.

Motives for the Million, 1868.

Perversion and Conversion, 1854.

St. Peter non-Roman, 1871.

Solf, its Dangers and Duties, 1862.

Seven Churches of Asia (The), 1857.

Things Present and Things to Come, 1860.

MAITLAND, D.D. (Samuel Roffey), *historian*, London, 1792-1866.

Attempt to elucidate the Prophecies concerning Antichrist (An), 1850.

Chatterton (an essay), 1857.

Dark Ages (The), 1844.

Erwin, 1860.

Essays on . . . the Reformation in England, 1848.

Facts, etc., [about] the Albigeuses and Waldenses, 1832.

MAITLAND (William), *antiquary*, born at Brechin, in Scotland, 1693-1767.

History and Antiquities of Scotland, 1757.

History of Edinburgh, 1753.

History of London, 1739.

MAJOR, D.D. (John), of Scotland, 1470-1550.

De Historia Gentis Scottorum, 1621.

MAJOR (Richard Henry), *antiquary*, London, 1818-

Life of Prince Henry the Navigator, 1468.

MALAN (Rev. Solomon Cusar), 1812-

Catalogue of the Eggs of British Birds (A), 1848.

Coast of Tyre and Sidon (The), 1457.

Exposition of the Apostles' Creed, 1817.

On Ritualism, 1867.

Philosophy of Truth, 1865.

Three Months in the Holy Land, 1813.

Threefold San-to-king (The), 1856.

Who is God in China, etc., 1455.

* * Numerous translations.

MALCOLM (James Peller), *antiquary*, 1760-1815.

Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London, 1808, 1811.

Excursions into the Counties of Kent, etc., 1807.

Lives of Topographers and Antiquaries, 1815.

Londonium Redivivum, 1803-7.

Miscellaneous Anecdotes of the Manners, etc., of Europe, 1811.

MALCOLM (Sir John), *historian*, born at Westerkirk, in Scotland, 1769-1833.

History of Persia, 1815. (Highly valued.)

Life of Lord Elphinstone, 1836.

Memoir of Central India, 1823. (Estimated.)

Political History of India, 1826. (Estimated.)

Sketch of the Sikhs, 1812.

(His Life, by J. W. Kaye, 1856.)

MALLEY (David), poet, born in Perthshire, Scotland, 1700-1766.

Amyntor and Theodora (a tale in blank verse), 1747.

Edwin and Emma (a ballad), 1780.

Elvira, 1763.

Excursion (The), a descriptive poem, 1728.

Eurydice, 1731.

Life of Lord Bacon, 1740.

Mustapha, 1739.

Truth in Ithyme, 1761.

Verbal Criticism (a satire in verse), 1733.

William and Margaret (a ballad), 1727.

MALMESBURY (William of), *chronicler*, Somersetshire, 1096-1143.

De Antiquitate Glastoniensis Ecclesie (Gale's edition, 1691).

De Gestis Regum Anglorum (in five books), 1127; continued in the *Historia Novella* (in three books), 1142; translated 1815.

De Gestis Pontificum Anglorum (in four books), 1124.

Life of Aldhelm, 1128 (Gale's edition, 1691).

Life of Wulfstan (Wharton's edition, 1691).

MALONE (Edmund), born in Dublin, 1741-1812

Life of W. Wyndham, 1810.

Rise and Progress of the English Stage, 1800.

Edits *Shakespeare*, with numerous notes, 1790-1827.

(His Life, by sir J. Prior, 1860.)

MALORY (Sir Thomas), 1430-^{ca}.

Morte d'Arthur (History of Prince Arthur), in 3 parts, 1465-70; printed by Caxton, 1485.

MALIN, D.D. (Edward), bishop of Durham, 1770-1859.

Greek Gradus, 1830.

Illustrations of the Truth of the Christian Religion, 1802. (Recommended by bishop Tomline.)

MALINUS (Rev. Thomas Robert), *political economist*, born near Dorking, in Surrey, 1766-1834.

Crisis (The), 1792. (Not published.)

Definitions in Political Economy, 1827.

Essay on the Principle of Population, 1798, 1803. (His best-known work.)

Inquiry into the Nature, etc., of Rent, 1815

Measure of Value, etc. (The), 1821.

Principles of Political Economy, 1820.

(His Life, by bishop Otter, 1836)

MALTON (Thomas), 1750-1804.

Treatise on Perspective, 1776 83.

MANN, (Captain George William), born at Hilgay, in Suffolk, 1765-1854.

Essay on the Preservation of Shipwrecked Persons, etc., 1812.

Practical Observations on the Preservation of Mariners from Stranded Vessels, etc., 1827.

MANDEVILLE, M.D. (Bernard de), 1670-1733.

(He must have been born before 1670, or else would be only 15 years old when he made his *Oratio de Medicina*.)

Esop dressed, 1704.

Fable of the Bees, 1704. (A philosophical poem of some 400 lines, to which, in 1714, were added prose notes. The object is to show the *benefits* of vices, such as gin-drinking, etc. In 1729 a second part, in six dialogues, was added.)

Gruelling Hive (The), 1714.

Oratio de Medicina, 1685.

Planter's Charity (The), a poem, 1704.

Typhon in Verse, 1704.

Virgin unmasked, 1709.

World unmasked (The), 1736.

MANDEVILLE (Sir John de), *traveller*, born at St. Albans, in Hertfordshire, 1300-1372.

Voyage and Travels, 1356. (A book of marvels connected with Jerusalem, the East Indies, and Islands of the Indian Ocean.)

MANET (Mary de la Rivière), of Guernsey, a Channel Island, 1672-1721.

Adventures of Rivelle.

Court Intrigues, 1711.

Lost Lover (The), a comedy.

Lucius (a tragedy) 1717.

Memoirs of Europe towards the Close of the Eighteenth Century.

New Atlantis (love scandals of distinguished contemporaries), 1709.

Power of Love (The), in seven novels, 1720.

Royal Mistress (The), a tragedy, 1696.

Secret Memoirs, etc., of Several Persons of Quality, 1736. (A satire for which the publisher was arrested.)

MANNING (Lord John James Robert), born at Belyol Castle, in Leicestershire, 1818- (One of the "Young Englanders.")

England's Trust, and other Poems, 1841. (In which occurs the couplet

Let wealth and commerce, laws and learning die,
But leave us still our old nobility.)

English Ballads, and other Poems, 1850.

Importance of Literature to Men of Business, 1852.

Plea for National Holy-days, 1843.

MANNING (Anne), *novelist*, 1807-

Belforest (a tale of English life), 1864.

Cherry and Violet, 1853.

Chronicles of Merrie England, 1854.

Claude, the Colporteur, 1837.

Duchess of Trajette (The).

Good Old Times, 1866.

Household of Sir Thomas More, 1851.

Mary Powell, 1850.

Miss Hiddy Frohisher, 1866.

Noble Purpose nobly won (A).

Poplar House Academy, 1859.

Royal Mischief.

Tasso and Leonora

MANNING (Charlotte), *-1871.

Ancient and Mediæval India, 1866.

MANNING, D.D. (Henry Edward), *cardinal priest*,

born at Tuttleidge, in Hertfordshire, 1804-

Blessed Sacrament, etc. (The), 1864.

Cesarism and Ultramontaniam, 1872.

Demon of Socrates (The), 1872.

England and Christendom, 1867.

Fourfold Sovereignty of God (The), 1871.

Four Great Evils of the Day (The), 1870.

Grounds of Faith (The), 1852.

Holy Baptism, 1813

Internal Mission of the Holy Ghost, 1876.

Last Glories of the Holy See greater than the

First, 1861.

Ecumenical Council (The), and Infallibility

of the Roman Pontiff, 1869.

Oxford University Sermons, 1845.

Petii Privilegium, 1871

Present Crisis of the Holy See tested by Pro-

phesy, 1861.

Reunion of Christendom (The), 1866.

Rule of Faith (The), 1834.

Sin and its Consequences, 1876.

Temporal Mission of the Holy Ghost, 1865.

Temporal Power of the Pope (The), 1866.

Temporal Sovereignty of the Popes (The),

1860.

Thoughts for those that mourn, 1850.

Unity of the Church (The), 1846.

Vatican Council (The), 1870.

Vatican Decrees (The), 1876.

Working of the Holy Spirit, 1864.

MANNING (Rev. Owen), *antiquary*, etc., born in Northamptonshire, 1721-1801.

History and Antiquities of Surrey, 1804.

MANSSEL, D.D. (Henry Longueville), dean of St. Paul's, born at Coagrove, in Northamptonshire, 1820-1871.

Demons of the Winds, and other Poems, 1838.

Lectures on History, 1861-82.

Limits of Religious Thought (a Hampton Lecture), 1885.

Metaphysics . . . 1860.

Philosophy of Kant, 1868.

Philosophy of the Conditioned, 1866. (With Veitch.)

Prolegomena Logics, 1851.

Witness of the Church . . . 1864.

MANT, D.D. (Richard), bishop of Down, born at Southampton, in Hampshire, 1776-1844.

Bible, with Notes and Commentaries, 1817. (With D'Oyly.)

- Biographical Notices of the Apostles, etc., 1829.
 British Months, 1835.
 Christian Sabbath (The), 1830.
 Gospel Miracles, 1832.
 History of the Church of Ireland, 1840.
 Life of Christ, 1840.
 Metrical Version of the Psalms, 1821.
 Poems, 1806-7.
 Simpliciad (The), 1809.
 (His Life, by Berens, 1849.)
- MANTZELL, LL.D.** (Gideon Algernon), *geologist*, born at Lewes, in Sussex, 1790-1852.
 Atlas of Fossil Remains, 1850.
 Fossils of the South Downs, 1822.
 Fossils of the Tilgate Forest, 1839.
 Geological Excursions in the Isle of Wight, etc., 1847.
 Geology of the South Coast of England (The), 1833.
 Illustrations of the Geology of Sussex, 1822.
 Medals of Creation, 1814.
 Petrifications and their Teachings, 1851.
 Thoughts on Animalcules, 1816.
 Thoughts on a Pebble, 1840.
 Wonders of Geology, 1833. (His most popular work.)
- MANTON, D. D.** (Thomas), *ejected nonconformist*, 1620-1677.
 Exposition of the Epistle of St. James, 1653; of the Epistle of St. Jude, 1654; of the Lord's Prayer, posthumous 1684; of Psalm cxix., 1681.
 (His Life, by Harris, 1725.)
- MAPES (Walker)**, archdeacon of Oxford, *poet*, etc., 1143-1210.
 (Author of the famous drinking song, "Meum est propositum in taberna mori.")
De Nugis Curialium (satires and songs), printed 1850. (There was a *De Nugis Curialium* by John of Salisbury, 1156, printed 1475.)
 . Mapes wrote in French (then the vernacular tongue), the *Mort Artus*, *Lancelot of the Lake*, and the *Quest of the St. Graal*.
- MAPOTHER, M.D.** (Edward Dillon), born at Fairview, in Ireland, 1835-
 Lectures on Public Health, 1869.
 Manual of Physiology, 1871.
- MARBECK (John)**, *musical composer*, *1585.
 Booke of Common Praier with Notes, 1630.
 Booke of Notes and Common-Places, 1681.
 Concordance of the Bible, 1690. (The first ever compiled in English.)
 Dialog betwene Youth and Olde Age, 1684.
 Historie of King David in Metre, 1679.
 Lives of the Saints, etc., 1674.
 Ripping up of the Pope's Fardel, 1581.
- MARICHT (Mrs.)**, *educational writer*, 1769-1859.
 Conversations on Chemistry, 1809.
 Natural Philosophy, 1819.
 Political Economy, 1816.
- MARCHE, LL.D.** (Francis Andrew), *Saxonist*, born at Millbury, U.S., 1825-
 Anglo-Saxon Grammar, 1870.
 Introduction to Anglo-Saxon, 1871.
 Method of Philological Study of the English Language (A), 1866.
- MARCOLETTI, LL.D.** (Rev. Moses), a *Jewish convert*, 1820-1891.
 Abyssinia: its Past, Present, and Future, 1864.
- Anglo-Hebrews (The), their Wrongs, etc., 1858.
 Apostolic Triple Benediction (An), 1853.
 England's "Crown of Rejoicing," 1853.
 Essay on the Poetry of the Pentateuch, 1871.
 Exposition of Isaiah, 1846.
 Gospel (The) and its Mission, 1860.
 Hallel (The), 1864.
 History of the Jews of Great Britain, 1851.
 Israel's Ordinance examined, 1841.
 Jews of Great Britain (The), 1816.
 Lord a Prayer no Adaptation, etc. (The), 1876.
 Oracles of God (The), 1879.
 Pilgrimage to the Land of my Father, 1850.
 Principles of Modern Judaism, 1813.
 Quarrel of God's Covenant (The), 1857.
 Sacred Ministry, 1853.
 Sermons, 1851, 1861, 1874.
 Spirit of Prophecy (The), 1861.
 True Light (The), 1862.
 Vestiges of Historic Anglo-Hebrews, 1869.
- MARINER (William)**, *.*
 Account of the Natives of the Tonga Islands, 1818. (Excellent.)
- MARKHAM (Clement Robert)**, born at Stillington, in Yorkshire, 1830-
 Cairo and Lima, 1850.
 Franklin's Footsteps, 1852.
 History of the Abyssinian Expedition, 1862.
 History of Persia, 1873.
 Life of Lord Fairfax, 1870.
 Memoir of the Countess of Chinchon, 1876.
 Ollanta (a Quichua drama), 1871.
 Quichua Grammar and Dictionary, 1863.
 Spanish Irrigation, 1867.
 Threshold of the Unknown Region (The), 1871.
 Travels in Peru and India, 1856.
- MARKHAM (Gervase)**, *miscellaneous writer*, 1570-1655.
 Art of Archerie, 1614.
 Cavalier, or the English Horseman, 1607.
 Cheap and Good Husbandry, 1614.
 Countrey Contentment, 1611.
 Countrey Farmer (The), 1616.
 Cure for Diseases in Horses, 1610.
 Discourse of Horsemanship, 1593.
 Dumbe Knight (The), a comedy, 1608. (Also attributed to Machin.)
 English Arcadia (The), 1607; 1613.
 English Housewife, 1615.
 English Husbandman, 1613-14.
 Farewell to Husbandry, 1620.
 Gentleman's Academy (The), 1595.
 Herod Antipater (a tragedy), 1622.
 Honour in Perfection, 1604.
 How to chuse, etc., Horses, 1596.
 How to train Horses, 1605.
 Pleasures of Princes (dancing and cock-fighting), 1615.
 Poem of Poems (The), eight eclogues, 1596.
 Sir Richard Grinville (a tragedy), 1595.
 Soldier's Accidence (The), 1635; Grammar, 1639; Exercise, 1643.
 Teares of the Beloved, 1640. (The lament of John on the death of Christ.)
 Vox Militis (in two parts), 1620.
 Way to get Wealth (The), 1625. (By farming.)
 Young Sportsman's Instructor (The), no

MARTINEAU (Harriet), born at Norwich, 1802-1876.

Autobiography, posthumous 1877.
 Billow and the Rock (The), 1846.
 Biographical Sketches, 1872.
 British Rule in India, 1857.
 Christmas Day (a tale), 1824. (Its sequel is called "The Friend.")
 Complete Guide to the Lakes, 1854.
 Corporate, Traditional, and Natural Rights, 1837.
 Crofton Boys (The), 1810.
 Doerbrook, 1839.
 Devotional Exercises . . . for the Young, 1823.
 Eastern Life, etc., 1818.
 Endowed Schools in Ireland, 1859.
 England and her Soldiers, 1859.
 Factory Controversy (The), 1855.
 Feats of the Fiord, 1840.
 Forest and Game Law Tales, 1815.
 Friend (The), 1825.
 Health, Husbandry, and Handicraft, 1861.
 History of England during the Thirty Years Peace, 1816-48, 1849-50; introduction, 1851. (Her chief work.)

History of the American Compromise, 1856.
 Hour and the Man (The), 1810.
 Household Education, 1854.
 Illustrations of Political Economy (a series of tales), 1833.
 Illustrations of Taxation (a series of tales), 1834.
 Laws of Man's Nature, etc., 1851. (With Atkinson.)
 Letter on Mesmerism, 1845.
 Life in the Sick-Room, 1843.
 Poor Laws and Paupers (a series of tales), 1834.

Principle and Practice, 1826.
 (4) Prize Essays, 1830.
 Retrospect of Western Travel, 1838.
 Rioters, 1826.
 Society in America, 1837.
 Traditions of Palestine, 1830.
 Turn-out (The), 1827.

MARTINEAU, L.L.D. (James), Unitarian minister, born at Norwich, 1805-
 Endeavours after the Christian Life, 1843-47.
 Essays, 1869.

Hours of Thought, 1876.
 Hymns, 1840, 1874.
 Ideal Substitutes for God, 1878.
 Miscellanies, 1852.
 Rationale of Religious Inquiry, 1837.
 Religion and Modern Materialism, 1874.
 Studies of Christianity, 1858.

MARTYN, F.L.S. (John), botanist, London, 1699-1768.

Edited Virgil's *Bucolics*, 1749; *Georgics*, 1741. (With botanical notes and plates.)

MARTYN (Thomas), naturalist, born at Chelsea, 1738-1828.

Araucar, 1793.
 English Entomologist, 1792.
 Flora Rustica, 1792-94.
 Universal Conchologist, 1784.

MAXWELL, (Andrew), born at Kingston-upon-Hull, in Yorkshire, 1820-1878.

Account of the Growth of Popery, etc., posthumous 1878.
 Flagellum Parlamentarium, 1861.

Miscellaneous Poems, posthumous 1681.

Mr. Smirke, 1674.

Rehearsal transposed (The), 1672.

Seasonable Argument (A), posthumous 1681. (His Life, by Cooke, 1772; Thompson, 1776.)

MASKELL (William), born at Bath, in Somersetshire, 1814-
 Ancient and Mediaeval Ivories, 1872.

Ancient Liturgy of the Church of England, 1814.
 History of the "Martin Marprelate" Controversy, 1845.

Monumenta Ritualia Ecclesie Anglicane, 1846-47.

Odds and Ends, 1872.

MASKELYNI, D.D. (Nevil), astronomer, London, 1732-1811.

Astronomical Observations, 1776.

British Mariner's Guide (The), 1763.

Catalogue of the Stars, 1790.

Nautical Almanac, 1767-1811.

Tables for computing the . . . Places of the First Stars, 1774.

MASON (Rev. John), called "Mason of Stratford;" with the exception of George Withers, the earliest writer of English hymns. Dr. Watts has borrowed largely from him.

Angel's Oath, "Time is no longer (The), a prophecy, 1694.

Midnight Cry (The), the parable of the Ten Virgins, 1694.

Songs of Praise, 1683.

MASON (Rev. John), dissenting minister, called "Mason of Dorking," born at Dunmow, in Essex, 1706-1763.

Christian Morals, 1761.

Lord's-Day Evening Entertainment (The), 1751.

Self-Knowledge, 1745. (Excellent.)

MASON (Rev. John Mitchell), American divine, 1770-1828.

Sermons, etc., with a Memoir by Dr. Eadie, 1860.

MASON (Rev. William), poet, born at Hull, in Yorkshire, 1725-1797.

Caractacus (a dramatic poem), 1759.

Elfrida (a dramatic poem), 1753.

English Garden (The), a poem in four books, blankverse, 1772-82.

Fall of Tyranny (The), 1786.

Heroic Epistle (An), 1773.

Isis (a poetical attack on Oxford), 1748.

Life of Gray (the poet), 1775.

Melancholy, 1756.

Memory, 1756.

Odes on Independence, 1756.

Religio Clerici (a poem in two parts), 1810.

MASON (William Monck) antiquary, Dublin, about 1780-1830.

History and Antiquities of the Cathedral of St. Patrick, near Dublin, 1820.

MASSEY (Gerald), poet, born at Tring, in Hertfordshire, 1828-
 Ballad of Babe Christabel, and other Poems, 1856.

Craigcrook Castle, and other Poems, 1856.

Havelock's March, and other Poems, 1861.

Poems and Chansons, 1846. (His first work.)

Shakespeare's Sonnets and his Private Friends, 1856.

Tale of Eternity (A), and other Poems, 1869. 9
Voices of Freedom and Lyrics of Love, 1840.

MASSIE (Rev. James William), 1799-1869.

America, 1864.

Confidential India, 1840.

Evangelical Alliance, 1847.

Revivals in Ireland, 1859-60.

MASSINGERS (Philip), dramatist, born at Salisbury, 1584-1640.

* * For his dramas, see APPENDIX III.

(His Life, by T. Davies, 1789; H. Coleridge, 1839.)

MASSON (David), of Aberdeen, 1822-

British Novelists, etc., 1859.

Critical Sketch . . . of British Prose Fiction, 1859.

Drummond of Hawthornden, 1873.

Essays, Biographical and Critical, etc., 1856.

Life of John Milton, 1853-1879.

Recent British Philosophy, 1865.

Three Devils (The), Luther's, Milton's, and Goethe's.

MATHER, D.D. (Cotton), born at Boston, U.S., 1663-1728.

Christian Philosopher (The).

Curiosa Americana, 1712.

Ecclesiastical History of New England.

Magnalia Christi Americana, 1702.

Memorable Providences relating to Witchcraft, 1685. (An investigation into the famous "Salem Witchcraft.")

Wonders of the Invisible World, 1692. (Trials of witches.)

(His Life, by his son Samuel, who also wrote the life of Dr. Nathaniel Mather, under the title of "Early Piety Exemplified," 1699.)

MATHER, D.D. (Increase), born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, U.S., 1639-1721.

Remarkable Providences, 1684; and above 90 other works.

MATHEWS (Cornelius), novelist, born at Port Chester, in New York, U.S., 1817-

Behemoth, 1839.

Money Penny, or the Heart of the World, 1850.

Poems on Man in the Republic, 1843.

Politicians (The), 1840.

MATHIAS (Thomas James), satirist, 1757-1835.

Odes, 1798.

Political Dramatist, 1795.

Pursuits of Literature, 1794-95. (His chief work.)

Works of Thomas Gray, 1814.

MATTHEW OF PARIS, or MATTHEW PARIS, monk of St. Albans, 13th century.

Historia Major (1067-1213). This history up to 1235 is ascribed to Roger of Wendover,

and only the supplement (1235-1273) is attributed to Matthew Paris. See MATTHEW OF WESTMINSTER.

Lives of the Kings of Mercia and Abbots of St. Albans.

MATTHEW OF WESTMINSTER, chronicler, 14th century.

Flores Historiarum. (This is for the most part drawn from the "Flowers of History" by Roger of Wendover, but the reigns of John, Henry III., and Edward I. are original. It brings the history to 1307. First printed in 1627.) See MATTHEW OF PARIS.

MATURIN (Rev. Robert Charles), dramatist, etc., born at Dublin, 1782-1824.

Albigenses (The), 1814.

Bertram (a tragedy), 1816.

Controversial Sermons, 1821.

Fatal Revenge (a tragedy), 1807.

Manuel (a tragedy), 1817.

Melmoth, the Wanderer (a novel), 1820.

Women, or "Four et Contre" (a novel), 1818.

MATZ, M.D. (Matthew), born in Holland, but settled in England, 1718-1776.

Journal Militaire, 1750-67.

Memoirs of Richard Mead, D.D., 1755.

MAUNDYER (Samuel), born at Islington, 1790-1849.

Biographical Treasury, 1839.

Treasury of Knowledge, 1840.

Treasury of Literature and Science, 1840.

Treasury of Natural History, 1848.

MAUNDRELL (Rev. Henry), traveller, 1650-1710. *

Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem, 1697.

MAURICE (Rev. John Frederick Denison), 1805-1872.

Bible and Science (The), 1863.

Christian Ethics, 1867.

Commandments (The), 1866.

Conflict of Good and Evil (The), 1865.

Conscience (The), 1868.

Doctrine of Sacrifice (The), 1854.

Emstance Conyers (a novel), 1831.

Friendship of Books (The), 1873.

History of Moral and Physical Philosophy, 1853-62.

Kingdom of Christ, 1842.

Kingdom of Heaven, 1864.

Lectures on Ecclesiastical History, 1854.

On the Lord's Prayer, 1848.

Patriarchs and Lawgivers of the Old Testament, 1855.

Prophets and Kings of the Old Testament, 1853.

Religions of the World, 1847.

Social Morality, 1869.

Theological Essays, 1854.

The word "Eternal," and the Punishment of the Wicked, 1853.

MATRICEZ (Rev. Thomas), historian and orientalist, etc., born at Hertford, 1755-1824.

History of Hindostan, 1795-98.

Indian Antiquities, 1793-1800. (Highly commended by bishop Toulmin.)

Memoirs, 1819-22.

Modern History of Hindostan, 1802-10.

Poems, Sermons, etc.

Richmond Hill (a poem), 1807.

Westminster Abbey, and other Poems, 1784.

MAURY (Matthew), hydrographer, born in Spottsylvania County, U.S., 1806-1873.

Physical Geography of the Sea, 1854.

MAVOR, LL.D. (Rev. William) of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 1758-1837.

British Tourist (The), 1867.

Spelling Book (The), of almost unprecedented sale.

Universal History (in 26 vols.), 1802-12.

Voyages, Travels, etc. (in 25 vols.), 1796-1802.

MAWE (John), 1754-1829.

Familiar Lessons on Mineralogy and Geology, 1799.

Linnean System of Conchology (The), 1823.

Mineralogy of Derbyshire, 1802.

Shell Collector's Pilot, 1825.
 Travels in Brazil, 1812. (His chief work.)
 Treatise on Diamonds and Precious Stones,
 1813.

MAXWELL (James), poet, 17th century.
 Carolana (a poem), 1614.
 Golden Legend (The), 1611. (Abraham, Isaac,
 and Jacob, with their wives.)
 Notable Prophecies, 1615.
 Prince Henry, and other Poems, 1612.
 Queen Elizabeth's Looking-glass, 1612.
 MAXWELL (William Hamilton), novelist, 1795-
 1850.

Stories of Waterloo, 1829.
 MAXWELL (Sir William Stirling), born at Kin-
 mure, in Scotland, 1618-1874.
 Annals of the Artists of Spain, 1848.
 Cloister Life of Charles V (The), 1852.
 Soliman the Magnificent, 1877.
 Songs of the Holy Land, 1847.
 Velasquez, 1855.

MAX (Thomas), poet and historian, born at
 Mayfield, in Sussex, 1595-1650.
 Antigone (a classical play), 1631.
 Breviary of the History of the Parliament of
 England, 1650.
 Cleopatra (a tragedy), 1639.
 Heir (The), a play, 1622.
 History of the Parliament of England, etc.,
 1613-47. (Praised by bishop Warburton.)
 Julia Agrippina, Empress of Rome (an his-
 toric play), 1639.
 Life of the Satirical Pappy, called Nim,
 1657.
 Old Couple (The), a comedy, 1654.
 Reigns of King Henry II. (an historic poem,
 in seven books), 1633.
 Supplementum Lucani, 1640.
 Victorious Reigns of King Edward III. (an
 historic poem, in seven books), 1635.
 * * * Translation of Lucan's *Pharsalia*, Vir-
 gil's *Georgics*, etc.

MAY (Sir Thomas Erskine), 1815-
 Constitutional History of England since the
 Accession of George III., 1861-64, 1871.
 Democracy in Europe (a history), 1877.
 Treatise on the Law, etc., of Parliament,
 1844.

MAYN (Brantz), born at Baltimore, U.S., 1809-
 Mexico as it was, and as it is, 1841.
 Mexico, Aztec, Spanish, and Republican,
 1851.

MATHEW (Henry), 1812-
 Great World of London (The), 1856.
 London Labour and London Poor, 1851.
 Mormons, or Latter-day Saints (The), 1852.
 Rhine (The), and its Scenery, 1856-58.
 Wandering Minstrel (The), a farce, 1841.
 (With Beckett.)

Wonders of Science (The), 1855.
 MATYK, D.D. (Jasper), dramatist, of Devon-
 shire, 1604-1672.

Amorous Warre (a tragi-comedy to satirize
 the Puritans), 1648.
 City Match (The), a comedy, 1639.
 MAYNE (John), poet, 1759-1836.
 Hallowe'en, 1780.

Logan Braes (a ballad), 1781. (From this
 Burns borrowed.)
 Silver Gun (The), first in 12 stanzas, 1777;
 afterwards expanded into four cantos, 1803.

MAYO (Herbert), *hydrophobic doctor*, 1882.
 Letters on the Truths contained in Popular
 Superstitions, 1845.

Outlines of Human Physiology, 1827.
 Philosophy of Living, 1837.

MAYO, M.D. (Thomas), London, 1790-1871.
 Elements of the Pathology of the Mind, 1838.
 Outlines of Medical Proof revised, 1950.

MAYO, M.D. (William Starbuck), novelist, born
 at Ogdensburg, U.S., 1812-
 Berber (The), or the Mountaineer of the
 Atlas, 1850.

Kaloolah, or Journeyings to the Djebel
 Kumri, 1848.

MEAD, M.D. (Richard), born near London, 1675-
 1751.

Dissertation on the Scurvy, 1749.
 Mechanical Account of Poisons, 1702.

Medica Sacra, 1748.
 Moneta et Præcepta Medica, 1751.

(His Life, by Matthew Maty, 1755.)

MEDE (Rev. Joseph), of Essex, 1819-1838.
 Clavis Apocalyptica, 1827.

MELDWIN (Captain Thomas), 19th century.
 Angler in Wales (The), 1811.

Conversations of Lord Byron, 1824.
 Lady Singleton (a novel), 1842.

Shelley Papers (The), 1833

MELMOTH (William), called "Melmoth of Lin-
 coln's Inn," 1710-1799.

Importance of a Religious Life, 1711.
 (His Life, by his son William, 1796.)

MELMOTH (William), called "Melmoth of Bath,"
 son of the above, 1710-1799.

Letters (at one time immensely admired),
 called "Fitzeboorne's Letters," 1742.

Life of William Melmoth, K.C., 1796.
 Translation of Pliny's *Letters*, 1746; parts

of *Cicero*, 1753, 1773, 1777. (Considered
 models of translation.)

MELVILLE (Andrew), a reformer, Scotland,
 1546-1622.

Gathelus, sive de Origine Gentis Scottorum,
 1602.

Melvini Musæ, etc., 1620.

Satyræ Menippææ, 1619. (Supposed to be by
 Sclopplus and not Melville.)

Stephaniskion, 1590.
 (His Life, by MacCrie, 1819.)

MELVILLE (George John Whyte), novelist, 1821-
 1878.

Black but Comely, posthumous 1870.

Bones and I, 1863.

Brookes of Bridlemere (The), 1844.

Cerise, 1865.

Contraband, 1870.

Digby Grand, 1853.

General Bounce, 1854.

Gladiators (The), 1863. (His best novel.)

Good for Nothing, 1861.

Holmby House, 1860.

Interpreter (The), 1858.

Kate Coventry, 1856.

Katerfelto, 1875.

M. or N., 1866.

Market Harborough, 1861.

Queen's Manes (The), 1864.

Rosina, 1876.

Roy's Wife, 1878.

Sarchodon, 1871.

Satanella, 1872.

- Sister Louise, 1876.
 Tisbury Negro, 1881.
 True Cross (The), 1873.
 Uncle John, 1874.
 White Rose (The), 1868.
- MELVILLE (Herman), *novelist*, born at New York, U.S., 1819—
 Confidence Man (The), 1857.
 Israel Potter, 1860.
 Mardi (a philosophical romance), 1818.
 Moby Dick, or the White Whale, 1851.
 Omoo, or Adventures in the South Seas, 1817.
 Piazza Tales (The), 1856.
 Pierre, or the Ambiguities, 1852.
 Redburn, 1849.
 Types, 1846. (His first literary work.)
 White Jacket, or the World in a Man-of-war, 1850.
- MELVILLE (Sir James), *historian*, 1535-1617.
 Memoirs, first printed 1643. (It is an account of the most remarkable affairs of state not mentioned by other historians.)
- MENDHAM (Joseph), 19th century.
 Account of the "Indexes," 1826.
 Clavis Apostolica, 1821.
 Index Librorum Prohibitorum, by Gregory XVI., 1835; by Sixtus V., 1835.
 Life of Pius V., 1832.
 Members of the Council of Trent, 1841.
 Venal Indulgences, 1839.
- MERRIS, or MERRIS (Sir John), *traveller and poet*, 1691-1671.
 Musarum Delicias, 1656. (Here may be found the famous lines, imitated in *Hudibras*—
 He that fights and runs away
 May live to fight another day;
 But he that in battle slain
 Can never rise to fight again.)
- MERRIS (Lieutenant-Colonel William), *poet*, 17th century.
 Anglia Speculum (part i. a long poem, part ii. short poems), 1646.
 Edinburgh Virtues, and other Poems, 1632.
 Elegy on the Earl of Essex, 1646.
 Moderate Cavalier (The), in verse, 1675.
 News from Parnassus, 1682.
 Welcome to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, 1669.
- MEREDITH (George), *poet and novelist*, born in Hampshire, 1828—
 Adventures of Harry Richmond, 1871.
 Beauchamp's Career, 1875.
 Egoist (The), 1879.
 Emilia in England, 1864.
 Evan Harrington (a novel of modern life), 1861.
 Farina (a legend of Cologne), 1867.
 Harry Richmond, 1871.
 Mary Bertram, 1869.
 Modern Love (poems and ballads), 1862.
 Ordeal of Richard Feveril (The), a novel, 1859.
 Poems, 1851.
 Poems and Ballads, 1862.
 Rhoda Fleming, 1865.
 Shaving of Shagpat (The), a burlesque prose poem, 1865.
 Vittoria, 1866.
- MEREDITH (Mrs. C.), maiden name Louisa Twamley, born at Birmingham, 1812—
 Autumn Tour on the Wye, 1836.
 Loves and Lost (in verse), 1864.

- Notes and Sketches of New South Wales, 1843.
 Our Wild Flowers described, 1839.
 Over the Straits, 1866.
 Poems, 1832.
 Some of my Bush Friends, 1859.
- MEREDITH (Owen). See LYRION.
- MERIS (Francis), 1569-1646.
 God's Arithmetick, 1597.
 Granada's Devotion, 1598.
 Palladis Tamia, 1598.
 Sinner's Guide (The), 1596.
 Wit's Commonwealth, 1597.
- MERIVALE, D.D. (Charles), son of John II., 1803—
 Boyle Lectures, 1864-65.
 General History of Rome, 1873.
 History of the Romans under the Empire, 1850-62.
- *. He also translated Homer's *Iliad*, 1869.
- MERIVALE (Herman), *political economist*, brother of Charles, 1805-1871.
 Lectures on the Colonies and Colonization, 1841.
- MERIVALE (John Herman), *poet*, born at Exeter, 1779-1871.
 Beattie's *Minstrel* continued, 1836.
 Orlando in Roncesvalles (a poem in five cantos), 1814.
 Poem, Original and Translated, 1836-44.
- MERRICK (Rev. James), *poet*, born at Reading, in Berkshire, 1720-1769.
 Me-siah (The), a divine comedy, 1734.
 Metrical Version of the Psalms, 1765.
 Poems on Sacred Subjects, 1763.
- METCALFE (Rev. Frederick), 1817—
 History of German Literature, 1868.
- MILLETARD (Eliza), pseudonym "Silverpen," 1801—
 Ancient London, 1861.
 Doctor's Little Daughter (The), 1853.
 Dr. Oliver's Maid, 1857.
 Group of Englishmen (A), 1871.
 Hallowed Spots of London (The), 1861.
 Industrial and Household Tales, 1872.
 Juvenile Depravity (a prize essay), 1849.
 Lady Herbert's Gentlewoman, 1862.
 Life of Josiah Wedgwood, 1865-66.
 Lillian's Golden Hours, 1866.
 Little Museum keepers (The), 1863.
 Maldstone's Housekeeper, 1860.
 Struggles for Fame, 1846. (His first work.)
- MERRICK (Sir Samuel Rush), *antiquary*, London, 1753-1848.
 Antiquities of Cardigan, 1810.
 Critical Inquiry into Ancient Armour, 1821.
 (Sir W. Scott calls it "an incomparable armory.")
 Costume of the Original Inhabitants of the British Islands, 1815.
 Illustrations of Ancient Arms, etc., 1830.
- MIALl (Edward), a *disserter*, born at Portsmouth, 1809—
 Races of Belief, 1853.
 British Churches & the British People, 1849.
 Editor off the Line (An), 1865.
 Ethics of Nonconformity, 1848.
 Politics of Christianity (The), 1863.
 Title-deeds of the Church of England, 1861.
 Views of the Voluntary Principle, 1846.
 Voluntary Principle (The), 1846.
- *. He established the *Nonconformist*, 1841.

- MICKLE** (William Julius), *poet*, of Scotland, 1734-1789.
 Almada Hill, 1781.
 Concubine (The), 1767.
 Eskdale Braes, 1788.
 Mary Queen of Scots, 1770.
 Pollio, 1765.
 Prophecy of Queen Emma (The), 1782.
 Providence, 1762.
 Translates into English verse Camoen's *Iustad*, 1775.
 (His Life, by J. Nim, 1806.)
- MIDDLETON**, D. D. (Conyers), born at Richmond, in Yorkshire, 1643-1760.
 Dissertation on the Origin of Printing in England, 1736.
 Free Inquiry into the Miraculous Powers . . . of the Christian Church, 1719.
 Letter from Rome, 1729.
 Letters of Cicero to Brutus, and vice versa, 1743.
 Life of M. Tullius Cicero, 1741. (Estermed.)
 Method for the Management of a Library, 1729.
- MIDDLETON** (Thomas), *dramatist*, *-1626.
 Account of Sir Robert Sherly, 1609.
 Wisdom of Solomon paraphrased, 1607.
 * * For his plays, see APPENDIX III.
 (His Life, by Dyce, 1810.)
- MIDDLETON**, D. D. (Thomas Fanshawe), bishop of Calcutta, born in Derbyshire, 1769-1822.
 Greek Article (The), 1808. (Profound.)
 (His Life by Bonney, 1823; C. W. Lebas, 1831.)
- MILBY** (Rev. John), *historian*, of Ireland, 1805-
 History of the Papal States, from their Origin to the Present Day, 1800.
 Rome under Paganism and the Popes, 1822-1824.
- MILL** (James), *political economist*, born at Montrose, in Scotland 1773-1836.
 Analysis of the Phenomena of the Human Mind, 1829.
 Elements of Political Economy, 1821-22.
 Essay on the Impolicy of exporting Grain, 1804.
 History of British India, 1817-18. (His chief work.)
 Principles of Toleration (The), 1837.
- MILL**, D. D. (John), *ecclesiast*, born at Shap, in Westmoreland, 1646-1707.
 Novum Testamentum Græcum, cum Lectionibus Variis, 1707.
- MILL** (John Stuart), London, 1806-1873.
 Address to the Students of St. Andrew's, 1867.
 Auguste Comte and "Positivism," 1865.
 Autobiography, posthumous 1873.
 Dissertations and Discussions, 1859-67.
 England and Ireland, 1869.
 Essay on Liberty, 1858.
 Essays on . . . Political Economy, 1844.
 Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy, 1865.
 Irish Land Question (The), 1870.
 Nature, and other Essays, 1874.
 Principles of Political Economy, 1848. (His chief work.)
 Subjection of Women (The), 1867.
 System of Logic, 1843.
 Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform, 1859.
 Utilitarianism, 1862.

- MILLAR**, R. A. (John Everett), born at Southampton, 1829-
 Autumn Leaves, 1886; The Black Brunswick, 1861; The Boyhood of Raleigh, 1870; Charley is my Darling, 1864; Chill October, 1870; Cinderella, 1881; The Crown of Love, 1875; The Cuckoo, 1880; A Day-dream, 1874; A Dream of Dawn, 1869; Dunstan's Emancipation seizing Queen Elgiva, 1847; Early Days, 1873; The End of the Chapter, 1869; Ferdinand lured by Ariel, 1860; A Flood, 1870; Flowing to the Sea, 1872; Forbidden Fruit, 1876; The Fringe of the Forest, 1875. The Gambler's Wife, 1869; The Heretic, 1858; The Huguenot, 1852; Isabella (from Keats), 1849; Jephthah, 1867; Joan of Arc, 1866; Joshua fighting with Amalek, 1871; The Knight Errant, 1870; Lalla Rookh, 1872; L'Enfant du Régiment, 1856; Marjama in the Moated Grange, 1861; My First Sermon, 1863; My Second Sermon, 1864; New-laid Eggs, 1873; Not 1876; The North-west Passage, 1874; Ophelia, 1852; The Order of Release, 1853; Our Saviour, 1850; Over the Hills and Far Away, 1876; Peace concluded, 1856; A Picture of Health, 1874; Pizarro seizing the Inca of Peru, 1846; The Princess in the Tower, 1878; The Proscribed Royalist, 1853; The Rescue, 1855; The Romans Leaving Britain, 1865; St. Martin's Summer, 1878; Scotch Firs, 1874; Sir Isumbras at the Ford, 1867; The Sisters (Rosalind and Celia), 1865; Sleeping, 1867; The Somnambulist, 1871; The Souvenir of Valasquez, 1868; The Sound of Many Waters, 1877; Spring Flowers, 1860; Stella, 1864; Still for a Moment, 1874; The Tribe of Benjamin seizing the Daughters of Shiloh, 1848; The Vale of Rest, 1860; Vanessa, 1869; Waking, 1867; The Widow's Mite (a cartoon), 1847 (a painting), 1870; Winter Fuel, 1874; The Woodman's Daughter, 1851; A Yeoman of the Guard, 1877; Yes, 1877; Yes or No; 1871.
- MILLAR** (John), born at Shotts, in Scotland, 1735-1801.
 Origin and Distinction of Ranks in Society, 1771.
 View of the English Government, 1787.
 (His Life, by Craig, 1806.)
- MILLER**, Mus. D. (Edward), *antiquary*, etc., born at Doncaster, in Yorkshire, 1731-1807.
 History of Doncaster, 1791.
 Institutes of Music, 1771.
 Selection of Psalms, 1774.
 Thorough Bass and Composition, 1787.
- MILLER** (Hugh), *geologist*, born at Cromarty, in Scotland, 1802-1856.
 Cruise of the *Betsy*, 1858.
 First Impressions of England, etc., 1847.
 Footprints of the Creator, 1850.
 My Schools and Schoolmasters, 1854.
 Old Red Sandstone (The), 1841.
 Poems, 1829.
 Scenes and Legends in the North of Scotland, 1834.
 Testimony of the Rocks, 1857.
 (His Life, by Peter Bayne, 1876.)
- MILLER** (Joachim), real name Cinchatus Heine Miller, poet, born in Indiana, U.S., 1841-
 Chicago, 1876.

- First Families in the Sierras (a tale), 1875.
 Life among the Madocs, 1873.
 One Fair Woman (The), a novel, 1876.
 Pacific Poems, 1864.
 Ship in the Desert (The), a poem, 1875.
 Songs of Far-away Lands, 1878.
 Songs of the Sierras, 1864.
 Songs of the Sun Lands, 1873.
 Unwritten History, 1873.
MILLES (John) botanist, 18th century.
 Sexual System of . . . Plants, 1777. (Praised by Linnæus.)
MILLER (Philip), botanist, of Scotland, 1691-1771.
 Catalogue of Trees, Shrubs, etc., near London, 1730.
 Catalogus Plantarum . . . quæ in . . . Chel-
 seano Aunior, 1730.
 Gardener's Dictionary, 1731. (His chief work.)
MILLER (Thomas), the "Basket-maker," poet,
 tale-writer, etc., born at Gainsborough, in
 Lincolnshire, 1807-1874.
 Beauties of Country Life, 1879.
 Boys' own Country Book, 1867.
 Boys' own Library, 1856.
 Brampton among the Roses, 1863.
 British Wolf-hunters, 1869.
 Common Wayside Flowers, 1811.
 Country Year-book (The), 1847.
 Day in the Woods (A), 1838. (His first prose
 work.)
 Dorothy Dovedale's Trials, 1864.
 English Country Life, 1858.
 Fair Rosamond, 1839.
 Fortune and Fortitude, 1843.
 Fred and the Gorillas, 1869.
 Fred Holdersworth, etc., 1852.
 Gaboon (The), 1869.
 Geoffrey Malvern, 1847.
 Gideon Giles, the Roper, 1841.
 Goody Plate and her Two Cats, 1864.
 History of the Anglo-Saxons, 1856.
 Jack-of-all-Trades, 1867.
 Lady Jane Grey, 1840.
 Langley on the Sea, 1858.
 Life and Adventures of a Dog, 1856.
 Lights and Shadows of London Life.
 Little Blue-hood, 1863.
 My Father's Garden, 1866.
 No-man's Land, 1863.
 Old Fountain (The), in verse.
 Old Park Road, 1876.
 Original Poems for my Children, 1856.
 Our Old Town, 1867.
 Pictorial Sketch-book of London (The), 1852.
 Poacher (The), and other Tales, 1858.
 Poems, 1864.
 Poetical Language of Flowers, 1847.
 Roydon Gower, 1838.
 Rural Sketches, 1839.
 Sketches of English Country Life.
 Song of the Sea Nymphs, 1857. (His first
 volume of poetry.)
 Songs for British Riflemen, 1860.
 Songs of the Season, 1865.
 Sports and Pastimes of Merry England, 1856.
 Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter, 1847.
 Tales of Old England, 1848.
MILNER (William Allen), chemist, born at
 Ipswich, 1817-1870.
 Elements of Chemistry, 1855-57.
- MILLES, D.D. (Jeremiah)**, antiquary, 1713-1784.
 Rowley's Poems, 1782.
MILLES (Thomas), antiquary, 17th century.
 Catalogue of Honor, 1610. (A judicious work.)
 Nobilitas Politica vel Civilis, 1608.
 History of the Holy War (the first crusade),
 1604.
 Mysteries of Iniquitie, 1615.
MILLERSEN (James), archaeologist, London,
 1774-1845.
 Ancient Coins of Greek Cities and Kings, 1821.
 Ancient Unedited Monuments of Grecian Art,
 1822-26.
 Considérations sur la Numismatique de
 l'Antienne Italie, 1841.
 Medallic History of Napoleon [I], 1819.
 Peintures Antiques Inédites de Vases Grecs,
 1813-17.
 Recueil de quelques Médailles Grecques Iné-
 dites, 1812.
 * * * All the works of this author are ad-
 mirable.
MILLS (Charles), historian, born at Greenwich,
 1788-1825.
 History of Chivalry, 1825.
 History of the Crusades, 1818. (His chief
 work.)
 History of Mohammedanism, 1817.
 Travels of Theodore Ducas, 1822.
MILNAX, D.D. (Henry Hart), dean of St. Paul's,
 poet and historian, London, 1791-1868.
 Alexander Tumulus Achilles Invisens, 1813.
 Anne Boleyn (a dramatic poem), 1826.
 Apollo Belviders (a Newdegate prize poem),
 1812.
 Bampton Lectures, 1827.
 Bel-hazzar (a classical drama), 1822.
 Character and Conduct of the Apostles . . . as
 Evidence of Christianity, 1827.
 Comparative View of Sculpture and Painting
 (a prize essay), 1816.
 Fall of Jerusalem (a dramatic poem), 1820.
 Fazio (a tragedy), 1815.
 History of Christianity, 1840.
 History of Latin Christianity, 1854-55. (His
 master-work, and a first-class history.)
 History of the Jews, 1829-30.
 Life of E. Gibbon, 1839.
 Life of Horace, 1849.
 Martyr of Antioch (a dramatic poem), 1822.
 Nala and Damayanti, with other Poems, 1834.
 Poems, 1821.
 Samor (an heroic poem), 1818.
 Translations from the Sanskrit, 1834.
MILNE (Rev. Colin), botanist, born at Aberdeen,
 1744-1815.
 Botanical Dictionary, 1770. (With A. Gordon.)
 Indigenous Botany, 1793.
 Institutes of Botany, 1770-72.
MILNE (Joshua), actuary, 1773-1851.
 Treatise on Annuities, 1815.
MILNER, D.D. (John), antiquary, London, 1752-
 1826.
 Ecclesiastical Architecture of England, 1811.
 End of Religious Controversy, 1815.
 History and Antiquities of Winchester, 1796.
MILNER (Rev. Joseph), ecclesiastical historian,
 born near Leeds, 1744-1797.
 History of the Church of Christ, 1794-1812.
 (From a Calvinistic standpoint.)
 (His Life, by Dr. Isaac Milner, 1796.)

MILTON (John), poet, London, 1608-1674.

Poetry.

Areosides (an entertainment in rhyming verse), 1633.

Comus (a masque), 1634; published 1637.

Death of an Infant, 1625.

L'Allegro (trochaic, 7 feet, rhymes), 1645.

Lycidas (a monody), 1637.

May Morning (a song), 1630.

Morning of Christ's Nativity, 1629.

Paradise Lost (an epic in 12 books), 1667.

Paradise Regained (an epic in 4 books), 1671.

Penseroso (II), trochaic, 7 feet, rhymes, 1615.

Psalm, 1644, 1653.

Samson Agonistes (a sacred drama), 1671.

Sonnet on Reaching the Age of Twenty-three Years, 1611.

University Carrier (The), two poems on Hobson, 1631.

Vacation Exercise, 1628.

Prose.

Atheopagitica, 1644. (His best prose work.)

Christian Doctrine, posthumous 1623.

Colasterion, 1615.

Considerations . . . for removing Huelings from the Church, 1639.

Defence of the Civil Power in Ecclesiastical Causes, 1659.

Defensio Populi Anglicani, 1650-51. (Burnt by the public hangman.)

Doctrine, etc. of Divorce, 1614.

Eikonoklastes, 1649. (Burnt by the public hangman.)

History of Britain, 1670.

Judgment of Icker touching Divorce, 1641.

Latin Letters, 1674.

Observations on the Articles of Peace, 1619.

On Shakespeare, 1630.

Prelatical Episcopacy, 1641.

Reasons of Church Government . . . against Prelacy, 1641-42.

Reformation in England (The), 1641.

Tenure of kings, etc. (The), 1642-49.

(His Life, by Phillips, 1694; Toland, 1699;

J. Richardson, 1734; Rev. F. Peck, 1740;

Newton, 1749; Birch, 1763; Dr Johnson,

1779; W. Hayley, 1794; Mosneron, 1802;

Mortimer, 1806; Dr C. Symmons, 1806; H. T.

Todd, 1809; Ryerley, 1822; Ivimey, 1833;

Brydges, 1836; Stebbing, 1840; Montgomery,

1843; Hunter, 1850; Edmonds, 1861; Hood,

1861; J. Milford, 1863; Cleveland, 1865;

Knightley, 1865; Masson, 1868; J. W. Morris,

1862.)

MILTONELL (Donald Grant), pseudonym "Ik Marvel," born at Norwich, in Connecticut, U.S., 1822.

About Old Story-Tellers, 1878.

Battle Summer (The), 1849.

Dr. John's, 1866.

Dream Life, 1861.

Fresh Gleanings, etc., 1847.

Judge's Doings (The), 1864.

Larghetto (The), satirical sketches, 1860.

My Farm at Edgewood, 1861.

Pictures of Edgewood, 1869.

Reveries of a Bachelor, 1860.

Rural Studies, 1867.

Seven Storages, Basement, and Attic, 1864.

Wet Days at Edgewood, 1864.

MITCHELL (John), born in Stirlingshire, Scotland, 1785-1869.

Biographies of Eminent Soldiers, 1868.

Fall of Napoleon, 1845.

Life of Wallenstein, 1837.

Thoughts on Tactics, 1838.

MITCHELL (Joseph), poet, 1684-1738.

Fatal Extravagance (a tragedy), 1721.

Highland Fair (The), a ballad opera, 1729.

Poems, 1720.

Three Poetical Epistles, etc., 1731.

MITCHELL (Thomas), London, 1783-1845.

Translated into English verse *Aristophanes*, 1820-22, 1834-38.

MITCHELL (Sir Thomas Livingstone), traveller, born in Stirlingshire, Scotland, 1792-1855.

Journal of an Expedition into the Interior of Tropical Australia, 1848.

Origin, etc., of the Boomerang . . . 1853.

Outlines of Military Surveying, 1827.

Three Expeditions into the Interior of Eastern Australia, 1838.

MIRROUD (Rev. John), poet, 1782-1859.

Agnes, the Indian Captive (a poem), 1811.

Christina, Maid of the South Seas, 1811.

Correspondence of Walpole and Mason, 1851.

Life of Gray, 1814.

Memoirs of Butler, Dryden, Milton, Spenser, etc., 1830.

Narrative Poems on the Female Character in Different Relations of Life, 1812.

Poems, 1810, 1858.

MIRROUD (Mary Russell), poetess and novelist, born at Alfreton in Hampshire, 1786-1855.

American Stories for the Young, 1832.

Atherton, and other Tales, 1854.

Belford Regis (sketches of a country town), 1835.

Charles I. (an historical play), 1830.

Christine (a novel), 1811.

Country Stories, 1837.

Dramatic Works, 1854.

Foscari (an historical play), 1826.

Julian (a tragedy), 1823.

Letters, etc., posthumous 1870.

Lights and Shadows of American Life, 1832.

Our Village, 1824-32. (Her best work.)

Poems on the Female Character, 1812.

Recollections of a Literary Life, 1851.

Rienzi (an historical play), 1828.

Watlington Hill (a poem), 1812.

MIRROUD (William), historian, London, 1744-1827.

History and Doctrine of Christianity, 1823.

History of Greece, 1784-1818. (His chief work.)

Inquiry into the Principles of Harmony in Languages, etc., 1774.

Mechanism of Verse, Ancient and Modern, 1774.

On the Military Force . . . of the Kingdom, 1774.

(His Life, by Lord Bodesdale, 1829.)

MIVART (St. George) naturalist, London, 1837-Contemporary Evolution, 1876.

Genesis of Species (The), 1871. (Opposed to Darwin. See JONES, T. W.)

Lessons from Nature, 1876. (Showing the gulf between man and other animals.)

Lessons in Elementary Anatomy, 1873.

Man and Apes, 1873.

MOBBELLY, D.C.L. (George) bishop of Salisbury, born in St. Petersburg, 1803—
 Administration of the Holy Spirit in the Body of Christ, 1858. (A Bampton Lecture).
 Admission of Dissenters into the University, 1834.
 Law of the Love to God, 1854.
 Memoir of Bishop Ken (A.), 1340.
 Sayings of the Great Forty Days, 1844.
 (Between the Resurrection and Ascension.)
 Sermons, 1838, 1844, 1848, 1860, 1869.
MOFFAT, D.D. (Robert), missionary, born at Inverkeithing, in Scotland, 1795—
 Farewell Services, 1843.
 Life's Labour in South Africa, 1871.
 Missionary Labours in South Africa, 1812.
 Missionary (The), and other Stories, 1871.
 Translation of the New Testament and the Psalms into the Bechuana Language
MOGANDER (George), pseudonyms "Peter Parley" and "Old Humphrey," born in the United States, 1787-1854.
 Anus Armfield, etc., 1845.
 Articles of War, 1863.
 Aunt Mary's Tales, 1867.
 Aunt Rose and her Nieces, 1852.
 Calls of Usefulness, 1846.
 Corner Houses, 1868.
 Elsie Lee, 1868.
 Ephraim Holding's Sunday School, 1864.
 Family Walking-sticks, 1864.
 Footprints of Popery, or Places where Martyrs have suffered, 1843.
 Frank's Victory, 1868.
 Helps for Every Hour, 1846.
 Jenny's Waterproof, 1874.
 Learning to act, 1846.
 Learning to converse, 1854.
 Learning to think, 1844.
 Little Messengers, 1866.
 Little Year-book (The), 1867.
 Lotterings among the Lakes, etc., 1849.
 Luke and Little Lewis, 1852.
 Memoirs of Old Humphrey, 1855.
 Milly and her Two Friends, 1868.
 Nevers (The), 1867.
 Old Anthony's Hints to Young People, 1844.
 Peter and Patty, 1862.
 Peter Parley's Tales, 1828.
 Play-hours, 1843.
 Points and Pickings of Information about China, 1844.
 Rural Pickings, 1846.
 Sketches from my Note-book, 1866.
 Sunny Season of Boyhood, 1859.
 Susie's Mistakes, 1866.
 Things that have Wings, 1867.
 Wanderings in the Isle of Wight, 1846.
 Who is my Neighbour? 1868.
 Willie Maitland, 1867.
 (From *The Oracle*, July 23, 1881.)
MORA (David Macbeth), poet, pseudonym "Delta," born at Musselburgh, in Scotland, 1798-1851.
 Bombardment of Algiers, and other Poems, 1813.
 Domestic Verses, 1843.
 Legend of Genevieve, and other Tales, 1824.
 Life of Maria Wagh, 1828.
 Outlines of the Ancient History of Medicine, 1831.

Sketches of the Poetical Literature of the Past Half-century, 1851.
 (His Life, by Thomas Ald, 1852.)
MOLESWORTH (Gulford Lindsey) civil engineer, born at Millbrook, in Hampshire, 1828—
 Conversion of Wood by Machinery, 1854.
 (Obtained the "Watt" medal).
 Pocket-book of Engineering Formulae. (A standard work.)
MOLESWORTH (Robert, viscount), born at Dublin, 1656-1725.
 Account of Denmark, 1694. (An elegant work.)
MOLESWORTH (Rev. William Nassau), born at Millbrook, in Hampshire, 1816—
 England and France (a prize essay), 1866.
 History of England from William IV., 1871-1873.
 History of the Reform Bill, 1861.
 New System of Moral Philosophy (A), a prize essay, 1867.
 Religious Importance of Secular Instruction, 1857.
MOLYNEUX (William), mathematician, born at Dublin, 1656-1698.
 Dioptrica Nova, 1692.
 Scleroticum Telescopium, 1686.
MONRODUM (James Burnet, lord), born at Monbuddo, in Kincardineshire, 1714-1799.
 Ancient Metaphysics, 1779.
 Origin and Progress of Language, 1773-92.
MONCRIEFF (W. Thomas), poet, 1807. (His real name was W. Thomas. He assumed that of Moncrieff which he began to write for the stage.)
 Giovanni in London (a burlesque poem), 1829.
 (The amatory poems of Thomas Shuffleton, Esq., are attributed to him.)
 * * For his plays, see APPENDIX III.
MONRO, M.D. (Alexander), anatomist, London, 1697-1767.
 Essay on Comparative Anatomy, 1744.
 Inoculation for the Small-Pox, 1768.
 Observations, Anatomical and Physiological, 1758.
 Osteology, 1726.
 (His Life, by his son Alexander [secundus], 1781.)
MONRO, M.D. (Alexander), secundus, son of the preceding, born at Edinburgh, 1733-1817.
 De Venis Lymphaticis Valvulosis, 1757.
 Description of the *Dura Mucosa* of the Human Body, 1788.
 Structure and Functions of the Nervous System, 1783.
 Structure and Physiology of Fishes, 1785.
 System of Anatomy and Physiology, 1795.
 Treatises on the Brain, Eye, and Ear, 1797.
MONRO (Alexander), tertius, son of the preceding, born at Edinburgh, 1773-1859.
 Elements of the Anatomy of the Human Body, 1825.
 Morbid Anatomy of the Gullet, Stomach, etc., 1811.
 Observations on Crural Hernia, 1803.
 Outlines of the Anatomy of the Human Body, 1813.
MONTAGU (Basil), London, 1770-1851.
 Digest of Bankrupt Laws, 1806.
 Essays, etc., 1837.

- Life of Lord Bacon, 1834.
Thoughts on Laughter, 1836.
MONTAGU (Edward Wortley), of Yorkshire, 1713-1776.
Memorial, 1752.
Rise and Fall of the Ancient Republics, 1750.
MONTAGU (Lady Mary Wortley), maiden name Mary Pierrepont (daughter of the duke of Kingston), born at Thoresby, in Nottinghamshire, 1690-1762.
Letters, posthumous 1763.
Town Dialogues, 1716
(Her Life, by Dallaway, 1803; lord Wharncliffe, 1836; May Thomas, 1861.)
MONTAGU (Lord Robert), 1825-
Mirror in America, 1861.
Naval Architecture, etc., 1852.
Some Popular Errors, 1871.
MONTAGU (Mrs. Elizabeth), born at York, 1720-1800.
Essay on Shakespeare, 1769.
MONTAGU (George), *naturalist*, of Devonshire, 1747-1816.
Ornithological Dictionary, 1802. (Esteemed.)
a Testacea Britannica, 1813; supplement, 1823.
MONTAGU, D.D. (Richard de), bishop of Norwich, born in Buckinghamshire, 1578-1611.
Apparatus ad Origines Ecclesiasticas, 1635.
Origines Ecclesiasticæ, 1636-40.
MONTGOMERIE (Alexander), *poet*, 1540-1607.
Cherrie and the Slæ (The), 1597.
Flying betwixt Montgomerie and Polwart (The), a poem, posthumous 1629. ("Flying" means a contention between two poets. Virgil's *Elogue* iii. is a "Flying")
Mind's Melody (The), 1605.
(His Life, by David Irving, LL.D., 1821.)
MONTGOMERY (James), *poet*, born at Irvine, in Scotland, 1771-1854.
Christian Poet (The), 1825.
Christian Psalmist (The), 1852.
Climbing Boy's Soliloquy (The), 1824.
Greenland (in five cantos), 1819.
Hymns, 1853.
Lectures on Poetry, etc., 1833.
Miscellaneous Poems, 1803-20.
Ocean (The), 1805.
Pelian Island (The), a dramatic poem, 1827.
Poet's Portfolio (A), 1835.
Prison Amusements, 1795-96.
* * * He was imprisoned for publishing, in a periodical called the *Frisk*, an article upon the demolition of the Bastille.
Songs of Zion, 1822.
Thoughts on Wheels, 1817.
Wanderer of Switzerland (The), in six parts, 1806.
West Indies (The), in four parts, 1810. (A poem on the abolition of the slave trade. The verses on "Home," at the beginning of part iii., are by far his best.)
World before the Flood (The), in 10 cantos, 1813.
(His Life, by Holland and Everett, 1858; King, 1868.)
MONTGOMERY (Rev. Robert), *poet*, born at Bath, in Somersetshire, 1807-1855.
Christ our All in All, 1845.
Church of the Invisible (The), 1851.
Death, 1828.
Gospel in Advance of the Age (The), 1844.
Ideal of the Christian Church, 1845.
Luther (a poem), 1842.
Messiah (The), a poem, 1832.
Omnipresence of the Lelty (The), a poem, 1825.
Oxford (a poem), 1831.
Religion and Poetry, 1847.
Sacred Gift (The), 1842.
Sacred Meditation, 1847.
Sanctuary (The), 1855.
Satan, 1830. (A poem whence the author was nicknamed "Satan Montgomery.")
Scarborough (a poetic glance), 1846.
Vision of Heaven, 1828.
Vision of Hell, 1828.
Woman, the Angel of Life (a poem), 1833.
World of Spirit (The), 1847.
MOORE (Edward), *poet*, born at Abingdon, in Berkshire, 1712-1757.
Fables for the Female Sex, 1744.
Gamester (The), a tragedy, 1753.
Gil Blas (a comedy), 1750.
Trial of Sellin, the Persian (an ironical poem in defence of lord Iytleton), 1748.
MOORE (Thomas), *poet*, born in Dublin, 1779-1852.
Anacron translated into English verse, 1800.
Ballads and Songs, from 1806.
Epicurean (The), a poetical prose romance, 1827.
(6) Fables of the Holy Alliance, 1820.
Fudge Family in Paris (The), twelve letters in verse, 1818.
History of Ireland, 1827.
Litolerance, 1808.
Irish Melodies (in nine numbers), 1807-34.
Lalla Rookh (an Oriental poetical romance, in four tales), 1817.
Life of Lord Byron, 1830.
Life of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, 1831.
Life of Sheridan, 1825.
Loves of the Angels (in three stories, poetry), 1823.
Memoirs of Captain Rock, 1824.
National Airs (in three numbers), 1816.
Ode to Nothing, 1800.
Odes, etc., 1806.
Odes upon Cash, Corn, and Catholicks, 1828.
Rhymes on the Road (in eight extracts), 1820.
Sacred Songs (in two numbers), 1816.
Sceptic (The), 1809.
Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress (in five numbers), 1819.
Tom Little's Poems (chiefly amatory), 1802.
(The pseudonym of Tom Moore.)
Torch of Liberty (The), 1814.
Travels of an Irish Gentleman in Search of a Religion, 1827.
Twopenny Post-bag (eight intercepted letters, in verse), 1811. (One of his best.)
World of Westminster (The), 1816.
(His Life, by R. H. Montgomery, 1838; Earl Russell, 1865.)
MOORE (Thomas), *pteridologist*, etc., born at Stoke-next-Guildford, in Surrey, 1821-
Cultivation of the Cucumber and Melon, 1844.
Elements of Botany, 1845.
Ferns and the Allied Plants, 1851.
Ferns of Great Britain and Ireland, 1864.
Field Botanist's Companion, 1862.
Handbook of British Ferns (The), 1848.

- Index Filicum, 1867.
 Nature-printed Ferns, 1859-60.
 Orchidaceous Plants, 1857.
MORANT (Philip), *antiquary*, born at Jersey, a Channel Island, 1700-1770.
 History and Antiquities of Colchester, 1748.
 History of Essex, 1760-68.
MORSE (Hannab), *poetess*, etc., born at Stapleton, in Gloucestershire, 1746-1833.
 Bas Bleu (a satire, in verse, against the Blue Stocking Club), 1786.
 Bible Rhymes, 1821.
 Bleeding Rock (The), a poem, 1778.
 Christian Morals, 1813.
 Celebs in Search of a Wife (a novel), 1809.
 Essay on . . . St. Paul, 1815.
 Essays for Young Ladies, 1789.
 Estimate of the Religion of the Fashionable World, 1790.
 Fatal Falsehood (a tragedy), 1779.
 Florio (a satire, in verse, on the "exquisites" of the day), 1786.
 Inflexible Captive (The), a tragedy, 1774.
 Modern System of Female Education, 1799.
 Moral Sketches, etc., 1819.
 Percy (a tragedy), 1777.
 Poems on the Slave Trade, 1789.
 Practical Piety, 1811.
 Regulus (a tragedy), 1774.
 Sacred Dramas, 1782.
 Search after Happiness (a pastoral drama), 1773.
 Sensibility (a poem), 1782.
 Shepherd of Salisbury Plain, 1800.
 Sir Eildred of the Bower (a poem), 1776.
 Stories for the Middle Ranks, 1818.
 Tales for the Common People, 1818.
 Thoughts on the Manners of the Great, 1788.
 Village Politics, 1783.
 (Her Life, by Shaw, 1802; W. Roberts, 1834; Rev. H. Thompson, 1838; Smith, 1844; A. Roberts, 1869.)
MORRIS, D. D. (Henry), *philosopher*, born at Grantham, 1614-1687.
 Divine Dialogues, posthumous 1743.
 Enchiridion Ethicum, 1668.
 Enchiridion Metaphysicum, 1671.
 Opera Philosophica, 1662, 1679.
 Philosophical Poems, 1647.
 Psychodia (a Platonic song of the soul), 1642.
 Theological Works, posthumous 1708.
 (His Life, by R. Ward, 1710.)
MORRIS (Sir Thomas), London, 1480-1635.
 Apology, 1833.
 Confutation of Tyndale's Answers, 1522-33.
 Debellation of Salem and Bizance, 1534.
 Dialoqe of Comfort against Tribulacyon, posthumous 1553.
 Dialoqe . . . touching the Pestilent Sect of Luther . . . 1529.
 Historie of . . . Edward V. and his Brother . . . posthumous 1557.
 Letters [against] John Fryth, 1533-34.
 Sermons and the Frere, 1514.
 Supplyacyon of Soules against [that] of Beggers (no date).
Utopia, 1516; translated into English, 1551.
 (His Life, by F. de Herrera, 1617; C. More, 1628; J. Roddewon, 1662; Stapleton, 1739; W. Roper, 1716; F. Warner, 1768; Cayley, 1866; Dr. T. F. Dibdin, 1808; T. More, 1828;

- Emily Taylor, 1834; W. Rastall; sir James Mackintosh, 1844; Campbell, 1846.)
MOORHOUSE, D.D. (James), bishop of Meibourne, born at Sleafeld, in Yorkshire, 1826-
 Jacob (three sermons).
 Nature and Revelation (four sermons), 1861.
 Our Lord . . . the subject of "Growth in Wisdom" (a Hulsean lecture), 1865.
MORRELL, D.D. (Thomas), born at Eton, in Buckinghamshire, 1703-1784.
 Thesaurus Græcæ Poeseos, 1762. (Excellent.)
MORES (Edward Rowe), *antiquary*, 1730-1778.
 English Typographical Founders and Foundries, 1778. (Valuable.)
 Nomina et Insignia Gentilitia Nobilium, 1749.
MORGAN (Augustus de). See DR MORGAN.
MORGAN (Lady), maiden name Sydney Owen-son, poet and novelist, born at Dublin, 1783-1859.
 Absenteeism, 1825.
 Book of the Boudoir, 1820.
 Book without a Name (The), 1841. (With sir T. C. Morgan.)
 Dramatic Scenes from Real Life, 1833.
 Florence MacCarthy (an Irish tale), 1818.
 France (on its social state), 1817, 1830. (The period of the first was 1816, of the second, 1829-30.)
 Italy, 1821.
 Lay of an Irish Harp, 1807.
 Life and Times of Salvator Rosa, 1824.
 Luxuria the Prophetess, 1839.
 Missionary (The), 1811.
 Novice of St. Dominick (The), 1808.
 O'Briens (The) and the O'Flahertys, 1827.
 (Her best work.)
 O'Donnell (a national tale), 1814.
 Passages from my Autobiography, 1859.
 Patriotic Sketches of Ireland, 1807.
 Poems, 1797.
 Princess (The), 1835.
 St. Clair, or the Heiress of Desmond, 1810.
 Wild Irish Girl (The), a novel, 1801.
 Woman and her Master, 1840.
 Women, or Ida of Athens, 1809.
 (Her Memoirs, by J. Fitzpatrick, 1860.)
MORRIS (Sylvanus), *heraldic antiquary*, *-1693.
 Armilogia sive Ars Chromocritica, 1666.
 Horologigraphia Optica, 1652.
 Sphere of Gentry (in four books), 1661.
 Treatise of Honor, 1642.
MORRIS (Dr. Thomas), *deistical writer*, *-1741.
 Moral Philosopher (The), a dialogue between a Deist and a Jew against revelation, 1739.
MORRIS (Maurice), *-?
 On the Dramatic Character of Falstaff, 1777.
 (Dr. Symonds says it is "the most honourable monument reared to the genius of Shakespeare.")
MORRIS (James), *novelist*, etc., 1780-1848.
 Abel Alinuts (a novel), 1837.
 Adventures of Hajji Baba (a novel), 1834.
 Ayesha, the Maid of Kara (a tale), 1834.
 Banished (The), a Swabian tale, 1839.*
 Journey through Persia, etc., 1812, 1818.
 Martin Toutroun (a Frenchman in London), 1848.
 Mirza (The), 1841.
 Zohrab, the Hostage (a novel), 1832.

- MORRISON, M. D. (Robert),** *botanist*, of Aberdeen, 1820-1893.
Plantarum Historia Universalis Oxoniensis, 1890 (A valuable work).
Plantarum Umbelliferarum Distributio Nova, 1872.
- MORLAND (Sir Samuel),** *mechanician*, born near Reading, in Berkshire, 1825-1895.
Description and Use of Two Arithmetical Machines, 1873.
Description of the Tuba Stentorophonica, 1871.
History of the . . . Churches in the Valleys of Piedmont, 1858. (A religious butchery) (His life, by J. O. Halliwell, 1874).
- MORLEY (Henry),** *biographer*, etc., London, 1822-
Defence of Ignorance (A), 1851.
English Writers before Chaucer, 1884; from Chaucer to Dunbar, 1887.
Fairy Tales, 1879, 1880.
First Sketch of English Literature (A), 1873.
How to Make Home Unhealthy, 1850.
Journal of a London Day, 1866.
Life of Clement Marot, 1870.
Life of Cornelius Agrippa, 1856.
Life of Jerome Cardan, 1854.
Life of Palsgrave the Poet, 1852.
Memoirs of Bartholomew Fiti, 1857.
Sketches of Langr Works, in English Verse and Prose, 1851.
Sunrise in Italy, and other Poems, 1848.
Tables of English Literature, 1870 (F. Martin, *Contemporary Biography*).
- MORLEY (John),** born at Blackburn, in Lancashire, 1834-
Critical Miscellanies, 1871, 1877.
Diderot and the Encyclopædists, 1878.
Edmund Burke, 1867.
Life of Hobbes, 1881.
On Compromise, 1874.
Rousseau, 1873.
Sketch, 1879.
Struggle of National Education, 1873.
Voltaire, 1871.
- MORLEY (Thomas),** *musical composer*, 1650-1694.
Book of Ballets to Five Voices, 1695.
Canzonets for Three Voices, 1698.
Madrigals for Four Voices, 1694.
Maine and Esale Introduction to Practical Musicks, 1697.
Triumphant of Diana (an opera), 1691.
- MORRIS (Rev. Francis Orpen),** *naturalist*, born in Yorkshire, 1810-
All the Articles of the Darwin Faith, 1877.
Anecdotes of Natural History, 1869.
Bible Natural History (A), 1862.
Book of Natural History (A), 1862.
Difficulties of Darwinism, 1870.
Dogs and their Dangers, 1871.
Essay on the Eternal Duration of the Earth (A).
History of British Birds (in six vols.), 1851-57.
Natural History of British Butterflies, 1853.
Natural History of British Moths, 1859-71.
Natural History of the Nests and Eggs of British Birds, 1863.
Records of Animal Sagacity, 1861.
- MORRIS (George P.),** *poet*, born at Philadelphia, U.S., 1802-1864.
Complete Poetical Works, 1863.

- Maid of Saxony (The)*, 1842.
"Woodman, spare that Tree" (a song), 1853.
- MORRIS (Lewis),** *poet*, born at Carmarthen, in Wales, 1833-
Epic of Hades (The), 1876-77.
Gwen (a monologue in six acts), 1879.
Songs of Two Worlds, 1872, 1874, 1876.
- MORRIS, LL.D. (Rev. Richard),** born at South-wark, 1833.
Elementary Lessons in Historical English Grammar, 1874.
Etymology of Local Names, 1857.
Historical Antheses of English Accidence, 1872.
- MORRIS (William),** *poet*, born near London, 1834-
Defence of Guenevere, 1858.
Earthly Paradise (a poem in four parts), 1868-70. (So called because the 24 tales are told in verse by travellers in search of the Earthly Paradise).
Life and Death of Jason (a narrative poem), 1865.
Love is Enough (a morality), 1872.
Story of Sigurd (The), etc., 1876.
Translations from the Icelandic, 1869; from Virgil's *Aeneid*, 1876.
- MORRISON, D. D. (Robert),** *missionary to China*, born at Morpeth, in Northumberland, 1752-1834.
Chinese Dictionary, 1822.
Chinese Grammar, 1815.
Chinese Miscellany, 1825.
Chinese Translation of the Bible, 1810-18.
Horn Sinica, 1812.
(His Life, by his widow, 1839.)
- MORTON (Ann, countess of),** 17th century.
Devotions, 1665; 14th edition, 1689. (From this book Horace Walpole quotes the words, "Lord, wilt Thou hunt after a flea?")
- MORTON, M. D. (Samuel George),** *ethnologist*, born at Philadelphia, U.S., 1799-1861.
Crania Americana, 1839.
Crania Egyptiaca, 1844. (His great work).
Illustrated system of Human Anatomy, 1849. (His memoir, prefixed to Nott and Giddons's *Types of Mankind*, 1854).
- MORRISON (Thomas),** *dramatist*, born in Durham, 1764-1834.
 * * For his plays, see APPENDIX III.
- MORTON (Fynes),** *traveller*, born in Lincolnshire, 1556-1614.
History of Ireland, 1735.
Itinerary of Travels through Germany, etc., 1617. (Much esteemed.)
- MORSE (Henry),** *mathematician*, 1802-1872.
Lectures on Astronomy, 1836.
Mechanical Principles of Engineering and Architecture, 1842.
- MORSE (Joseph),** *writer of tales*, about 1740-1810.
Adventures of Timothy Twig, Esq. (in poetical epistles), 1784.
Tales and Romances of Ancient and Modern Times, 1800.
Turkish Tales, 1794.
- MOSS (Thomas),** *poet*, Trentham, in Staffordshire, 1740-1808.
Imperfections of Human Enjoyments, 1783.
Poems, 1789. (Containing "Pity the Sorrows of a Poor Old Man.")

- Vanity of Human Wishes (in blank verse), 1743.
- MOTHERWELL (William), poet, born at Glasgow, 1747-1836.
- Harp of Renfrewshire, 1819.
- Minstrelsy, Ancient and Modern, 1827.
- Poems, Narrative and Lyrical, 1832.
- (His Life, by Dr. J. McConehy, 1919.)
- MORTIMER, L.L.D. (John Luthrop), historian, born at Dorchester, U.S., 1814-1877.
- History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic, 1826. (His best work.)
- History of the United Netherlands, etc., 1860-1866.
- Merry Mount (a romance), 1849.
- Morton's Hope (a novel), 1839.
- (His Life, by Holmes, 1873.)
- MORTIMER (John), historian, etc., 1692-1750.
- Catherine, Empress of Russia, 1744.
- Peter I., Emperor of Russia, 1739.
- MOULLE (Thomas), antiquary, 1784-1851.
- Antiquities of Westminster Abbey.
- Bibliotheca Heraldica Magnæ Britannia, 1822. (Accurate and valuable.)
- Heraldry of Fish, 1812.
- Roman Villas of the Augustan Age, 1833.
- Topographical Description of England, 1837.
- MOULRAIE (Rev. John), poet, 1804-1874.
- Altars, Hearths, and Graves, 1833.
- Dream of Life (The), 1843.
- Lays of the English Church.
- My Brother's Grave, and other Poems, 1937.
- (Memoirs, by prebendary Coleridge, 1876.)
- MOZLEY, D.D. (James Bowling), born in Lincolnshire, 1813-1878.
- Doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration (The), 1856.
- Essays, 1878.
- On Miracles, 1865.
- Review of the Baptismal Question, 1862.
- Sermons, 1876.
- Subscription to the Articles, 1863.
- Treatise on the Augustinian Doctrine of Predestination, 1865.
- MUMFORD (Robert), born in Forfarshire, Scotland, 1777-1842.
- Air (The), 1835.
- Autumn, 1837.
- British Birds, 1835.
- Channel Islands, 1840.
- China and its Resources, 1846.
- Domesticated Animals, 1839.
- Earth (The), 1837.
- First Lessons in Natural Philosophy, 1832.
- First Lessons in Zoology, 1837.
- Gleanings from Nature, 1838.
- Guide to the Observations of Nature, 1832.
- Heavens (The), 1835.
- History of Hampshire, 1840.
- Isle of Wight, 1846.
- Lessons in Astronomy, 1841.
- Man as a Moral and Accountable Being, 1849.
- Man in his Intellectual Faculties, 1839.
- Man in his Physical Structure, 1838.
- Man in his Relations to Society, 1840.
- Mental Philosophy, 1838.
- Sea (The), 1835.
- Spring, 1837.
- Summer, 1837.
- Winter, 1837.
- World Described (The), 1846.

- * * These are called Muddle's books, but were written by divers persons under his direction.
- MUIR, D.C.L. (John), orientalist, born at Glasgow, in Scotland, 1810-1882.
- Comparison of the Vedic with Later Representations of the Indian Deities, 1863.
- Contributions . . . to the Cosmogony, Mythology, etc., in the Vedic Age, 1870.
- Mythical, etc., Accounts of Caste, 1868.
- Origin of the People of India, 1855.
- Trans-Himalayan Origin of the Hindus, 1860.
- Vedas (The) . . . 1861.
- MÜLLER (Frederick Max), a German by birth, but a writer in English, 1823-
- Chips from a German Workshop, 1868-70.
- Essay on Bengali (An), 1847.
- German Classics . . . 1858.
- History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature, 1859.
- Introduction to the Science of Religion, 1873.
- Lectures on the Science of Language, 1859.
- Proposals for a Uniform Missionary Alphabet, 1864.
- Survey of Languages (A), 1855.
- MULOCK (Dinah Maria). See CHAIR (Mrs.).
- MULREADY, R.A. (William), born at Kinsale, in Ireland, 1786-1863.
- The Barber's Shop, 1812; Boys fishing, 1812; Choosing the Wedding Gown, 1815; First Love, 1810; The Fight interrupted, 1815; Horse baiting, 1812; Idle Boys, 1815; Illustrations to the "Vicar of Wakefield," 1810; Last In, or the Truant Boy, 1835; Punch, 1812; The Roadside Inn, 1812; Shooting a Cherry, 1848; The Sonnet (one of his best), 1839; The Toy-seller, 1861; The Wolf and the Lamb, 1820; Women bathing, 1849.
- * * He devised a very "shoppy" government envelope, which happily was soon abandoned, 1810.
- MUNDAY (Anthony), poet, etc., 1554-1853.
- Archaioplotus, or the Iktus of Elder Agg, 1592.
- Banquet of Dainty Concepts (A), 1588.
- Breefe Chronicle . . . from Creation to this Instant, 1611.
- Breefe Discourse of the taking [of] Edmond Campion and other Papists, 1581.
- Defence of Contraries (A), 1593.
- Downfall of Robert, Earl of Huntington, 1601. (Robin Hood.)
- English Romayne Life (The), 1582.
- Falsehood in Friendship, 1605.
- Fountain of Fame, etc. (The), 1580.
- Godly Exercise . . . 1588.
- Life of Sir John Oldcastle, 1609.
- Mirror of Mutability (The), 1579.
- Paine of Pleasure (The), 1580.
- Strangest Adventure that ever happened (The), 1601.
- Union's Vizard, or Wolves in Lambskins, 1605.
- Watchword to Englands (A), 1584.
- Inauguration of Lord Mayors.
- Chrysanaleia, or the Golden Fishing, 1616.
- (The Lord Mayor was of the Fishmongers' Company.)
- Chryso-thirambos, or the Triumph of Golde, 1611. (The Lord Mayor was of the Goldsmiths' Company.)

- Metropolis Coronata, 1615.
Triumphs of Old Drapers, 1614. (The Lord Mayor was of the Drapers' Company.)
Triumphs of Reunited Britannia, 1605. (James I. dined with the Lord Mayor.)
MUNDY (George Rodney), London, 1805—*Hannibal* (The), at Palermo, etc., 1855—61.
Narrative of the Events in Borno, 1848.
MUNICHSON (Sir Roderick Impey), *geologist*, born in Ross-shire, Scotland, 1792—1871.
Geological Atlas of Europe, 1856.
Geology of Cheltenham, 1931.
Geology of Russia and the Ural Mountains, 1845.
Geology of Scotland, 1860.
Siluria, 1851.
Silurian System (The), 1839.
Tertiary Deposits of Lower Syria, etc., 1830.
MURPHY (Arthur), *dramatist*, etc., of Ireland, 1727—1805.
Essay on Dr Johnson, 1786.
Life of Fielding, 1802.
Life of Garrick, 1801.
Life of Miss Ann Elliot, 1769.
Translation of *Tacitus*, 1793.
* * For his dramas, see APPENDIX III.
(His Life, by Jesse Foote, 1811.)
MURPHY (James Cavanah), 1760—1816.
Arabian Antiquities of Spain, 1813—15. (A splendid work.)
General View of the State of Portugal, 1798.
History of the Mahometan Empire in Spain, 1816.
Travels in Portugal, 1795.
Views, etc., of the Church of Batalha, in Portugal, 1795.
MURK (William), *historian*, 1799—1860.
Calendar of the Egyptian Zodiac, 1832.
Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece, 1850—57.
Journal of a Tour in Greece, 1839.
On the Chronology of the Egyptian Dynasties, 1829.
MURPHY (Robert), *mathematician*, Ireland, 1806—1843.
Treatise on the Theory of Algebraical Equations, 1839.
MURRAY, D.D. (Alexander), *philologist*, of Scotland, 1776—1813.
History of the European Languages, 1823.
MURRAY (Sir Charles Augustus), 1806—Hæsan, or the Child of the Pyramid, 1857.
Prairie Bird (The), an Indian story, 1844.
Travels in North America, 1854.
MURRAY (Hugh), *geographer*, etc., born at North Berwick, in Scotland, 1779—1816.
Character of Nations (The), 1808.
Discoveries and Travels in Africa, 1818;
British America, 1848; North America, 1899; Asia, 1820; the Polar Seas.
Encyclopædia of Geography, 1834.
History of British India, 1822.
History of the United States of America, 1844.
MURRAY (Rev. James), *Scottish dissenting minister*, *—1782.
Advice to Bishops, with a Discourse on Riddell, 1774.
Essay on Redemption, 1763.
History of the Churches of England and Scotland, 1771.

- History of the American War.
History of Religion, 1761.
Lectures on the Lives of the Patriarchs, 1777.
Sermons on the Revelation, 1778.
Sermons to Asses, 1768, 1773.
Sermons to Doctors of Divinity (part II. of Sermons to Asses), 1775.
Sermons to Ministers of State, 1781.
Travels of the Imagination, 1773.
MURRAY (Lindley), *grammarian*, born in Pennsylvania, U.S., 1745—1826.
English Grammar, 1795.
English Exercises, etc., 1797.
Power of Religion on the Mind, 1787.
(His Life, by himself and Elizabeth Frank, 1826.)
MURRAY (Rev. Nicholas), pseudonym "Kilwan," of Ireland, 1802—1861.
Decline of Popery and its Cause, 1850.
Letters to the Catholic Archbishop of New York, 1847.
Men and Things in Europe, 1853.
Parish Pencilings, 1851.
Romantic at Home, 1852.
MUSGRAVE (Rev. George), born in London, 1794—
Hebrew Psalter in Blank Verse (The), 1833.
Nooks and Corners of Old France, 1867.
Parson, Pen, and Pencil (The), 1847.
Pilgrimage into Dauphine, 1857.
Ramble in Brittany (A), 1870.
Ramble in Normandy (A), 1855.
Ten Days in a French Parsonage, 1863.
Translation into blank verse of Homer's *Odyssey* (A), 1865.
NARRIS (Thomas), *dramatic author*, 1600—1643.
Bride (The), a comedy, 1640.
Covent Garden (a comedy), 1638.
Entertainment on the Prince's Birthday, 1639.
Hannibal and Scipio (a tragedy), 1637.
Microcosmus (a masque), 1637.
Spring's Glory (The), a masque, 1638.
Tottenham Court (a comedy), 1638.
Unfortunate Mother (The), 1640.
NADEN (Constance C. W.), *poetess*, born at Edghaston, in Warwickshire, 1856—
Songs and Sonnets of Spring-time, 1881.
NALSON, B.L.D. (Rev. John), *historian*, etc., 1638—1698.
Common Interest of King and People, 1678.
Countermine, 1677.
Foxes and Firebrands, 1682.
Impartial Collection of Great Affairs of State, 1682—83.
Journal of the High Court of Justice, 1684.
Translation of Malimbou's *History of the Crusade*, 1688.
NAPIER (John), lord of Merchiston, *mathematician*, born at Merchiston, in Scotland, 1550—1617.
Mirifici Logarithmorum Canonis Constructio, posthumous 1619.
Mirifici Logarithmorum Canonis Descriptio, 1614.
Plains Discovery of the Revelation of St. John, 1593.
Rabdologia, seu Numerationis per Virgulas, 1617. (Called "Napier's Bones.")
(His Life, by the earl of Buchan, 1778;
Mark Napier, 1834.)

- NAPIER (Mark), biographer, 1798**—
Life and Times of Montrose, 1846.
Memoirs of the Marquis of Montrose, 1856.
Memoirs of Napier of Merchiston, 1831.
Memorials of Graham of Claverhouse, 1859.
Memorials of Montrose, etc., 1848-60.
Montrose and the Covenanters, 1838.
- NAPIER (Sir William Francis Patrick), historian, born at Castletown, in Ireland, 1785-1860.**
Conquest of Scinde, 1845.
History of General Sir C. Napier's Administration of Scinde, 1851.
History of the Peninsular War, 1828-40.
- NARES, D.D. (Edward), 1762-1841.**
Elements of General History 1822.
Evidences of Christianity, 1813.
Heraldic Anomalies, 1824.
Memoirs . . . of William Cecil, Lord Burghley, 1828-31.
Plurality of Worlds [put to the Scripture test].
Remarks on the Version of the New Testament edited by the Unitarians, 1810, 1811.
Thinks I to Myself (a novel), 1811. (His best-known work.)
- NARES, Mus.D. (James), born at Stanwell, in Middlesex, 1715-1783.**
Anthems, 1778, 1788.
- NARES (Rev. Robert), born at York, 1753-1829.**
Elements of Orthodoxy, 1784.
Glossary of Words and Phrases in the Time of Elizabeth, 1822. (Excellent.)
View of Prophecy relating to the Christian Church, 1787.
- NARY (Cornelius), an Irish Catholic priest, born in Kildare, 1660-1738.**
New History of the World (A), 1720.
New Testament newly translated from the Original Greek (The), 1718.
- NASH (Joseph), painter in water-colours, 1812**—
The Chapel of Edward the Confessor, in Westminster Abbey, 1866; Charles V. visiting Francis I. in Confinement, 1865; Interior View of the Great Exhibition, 1861; Louis Philippe's Bedroom at Claremont, 1867; The Queen's Visit to Lincoln's Inn Hall, 1846.
Also Architecture in the Middle Ages, 1838.
Mansions of England in the Olden Time, 1839, 1849.
- NASH (Thomas), satirist and dramatic author, born at Lowestoft, in Suffolk, 1564-1601.**
Almond for a Parrot (An), a satire on the Puritans, 1590.
Anatomie of Absurditie, 1589.
Apologie of Pierce Penilesse (a pamphlet on his own poverty), 1592.
Christ's Tears over Jerusalem, 1593.
Counterfeits to Martin Junior (A), a satire on the Puritans, 1593.
Dido (a tragedy), 1594. (With Marlowe.)
Have with you to Saffron Waldron (a pamphlet in ridicule of Dr. Gabriel Harvey), 1596.
Isle of Dogs (The), a satirical play, 1597.
Martin's Months Minde (a satire on the Puritans), no date, about 1598.
Nashes Lenten Stuffe, 1599.
Pappe with a Hatchet (a satire on the Puritans), 1599.

- Pasquill's Apologie, 1590.
Pierce Penilesse his Supplication to the Diuell (a pamphlet on his own poverty), 1592.
Plaine Percevall the Peace-maker of England, no date, about 1588.
Returne of the Knight-of-the-Poste from Hell with the Diuell's Answer, 1606.
Return of the Renowned Cavaliero Pasquill of England, 1589.
Strange News, etc. (a pamphlet in ridicule of Dr. Gabriel Harvey), 1592.
Summer's Last Will and Testament (a comedy), 1600.
Terrors of the Night, 1594. (Apparitions.)
Unfortunate Traveller (The), 1594. (J. Wilton.)
Wonderful . . . Astrological Prognostication, 1591.
(His Life, by Collier, 1842.)
- NASH, D.D. (Frederick Russell), antiquary, 1724-1811.**
Collections for a History of Worcestershire, 1781-82.
- NACHTON (Sir Robert), diplomatist, Suffolk, 1563-1635.**
Fragmenta Regalia, 1641; enlarged by J. Caulfield, and called "The Court of Queen Elizabeth," 1814.
(His Memoirs, by J. Caulfield, 1814.)
- NAL (Rev. Daniel), dissenting minister and historian, London, 1678-1743.**
History of New England, 1720.
History of the Puritans, 1732-38.
- NAL (John), novelist, nicknamed "John O'Gallagher," born at Portland, in Maine, U.S., 1793-1876.**
Down-easters, 1831.
Errata (a novel), 1823.
Keep Cool (a novel), 1817.
Logan (a novel), 1823.
One Word More, 1854.
Otho (a tragedy), 1819.
Poems, 1814.
Rachel Dyer, 1828.
Randolph (a novel), 1823.
Ruth Elder, 1823.
Seventy-six, 1822.
True Womanhood (a novel), 1859.
- NEAL, D.D. (John Mason), historian and hymnologist, London, 1818-1866.**
Agnes de Tracy, 1843.
Commentary on the Psalms, 1860.
Essays on Liturgiology and Church History, 1863.
History of Pew, 1841.
History of the Eastern Church, 1850-51.
Hymns of the Eastern Church, 1862.
Hymns, 1865.
Rhythm of Bernard of Morlaix, 1859.
Seatonian Poems, 1864.
Triumphs of the Cross, 1845-46.
- NEATE (Charles), political economist, born at Adstock, in Buckinghamshire, 1807-1879.**
Lectures on the Currency, 1869.
Three Lectures on Taxation, 1861.
- NEEDHAM (John Turberville), naturalist, London, 1713-1781.**
New Microscopical Discoveries, 1748.
On Microscopical and Generation of Organized Bodies, 1766.

- NEEDHAM** (Marchmont), born at Burford, in Oxfordshire, 1620-1678.
Digitus Dei, 1648.
Mercurius Britannicus, 1643.
Mercurius Politicus, 1649-60.
Mercurius Pragmaticus (The Levellers levelled), 1647.
NELSON (Robert), 1650-1715.
Festivals and Fasts of the Church of England, 1704. (The sale almost unparalleled.)
Great Duty of frequenting the Christian Sacrifice (The), 1714.
Life of Bishop Bull, 1714.
Practice of True Devotion, 1708.
Whole Duty of a Christian (The), 1727. (His *Life*, by Secretan, 1716.)
NEFTLITON, M.D. (Thomas), 1683-1712.
Treatise on Virtue and Happiness, 1751.
NEUBERG (Guilielmus). See below.
NEUBURGH (William of), *chronicler*, 1136-1208.
Historia, sive chronica Rerum Anglicarum (from 1086 to 1197), printed 1567.
NEWCASLE (Margaret Lucas Cavendish, duchess of), poet, etc., born in Essex, 1625-1673.
Comedies, 1662, 1668.
Grounds of Natural Philosophy, 1668.
Nature's Picture drawn by Fancie's Pencil, 1666.
Orations of Divers Sorts, 1662.
Philosophical Fancies, 1653.
Life of William, Duke of Newcastle, 1667.
Philosophical Letters, 1664.
Philosophical Opinions, etc., 1655.
Poems and Fancies, 1653.
World's Ollo (The), 1655.
 (Her *Life*, by herself; published by sir Egerton Brydges, 1814.)
NEWCASLE (William Cavendish, duke of), *writer on horses*, etc., 1592-1676.
General System of Horsemanship, posthumous, 1743.
La Methode . . . Nouvelle de Dresser les Chevaux, 1657, 1671.
New Method . . . to dress Horses, 1667. (Not identical with the above.)
Comedies.
Country Captain (The), 1649.
Humorous Lovers (The), 1677.
Triumphant Widow (The), 1677.
Variety (The), 1649.
NEWCOMB, L.L.D. (Simon), *astronomer*, born at Wallace, in Nova Scotia, 1836-
A B C of Finance (The), 1877.
Investigation of the Solar Parallax, 1867.
On the Action of the Planets on the Moon, 1871.
On the Secular Variations of the Asteroids, 1866.
Our Financial Policy during the Southern Rebellion, 1865.
Popular Astronomy, 1878.
Tables of the Planet Neptune, 1865.
Tables of the Planet Uranus, 1873.
NEWCOMB (Rev. Thomas), poet, 1675-1768.
Last Judgment, 1723.
Library (The), 1718.
Odes and Epigrams, 1743.
Poems, Odes, Epistles, etc., 1758.
NEWCOMBE, D.D. (William) archbishop of Armagh, born in Bedfordshire, 1729-1800.
Attempt towards revising the Translation of the Greek Scriptures, 1800.
- Chief Difficulties in the Gospel History relating to our Lord's Resurrection**, 1791.
Duration of our Lord's Ministry, 1780.
Harmony of the Gospels, 1778. (Good.)
Historical View of English Biblical Translations, 1782.
New Version of Ezekiel, 1788.
New Version of the Twelve Minor Prophets, 1785.
Our Lord's Conduct as a Divine Instructor, 1782.
NEWMAN (Edward) *naturalist*, 1801-1876.
History of British Ferns.
Letters on the Natural History of Godalming, 1849.
List of British Ornithology.
Natural History of British Butterflies.
NEWMAN (Francis William), brother of John Henry, London, 1805-
Catholic Union, 1854.
Contrasts of Ancient and Modern History, 1817.
Crimes of the House of Hapsburg, 1853.
Essays towards a Church of the Future, 1854.
History of the Hebrew Monarchy, 1847.
Introduction to Roman History, 1862.
Lectures on Ancient and Modern History, 1851.
Lectures on Logic, 1838.
Lectures on Political Economy, 1851.
National Debt (The), 1849.
Passages from My Own Creed, 1850.
Phases of Faith, etc., 1850. (His best-known work.)
Radical Reforms, etc., 1843.
Regal Rome, 1852.
Soul (The), her Sorrows and Aspirations, 1849.
State Church not defensible (A), 1846.
Theism, or Didactic Religious Utterances, 1858.
NEWMAN, D.D. (John Henry), *cardinal*, London, 1801-
Apologia pro Vita Sua, 1864.
Arians of the Fourth Century, 1838.
Callista (a third-century sketch), 1852.
Church of the Fathers, 1842.
Development of Christian Doctrine, 1846. (His chief work.)
Essay on Assent, 1870.
Grammar of Assent (The), 1870.
Lectures on Justification, 1838.
Lectures on Romanism, etc., 1837.
Life of Apollonius Tyranus, 1824.
Lives of the English Saints, 1844.
Loss and Gain (the story of a convert), 1848.
Miracles of the Middle Ages (The), 1843.
Offices and Work of Universities (The), 1854-56.
Poems, 1866.
Prophetical Office of the Church, etc., 1837.
Sermons, 1833-44, 1844, 1857.
Theory of Religious Belief (The), 1844.
Tracts for the Times (No. 96), 1840.
Turks (The) and Christianity, 1854.
 (His *Life*, by H. J. Jennings, 1861.)
NEWMARCH (William), *statistician*, born in Yorkshire, 1820-
Loans raised (1798-1807) by Mr. Pitt, etc., 1855.
New Supplies of Gold, 1853.

- Newton (Sir Isaac)**, *natural philosopher*, born at Woolthorpe, Lincolnshire, 1642-1727. *Analysis per Quantitatum Series*, 1711. *Arithmetica Universalis*, 1707. *Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms*, posthumous 1728. *De Mundi Systemate*, posthumous 1728. *Letters on Disputed Texts*, posthumous 1754. *Letters to Bentley*, 1693. *Method of Fluxions*, etc., 1669; published 1711. *Optical Lectures*, posthumous 1728. *Opticks*, 1704. *Observations on Daniel and the Apocalypse*, posthumous 1733. *Principia Philosophiæ Naturalis Mathematicæ*, 1684; published 1687-1726. (His great work.) *Quadrature of Curves*, 1709. (His Life, by Fontenelle, 1728; Fris, 1774; Biot, 1822; De Morgan, 1833; Dr. Whewell, 1836; Sir David Brewster, 1853, 1855; Conduitt.)
- Newton, D.D. (John)**, London, 1725-1807. *Cardiphonia, or Utterance of the Heart*, 1781. *Messiah (The)*, in 50 sermons, 1786. *Narrative of his own Life*, 1764. *Olney Hymns*, 1779. (With Cowper.) *Omicron's Letters*, 1782. *Review of Ecclesiastical History*, 1770. **Newton, D.D. (Thomas)**, bishop of Bristol, born at Lichfield, in Hampshire, 1701-1782. *Dissertation on the Prophecies*, 1754-54. Edited Milton's *Paradise Lost*, with Notes and a Memoir of the poet, 1749. (His Life, by himself, posthumous 1782.)
- Nicolas (Richard)**, *poet*, 1594-Cuckow (The), 1607. *Beggar's Apr (The)*, no date. *England's Eliza*, 1610. *Furies (The)*, 1614. *London's Artillerie*, 1616. *Monodia*, 1616. *Sir Thomas Overberrie's Vision*, 1616. *Three Sisters' Tears (The)*, 1615. *Twynnes Tragedye (The)*, 1611. *Virtue's Encomium*, 1614.
- Nicol, LL.D. (John)**, born at Montrose, in Scotland, 1833-
Fragments of Criticism, 1860.
Hannibal (a poetical drama), 1872. *
Tables of English Literature, 1877.
- Nicol, LL.D. (John Pringle)**, *astronomer*, born at Montrose in Scotland, 1804-1859.
Architecture of the Heavens, 1838.
Cyclopædia of Physical Sciences, 1857.
Planet Neptune (The), 1848.
Planetary System (The), 1861.
Stellar Universe (The), 1848.
- Nichols, M.D. (Frank)**, London, 1699-1778.
De Anima Medica, 1748.
De Motu Cordis et Sanguinis, 1772.
- Nichols (Sir George)**, born in Cornwall, 1766-1861.
History of the English Poor Law, 1855.
Irish Poor Law (The), 1866.
Scottish Poor Law (The), 1866.
- Nichols, D.D. (William)**, born at Donnington, in Buckinghamshire, 1664-1712.
Comment on the Book of Common Prayer, 1710.
Conference with a Theist, 1708.

- Nichols (James)**, *-1861.
Calvinism and Arminianism compared, 1824. (Much praised by the *Quarterly Review*.)
- Nichols (John)**, born at Islington, 1748-1826.
Anecdotes of Bowyer, etc., 1782.
Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, 1780-90. (With Gough.)
Biographical Anecdotes of Hogarth, 1781; continued by his son (see below).
History and Antiquities of Ilmckley, in Leicestershire, 1813.
History and Antiquities of Leicestershire, 1795-1816.
Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century, 1795-1811; continued by his son (see below) to 1858.
Illustrations of the Manners and Expenses of Ancient Times in England, 1797.
Memoirs of Mr. Bowyer, 1778.
Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, 1812-15.
Origin of Printing, 1774. (With Bowyer).
Progresses and Processions of Queen Elizabeth, 1788-1807.
Progresses and Processions of James I., posthumous 1828.
(Memoir, by Alexander Chalmers, 1826.) *
- Nichols (John Bowyer)**, *antiquary*, London, 1779-1863.
Anecdotes of Hogarth, 1833.
Collectanea Topographica, etc., 1831-43.
Fonthill and its Abbey, 1836.
Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century, continued and completed, 1848-58 (see above).
London Pageants, 1831.
- Nicholson, M.D. (Henry Alleyne)**, *geologist*, etc., born at Fearth, in Cumberland, 1844-
Fossil Corals of the State of Ohio, 1875.
Geology of Cumberland and Westmorland, 1866.
Monograph of the British Graptolites, 1872.
Palæontology of Ontario, 1874-76.
- Nicholson (William)**, *chemist*, London, 1753-1815.
Dictionary of Chemistry, 1796.
- Nicol, A.R.A. (Erskine)**, born at Leith, in Scotland, 1825-
Always tell the Truth, 1875; Among the Old Masters, 1864; The Babbage, 1872; Both Puzzled, 1866; Bothered, 1872; The Children's Fairing, 1871; A China Merchant, 1868; A Colorado Beetle, 1878; A Country Booking Office, 1867; A Dander after the Rain, 1874; A Deputation, 1866; A Disputed Boundary, 1860; The Fisher's Knot, 1871; His Legal Adviser, 1873; How it was She was Delayed, 1871; The Lonely Tenant of the Glen, 1878; Looking out for a Safe Investment, 1876; Missed it, 1866; Missing the Boat, 1878; The New Vintage, 1875; Notice to Quit, 1862; On the Look-out, 1871; Past Work, 1873; Paying the Rent, 1866; The Play-hour, 1872; Pro Bono Publico, 1873; Renewal of the Lease Refused, 1868; The Sabbath Day, 1875; Steady Johnnie, 1873; A Storm at Sea, 1878-Treason, 1867; Under a Cloud, 1878; Unwillingly to School, 1877; Waiting at the Cross Roads, 1868; Waiting for the Train, 1864; When there's Nothing Else to Do, 1874.

NICOLAS (Sir Nicholas Harris), *chronologist and antiquary*, born in Cornwall, 1799-1848.
 Alphabetical Lists of the Knights, 1725.
 Catalogue of Heralds' Visitations, 1823.
 Chronology of History, 1835.
 Despatches and Letters of Nelson, 1844 46.
 History of the Battle of Agincourt, 1827.
 Life of William Davison, 1823.
 Life and Times of Sir Christopher Hatton, 1847.
 Lives of Isaac Walton and Charles Cotton, 1837.
 Memoirs of Augustus Vincent, 1827.
 History of the British Navy, 1847. (Left unfinished).
 History of Rugby, 1827.
 History of the Orders of Knighthood in the British Empire, 1841-42.
 Notitia Historica, 1821.
 Roll of Arms, etc., 1824, 1829.
 Siege of Carlaverock (The), 1828.
 Statutes of the Order of the Garter, and Catalogue of the Knights, 1829.
 Synopses of the Peerage of England, 1825.
 Testaments Vetusta, 1826.
 * **NICOLSON** (William), archbishop of Cashel, born in Cumberland, 1656-1727.
 English Historical Library, 1896 99.
 Irish Historical Library, 1721.
 Leges Maxima, or Border Laws, 1705.
 Scottish Historical Library, 1702.
NIGHTINGALE (Florence), born at Florence, 1820-
 Hints on Hospitals, 1859.
 Notes on Lying-in Institutions, 1871.
 Notes on Nursing, 1860.
 On the Sanitary State of the Army in India, 1863.
NISSEY (Alexander), *antiquary and heraldic writer*, 1672-1725.
 Additional Figures and Marks of Gentry, 1702.
 Ancient and Modern Use of Armories, 1718.
 System of Heraldry (A), 1722-42 (Valuable).
NIXON (Anthony), about 1566-1622.
 Blacke Year (The), 1606.
 Cheshire Prophecy (The), posthumous 1719.
 Christian Navy (The), . . . the Course to sayle to the Haven of Happiness, 1602.
 Dignitie of Mah (The), 1612.
 Kilia's Memoriall, 1601.
 Ground . . . of the Wars of Swetheland, 1609.
 London's Dove (i.e. Robert Dove), 1612.
 Oxford's Triumph, 1605. (Visit of the queen and prince).
 Scourge of Corruption, or a Crafty Knave needs no Broker, 1616.
 Strange Foot-post (A), 1613.
NOBLE (Rev. Mark), *biographer*, *-1827.
 Genealogical History of the Royal Families of Europe, 1741.
 Historical Genealogy of the House of Stuart, 1785.
 History of the College of Arms, 1804.
 Lives of English Regicides, 1798.
 Memoirs of the House of Cromwell, 1784.
 Memoirs of the Medici, 1797.
NOBLE (Rev. Samuel), London, 1779-1853.
 Appeal in Behalf of Certain Doctrines of the New Church, 1826.
 Plenary Inspiration of the Scriptures, 1824.

NOEL (Hon. and Rev. Baptist Wriothley), 1799-1873.
 Essay on the External Act of Baptism, 1850.
 Essay on the Union of Church and State, 1848.
 Protestant Thoughts in Rhyme.
NOLAN (Captain Lewis Edward), 1817-1854.
 Organization, Drill, etc., of Cavalry Corps, 1853.
NORDBY (John), *topographer*, born in Wiltshire, 1549-1625.
 Antithesis, or Contrarietie between the Wicked and Godly, set forth in a Pair of Gloves fit for Every Man to wear, 1590.
 England, or a Guide for Travellers, 1625.
 Eye to Heaven and Earth (An), 1619.
 Labyrinth of Man's Life (The), a poem, 1614.
 Loadstone to a Spiritual Life, 1614.
 Mirror for the Multitude (A), 1586.
 Mirror of Honour (The), 1597.
 Pathway to Patience, 1626.
 Pensive Man's Practise (A), 1535.
 Pensive Soules Delight (A), 1615.
 Poor Man's Rest, 1620.
 Progress of Pietie, 1596.
 Reforming Glass (A), 1596.
 Sinful Man's Solace (The), 1592.
 Speculum Britannia, 1593-1620.
 Surveyor's Dialogue (The), 1607.
 Vicissitudo Rerum (a poem), 1600.
NORMANBY (Constantine Henry Phipps, marquis of), 1797-1863.
 Congress (The) and the Cabinet, 1859.
 Louise de Bourbon, 1861.
 Matilda (a novel), 1825.
 * Year of Revolution (A), 1937.
 Yes or No (a novel), 1918.
NORRIS (Rev. John), the "English Plato," born in Wiltshire, 1657-1711.
 Discourse concerning the Immortality of the Soul, 1705.
 Discourses on the Beatitudes, 1690.
 Idea of Happiness (The), 1688.
 Picture of Love unveiled, 1682.
 Reason and Religion, 1689.
 Reflections on the Conduct of Human Life, 1690.
 Theory and Regulation of Love, 1688.
 Theory of an Ideal World, 1691-1701. (His chief work).
NORTH (Sir Dudley), 1641-1691.
 Discourses on Trade, 1691. (Commended by MacCulloch).
 (His Life, by Roger North, 1740-42).
NORTH (Roger), *biographer*, 1650-1733.
 Discourse on the Study of the Laws, posthumous 1824.
 Examen, 1740. (A defence of Charles II.)
 Fish and Fishponds, 1713.
 Lives of the Norths, 1742-44.
 Memoirs of Musick, posthumous 1846.
NORTH (Sir Thomas), 1535-1579.
 Translated Don's *Abrail Philosophy*, 1579.
 Guevara's *Dial of Princes*, 1567; *Plutararch's Lives*, 1578.
NORTHCOTE, R.A. (James), born at Plymouth, 1748-1831.
 Life of Titian, 1830. (With Haslitt).
 Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds, 1812-18.
 One Hundred Fables, 1828; second series, 1833.

NOTTON (Rev. Andrews), born at Hingham, U.S., 1780-1853.
Genuineness of the Gospels, 1837, 1844, 1853.
On the Latest Forms of Infidelity, 1838.
Reasons for not believing the Doctrine of the Trinity, 1833.

NOTTON (Hon. Mrs.), maiden name Caroline Elizabeth Sarah Sheridan, *poetess*, etc., 1806-1877.

Aunt Carry's Ballads for Children, 1847.
Child of the Island (The), a poem, 1845.
Coquette (The), and other Stories, 1831.
Dandies' Rous (The), a satire, 1829.
Dream (The), and other Poems, 1849.
English Laws for Women, 1854.
Lady of La Garaye (in verse), 1862.
Lost and Saved (a novel), 1863.
Martyr (The), a tragedy, 1849.
Old Sir Douglas, 1867. (One of her best.)
Residence in Sierra Leone, 1849.
Sorrow of Rosalie, 1829. (Her first work.)
Stuart Dunleath (a novel), 1851.
Tales and Sketches, in Prose and Verse, 1853.
(Same as "The Coquette.")
Undying One (The), 1831. (Her best poem.)
Wife (The), and Woman's Reward, 1845.

NOTTON (Thomas), called "Archibutler," born at Sharpshoe, in Bedfordshire, 1552-1584.

Epistle to the Queen's Poor Deceived Subjects of the North Country.
Perrex and Porrex, (the first three acts), 1561.
(The first English tragedy.)
27 of the *Psalms* of David, in Sternhold and Hopkins' version, 1549.
Warning against the Dangerous Practices of Papists.

NORWOOD (Richard), *mathematician*, about 1590-1645.

Seaman's Practice (The), 1637.
Trigonometry, 1631.

NOTT, M.D. (John), *poet*, born at Worcester, 1751-1826.
Poems, 1780.
Translations from *Hafis*, 1787; and *Petrarch*, 1777, 1808.

NOWELL, D.D. (Alexander), 1507-1602.

Catechism (the third), 1577.
Catechismus, 1570.
Christianae Pietatis Prima Institutio, 1570.
(His Life, by R. Churton, 1809.)

NOR (William), born in Cornwall, 1577-1631.
Complete Lawyer (The), posthumous 1651.
Grounds and Maxims of the Lawes of England, 1641.

Reports, 1656.
Rights of the Crown, 1715.
(His Life, by sir John Doddridge, 1821.)

NOGENT (George Grenville, lord), *poet*, born at Buckingham Castle, 1728-1850.

Essay on Duelling, 1807.
Lands, Classical and Sacred, 1845.
Legends of the Library at Lifes, 1832.
Memoirs of Hampden, 1831.
Oxford and Locke, 1829.
Portugal (a poem), 1812.

NOGENT (Robert Cragg, earl), *poet*, born in Ireland, 1709-1788.

Faith (a poem), 1774.
Ode to Mankind, 1741.
Odes and Epistles, 1738.

NOGENT, LL.D. (Thomas), *-1772.
Dictionnaire Portatif des Langues Française et Anglaise, posthumous 1774.
History of Vandalia, 1768.
Principles of Political Law, posthumous 1768.
(This is a translation of Bui lamaqui's work.)

OAKLEY (Rev. Frederick), born at Shrewsbury 1802-

Catholic Worship, 1872.
Church of the Bible (The), 1837.
Lyra Liturgica, 1867.
Practical Sermons, 1848.
Priest on the Mission (The), 1871.
Sacrifice of the Mass (The), 1848.
Voice of Creation (The), 1875.
Youthful Martyrs of Rome, 1856. (Adaptation of Wiseman's *Patrola*.)
Whitehall Sermons, 1839.

OAKS, A.H.A. (John Wright), born at Sproston House, in Cheshire, 1822-

Autumn, 1870; The Border Country, 1877;
A Cornish Fishing Village, 1881; Early Spring, 1869; Flintshire Court, 1880; Gorse Cutting, 1881; A Hazy Morning in Alimouth Bay, 1880; In the Meadows, 1878; 11th Miller's Rout, 1881; The Reaper's Rest, 1880.

O'BRIEN (Henry), Ireland, 19th century.
Round Towers of Ireland (The), 1834. (Price essay.)

OCCAM (William of), called "Doctor Singularis et Invincibilis," *schoolman*, born in Surrey, 1270-1347.

Centiloquium Theologicum, printed 1494.
Compendium Errorum Johannis Popae XXII, printed 1196.
De Sacramento Altaris, printed 1514.
Dialogorum Libri Septem adversus Haereticos, etc., printed 1476.
Disputatio Inter Clericum et Militem, printed 1476.

Expositio Aurea, etc., printed 1496.
Opus Nonaginta Dierum . . . contra Johannem XXII, printed 1481.
Quodlibeta Septem, printed 1497.
Scriptum in Primum Librum Sententiarum, etc., printed 1493.
Summa Totius Logice, printed 1498.
Tractatus Logice, etc., printed 1489.

OCSLEY (Simon) *historian*, born at Exeter, 1678-1720.

History of the Present Jews, 1707.
History of the Saracens, 1708-19.
Introductio ad Linguas Orientales, 1706.
South-west Barbary, 1713.

O'CONNOR, M.D. (Bernard), born in Kerry, Ireland, 1666-1698.

Evangelium Medici, 1697.
Letters on Poland, 1698.

O'CONNOR (Charles), of Belanagare, in Ireland, 18th century.

Dissertation on the History of Ireland, 1768. (Valuable.)

(His Life, by Dr. Charles O'Connor, 1796. Rare.)

O'CONNOR, D.D. (Charles), *Irish priest*, etc., 1780-1828.

Bibliotheca MS. Stowensia, 1818-1828.
Columbanus ad Hibernos, 1810-1828.
Memoirs of Charles O'Connor, Esq., 1796.
Iterum Hibernicarum Scriptores, 1814-26.

ODELL (Thomas), 17th century.

Brief . . . Treatise called "The Christian's Fatherland," 1635. (N.B.—This probably is the first instance of the word "Fatherland" in the language.)

O'DONOVAN, J.L.D. (John), *archæologist*, born at Kilkenny, in Ireland, 1809-1861.

Annals of the Four Masters (translated), 1814-1851.

Irish Grammar, 1845.

Topographical Poems of O'Dubhagáin and O'Hindbrin (translated), 1862.

O'DUACOL (John), *historian*, Ireland, *.*.

History of Ireland, 1827. (Excellent.)

Moral, Political, and Religious Views of Ireland, 1823. (Highly praised.)

ORRICK (George), *bibliographer*, 1787-1864.

Tyndale's New Testament, 1836.

O'FLAHERTY (Roderic), *historian*, 17th century.

. *Ogygia, Nine Rerum Hibernicarum Chronologia*, 1686. (A vast fund of information.)

O'FENAGAN (James Roderick), born in Fermoy barracks, Cork, 1814-

Bar-Life of O'Connell, 1866.

Bryan O'Ryan (a sporting novel), 1866.

* *Historical Guide . . . to Blackwater*, in Munster, 1844.

History of Dundalk, 1861. (With D'Alton.)

Impressions at Home and Abroad, 1857.

Irish Rivers, 1845-52.

Lives of the Lord Chancellors of Ireland, 1870. (His chief work.)

OGDEN, D.D. (Samuel), 1716-1779.

Sermons, with an Account of the Author's Life, posthumously 1780.

(Gilbert Wakefield says of Ogden, "Like Cicero, he lacks nothing to complete his meaning; like Demosthenes, he can suffer no deduction." Dr. Johnson says, that Ogden "fought infidels with their own weapons.")

OGILBY (John), *cosmographer*, of Edinburgh, 1606-1676.

Book of Roads, 1649.

Africa, 1670; *America*, 1671; *Asia*, 1673;

Atlas Chinensis, 1671-73; *Atlas Japonensis*,

1670; *Britannia*, 1675.

Relation of His Majesty's [coronation] Entertainment 1682. (Charles II.)

Translated Virgil's Æneid, 1619; *Æsop's Fables*, 1661; *Homer's Iliad*, 1660; *Odyssey*, 1665.

OGILVIE (Rev. Charles Almonro), 1793-1873.

Divine Glory manifested in the Conduct and Discourses of our Lord, 1836. (Bampton Lectures.)

OGILVIE (Sir George), *.*.

True Account of the Preservation of the Regalia of Scotland from falling into the Hands of the English Usurpers, 1701.

OGILVIE, D.D. (John), Presbyterian minister, poet, 1733-1814.

Britannia (an epic in 20 books), 1801.

Inquiry into the Causes of the Infidelity . . . of the Times, 1763.

Observations on . . . Composition, 1774.

Rosa (a poem in seven books), 1777.

Sermons, 1767.

Theology of Plato (The), 1793.

OGILVIE, LL.D. (John), *lexicographer*, born in Banffshire, Scotland, 1797-1867.

Comprehensive English Dictionary, 1863.

Imperial Dictionary, 1833; *supplement, 1856.
Student's English Dictionary, 1865.

O'HARA (Kane), *dramatic author*, Ireland, 1722-1782.

. For his plays, see APPENDIX III.

O'KEEFE (John), *dramatist*, born at Dublin, 1747-1833.

Poems, 1821.

Recollections (an autobiography), 1826.

. For his plays, see APPENDIX III.

OLDHAM (John), poet, 1653-1694.

Satires, Odes, Poems, etc., posthumously 1770.

(His Memoir, by E. Thompson, 1770.)

OLDMIXON (John), *historian and poet*, 1673-1742.

British Empire in America, 1708.

Clarendon and Whitlock compared, 1727.

Court Tales, or the Amours of the Present Nobility, 1717.

Critical History of England, 1726.

History of England, 1730-39.

Memoirs of Ireland, 1716.

Memoirs of North Britain, 1715.

Memoirs of the Press, 1742.

Dramas, Poems, etc.

Amores Britannici (in imitation of Ovid), 1703.

Amyntas (a pastoral drama), 1693.

Anacreontic Poems, 1696.

Governor of Cyprus (a play), 1713.

Grove (The), or *Lover's Paradise* (a play), 1700.

Poems and Translations, 1714.

ORDS (William), *biographer*, 1687-1761.

British Librarian, 1738. (Unpublished book.)

Catalogus Bibliothecæ Harleianæ, 1743.

Harleian Miscellany, 1753.

Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, 1735.

O'LEARY (Rev. Arthur), generally called "Father O'Leary," born in Cork, Ireland, 1729-1802.

Loyalty asserted, 1777.

Plea for Liberty of Conscience, 1740.

(His Life, by T. H. England, 1822.)

OLIPHANT (Lawrence), 1829-

Incidents of Travel, 1865.

Journey to Katmandu (A), 1850.

Minnesota and the Far West, 1855.

Narrative of the earl of Elgin's Mission (1807-59) to China and Japan, 1860.

Patriots and Filibusters, 1861.

Piccadilly, 1870.

Russian Shores of the Black Sea (The), 1853.

Transcaucasian Campaign under Omar Pasha, 1856.

OLIPHANT (Mrs.), maiden name Margaret Wilson, *novelist*, born at Liverpool, 1820-
Novels.

Adam Graeme of Mossgray, 1852.

Agnes, 1866.

At his Gates, 1872.

Brownlowa, 1868.

Carità, 1877.

Chronicles of Carlingford, 1864-69. (Her chief production.)

Curate in Charge (The), 1876.

Dress (not a novel), 1878.

For Love and Life, 1874.

Harry Muir, 1853.

Innocent (a tale of modern life), 1873.

John (a love story), 1870.

- Lays for the Dead, 1833.
 Madoline, 1822.
 Mother and Son, 1809.
 New Tales, 1818.
 Poems, 1802-8.
 Simple Tales, 1806.
 Tales of the Heart, 1811.
 Tales of Real Life, 1813.
 Temper, or Domestic Scenes, 1812.
 Valentine Eve, 1812.
 Warrior's Return (The), and other Poems, 1809.
 (Her Life, by Lucy Brightwell, 1854.)
 ORCHARDSON, R.A. (William Quiller), born at Edinburgh, 1835—
 Autumn, 1878; Cistus Belli, 1872; The Challenge, 1865; Choosing a Weapon, 1867; Christopher Sly, 1866; Cinderella, 1877; Conditional Neutrality, 1874; Day-dreams, 1870; Escaped, 1871; Flotsam and Jetsam, 1876; Flowers of the Forest, 1861; The Forest Pet, 1872; Hamlet and Ophelia, 1865; Hamlet and the King, 1874; A Hundred Years Ago, 1871; In St. Mark's, Venice, 1871; Jessica, 1877; a Market Girl from the Lido, 1870; Moonlight on the Lagoons, 1876; The Old Soldier, 1876; On board H.M.S. *Hellerophon* (Napoleon), 1840; On the Grand Canal, Venice, 1871; Ophelia, 1874; Oscar and Brin, 1873; The Protector, 1873; The Queen of the Swords, 1877; A Social Eddy, 1878; The Story of a Life, 1866; Talbot and the Countess D'Auvergne, 1867; Teller of the Sea, 1870; Too Good to be True, 1876; A Venetian Fruit-Seller, 1871; The Young Housewife, 1860.
 ORFORD (Horace Walpole, earl of), London, 1717-1797.
 Fables Walpoleanas, etc., 1752.
 Anecdotes of English Painters, 1761-71.
 Castle of Otranto (a tale), 1764.
 Catalogue of English Authors (royal and noble), 1758. (His chief work.)
 Catalogue of English Engravers, 1783.
 Catalogue of the Pictures of the Duke of Devonshire, 1760.
 Correspondence, posthumous 1820, 1831, 1837.
 Description of Strawberry Hill, 1772.
 Essay on Modern Gardening, 1785.
 Fugitive Pieces in Prose and Verse, 1758.
 Hasty Productions, 1791.
 Hieroglyphic Tales, 1786.
 Historic Doubts about Richard III., 1769.
 Journal of the Reign of George III., posthumous 1859.
 Letter (about) Chatterton, 1779.
 Memoirs of the Last Ten Years, 1751-60.
 Memoirs of the Reign of George II., posthumous 1822.
 Memoirs of the Reign of George III., posthumous 1844.
 Mysterious Mother (The), 1768.
 Reminiscences, posthumous 1818.
 (His Life, by Coxe, 1798; Macanlay, 1813; E. Warburton, 1851.)
 ORME (Robert), *Astorian*, born in Hindūstan, 1724-1801.
 Historical Fragments on the Mogul Empire, etc., 1782.
 History of the Military Transactions of the British in Hindūstan, 1763-78. (Excellent.)

- ORME (William), *dissenting minister*, 1787-1830.
 Bibliotheca Biblica, 1824.
 Memoirs of William Kiffin, 1823.
 Memoirs of John Owen, D.D., 1820.
 Memoirs of John Urquhart, 1827.
 ORMEROD, D.C.L. (George), *antiquary*, 1789-1873.
 Ardenne of Cheshire and the Ardens of Warwickshire, 1813.
 British and Roman Remains Illustrative of Antonine's *Iter*, xlv., 1853.
 History of Chester, 1819. (Much esteemed.)
 Line of Earthquakes called Offa's Dyke 1859.
 Miscellanea Palantina, 1851.
 Parentalia, 1451.
 Stanley Legend (The), 1839.
 Stigulensia, 1841.
 ORMEY (Charles Boyle, earl of), born at Chelsea, 1676-1731.
 Phalaridis Epistole, 1699. (Bentley was his opponent in this controversy.)
 ORMEY (Roger Boyle, earl of), 1621-1679.
 Art of War (The), 1677.
 English Adventures, etc., 1676.
 Parthenissa (a romance), 1677.
 Poems on the Church Festivals, 1681.
 (His Life, by T. Morrice, 1742.)
 ORTON (Rev. Job), *dissenting minister*, born at Shrewsbury, 1717-1783.
 Exposition of the Old Testament, posthumous 1788-91.
 Life of Dr. Doddridge, 1766.
 OSBORN (Sherard), 1814-1876.
 Career (The), Last Voyage, and Fate of Sir John Franklin, 1860.
 Cruise in Japanese Waters (A).
 Past and Future of British Relations in China, 1860.
 O'SHAUGHNESSY (Arthur William Edgar), poet, London, 1846-1881.
 Epic of Woman (The), 1870.
 Lays of France, 1872. (Free translations.)
 Music and Moonlight, 1874.
 Songs of a Worker, posthumous 1881.
 Thoughts in Marble, posthumous 1881.
 Translations from the French (see "Lays of France"), 1881.
 Prose.
 Toyland (tales), 1876.
 OSSIAN, Celtic warrior-poet, said to have lived in the third century.
 Poems published by James Macpherson consist of two epics, viz. "Fingal" and "Temora," and several smaller prose-poems, 1760-63.
 N.B.—Dr. Blair, lord Kames, Gray (the poet), and sir John Sinclair maintained that Macpherson's poems were genuine.
 Dr. Johnson, David Hume, Laing, and Pinkerton maintained they were more or less fabrications of Macpherson.
 No man can wish a higher honour than to be the author of such a series of poems, so wholly original, and so full of poetic inventions, beautiful similes, happy turns of thought, and poetic gems. No doubt the style is too abrupt, probably much of the scenery is purely imaginary, but there never was but one Ossian.

OTTLEY (William Young), *writer on art*, 1771-1836.

Inquiry into the Origin and Early History of engraving on Copper and Wood, 1816.

Italian School of Design, 1808-23.

Notices of Engravers and their Works, 1831.

Scarc and Curious Prints, etc., 1826.

OTWAY (Thomas), *dramatist*, born at Totton, in Sussex, 1651-1685.

Windsor (in verse), posthumous 1686.

* * For his plays, see APPENDIX III.

(His Life, by Thornton, 1813.)

OWDA. See DE LA RAMÉ.

OLIGHTRED (Rev. William), called "The Prince of Mathematicians," born at Eton, in Buckinghamshire, 1673-1660.

Arithmetica in Numero et Speciebus Institutio, etc., 1631.

Claris Mathematica, 1631. (His chief work.)
Description and Use of the Double Horizontal Dial, etc., 1633.

Geometrical Dialling, 1617.

Opuscula Mathematica, posthumous 1676.

Treatise on Trigonometry, 1637.

OVERBURY (Sir Thomas), *poet*, born at Compton Scorfen, in Warwickshire, 1581-1613.

Characters, 1614. (Witty and vigorous.)

Crumbs fallen from King James's Table, posthumous 1715.

Downfall of Ambition, etc., 1615.

Observations on the State of the Seven Provinces, 1626.

Remedy of Love (The), posthumous 1620.

Wife (The), a didactic poem, 1614.

OWEN, D.D. (Henry), born in Monmouthshire, 1716-1795.

Brief Account of the Septuagint, 1757. (Excellent.)

Collatio Codicis Cottoniani Græcorum, 1778.

Critica Sacra, 1774-75.

Critical Disquisitions, 1784.

Inquiry into the Present State of the Septuagint, 1769. (Much esteemed.)

Intent and Propriety of the Scripture Miracles, 1773.

Modes of Quotation by the Evangelists vindicated, 1739.

Observations on the Four Gospels, 1764.

Sermons, 1797.

OWEN, D.D. (John), *Puritan divine*, born at Stadham, in Oxfordshire, 1616-1683.

Christologia, 1679.

Communion with God, 1657.

Discourse concerning the Holy Spirit, 1674.

Display of Arminianism, 1612.

Exposition of the Epistle to the Hebrews, 1668 (His chief work.)

Exposition of Psalm cxlii, 1662.

On Justification, 1677.

On the . . . Study of Theology, 1661.

Salus Electorum, Sanguis Jesu, 1679.

Theologoumena, 1661.

Treatise on Original Sin.

Truth and Innocence vindicated, 1669.

Viaticum Evangelicum (against the Unitarian doctrine), 1665.

(His Life, by Dr. Owen, 1720; W. Orme, 1826.)

OWEN, M.D. (Richard), called "The Newton of Natural History," born at Lancaster, 1804-1848.

Archetype and Homologies of the Vertebrate Skeleton, 1848.

Catalogue of Recent Osteology, 1854.

Fossil Mammals of Australia, 1877.

Fossil Reptilia of South Africa, 1876.

History of British Fossil Mammals and Birds, 1846.

History of British Fossil Reptiles, 1819-51.

Lectures on the Invertebrate Animals, 1843.

Lectures on the Vertebrate Animals, 1846.

Memoir on the Gigantic Extinct Sloth, 1812.

Memoir on the Pearly Nautilus, 1832.

Odontography, 1840-45. (His great work.)

On the Anatomy of Vertebrates, 1866.

On the Aye-aye, 1863.

On the Dodo, 1866.

On the Extinct Wingless Birds of New Zealand, 1879.

On the Gorilla, 1865.

On the Megatherium, 1860.

On the Nature of Limbs, 1849.

On the Structure of the Brain, 1837.

Palæontology, 1860.

Parthenogenesis, 1849.

Principles of Comparative Osteology, 1855.

OWEN (Robert), *socialist*, born at Newton, in Montgomeryshire, 1771-1858.

Book of the New Moral World, 1836.

New Moral World, 1839.

New View of Society (A.), 1816.

(His Life, by Sargent.)

OWEN (Robert Dale), born at New Lanark, in Scotland, 1801-1877.

Authenticity of the Bible, 1832.

Beyond the Breakers, 1870.

Debatable Land (The), 1872.

Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World, 1860.

Moral Physiology, 1831.

Personality of God, 1842.

System of Education at New Lanark, 1824.

Threading my Way (an autobiography), 1871.

Wrong of Slavery (The), 1864.

OWEN (William), *lexicographer*, Wales, 18th century.

Cambrian Biography, 1903.

Dictionary of the Welsh Language, 1793. (It contains 100,000 words.)

OXFORD (Rev. John), *Hebrew scholar*, 1779-1851.

Confutation of Diabolarchy.

Futility of any Attempt to convert the Jews, 1842.

Mysterious Stranger (The), posthumous 1859.

Presumption of Gentiles in requiring Jews to forsake the Law of Moses (The), 1845-47.

PAINE (Rev. Richard), 1482-1532.

De Fructu qui ex Doctrina Percipitur, 1517.

De Utilitate Studiorum, 1518.

Conclusiones de Venis Potificum, etc., 1518.

PAGE (Rev. Francis Edward), 1806-

Luke Sharp (a tale of modern education), 1845.

St. Antholma, 1842.

Warden of Berkenholt (The), 1843.

PAINE (Thomas), *deist*, born at Thetford, in Norfolk, 1737-1799.

Age of Reason, 1792-95, 1807. (His chief work.)

Agrarian Justice, 1797.

American Crisis (The), 1776, 1796.

Common Sense, 1776.

- Crises (The), 1776-80.
 Dissertation on the First Principles of Government, 1795.
 Political and Moral Maxims, 1792.
 Prospects on the Rubicon, 1787.
 Public Good, 1780.
 Rights of Man (The), 1791-92.
 (His Life, by George Chalmers (Francis Oldys), 1791; W. Cobbett, 1798; James Cheetham, 1809; Rickman, 1814; R. Carlile, 1819; Sherwan, 1819; Harford, 1820; Vale, 1853.)
 * Few men have had so many biographers.
 PAINTER (William), 16th century.
 Palace of Pleasure, 1566-67. (A collection of tales from Boccaccio, Biondello, etc. Shakespeare derived from it several of his plots.)
 PALFY (Frederick Althorp), *writer on church architecture*, born at Easingwold, in Yorkshire, 1816-
 Ecclesiologists' Guide to the Churches near Cambridge (The), 1844.
 Manual of Gothic Architecture, 1846.
 Manual of Gothic Mouldings, 1847.
 Notes on Twenty Churches Round Peterborough, 1860.
 Remarks on Peterborough Cathedral, 1861.
 PALMER, D.D. (William), born at Peterborough, in Northamptonshire, 1713-1905.
 Evidences of Christianity, 1784. (Borrowed largely from Lardner and bishop Douglas.)
 More Pauline, 1790. (His most original work.)
 Moral and Political Philosophy, 1795.
 Natural Theology, 1903. (Borrowed largely from the *Religious Philosopher*, by Newwenty.)
 Sermons, posthumous 1809.
 (His Life, by G. W. Meadley, 1809; Paley.)
 PALMER, D.D. (John Guiliam), born at Boston, U.S., 1796-
 Elements of Chaldee, Syriac, etc., 1835.
 Evidences of Christianity (Lowell lectures), 1843.
 History of New England during the Stuart Dynasty, 1859-65.
 Jewish Scriptures and Antiquities, 1839-52.
 Relation between Judaism and Christianity, 1854.
 Sermons, 1831.
 Semi-Centennial Discourse before the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1811.
 Slave Power, 1846.
 PALGRAVE (Sir Francis), *historian and antiquary*, London, 1788-1861. His name before he married was Cohen.
 Ancient Calendars and Inventories of His Majesty's Exchequer, 1836.
 Documents, etc., illustrative of the History of Scotland, 1837.
 History of Normandy and of England, 1861-1867. (His chief work.)
 History of the Anglo-Saxons, 1831.
 Merchant and Friar, 1837. (Marco Polo and Friar Bacon.)
 Parliamentary Writs, etc., 1827-34. (Valuable.)
 Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth (Anglo-Saxon period), 1832.
 Rotuli Curie Regie, 1835.

- PALGRAVE, LL.D. (Francis Turner), London, 1821-
 Essays on Art, 1866.
 Five Days' Entertainments at Wentworth Grange, 1868.
 Golden Treasury of English Songs, etc., 1861.
 Hymns, 1867.
 Idylls and Songs, 1851.
 Life of Sir Walter Scott, 1867.
 Lyrical Poems, 1871.
 Visions of England (The), poems, 1881.
 PALGRAVE (William Gifford), born in Westminster, 1826-
 Dutch Gulans, 1876.
 Hermann Agha (a novel), 1872.
 Narrative of a Year's Journey through Arabia, 1862-63.
 PALMER (Rev. Charles Ferrers), born at Tamworth, in Staffordshire, 1919-
 Dominican Tertiary's Guide, 1863.
 History of Tamworth, 1845.
 History of the Baronial Family of Marston, 1475.
 History of the Collegiate Church of Tamworth, 1871.
 Life of Beato Angelico da Fiesole, 1865.
 Life of Philip Thomas Howard, 1867.
 PALMER (Edward Henry), *orientalist*, born at Cambridge, 1810-
 Desert of the Exodus (The), 1871.
 Niger (The), or South Country of Scripture, 1871.
 Persian-English and English-Persian Dictionary, 1875.
 Song of the Reed (The), 1877.
 PALMER (Rev. William), 1801-
 Compendious Ecclesiastical History (A), 1811.
 Episcopacy, 1840.
 Origines Liturgicæ, etc., 1872.
 Treatise of the Church of Christ, 1833.
 PALMER (John), 1480-1551.
 Leclarissement de la Langue Francoyse, 1530. (First attempt to reduce French to rules.)
 PARIS (Matthew). See MATTHEW OF PARIS.
 PARK, D.D. (Edwards), born at Providence, in Rhode Island, 1698-
 Rise of the Edwardian Theology of the Atonement, 1859.
 Theology of the Intellect and the Feeling, 1851.
 PARK (Mungo), *African traveller*, born near Selkirk, in Scotland, 1771-1805.
 Travels (in 1795-97) in the Interior of Africa, 1799.
 (His Life, by Rennell, 1815.)
 PARK (Thomas), *poet and antiquary*, 1759-1834.
 Memoirs of W. Stevens, 1814.
 Nugæ Modernæ (prose and verse), 1818.
 Sonnets, and other Poems, 1797.
 PARKER (John Henry), *writer on architecture*, 1806-
 Archaeology of Rome, 1871.
 Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages 1853-59.
 Glossary of Architecture, 1836.
 Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture, 1848.
 PARKER (Martin), *humorist*, about 1605-1645.
 Harry White, his Humour, 1633.

- Legend of Sir Leonard Lackwit, 1635.
 Poet's Blind Man's Bough (The), 1641.
 Rape of the Nightingale (in verse), 1632.
 Robin Conscience, his Progresses thorough Court, City, and Countrey (in verse), 1635.
PARKER, D.D. (Matthew), archbishop of Canterbury, born at Norwich, 1504-1575.
 De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ, 1572.
 Life of the Seventy Archbishops of Canterbury, etc., 1574.
 (His Life, by Strype, 1711; Dr Hook, in the *Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury*, 1861-74.)
PARKER (Samuel), bishop of Oxford, born at Northampton, 1640-1697.
 De Rebus sui Temporis, posthumous 1720. (His chief work.)
 Ecclesiastical Policy, 1669.
 Reasons for Abrogating the Test, 1698.
 Tentamina Physico-Theologica, 1665.
PARKER (Rev. Theodore), born at Lexington, U.S., 1810-1860.
 Discourse of Matters pertaining to Religion, 1842.
 Sermons, 1852-53.
 Speeches, 1855.
 (His Life, by Weiss, 1863; Reville, 1865.)
PARKES (Bessie Hayner), afterwards Mrs. Bullock, poetess, etc., -.
 Ballads and Songs, 1863.
 Cat Aspasia (The), 1860.
 Gabriel, 1856.
 La Belle France, 1864.
 Peoples of the World (The), 1870.
 Poems, 1855.
PARKES (Joseph), lawyer, 1796-1865.
 History of the Court of Chancery, 1824. (Commended by Lord Brougham.)
PARKES (Samuel), chemist, 1759-1825.
 Chemical Catechism, 1803.
 Chemical Essays (Arts and Manufactures), 1823.
PARKES (William), 17th century.
 Curtaine-drawer of the World (The), showing how Vice in a Riche Embroidered Gown of Velvet rides Aborsebacke, and Vertue in Thrid-bare Cloake goes Afoot, 1612.
PARKHURST (John), lexicographer, born at Catesby, in Northamptonshire, 1728-1797.
 Divinity and Pre-existence of . . . Christ Demonstrated, 1787.
 Greek and English Lexicon to the New Testament, 1769.
 Hebrew and English Lexicon, 1762.
PARKINSON (Anthony), 1668-1723.
 Collectanea Anglo-Minorica (i.e. the Grey Friars), 1726. (Well digested.)
 Legend of the Foundation of St. Bezas Abbey, 1826.
PARKINSON (James), -.
 Introduction to the Study of Fossils, 1823.
 Organic Remains of a Former World, 1801.
PARKINSON (John), herbalist, London, 1567-1641.
 Paradisi in Sole, Paradisi Terrestria, 1629.
 Theatrum Botanicum, 1640. (A work of merit.)
PARKINSON (Joseph Charles), London, 1832-
 Government Examinations, 1860.
 Shakespeare a Freemason.
 Under Government (a guide to the Civil Service), 1859.
PARKINSON, D.D. (Richard), poet, born in Lancashire, 1798-1858.
 Old Church Clock (The), 1844.
 Poems, 1845.
PARKINSON (Thomas), mathematician, born at Kirkham, in Lancashire, 1745-1830.
 System of Mechanics and Hydrostatics, 1789.
PARKMAN (Francis), born at Boston, U.S., 1823-
 California and Oregon Mail (The), 1849.
 Discovery of the Great West (The), 1862.
 France and England in America, 1865-67.
 Frontenac, 1873.
 History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac, 1861.
 Old Régime in Canada (The), 1874.
 Prairie and Rocky Mountain Life, 1862.
 Vassal Morton (a novel), 1866.
PARNELL, D.D. (Thomas), poet, born at Dublin, 1679-1717.
 Battle of the Frogs and Mice (in three books, mock heroic), 1700.
 Fairy Tale (A): Edwin and Sir Topaz (in the ancient English style), 1795.
 Hermit (The), a story, in verse, from the Talmud, 1710.
 Life of Zolus.
 Night-Piece on Death. (Goldsmith preferred this poem to Gray's *Elegy*.)
 (His Life, by Goldsmith, 1770.)
PARR, L.L.D. (Rev. Samuel), born at Harrow-on-the-Hill, in Middlesex, 1747-1825.
 Aphorisms, etc., posthumous 1826.
 Characters of Charles James Fox, 1809.
 Letter from Irenopolis, etc., 1792.
 Prefatio ad Bellendenum de Main Priore Orbis, 1788.
 (His Life, by William Field, 1824; John Johnston, M.D., 1874.)
PARRER (Henry), epigrammatist, about 1574-1633.
 Cures for the Itch (epigrams, epigrams, etc.), (160) Epigrams, 1608.
 Laquei Ridiculous, or Springs for Woodcocks, (in two books), 1613.
 Mative (The), or the Young Welp of the Old Dogge (epigrams and satires), 1613.
 More the Merrier (The), epigrams, 1604.
 Mouse-Trap (The), epigrams, 1608.
PARRY (Sir William Edward), arctic voyager, born at Bath, in Somersetshire, 1790-1855.
 Journal of a Voyage for the Discovery of a North-west Passage, 1821; Journal of a Second Voyage, 1824; of a Third, 1826.
 Narrative of an Attempt to reach the North Pole, 1827.
 (His Life, by E. Parry, D.D., 1857.)
PARSONS, M.D. (James), antiquary, born at Barnstaple, in Devonshire, 1705-1770.
 Remains of Japhet, 1767. (European languages.)
PARSONS (Robert), Jesuit, born in Somersetshire, 1545-1610.
 Christian Directory, 1583-91.
 Christian Exercise (The Book of), 1584.
 Conference about the Next Succession to the Crowne of England, 1594. (Showing it to be the Spanish Infanta, and not James Stuart.)
 Decachordon of Ten Quodlibetical Questions, 1600.
 De Persecutione Anglicana Libellus, 1582.
 Liturgy of the Mass (The), 1620.

- Memorial of the Reformation, 1596.
 Responsio ad Elizabethæ . . . Edictum, 1592.
 (Showing that the pope can dethrone monarchs.)
 Three Conversions of Inland (The), 1603-4.
 Why Catholics refuse to go to Church, 1680.
 (His Life, by Thomas James, 1612.)
PARSONS, L. L. D. (Theophilus), *writer on law*, born at Newburyport, U.S., 1791-
Deus Homo, 1869.
Elements of Mercantile Law, 1866.
Infinite (The) and *the Finite*, 1872.
Laws of Business (The), 1857.
Laws of Partnership (The), 1867.
Legal Text-book for Business Men (The), 1863.
Memoir of Chief Justice Parsons, 1859.
Nights of a Citizen of the United States, 1875.
Treatise on Marine Insurance, 1868.
Treatise on the Law of Contracts, 1853.
Treatise on the Law of Promissory Notes, 1863.
PASTER (General Sir Charles William), *military engineer*, 1781-1844.
Course of Elementary Fortification, 1822.
Military Policy and Institutions of the British Empire, 1804.
Natural Water Cements of England (The), 1830.
Rules for conducting . . . a Siege, 1847.
Universal Telegraphs for Day and Night Signals, 1823.
PATLISON (Daniel), *lieut.-colonel*, 18th century.
British Itinerary, 1785.
Roads of England and Wales, etc., 1771.
Topographical Description of the Island of Grenada, 1780.
PATMORE (Coventry Kearsay Dighton), *poet*, born at Woodford, in Essex, 1823-
Angel of the House (The), in four parts, 1856; part i. the Betrothal, 1851; part ii. the Espousal, 1856; part iii. Faithful for Ever, 1860; part iv. the Victories of Love, 1863.
Garland of Poems for Children (A), 1862.
Memoir of Harry Cornwall, 1878.
Poems, 1841.
Tamerton Church Tower, and other Poems, 1863.
Unknown Eros (The), 1877.
PARON, R. A. (Sir Joseph Noel), born at Dunfermline, in Scotland, 1823-
The Ancient Mariner (illustrations), 1863;
Caliban listening to the Music, 1868; *Christ and Mary at the Sepulchre*, 1873; *Christ bearing the Cross*, 1847; *Christ the Good Shepherd*, 1876; *Dante meditating the Episode of Francesca*, 1852; *The Dead Lady*, 1854; *The Dowie Dens of Yarrow* (six pictures), 1860; *Faith and Reason*, 1871; *A Fairy Raid*, 1868; *Home from the Crimea*, 1856; *In Memoriam*, 1858; *Luther at Erfurt*, 1861; *The Man of Sorrows*, 1875; *Moss Janua Vitæ*, 1866; *The Muck Rake*, 1877; *Onkold and the Kille-Makke*, 1873; *The Pursuit of Pleasure*, 1855 (his great picture); *Quarrel of Oberon and Titania*, 1849 (in the Scottish National Gallery); *Reconciliation of Oberon and Titania*, 1847 (in the Scottish National Gallery); *Satan watching the Sleep of Christ*, 1874; *The Spirit of Religion* (a prize cartoon), 1848; *The Spirit of Twilight*, 1878.
 Poems by a Painter, 1861.
 Spindrift, 1867.
PATRICK (St.), primate of Ireland, 372-493.
S. Patricio . . . adscripta Opuscula, printed 1656. (Confessions, Letter to Corotli, etc.) (His Life, by B. B., 1625; Juan Perez do Montalvan, 1627; Probus; Jocelin, translated into English by E. L. Swift, 1809; J. H. Todd, 1863.)
PATRICK (Symon), bishop of Chichester, then of Ely, 1626-1706.
Aqua Genitalis, 1659. (On baptism.)
Commentary upon the Old and New Testament, 1809. (With Lowth, Arnold, and Whitby.)
Divine Arithmetic (Psalm xc. 12), 1659.
Friendly Debate between a Conformist and Nonconformist, 1669.
Glorious Epiphany (The), 1678.
Heart's Ease (The), 1671.
Jewish Hypocritay, 1660.
Life of Dr. Walter Raleigh, 1679.
Mons Mystica (The "Lord's Table"), 1660.
Parable of the Pilgrim, 1665.
Paraphrase of Ecclesiastes and Canticles, 1729; *Job*, 1679; *Proverbs*, 1683; *Psalms*, 1680.
Pillars and Ground of Truth (The), 1637.
Search the Scriptures, 1685.
Treatise on Repentance and Fasting, 1636.
Virgin Mary misrepresented by the Roman Catholics, 1648.
Witnesses of Christianity, 1675-77.
 (His Life, by himself, 1639.)
PATERSON (Robert), *zoologist*, 1802-1872.
First Steps to Zoology, 1849.
Introduction to Zoology, 1846-48.
Natural History as a Branch of Education, 1847.
On the Insects mentioned by Shakespeare, 1842.
PATERSON (Robert Hogarth), born in Edinburgh, 1821-
Economy of Capital (The), 1864.
Essays in History and Art, 1861.
New Revolution (The), 1860. (Napoleon III.; Science of Finance (The), 1887.
State (The), the Poor, and the Country, 1870.
PATTERSON (Rev. Mark), born at Hornby, in Yorkshire, 1813-
Isaac Casaubon, 1875.
Suggestions on Academical Organization, 1868.
Tendencies of Religious Thought in England, 1860.
PAULDING (James Kirke), *humorist*, etc., born at Pleasant Valley, U.S., 1779-1880.
Book of St. Nicholas (The), 1830.
Diverging History of John Bull and Brother Jonathan (The), 1816.
Dutchman's Fireside (The), a novel, 1831.
John Bull in America (a satire in prose), 1834.
Konigsmarke (a novel), 1825.
Lay of the Scottish Fiddle (a parody), 1812.
Letters from the South by a Northerner, 1817.
Life of Washington, 1835.
Merry Tales of the Three Wise Men of Gotham, 1826.
New Pilgrim's Progress (The), 1828.
Old Continental (The), a novel, 1846.
Puritan (The) and her Daughter, 1848.

- Salmagundi (a new series), 1819.
 Sketch of Old England by a New Englander, 1832.
 Slavery in the United States, 1836.
 Tales of a Good Woman, 1829.
 United States (The) and England, 1814.
 Westward Ho! (a novel), 1832.
 (His Life, by his son, 1867.)
 FAYN (James), novelist, born at Rodney Lodge, Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire, 1830—
 At Her Mercy.
 Best of Husbands (The).
 Bentinck's Tutor.
 By Proxy, 1878.
 Carlyon's Year.
 Cecil's Trust.
 Clyffards of Clyffe (The).
 Confidential Agent (A), 1880.
 County Family (A), 1869.
 Fallen Fortunes.
 Family Scapegrace (The), 1861.
 For Cash Only, 1882.
 Foster Brothers (The).
 Found Dead.
 From Exile, 1881.
 Grape from a Thorn (A), 1881.
 Gwendoline's Harvest.
 Halves.
 High Spirits, 1879.
 Humorous Stories.
 Less Black than we're Painted, 1877.
 Like Father, Like Son, 1870.
 Lost Sir Masingberd, 1864.
 Marine Residence (A).
 Married Beneath Him.
 Mirk Abbey.
 Murphy's Master.
 Not Wood, but Won.
 Perfect Treasure (A), 1869.
 Some Private Views, 1882.
 Two Hundred Pounds Reward.
 Under One Roof, 1879.
 Walter's Word.
 What He Cost Her, 1877.
 Woman's Vengeance (A).
 PAYNE (John), poet, &c.—
 Intaglios, 1871.
 Lautrec, 1878.
 Life and Death, 1872.
 Masque of Shadows (The), 1870.
 Songs, 1872.
 PEACHAM (Henry), London, 1576-1650.
 April Shower (An), for Richard Neville, earl of Dorset, 1624.
 Art of Living in London, 1642.
 Commons Complaint (The), 1611.
 Complaint Gentleman (The), 1622.
 Dialogue between the Crosse in Cheap and Charing Crosse, 1641.
 Duty of Subjects (The), 1639.
 Epigrams and Satyrs, 1600.
 Gentleman's Exercise (The), 1634.
 Graphice, etc., 1606.
 History of the Five Wise Philosophers, 1672.
 Merry Discourse between Meum and Tuum, 1639.
 Minerva Britanna, 1612.
 Paradox in Praise of a Dunce, 1642.
 Period of Mourning (for prince Henry), in six visions, 1613.
 Prince Henry revived (a poem), 1615.

- Thalia's Banquet, 1620.
 Truth of our Times revealed (The), 1638.
 Valley of Varietie (The), 1638.
 Worth of a Penny (The), 1664.
 PEACOCK, D.D. (George), mathematician, &c.—1858.
 Algebra (arithmetical and symbolical), 1842-1845.
 Trigonometry, 1839.
 PEACOCK (Edward), born at Hemsworth, in Lincolnshire, 1831—
 Glossary of Words used in the Wapentakes of Manley and Corringham, in Lincolnshire, 1877.
 John Markenfield, 1874.
 Mabel Horn, 1872.
 Half Skirlough, 1870.
 PEACOCK (Thomas Love), novelist and poet, born at Weymouth, in Dorsetshire, 1785-1866.
 Novels.
 Crotchet Castle, 1831.
 Gryll Grange, 1860.
 Headlong Hall, 1815.
 Maid Marian, 1822.
 Melincourt, 1817.
 Misfortunes of Elphin, 1829.
 Nightmare Abbey, 1816.
 Poems.
 Genius of the Thames, part I. 1810, part II. 1812.
 Palmyra (in 25 stanzas), 1806.
 Rhododaphne, or the Thessalian Spell, 1814.
 (His Life, by Edith Nicolls, his granddaughter, 1875.)
 PEABCKE (Zachary), bishop of Rochester, born in London, 1690-1774.
 Commentary on the Four Evangelists, etc., 1777.
 (His Life, by Derby, with additions by Dr. Johnson, 1777.)
 PEABSON, D.D. (Edward), 1760-1811.
 Twelve Lectures on . . . the Prophecies relating to the Christian Church, 1811.
 (His Memoir, by T. Green, 1819.)
 PEABSON, D.D. (John), bishop of Chester, born at Snoring, in Norfolk, 1612-1696.
 Annales Cypriani, 1682.
 Annales Fanlini, 1685.
 Exposition of the Creed, 1669. (A standard work.)
 Golden Renewal of . . . John Hales of Eton, 1659.
 Vindicatio Epistoliarum S. Ignatii, 1672. ('To prove its genuineness')
 Posthumous: Orationes, Conclones, Determinationes Theologicae, etc., 1698.
 (His Memoirs, by E. Churton, 1842.)
 PEACOCK (Rev. Francis), antiquary, born at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, 1692-1743.
 Academia Tertii Anglicana, 1727.
 Antiquarian Annals of Stamford, 1727.
 Catalogue of all the Discourses for and against Popery in the Reign of James II., 1735.
 Desiderata Curiosa, 1732-35.
 Memoirs of Cromwell, 1740; of Milton, 1740.
 Monasticum Anglicanum, still in the British Museum in MS.
 (His Life, by Evans.)
 PECKHAM (John), archbishop of Canterbury, mathematician, born in Sussex, 1248-1292.
 De Summa Trinitate et Fide Catholica, posthumous 1616.
 Perspectiva Communis, posthumous 1664.

PECK (Reginald), bishop of Chichester, 1390-1460.

Donet (a dialogue on the chief truths of Christianity), 1440.

Repressor of Overmuch Blaming of the Clergy (The), 1449.

(His Life, by Lewis; by James Gardner, in Nos. 8 and 7 of *The Fortnightly Review*; and by Morley, vol. ii. part. i. *English Writers*.)

PECK (George), dramatist, 1516-1597.

Chronicle of Edward I., etc., 1593.

Descensus Astræ, 1591.

Device of the Pageant, Oct. 29, 1595.

Eclogue Gratulatorie (An), 1589.

Farewell (A), 1589.

Honour of the Garter (The), a poem, 1593.

Hunting of Cupid (a pastoral), 1591.

Merrie Conceited Jests, posthumous 1627.

*(A lampoon on himself.)

Polyhymnia, 1590.

** For his six dramas, see APPENDIX III (His Life, by Dyce, 1823.)

PEGGE, LL.D. (Samuel), antiquary, born at Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, 1704-1796.

* Annales Eliæ de Trickingham, etc., 1769.

Anonymiana, 1809.

Coins fabricated by . . . the Archbishops of Canterbury, 1772.

Coins of Conobelin, 1766.

Croyland Boundary Stone, 1776.

Dissertation on . . . Anglo-Saxon Remains of Coins, 1756.

History of Beauchief Abbey, Derbyshire, 1801.

History of Bolsover and Peak Castles, 1795.

History of Eccleshall Castle, Staffordshire, 1781.

Life of Robert Grosseteste, 1793.

Memoirs of Roger de Wesham, 1761.

PEGGE (Samuel), son of Dr. S. Pegge, 1731-1800.

Antecedents of the English Language, 1813.

Curialia, 1782; Curialia Miscellanea, 1818.

Supplement to Grose's Glossary, 1814.

PENKERTON, M.D. (Henry), mathematician, London, 1694-1771.

View of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy, 1729.

** He assisted Newton in preparing the new edition of *Principia*.

PENBROKE (Mary Herbert, countess of), sister of sir Philip Sidney, 1558-1621. (She married 1575.)

Antony (a tragedy).

Fleegy on Sir Philip Sidney.

Pastoral Dialogue in Praise of Astræa.

N.B.—To this lady Sidney's *Arcadia* is dedicated, and on this lady the famous epitaph was written by W. Browne, 1645—

Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother,—
Death, ere thou hast killed another,
Fair, and good, and learned as she,
Time shall throw his dart at thee.

(Often ascribed to Ben Jonson.)

PENN (Granville), **.

Bioscope on the Dial of Life, 1814.

Christian Survey of the Periods of the World, etc., 1814.

Comparative Estimates of the Mineral and Metrical Geologies, 1822. (To show their agreement.)

Ezekiel's "Gogue," 1814. "

Memoirs of Admiral Sir William Penn, 1833.

PENN (William), founder of Pennsylvania, born in London, 1644-1718.

Account of the People called Quakers, 1694.

Account of the Provinces of Pennsylvania, 1681.

Account of his Travels, 1677.

Christian (The) a Quaker, and the Quaker a Christian, 1674.

Journal.

Libels no Proofs (a broadside), 1674.

Light shining out of Darkness, 1699.

Naked Truth needs no Shift (a broadside), 1674.

No Cross, no Crown, 1669.

(His Life, by Marsillac, 1791; T. Clarkson, 1813; W. H. Dixon, 1861; S. Jannay, U.S.)

PENGELL (William), geologist, born in Cornwall, 1812—

Lignite Formation of Bovey Tracey, in Devonshire, 1863.

PENNANT, LL.D. (Thomas), naturalist, born at Downing, in Wales, 1726-1798.

Account of London, 1790.

Arctic Zoology, 1784-87.

British Zoology, 1766.

Genera of Birds, 1773.

History of the Parishes of Whitesford and Holywell, 1796.

History of Quadrupeds, 1781. (The Synopsis enlarged.)

Indian Zoology, 1769.

Journey from Chester to London, 1782; London to Dover, etc., 1801.

Journey to Snowdon, 1774-81.

Literary Life, 1793. (His autobiography.)

Of the Patagonians, 1798.

Some Account of London, 1790.

Synopsis of Quadrupeds, 1771.

Tour from Downing to Alston Moor, 1801; from Alston Moor to Harrogate, etc., 1804.

Tour in Scotland, 1771.

Tours in Scotland, 1776.

Tours in Wales, 1773.

PINKELL (Henry Cholmondeley), poet, 1836—

Angler-Naturalist (The), 1864.

Book of the Pike (The), 1866.

Crescent (The), poetry, 1866.

Fishing Gossip, 1867.

Modern Babylon (poetry), 1873.

Modern Practical Angler, 1873.

Muses of Mayfair (poetry), 1874.

Puck on Pegasus (poetry), 1861.

PENNICUICK, M.D. (Alexander), Scotland, poet, 1652-1722.

Blue Blanket (The), a tract, 1722.

Blythe Muses' Banquet (The), poems, 1731.

Caledonia Triumphant (a poem), 1699.

Poems, 1762.

Streams from Helicon (poems), 1720.

PERKS (Samuel), born at Brampton, in Huntingdonshire, 1632-1763.

Diary, in shorthand, deciphered by the Rev. John Smith, and published 1823.

Memoirs of the Royal Navy, 1689.

(His Life, by Smith, 1846; H. B. Wheatley, 1881.)

PERCIVAL, M.D. (James Gates), poet, etc., born in Connecticut, U.S., 1796-1866.

Clio (prose and verse), 1822-27.

Poems, 1820.

Report on the Geology of Connecticut, 1842.

- Zamor, 1816.
(His Life, by Ward, 1859.)
- PERCIVAL, M.D. (Thomas), born at Warrington, in Lancashire, 1710-1804.
Essays, Medical and Experimental, 1767-73.
Medical Ethics, 1803. (His best work.)
- PERCIVAL (William), *hippopathologist*, *.*.
Anatomy of the Horse, 1836.
Hippopathology, 1834.
Lectures on Horses, their Form and Action, 1859.
Lectures on the Veterinary Art, 1823-26
- PEACEY, M.D. (John), *metallurgist*, born at Nottingham, 1817-
Metallurgy, or the Art of Extracting Metals from their Ores, 1861.
Metallurgy of Gold, Silver, and Lead, 1869
Metallurgy of Lead, Desilverisation, and Cupellation, 1871.
- PERCEY, D.D. (Thomas), bishop of Dromore, born at Bridgnorth, in Shropshire, 1728-1811.
Essay on the Origin of the English Stage, 1703.
Hermit of Warkworth, 1771.
Key to the New Testament, 1773.
Reliques of Ancient English Poetry, 1765. (His chief work.)
- Translations*
Five Pieces of Runic Poetry, 1703
Mallet's *Northern Antiquities*, 1770.
Song of Solomon, 1761.
- PERCY ANECDOTES, compiled by Thomas Rymer, of Mount Bengier, in Scotland, under the pseudonyms of "Sholto" and "Reuben Percy," brothers of the Benedictine Monastery, Mount Bengier, 1820-23. The sale was enormous.
- PETTIE, R.A. (John), Edinburgh, 1839-
The Armourers, 1859; Arrest for Witchcraft, 1866; Before his Peers, 1881; Before the Battle, 1890; Disgrace of Cardinal Wolsey, 1869; The Doctor, 1867; A Drumhead Court-Martial, 1865; The Flag of Truce, 1873; The Gambler's Victim, 1869; George Fox refusing to take the Oath, 1861; The Gipsy Oak, 1872; Hal of the Wynd's Smithy, 1876; Her Grace, 1891; His Grace, 1890; Ho! Ho! Ho! 1874; The Hour, 1879; Hunted Down, 1877; Jacobites, 1875; Juliet and Friar Lawrence, 1874; A Knight of the 17th Century, 1877; The Laird, 1878; Midnight Watch, 1875; Pax Vobiscum, 1868; The Pedlar, 1871; Rob Roy, 1876; A Sally, 1870; Sanctuary, 1873; Silvius and Phoebe, 1872; A State Secret, 1874; A Step, 1876; A Sword and Dagger Fight, 1877; Terms to the Besieged, 1872; The Threat, 1876; 'Tis Blythe May-day, 1870; The Tonsure, 1864; Touchstone and Andley, 1870; Treason, 1867; The Trio, 1863; Trout-fishing in the Highlands, 1861; Tussle with a Highland Smuggler, 1868; Weary with Present Care and Memory Sad, 1868; What d'ye lack, Madam? 1861.
- PETTINGREW (Thomas Joseph), *archæologist*, London, 1791-1866.
Bibliotheca Susexiana, 1837-39. (Admirable.)
Chronicles of the Tombs, 1847.
History of Egyptian Mummies, 1834.
Medical Portrait Gallery, 1840.
Memoirs of Dr. Lettsom, 1817.
- Memoirs of Lord Nelson, 1849.
Superstitions connected with Medicine and Surgery, 1844.
- PETTY (Sir William), *economist*, born at Rousey, in Hampshire, 1623-1687.
Colloquium Davidis cum Anima sua, 1679.
Hibernia Delinens, etc., 1665.
Political Anatomy of Ireland, 1691.
Political Arithmetic, 1682-90. (His chief work.)
Political Survey of Ireland, posthumous 1719
Treatise on Taxes and Contributions, 1662
- PETTY (William), 1636-1707
Ancient Right of the Commons of England, 1680.
Jus Parliamentarium, 1719.
Miscellaneous Parliamentaria, 1691
- PETTON (John Lewis), born in Virginia, U.S., 1824-
Adventures of my Grandfather, 1867.
Memoir of W. M. Peyton, 1870.
Over the Alleghenies, etc., 1869.
Statistical View of Illinois, 1864.
- PHILLIPS (Ambrise), the *Wily poet*, nickname of "Nanhypanby" Phillips, born in Leicestershire, 1671-1749.
Briton (The), a tragedy, 1722.
Distressed Mother (The), a tragedy, 1712.
Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (a tragedy), 1722.
Life of John Williams, Archbishop of York, 1700.
Pastorals (six in number), 1708. (Called by Tickell "the finest in the language.")
Persian Tales, 1709.
Poems, 1748.
Poetical Letter from Copenhagen (A), 1700.
(His Life, by Dr. Johnson.)
- PHILLIPS (John), the *Wry poet*, born in Oxfordshire, 1616-1709.
Blephann 1700
Cyder (in two books), 1708.
Splendid Shilling (The), a parody on the style of Milton, 1701.
(His Life, by Sewall, 1709.)
- PHILLIMORE (John George), *historian*, etc., 1809-1865.
History of England during the Reign of George III, 1863.
History of the Law of Evidence, 1850.
Introduction to the Study of the Roman Law 1848.
Principles and Maxims of Jurisprudence, 1856
- PHILLIS, R.A. (John), of Aberdeen, 1817-1867.
Ell Peco (bought by queen Victoria), 1853.
The House of Commons (containing above 30 portraits), 1863; A Letter-Writer of Seville (bought by queen Victoria), 1861.
Life among the Gipsies at Seville, 1853; Marriage of the Princess Royal, 1860.
Spanish Contrabandistas (bought by prince Albert), 1858.
- PHILLIPS (Charles), *poet*, 1789-1869.
Consolations of Erin (The), 1819.
Garland for the Grave of Sheridan, 1816.
Historical Character of Napoleon, 1817.
Lament of the Emerald Isle (The), a poem, 1812.
Loves of Celestine and St. Aubert (The), a romance, 1811.
Recollections of Curran, etc., 1818.

- PHILLIPS (Edward), 1630-1680.
Coronation Ode, 1685. (James II.)
Knichridion, 1684.
Life of Milton, 1694.
Mysteries of Love and Eloquence (The), 1658.
New World of Words (A), 1720.
Speculum Linguae Latine, 1691.
Theatrum Poetarum, 1675.
(His Life, by W. Godwin, 1815.)
- PHILLIPS (John), *geologist*, 1800-1874.
Geology (in the Cabinet Cyclopædia), 1837.
Geological Map of the British Isles.
Illustrations of the Geology of Yorkshire.
Map of the Strata of England and Wales.
Rivers, Mountains, and Sea-coast of Yorkshire, 1855.
Three Years' Observations on Italy.
- PHILLIPS (Sir Richard), pseudonyms James Adair, Rev. S. Barrow, Rev. D. Blair, Rev. C. C. Clarke, Rev. J. Goldsmith, M. Pelham, etc. It is scandalous for a publisher to palm off his books under such false names, expressly intended to deceive the public, and to trade on the reputation of another's name. 1768-1810.
Million of Facts, 1832.
Morning's Walk from London to Kew (A), 1817.
Practices of Anonymous Critics (The), 1806.
Proximate Causes of Material Phenomena, 1821, 1821.
(Why and Because, and First Catechism, as Rev. David Blair; Readings in Science, as Rev. C. C. Clark; editions of Goldsmith's *Historia*, as Rev. J. Goldsmith; etc.)
- PHILLIPS, LL.D. (Samuel), *journalist*, 1815-1854.
Caleb Stukely (a novel), 1813.
Eminent Men and Popular Books, 1852-54.
We are all Low People here (in *Blackwood's Magazine*).
- PHILLIPS, R.A. (Thomas), born at Dudley, 1770-1845.
Lectures on Painting, its History and Principles, 1833.
- PHILLIPS (William), *geologist*, London, 1773-1828.
Elementary Introduction to the Knowledge of Mineralogy, 1816. (Excellent.)
Outline of the Geology of England and Wales, 1818.
- PHILLIPPS, D.D. (Henry), bishop of Exeter, born at Bridgewater, 1778-1869.
Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury on the Gorham Case, 1850.
Letters to Mr. Canning on the Roman Catholic Claims, 1827.
Letters to Charles Butler, 1825-26.
- PICKER (Andrew), *novelist*, born at Paisley, in Scotland, 1788-1833.
Black Watch (The), 1833.
Club Book (The), 1831.
Domine's Legacy, 1830.
Tales and Sketches of West Scotland, 1829.
Tractarian (The), 1829.
Traditionary Stories of Old Families, 1833.
Travels and Researches of Eminent English Missionaries, 1830.
Waltham, 1833.
- PICKER (Andrew Belfrage), *poet*, Scotland, 1802-1848.

- Bedouins (The), and other Poems, 1828.
Lights and Shadows of a Sailor's Life.
Plague Ship (The).
- PICKERSGILL, R.A. (Frederick Richard), *historical painter*, London, 1820-
Burial of Harold, 1847 (in the House of Lords); Combat between Hercules and Achelous, 1840; Death of King Lear (a prize cartoon), 1843; Florimel in the Cottage of the Witch (in the national collection at the South Kensington Museum); Love's Labour Lost; Samson betrayed.
- PINDAR (Peter). See Wolcott.
- PINKERTON (John), *antiquary*, &c., born at Edinburgh, 1758-1826.
Ancient Scottish Poems, 1786. (Valuable.)
Antiquities of Western Scotland, 1793.
Essay on Medals, 1792.
Enquiry into the History of Scotland before Malcolm III., 1789.
General Collection of Voyages and Travels, 1808-14.
History of Scotland (House of Stuart), 1797.
Iconographia Scotica, 1795-97.
Letters on Literature, 1785.
Medallic History of England, 1790.
Modern Geography, 1802-7.
Ode to Craigmillar Castle, 1776.
Origin and Progress of the Scythians and Goths, 1787.
Petrology (a treatise on rocks), 1811.
Rimes, 1782.
Scottish Gallery, 1799.
Scottish Poems, 1792. *
Scottish Tragic Ballads, 1781.
Select Scottish Ballads, 1783.
Vitis Antiquæ Sauctorum, etc., 1789.
Walpoleana, 1799.
- PIZZI (Mrs.), maiden name Hester Lynch Salusbury (her first husband was Mr. Thrale), born at Bodvel, in Wales, 1830-1821.
Anecdotes of Dr. S. Johnson, 1788.
British Synonymy, 1794.
Letters to and from Dr. S. Johnson, 1788.
Observations, etc., on a journey through France, Italy, and Germany, 1789.
Retrospection... of the Most Striking Events, Characters, etc., of the Last Eighteen Hundred Years, etc., 1801.
(Her Autobiography, published by Hay ward, 1861.)
- PITMAN (Isaac), *phonographer*, born at Trowbridge, in Wiltshire, 1813.
Phonography, or Writing of Sound, 1840.
Stenographic Sound-hand, 1837.
- PITT (Christopher), *poet*, born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, 1699-1748.
Poems, 1727.
Translations into verse of Vida's *Art of Poetry*, 1725; and Virgil's *Æneid*, 1740.
(Dr. Johnson says, "Pitt's *Æneid* pleases the critics, but Dryden's the people; Pitt's is quoted, but Dryden's read." Dryden's name has made his Virgil pass muster; with an inferior name it could not possibly have survived.)
- PLANCHÉ (James Robinson), *dramatist and costumer*, London, 1798-1830.
Babil and Bilon (a song), 1872.
Brigand (The), 1829. (This play contains the song of "Gentle Zilella.")

- Conqueror and his Companions (The), 1874.
 Continental Gleanings, 1836.
 Costumes for Shakespeare's *King John*, 1823-1825.
 Costumes for Shakespeare's *Richard III.*, 1830.
 Cyclopedia of Costume, 1875-79.
 Danube (The), from Ulm to Vienna, 1836; the same as Descent of the Danube, 1823.
 History of British Costume, 1834, 1847.
 Introduction to Heraldry, 1868.
 King Nutcracker (a fairy tale), 1853.
 Lays and Legends of the Rhine, 1827; music by Bishop.
 Maid Marian (an opera), 1822; music by Bishop.
 Oberon (the libretto), 1826; music by Weber.
 Popular Fairy Tales, 1857.
 Pursuivant at Arms, etc., 1952.
 Recollections and Reflections (an autobiography), 1872.
 Royal Records, 1838.
 * * * For his plays, see APPENDIX III.
PLAYFAIR (John), *mathematician*, born at Berwick, in Scotland, 1748-1819.
 Elements of Geometry, 1791.
 Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth, 1802.
 Outlines of Natural Philosophy, 1812-16.
 (His Memoirs, by F. Jeffrey and J. G. Playfair, 1822.)
PLAYFAIR, L.L.D. (Lyon), born at Meerut, in Bengal, 1819-
 Foot of Man in Relation to Useful Work, 1865.
 Primary and Technical Education, 1870.
PLAYFAIR (William), 1758-1823.
 British Family Antiquary, 1809-11.
 Commercial and Political Atlas, 1746.
 History of Jacobinism, 1793.
 Inquiry into the Decline and Fall of Nations, 1790.
PLOT, L.L.D. (Robert), *naturalist and antiquary*, born in Kent, 1611-1696.
 Natural History of Oxfordshire, 1677. (Good.)
 Natural History of Staffordshire, 1686.
PLOWDEN (Edmund), *jurist*, born in Shropshire, 1617-1684.
 Reports, 1871. (Much esteemed.)
FLOWMAN (Pierce), before 1350.
 Prayer and Complaynte of the "Plowman unto Christe, about 1300.
 Visio Willi de Petro Plowman (a religious allegorical satire generally attributed to Robert Langland, and supposed to have been written in the first quarter of the 14th century), printed by R. Cowley, 1550.
 The Appendix to the Visio is called "Pierce Plowman's Crede," and was published by R. Wolfe, 1553.
PLUCKNETT (Leonard), *botanist*, 1642-1710.
 Almagestum Botanicum, 1696.
 Phytographia, 1691-64.
POLE (Reginald), *cardinal*, born at Stourton Castle, in Staffordshire, 1500-1558.
 De Concilio Liber, posthumous 1562.
 Pro Ecclesiastice Unitatis Defensione, Libri iv., 1536. (Called by Wyther "seditious and blasphemous." It certainly gave great alarm to the king (Henry VIII.) and Pole promised not to publish it.)
 Reformatio Anglie, 1558.
 (His Life, "ex officina Guerret fratrum," 1563; another, "London, J. Adamson," 1694.)
 Christ and Christendom (a Boyle Lecture), 1887.
 Confession and Absolution, 1874.
 Dangers Past and Present, 1861.
 Decalogue, etc. (The), 1868.
 Delays and Difficulties in the Churches' Work, 1872.
 Education of the Clergy, 1862.
 Epistle of St. James (The), 1876.
 Epistles of St. Peter and of St. Jude, 1876.
 Epistles to the Seven Churches, 1877.
 Gospels (The First Three), 1878.
 Infidelity refuted, 1876.
 King's College Sermons, 1850.
 Lazarus, and other Poems, 1861.
 Master and Scholar, with other Poems, 1863.
 Mission of the Comforter, 1871.
 Movement of Religious Thought, 1870.
 Our Life in Heaven, 1856.
 Perversions to Rome, 1877.
 Respite, Aspic, Pro-spic, etc., 1861.
 Sermons at King's College, 1850.
 Spirits in Prison, 1871.
 St. Paul in Asia Minor, etc., 1877.
 Study of Theology, etc., 1863.
 Theology and Life (sermons), 1866.
 Tragedies of Aeschylus translated, 1870; Sophocles, 1868.
 Twilight Hours, 1869.
 Victory of Faith, 1874.
 Who is Sufficient? 1879.
POCOCKE, D.D. (Edward), *orientalist*, born at Oxford, 1604-1681.
 Commentary on Micah, etc., 1677.
 Porta Mosis, 1655.
 Specimen Historie Arabum, 1650.
 Translation of Abul-Farajus into Latin, 1683; translation of Grotius's *de Ferulis Religiosis Christianis* into Arabic, 1660.
 (His Life, by Leonard Twells, 1740.)
POCOCKE, L.L.D. (Richard), bishop of Meath, *traveller in the East*, born at Southampton, in Hampshire, 1704-1765.
 Observations on Egypt, 1743.
 Observations on Palestine, etc., 1745.
POE (Edgar Allen), *poet and novelist*, born at Baltimore, U.S., 1811-1849.
 Al Aaraff, and Minor Poems, 1829.
 Bells (The), a poetical word-painting, 1831.
 Conchologist's First Book (The), 1840.
 Eureka (a prose poem on the cosmogony), 1848.
 Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym, 1839.
 Poems, 1831.
 Raven (The), and other Poems, 1831.
 Tales, 1845.
 Tales of the Grotesque, etc., 1840.
 Tamerlane, and some Minor Poems, 1829.
 Two volumes of Tales, posthumous 1850.
POLA (Reginald), cardinal archbishop of Canterbury, born at Stourton Castle, in Staffordshire, 1500-1558.
 De Concilio Liber, posthumous 1562.
 Pro Ecclesiastice Unitatis Defensione, Libri iv., 1536. (Called by Wyther "seditious and blasphemous." It certainly gave great alarm to the king (Henry VIII.) and Pole promised not to publish it.)
 Reformatio Anglie, 1558.
 (His Life, "ex officina Guerret fratrum," 1563; another, "London, J. Adamson," 1694.)

- POLLOCK (Robert), poet, Scotland, 1799-1827.
 'Course of Time (The), an epic poem in 10 books, about 1820; eighth edition, 1828.
 (His Life, by his brother, 1843; Hannay, 1863; J. H. Ingram, with Works, 1874-76.)
- POLWHELE (Rev. Richard), antiquary, Cornwall, 1780-1838.
 Cornish-English Vocabulary of Local Names, 1836.
 History of Cornwall, 1803.
 History of Devonshire, 1793 1806.
 Poems, 1794, 1796, 1806, 1810.
 Traditions and Recollections, 1826.
- POMFREY (Rev. John), poet, born at Linton, in Bedfordshire, 1807-1703.
 Choice (The), a didactic poem, 1699.
 Dies Novissima, posthumous 1701.
 Reason, 1700.
 (Life by Dr. Johnson, who says "no poem has been more read than Pomfrey's *Choice*.")
- POMM (John), astronomer royal, 1767-1836.
 Astronomical Observations from 1811 to 1835; continued by G. B. Airy.
 Catalogue of the Stars, 1833.
- POPE (Rev. Robert), pastor in the kirk of Scotland, 16th century.
 Against Sacrilege, 1599.
 De Sabbaticorum Annorum periodis Chronologica a Mundi Exordio Digestio, 1619.
 De Unione Britannia, etc., 1601.
 On the Right Reckoning of the Ages of the World, 1619. (He says the year 1600 is A.M. 5548.)
- POPE (Rev. George Ayliffe), 1809-
 History of Ecclesiastical Architecture in England, 1818.
 History of England from a Churchman's Point of View, 1815.
- POPE (John), dramatist, 1786-1872.
 Christmas Festivities, 1845.
 Comic Miscellany, 1815.
 Comic Sketch-book, 1835.
 Hamlet travestied, 1811.
 Little Pedlington, etc. (a satire on humbug and all shams), 1839.
 Oddities of London Life, 1838.
 Patrician and Parvenu (The), a comedy, 1835.
 Paul Pry (a comedy), 1825.
 Philena Quiddy, or Sheer Industry, 1842.
- POPE (Matthew), born at York, 1621-1679.
 Annotations on Scripture, 1645.
 Synopsis Criticorum Biblicorum, 1669 76. (180 Biblical critics. His chief work.)
- POPE, R.A. (Paul Falconer), born at Bristol, 1810-
 Artists discovered by Robert le Diable, 1848;
 The Besieged Moor, 1844; "By the Waters of Babylon," etc., 1842; Edward III. at the Siege of Calais (a prize painting), 1847; The Emigrant's Departure, 1848; The Farewell, 1837; The Goths in Italy, 1852; Hermann and Dorothea at the Fountain, 1840; Job and his Friends, 1850; Lighting the Beacon, 1864; Margaret at Her Wheel (from Faust), 1842; Solomon Eagle exhorting to Repentance, 1843; The Visitation of St. Monastery, 1846; The Well (a scene at Naples), 1830.
- POPE (Alexander), poet, London, 1689-1744.
 Bathos, or the Art of Sinking, 1727.
 Correspondence, 1735-36.

- Dunciad (In four parts, 1726; published 1728; part iv. 1742-43.
 Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady, 1717.
 Eloisa to Abelard, 1717.
 Epilogue to the Satires, 1738.
 Epistle on Taste, 1731.
 Epistle to Arbuthnot, 1735.
 Essay on Criticism (in verse), 1711.
 Essay on Man (in four poetical epistles), 1732-34.
 Imitations of Horace, 1733, 1734, 1737.
 Iliad translated into English verse: book I.-iv. 1715; completed 1719, begun 1713.
 Messiah (The), a sacred eclogue, 1712.
 Miscellaneous Poems, 1709.
 Moral Essays (in five poetical epistles), 1731-35.
 New Dunciad (A), 1742-43. (Forming part iv. of *The Dunciad*.)
 Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, 1713.
 Odyssey translated into English verse, 1725; begun, 1721.
 Pastorals (four in number), 1700.
 Prologue to *Cato*, 1713.
 Rape of the Lock (in five cantos), 1712.
 Satires, 1734.
 Temple of Fame, 1712.
 Treatise on the Bathos, 1727.
 Three Hours after Marriage, 1717.
 Windsor Forest, 1704, 1713.
 (His Life, by W. Ayre, 1745; Owen Ruff head, 1767; Bowles, 1807; Rowce, 1824; R. Canuthers; Ward, 1869; W. Elwin, 1873; C. Clarke, 1873; Rossett, 1873.)
- POPHAM, D.D. (Edward), about 1740-1812.
 Extracts from the Petitaveuch compared with Passages from Greek and Latin Authors, 1802.
 Illustrium Virorum Elogia, 1778.
- PORDAGE (Samuel), poet, contemporary with Dryden.
 Azaria and Hushai (a counter satire to Dryden's *Abdolon and Achitophel*.)
 Eliana (a romance).
 Herod and Marianna (a tragedy), 1674.
 Mundorum Explicatio (a sacred poem), 1661.
 Poema, 1660.
 Siege of Babylon (The), a tragedy, 1678.
- PORSON (Richard), Greek critic, born at East Ruston, Norfolk, 1769-1808.
 Adversaria, posthumous 1812.
 Hecuba edited, 1797.
 Letters to Archdeacon Travis, 1798.
 Medea edited, 1801.
 Orestes edited, 1798.
 Phænissæ edited, 1799.
 Photi Græcum Lexicon, posthumous 1822.
 Tracts, etc., posthumous 1815.
 (His Life, by Rev. S. Weston, 1809; Rev. J. S. Watson, 1861.)
- PORTER (Anna Maria), poet and novelist, born at Durham, 1761-1832.
 Artless Tale, 1793.
 Ballads, and other Poems, 1811.
 Barony (a romance), 1830.
 Don Sebastian, 1809.
 Fast of St. Magdalen (The), 1818.
 Honor O'Hara (a novel), 1826.
 Hungarian Brothers (The), 1807. (Her chief novel.)
 Knight of St. John (The), 1821.

- Lakes of Killarney (The), 1904.
 Octavia (a novel), 1794.
 Recluse of Norway (The), 1814.
 Roche Blanche, 1822.
 Sailor's Friendship (A), and a Soldier's Love, 1805.
 Tales Round a Winter Hearth, 1826 (With her sister Jane).
 Village of Mariendort (The), 1821.
 Welsh Colville, 1819.
PORTER (Jane), novelist, born at Durham 1776-1850.
 Coming Out (a novel), 1828.
 Duke Christian of Luneberg, 1824.
 Field of the Forty Footsteps, 1828.
 Pastor's Fireside (The), a novel, 1815.
 Scottish Chiefs (The) a romance, 1810.
 Sir Edward seaward's Narrative, 1831.
 Tales Round a Winter Hearth, 1826 (With her sister Anna Maria).
 The Ideus of Warsaw (a romance), 1803.
PORTER (Sir Robert Kerr), historical painter, born at Durham, 1775-1813.
 Battle of Agincourt, 1802.
 Battle of Alexandria, 1813.
 Campaign in Russia (The), 1813.
 Travels in Georgia, Persia, etc., 1821-22.
PORTER, D. D. (Beilby), bishop of London, born at York, 1731-1808.
 Death (a poem), 1759.
 Evidences for the Truth of Revelation, 1771.
 Lectures on St. Matthew, 1802.
 Life of Archbishop Becker, 1797.
 Sermons, 1783-94.
 Temporal Benefits of Christianity, 1804.
 Works, posthumous 1811.
 (His Life, by a layman of Wotton, 1810, by R. Hodgson, D.D. 1811).
PORT (Joseph), of Eton, in Buckinghamshire, 1709-1787.
 History and Antiquities of Windsor (1817) 1749-62.
PORTER (Humphrey Tristram), 15th century.
 Cant and Flash Dictionary, 1795.
PORTER, D. D. (John), archbishop of Canterbury, born at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, 1671-1757.
 Archaeologia Græca, 1697-98.
 Discourse on Church Government, 1707.
 Theological Works, posthumous 1753.
 (His Life, by Anderson, Dunbar, 1754; Hook, in the *Archbishops of Canterbury*, 1861-75).
POTTER (Rev. Robert), 1721-1804.
 Translated into English verse *Aeschylus*, 1777.
Euripides, 1781-82, *Sophocles*, 1782.
POTTS (Thomas), about 1575-1630.
 Discovery of Witches in Lancashire, 1617 (Containing the trial of 19 "witches").
POYER (Charles), about 1680-1750.
 Torments after Death, 1740.
 Virgin in Eden (The), 1741.
 Visions of Sir Helster Ryley (no date).
POWELL (Rev. Baden), natural philosopher, born at Stamford Hill, near London, 1786-1860.
 Christianity without Judaism, 1857.
 Connection of Natural and Divine Truth, 1838.
 Experimental and Mathematical Optics, 1833.
 History of Natural Philosophy, 1842.
 Order of Nature and Claims of Revelation, 1850.

- Progress of Physical and Mathematical Science, 1834.
 Revelation and Science, 1911.
 Study and Evidences of Christianity, 1860.
 Tradition Unveiled, 1849.
 Unity of Worlds and of Nature, 1855.
 View of the Undulatory Theory of Light, 1817.
POWELL (Gabriel), of Wales, 1575-1811.
 The Antichristo et Judaïchis, libri II, 1607.
 Unlawfulness of Toleration.
POWELL (Robert), about 1590-1650.
 Parallels between Alfred and Charles I., 1634.
POWELL (Thomas), Wales, about 1571-1615.
 Arte of Thriving 1635 Jo.
 Love's Leprosy, 1578.
 Passionate Art (The) 1601.
 Tom of All Trades, 1611.
 With Bayle to spite Pownder, 1603.
 Whosoever you see Me Trust unto Myselfe, 1623 (Against lending and borrowing).
POWELL (W. Byrd), physiologist, born in Kentucky, U.S., 1793-1866.
 Natural History of Human Temperaments, 1866.
POWELL (Hiram), sculptor, born at Woodstock, in Vermont, U.S., 1803-1875.
 America (in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham), California, 1853 (his best great work). The Greek Slave, 1839 (exhibited in the Crystal Palace 1851). La Penitente, 1840. The Young Fisherman 1841.
POWELL (Thomas), antiquary, born at Lincoln 1722-1800.
 A Illustration of the British Colonies, 1771.
 Antiquarian Pannace (A), 1791.
 Antiquities of the "Provincia Romana" of Gaul 1788.
 Antiquities of the Atlantic (The) 1787.
 Study of Antiquities (The) 1770.
POWELL (John), bishop of Winchester, 1611-1556.
 Defence for the Marriage of Pricke, 1513.
 Political Power 1516.
 Right Use of the Lords' Supper, 1550.
POWYLL, R. A. (Edward John), born in Wales, 1805-
 Atlanta's Pass, 1876. The Catapult, 1864.
 The Festival, 1876. The Fortune-teller, 1877. The Golden Age, 1875. Helen, 1841.
 Israel in Egypt, 1867. Store of More Hall and the Dream 1873. Parnassus and Andromeda, 1872. Rhodope, 1874. A Visit to Esculapion, 1880. Zenobia captive, 1873.
PRATT (Winthrop Mackworth), poet, London 1802-1868.
 Works, posthumous 1864.
 (Life, by D. Coleridge, 1864).
PRATT (The Ven John Henry), mathematician, 1809-1871.
 Scripture and Science not at Variance, 1856.
 Treatise on Attraction, etc., 1860.
PRATT (Samuel Jackson), poet and novelist, born at St. Ives, in Cornwall, 1747-1814.
 Apology for David Hume, 1777.
 Cabinet of Poetry, 1808.
 Emma Corbett (a novel), 1776.
 Fair Circassian (a tragedy), 1776.
 Family Secrets (a novel), 1797.
 Gleanings in England, 1798.
 Gleanings through Wales, Holland, etc., 1796.

- Landscapes in Verse.
 Liberal Opinions (a novel), 1775.
 Pupils of Pleasure (a novel), 1779.
 Sympathy (a poem).
 Tears of Genius (a poem on Goldsmith), 1774.
 Translations of Goethe's *Sorrows of Werther*, 1813.
PRENDERGAST (John Patrick), born in Dublin, 1807—
 Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland, 1865.
PRISCOTT (William Hickling), *historian*, born at Salem, U.S., 1796-1869.
 Biographical and Critical Essays, 1843.
 History of Ferdinand and Isabella, 1837.
 History of Philip II., King of Spain, 1855-59.
 History of the Conquest of Mexico, 1813.
 History of the Conquest of Peru, 1847.
 (His Life, by Ticknor, 1863.)
PRICE (David), *orientalist*, *-1835.
 Essay towards the History of Arabia before the Birth of Mahomet, 1824.
PRICE (Thomas), *dramatist*, 1537-1594.
 * * For his plays, see APPENDIX III.
PRITCHARD (Joseph), *geologist*, born at Clapham, near London, 1812—
 Conditions under which the Drift Deposits . . . were accumulated, 1865.
 Geological Conditions affecting the Construction of a Tunnel between England and France, 1874.
 Occurrence of Flint Implements . . . 1865.
 Past and Future of Geology (The), 1875.
PRICE, D.D. (Richard), *dissenting minister*, born at Tynton, in Wales, 1723-1791.
 American Revolution (The), 1784.
 Civil Liberty, 1776. (60,000 copies sold in a few months.)
 Four Dissertations on Prayer, etc., 1766.
 Free Discussion on Materialism, 1778.
 Meeting after Death, etc., 1767.
 Miraculous Evidence of Christianity, 1776.
 Northampton Mortality Tables.
 Principal Questions, etc., in Morals, 1769.
 Treatise on Reversionary Payments, 1769.
 (His Life, by W. Morgan, 1815.)
PRICE (Rev. Thomas), born at Builth, in Wales, 1787-1848.
 Hanes Cymru, 1836-42.
 Literary Remains, posthumous 1854-55.
 (His Life, by Jane Williams, 1851.)
PRICE (Sir Uvedale), born at Foxley, in Herefordshire, 1747-1829.
 Essay on the Modern Pronunciation of Greek and Latin, 1827.
 Essay on the Picturesque, 1794.
PRICE (William), *orientalist*, 1780-1830.
 English Embassy to Persia, 1829.
 Grammar of Hindustani, 1828.
 Grammar of Hindustani, Persian, and Arabic, 1823.
PRICHARD, M.D. (James Cowles), *ethnologist*, born at Ross, in Herefordshire, 1785-1848.
 Analysis of Egyptian Mythology, 1819.
 Diseases of the Nervous System, 1822.
 Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations, 1831.
 History of the Epidemic Fevers of 1817-1819 which prevailed in Bristol, 1820.
 Natural History of Man, 1843.
 On Different Forms of Insanity, etc., 1842.
 Researches into the Physical History of Mankind, 1813. (His first and best work.)

- Treatise on Insanity, 1844.
 Treatise on the Diseases of the Nervous System, 1822.
PRICKET (Robert), *poet*, about 1570-1850.
 Honor's Fame in Triumph riding (in verse), 1601.
 News from the King's Bath (in verse), 1645.
 Soldier's Resolution (A), in prose, 1603.
 Soldier's Wish unto . . . King James (in verse), 1603.
 Time's Anatomy (in verse), 1606.
PRIDEAUX, D.D. (Humphrey), born at Paistow, in Cornwall, 1648-1724.
 Connection of the History of the Old and New Testament, 1715-18. (His chief work.)
 Ecclesiastical Tracts, 1716.
 Life of Mahomet, 1697.
 Marmora Oxoniensia et Arundellianis, 1676.
 Origin and Right of Tithes, 1710.
PRIDESTLEY, L.L.D. (Joseph), *natural philosopher and theologian*, born at Fieldhead, near Leeds, in Yorkshire, 1733-1804.
 Answer to Paine's *Age of Reason*, 1795.
 Autobiography, 1795.
 Chart of Biography, 1765.
 Comparison of the Institutes of Moses and those of other Ancient Nations, 1799.
 Correspondence, posthumous 1818.
 Discourses of the Evidences of Revealed Religion, 1794.
 Disquisition on Matter and Spirit, 1777.
 Doctrine of Philosophical Necessity (affirmative), 1777.
 Doctrines of Heathen Philosophers compared with those of Revelation, 1804.
 Experiments, etc., on Air, 1774-79. (His great work.)
 General History of the Christian Church, 1790-1803.
 Harmony of the Evangelists, 1777.
 History of the Corruptions of Christianity, 1782.
 History of the Early Opinions concerning Christ, 1788.
 History of the Present State of Electricity, 1767.
 History of the Present State of Vision, Light, and Colour, 1772.
 Institutes of Natural and Revealed Religion, 1772.
 Lectures on History, etc., 1789.
 Lectures on Oratory and Criticism, 1777.
 Lectures on the Theory of Language, etc., 1762.
 Letters to a Philosophical Unbeliever, 1780.
 Notes on all the Books of Scripture, 1803.
 Rudiments of English Grammar, 1769.
 Scripture Doctrine of Remission, 1761.
 Theological Repository, 1769-88.
 Theory of Language, etc., 1762.
 (His Life, by J. Corry, 1805; by self and his son, 1806-7; by J. T. Rust, 1824.)
PRIMA (Rev. John), contemporary with queen Elizabeth.
 Exposition of the Epistle to the Galatians, 1587.
 Nature and Grace, 1583.
 Queen Elizabeth and King Solomon compared, 1585.
 Sacraments of Baptism and the Supper (The), 1582.

PRINCE (John), *antiquary*, born at Axminster, in Devonshire, 1843-1923.
 Worthies of Devonshire, 1701.
PRINGLE, M.D. (Sir John), Scotland, 1707-1782.
 Diseases of the Army, 1762.
 Six Discourses, 1783. (Much admired.)
 (His Life, by Andrew Kippis, D.D., 1783.)
PRINGLE (Thomas), poet, born in Teviotdale, Scotland, 1789-1834.
 African Sketches, 1831.
 Ephemerides, 1828.
 Narrative of a Residence in South Africa, 1836.
 Scenes of Teviotdale, 1816.
 (His Life, by L. Ritchie, 1939.)
PRION (Sir James), surgeon, 1790-1809.
 Life of Edmund Burke, 1824.
 Life of Oliver Goldsmith, 1837.
PRION (Matthew), poet, born at Wimborne, in Dorsetshire, 1664-1721.
 Alma (in three cantos), 1717.
 Carmen Seculare, 1700.
 City and Country Mouse, 1688. (In ridicule of Dryden's *Bind and Panther*.)
 Solomon (in three books), 1719.
 (His Life, by Dr. Johnson; J. Milford, 1835; Geo. Gillman, 1867.)
PROCTOR (Adelaide Anne), poetess, 1835-1864.
 Chaplet of Verse, 1862.
 Legends and Lyrics, 1858, 1861.
 (Memoir, by C. Dickens, 1866.)
PROCTOR (Bryan Waller), poet, pseudonym "Barry Cornwall," London, 1790-1874.
 Autobiography, posthumous 1877.
 Biography of Keats, 1835.
 Biography of Lamb, 1836.
 Dramatic Poems, 1819.
 Effigies Poeticae, 1832.
 Essays and Tales (in prose), 1851.
 Flood of Thessaly (The), 1822.
 Marcian Colonna, 1820.
 Mirandola (a play), 1821.
 Sicilian Story (A), 1820.
 (His Memoirs, by Miss Martineau, 1872.)
PRITCHARD (Andrew), microscopist, "History of Infusoria, Living and Fossil, 1841.
 List of Patents and Inventions, 1844.
 Micrographia, 1837.
 Microscopic Illustrations, 1840.
 Natural History of Animalscules, 1834.
 Notes on Natural History, 1844.
PROCTOR (Richard Anthony), astronomer, born at Chelsea, 1837-
 Borderland of Science, 1873.
 Constellation Seasons . . . 1867.
 Cycloidal Curves in . . . the Motions of Planets, etc., 1878.
 Easy Star Lessons, 1861.
 Elementary Astronomy, 1871.
 Essays on Astronomy, 1872.
 Expanses of Heaven (The), 1873.
 Familiar Science Studies, 1892.
 Geometric Star Atlas (The), 1866.
 Half-hours with the Stars, 1869.
 Half-hours with the Telescope, 1868.
 Handbook of the Stars (The), 1866.
 Light Science . . . 1871, 1873.
 Moon (The), 1873.
 Myths and Marvels of Astronomy, 1877.
 Orbs Around Us (The), 1872.

Other Worlds than Ours, 1870.
 Our Place among Infinities.
 Pleasant Ways in Science, 1878.
 Rough Ways made Smooth, 1870.
 Saturn and its System, 1865.
 Sun (The), 1871.
 Sun-Views of the Earth, 1867.
 Transits of Venus, 1874.
 Universe (The) and Coming Transits, 1874.
 Wages and Wants of Science Workers, 1872.
PROUT, M.D. (William), chemist, 1786-1850.
 Chemistry and Meteorology (a Bridgewater treatise), 1834.
 On the Nature and Treatment of Stomach and Renal Diseases, 1810.
PRYNE (George), political economist, 1781-1864.
 Autobiographic Recollections, posthumous 1870.
 Introductory Lecture, etc., to . . . Political Economy, 1823.
PRINKE (William), political writer, born at Swainswick, in Somersetshire, 1600-1669.
 Antipathie of the English Lordly Prelate to Bigall Monarchy and Civill Unity, 1611.
 God's Judgments on Sabbath-Breakers, 1636.
 History of Archbishop Laud, 1644.
 Historio-mastix, or Scourge for Stage-Players, 1633. (For which he was sentenced to imprisonment for life.)
 Lame Gilead, etc., 1630.
 Lives of John, Henry III, and Edward I. (Third vol. of Prynne's "Records.")
 Newes from Ipswich, 1637. (Against the bishops, for which he was pilloried, and lost both his ears.)
 Pleasant Purge for a Roman Catholic, 1612.
 Pride's Purge, 1614.
 Worth of the Tower, etc., 1666-69. (By far his most valuable production.)
PRIGER (Dr. William Owen), of Wales, 1753-1835.
 Cambrian Register, 1796-1819.
 Myvriar Archaeology of Wales, 1801-7.
 Translation of *Paradise Lost* into Welsh 1819.
PUGIN (Augustus Northmore Welby), architect, London, 1811-1852.
 Ancient Timber Houses, 1876.
 Architectural Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London, 1827.
 Chancel Screens and Roof Lofts, 1848.
 Contrasts (Between Medieval and Present Buildings), 1841.
 Designs for Floriated Ornaments, 1849.
 Examples of Gothic Architecture, 1831-38.
 Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornaments, 1844.
 Gold and Silver Ornaments and Costume, 1816.
 Gothic Furniture (16th century), 1836.
 Gothic Ornaments . . . from Ancient Buildings, 1831.
 Iron and Brass Work Designs, 1836.
 Ornamental Timber Gables (16th century), 1831.
 Paris and its Environs (200 views), 1820-31.
 Present State of Ecclesiastical Architecture, 1842.
 Specimens of Gothic Architecture, 1831-22.
 Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy, 1828.
 True Principles of Pointed or Christian Architecture, 1843.

FULTENEY, M.D. (Richard), *botanist*, born at Loughborough, in Leicestershire, 1730-1801.

General View of the Writings of Linnaeus, 1782.

Historical and Biographical Sketches of the Progress of Botany in England, 1790.

(His Life, by Macon.)

FULTROCK (Robert), about 1720-1765.

Life and Adventures of Peter Wilkins (a romance), 1760.

PUNCH, the comic weekly paper that doth "cleanses the foul body of the infected world," was started 1811.

FURZEEL (Henry), *musical composer*, born at Westminster, 1658-1695.

Collection of Ayres, posthumous 1697.

Dido and Aeneas (a cantata), 1690.

Ode for St. Cecilia's Day, 1693.

Orpheus Britannicus, posthumous 1697.

Sonatas (12), 1693.

Te Deum and Jubilate, 1697.

PURCHAS (Rev. Samuel), born at Thaxted, in Essex, 1577-1628.

Haklytus Posthumus, or Purchas his Pilgrimages, 1625-26.

King's Tower, etc., of London (The), 1627.

Microcosmus, or the Historie of Man, 1619.

Purchas his Pilgrimage, etc., 1613.

PUSSET, D.D. (Edward Bouverie), 1800-

Advice on bearing Confession, 1874.

Church of England a Portion of Christ's One Holy Catholic Church (The), 1865.

Coloniarum apud Græcos atque Romanos inter se Comparatio, 1624.

Dauid the Prophet, 1864.

Doctrine of the Real Presence vindicated, 1856.

Everlasting Punishment, 1861.

History of the Councils of the Church, 1867.

Holy Eucharist (The), 1813. (For this sermon he was suspended for three years.)

Minor Prophets (The), 1862-67.

Real Presence, etc., 1855.

Remarks on Cathedral Institutions, 1845.

Royal Supremacy, etc., 1850.

Sermons (Parochial), 1880.

Sermons (University), 1859, 1872.

Tracts for the Times (Nos. 18, 56, 67, 69), 1839.

Unscience, not Science, adverse to Faith, 1878.

PUTTENHAM (George), 16th century.

Arte of English Poetrie, 1599.

Partheniades, 1879.

(Memoir, by Hazlewood, 1811.)

PROBERT (Rev. James), 1813-

Agony Point, 1861. (Warning against living at "Agony Point" from debt or other difficulties.)

Collegian's Guide, 1845.

Dragon's Teeth, 1863. (Sown by bad education.)

Elkerton Rectory (a tale), 1860.

Greek Grammar Practice, 1844.

Latin Grammar Practice, 1844.

Recollections of College Life, 1845.

Remarks on School Education, 1842.

Student's Guide to University Honours, 1842.

Twenty Years in the Church (a tale), 1868.

Ways and Works of Men of Letters, 1860

PRE, LL.D. (Henry James), *poet laureate*, London, 1745-1813.

Alfred (an epic poem in six books), 1801.

Commentary illustrating the Poetics of Aristotle, 1792.

Comments, etc., on Shakespeare, posthumous 1807.

Progress of Refinement, 1783.

Shooting, 1784.

PRYNE (William Henry), pseudonym "Ephraim Hardcastle," London, 1770-1843.

History of Royal Residences, 1819.

Microcosm, 1803-6.

Wine and Walnuts, 1823.

QUARLES (Francis), *poet*, born near Romford, in Essex, 1592-1641.

Alphabet of Elegies (The), 1625. (On Dr. Aylmer.)

Argalus and Parthenia (a pastoral romance in three books), 1621.

Barnabas and Boanerges, 1646.

Divine Fancies, 1632.

Divine Poems, 1630.

Emblems, etc., 1635. (His best-known work.)

Enchiridion of Meditations, 1652.

Feast of Wormes (a history of Jonah), 1620.

Hadassa (a history of queen Esther), 1621.

Hieroglyphikes of the Life of Man, etc., 1638.

History of Argalus and Parthenia, 1621.

History of Samson, 1631.

Job Militant, 1624.

Loyal Convert (The), posthumous 1644.

Pentalogia, or Quintessence of Meditation, 1620.

Shepherd's Oracles (The), posthumous 1644.

Sion's Elegies (the Lamentations of Jeremiah), 1624.

Sion's Sonnets (Solomon's Song), 1625.

Virgin Widow (a comedy), posthumous 1649. (His life, by R. A. Willmott, 1835.)

QUARLES (John), *poet*, son of Francis Quarles, 1624-1665.

Argalus and Parthenia continued, 1659. (See above.)

Ranishment of Tarquin (sequel to "The Rape of Lucrece"), 1650.

Divine Meditations, 1655.

Fons Lachrymarum, 1618. (Jeremiah paraphrased. See above, "Sion's Elegies.")

Poems, 1648.

Regale Lectum Miseria, 1648.

Triumphphant Chastity, 1684. (Joseph.)

QUARTERLY REVIEW (The), Tory in politics, started 1809.

QUINCY (Thomas de), born at Manchester, 1785-1859.

Autobiography, 1863.

Confessions of an English Optum-Eater, 1821, 1822. (His best-known work.)

Logic of Political Economy, 1844.

Works (in 20 volumes), 1856-60.

(His Life, by Dr. E. S. Mackenzie, U.S., 1855; Miss Martineau, 1872; Page, 1877.)

QUINCY, M.D. (John), London, 1713-1723.

Lexicon Physiomedicum, 1719.

Pharmacopœia, posthumous 1733.

QUINCY (Josiah), born at Boston, U.S., 1744-1775.

Observations on Boston Port Bill, 1774.

(His Memoirs, by Josiah Quincy, 1835; see below.)

Quincy (Josiah), born at Boston, U.S., 1772-1861.
Essays on the Soiling of Cattle, 1859.
History of the Boston Athenaeum, 1851.
History of Harvard University, 1840.
Life of John Quincy Adams, 1859.
Memoir of Josiah Quincy, Junior, 1825.
Municipal History of Boston, 1852.

RADCLIFFE (Mrs.), maiden name Ann Ward,
novelist, born in London, 1764-1823.
Castles of Athlin and Dunbayne, 1799.
Gaston de Rondeville, 1826.

Italian (The), a romance, 1797. (Copyright £500)

Journey through Holland, 1795.
Mysteries of Udolpho (The), 1791. (Her best novel; copyright £500.)

Poems, 1834.
Romance of the Forest (The), 1791. (I prefer this to the "Udolpho")

Sicilian Romance (A), 1790.

RAFFLES (Sir Thomas Stamford), *naturalist*, born in Jamaica, 1781-1826.

History of Java, 1817. (Excellent)

RAGG (Rev. Thomas), *poet*, born at Nottingham, 1808-

Creation's Testimony to its Author, 1855
Deity (The), a poem, 1834. (Of which the "Incarnation" forms a part.)

Heber, and other Poems, 1840.
Incarnation (The), and other Poems, 1831.

Lays from the Prophets, 1841.
Lyrics from the Pentateuch, 1877.

Man's Dreams and God's Reality, 1869
Martyr of Jerusalem (The), and other Poems, 1835.

• *Scenes and Sketches*, 1847.

RALLIGH (Sir Walter), born at Bndleigh Salterton, in Devonshire, 1552-1613. (He himself spells his name Ralegh.)

Discovery of . . . Guinea, 1595.
History of the World, 1614.

Poems, posthumous 1813.

(His *Life*, by Whitehead; *Odysse*, 1734; *Stich*, in *Biographical Sketches*, 1748-52; *Cavley*, 1805; *Mrs. A. T. Thomson*, 1830; *P. F. Tytler*, 1833; *C. Whitehead*, 1854; *Macvey Napier*, 1857; *St. John*, 1868; *Edwards*, 1870)

RALSTON (William Ralston), 1829-

Early History of Russia (The), 1874.
Kriloff and his Fables, 1869.

Nest of Gentlemen (A), 1869.
Russian Folk Tales, 1873.

Songs Illustrative of Slavonic Mythology, etc., 1872.

RAMSAY (Allan), *poet*, born at Leadhills, Lanarkshire, in Scotland, 1846-1858.

Evergreen (The), a collection of songs, 1724.
Fables (30), 1739.

Fables and Tales, 1722.
Fair Assembly, 1723.

Gentle Shepherd (a pastoral), 1725. (The best in either the Scotch or English language.)

Health (a poem), 1721.
Monk and the Miller (The), 1723.

Poems, 1721, 1723, 1731.
Scotts Proverbs, 1735.

Tartana, or the Plaid, 1721.
Tea-table Miscellany (a collection of songs), 1724, 1725, 1737, 1740.

(His *Life*, by G. Chalmers, 1860.)

RAMSAY, J. M. D. (Andrew Crombie), *geologist*, 1814-

Geology of Arran, 1859.
Geology of North Wales, 1853.

Old Glaciers of North Wales and Switzerland, 1860.

Physical Geology, etc., of Great Britain, 1874.

RAMSAY (Andrew Michael), called "Le Chevalier Ramsay," born at Ayr, in Scotland, 1686-1743.

Essai de Politique, 1719.
Histoire de la Vie de Fénelon, 1723.

Histoire de la Vie de Turpin, 1735.
Voyages de Cyrus, 1727.

RAMSAY, M. D. (David), *historian*, born in Pennsylvania, 1749-1915.

History of the American Revolution, 1790.
History of the Revolution of South Carolina, 1785.

History of the United States, 1817.
Universal History Americanized, 1819.

RAMSAY, L. L. D. (The Very Rev. Edward Bannerman), born at Aberdeen, in Scotland, 1794-1872.

Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character, 1854.

(*Memoir*, by C. Rogers, 1873; *Cosmo Innes*, 1874.)

RAMSAY (William), 1806-1865.

Manual of Latin Prose, 1859.
Manual of Roman Antiquities, 1849.

RANDOLPH (Rev. Thomas), *dramatist and poet*, born in Northamptonshire, 1606-1637.

Amityas, or the Impossible Dowry (a pastoral), posthumous 1638.

Aristippus, or the Jovial Philosopher (a comedy), 1630.

Cornelianus Dollani, posthumous 1618.
Hey for Honesty (a comedy), posthumous 1614.

Jalous Lovers (a comedy), 1629.
Muses' Looking-glass (The), a comedy, posthumous 1638.

Poems, posthumous 1834.

RANKINE (William John Macquorn), 1802-1872.
Civil Engineering, 1862.

RASTALL (John), *-1636.

Book of Purgatory, 1630.
Existence of God (The), 1630.

Pastyme of the People, 1522.

RASTALL (William), London, 1503-1565.
Collection of Statutes in Force and Use, 1557.

RAVENSCROFT (Thomas), *musical composer*, 1592-1640.

Brief Discourse (part-songs), 1614.
Denteromelia, 1609.

Mellamata, 1611.
Musical Phantasies (23 part-songs), 1611.

Whole Book of Psalms, 1621.

RAWLINS (Thomas), *dramatic author*, 1610-1670.
Calanthe (a volume of poems), 1646.

Rebellion (The), a tragedy, 1640.
Tom Essence, or the Modish Wife (a comedy), 1677.

Tunbridge Wells (a comedy), 1675.

RAWLINSON (Rev. George), born at Chadlington, in Oxfordshire, brother of Sir Henry, 1816-

Christianity and Heathenism contrasted, 1861.
Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient World (The), 1862, 1864.

Historic Evidences of the Truth of Christian Records (a Hampton Lecture), 1866.

- History of Ancient Egypt, 1881.
 History of Herodotus, 1859-60.
 History, etc., of the Sassanian Empire, 1876.
 Manual of Ancient History (A), 1869.
RAWLINSON (Sir Henry Creswicke), born at Chadlington, in Oxfordshire, 1810.
 Memorandum on the Publication of Cuneiform Inscriptions.
 Outline of the History of Assyria, 1852.
RAWLINSON, LL.D. (Richard), *topographi antiquary*, 1700-1755.
 Chief Historians of all Nations and their Works, 1728-30.
 English Topographer (The), 1720.
 History and Antiquities of Hereford, 1747.
RAY (Rev. John), *naturalist*, born at Black Notley, in Essex, 1628-1705.
 Catalogus Plantarum Angliæ, 1670.
 Catalogus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam, Naacentium, 1660; supplements, 1663, 1685.
 Collection of Proverbs, 1672. (Now his best-known work.)
 Historia Piscium, 1686.
 Historia Plantarum, 1686-1704.
 Methodus Plantarum Nova, 1682.
 Ornithologia, 1676. (This was from Willoughby's MS.)
 Physico-Theological Discourses on Chaos, the Deluge, and the Dissolution of the World, 1691.
 Synopsis Methodica Animalium, 1693.
 Synopsis Methodica Stupiorum Britannicarum, 1690.
 Wisdom . . . manifested in Creation (The), 1691.
 (His Life, by W. Derham, 1760.)
REACH (Angus Bethune), *novelist*, etc., 1921-1856.
 Claret and Olives, etc., 1832.
 Clement Lorimer, 1848.
 Leonards Lindsay, 1850.
 Natural History of Bores, 1854.
READ (Thomas Buchanan), *poet*, born in Chester, Pennsylvania, U.S., 1822.
 House by the Sea (The), a poem, 1856.
 Lays and Ballads, 1848.
 New Pastoral (The), 1855.
READ, D.C.L. (Charles), *novelist and playwright*, 1814-
 Autobiography of a Thief, 1859.
 Christie Johnstone (a novel), 1853.
 Cloister and the Hearth (The), a novel, 1861.
 Course of True Love never did run Smooth (a tale), 1857.
 Drink (a melodrama), 1879.
 Foul Play (a play), 1869. (With Boucicault.)
 Gold (a play), 1850.
 Griffith Gaunt (a novel), 1866.
 Hard Cash, 1863.
 Hero and Martyr (A), 1878.
 Jack of All Trades (a novel), 1859.
 King's Rivals (The), a play, 1854.
 Love me Little, Love me Long (a novel), 1859.
 Masks and Faces (a play), 1854. (With T. Taylor.)
 Never too Late to Mend, 1858. (His best novel, dramatized by himself.)
 Peg Woffington, 1862.
 Put Yourself in His Place (a novel), 1870.
 Scuttled Ship (The), a play, 1877.
 Simpleton (A), a novel, 1873.
 Terrible Temptation (A), a novel, 1871.
 Two Loves and a Life (a play), 1854.
 Wandering Heir (The), a play, 1875.
 White Lies, 1860.
 Woman-hater (A), a novel, 1877.
READ (John Edmund), *poet*, born at Broadwell, in Gloucestershire, 1806-1870.
 Broken Heart (The), and other Poems, 1825.
 Cain, the Wanderer, 1830.
 Catiline, 1839.
 Italy, 1839.
 Laureate Wreath (The), 1863.
 Man in Paradise, 1850.
 Memnon, 1851.
 Poetical Works, 1865.
 Revelations of Life, 1849.
 Revolt of the Angels (The), 1830.
 Vision of the Ancient Kings (The), 1841.
RECORD, M.D. (Robert), *mathematician*, born at Tenby, in Wales, 1500-1555.
 Castle of Knowledge (spherical trigonometry), 1551.
 Grounds of Artes (arithmetic, etc.), 1519.
 Pathway to Knowledge (geometry), 1551.
 Urinal of Phy-dice (in dialogue), 1548.
 Whetstone of Witte (treatise on algebra), 1557.
 (He invented the symbol =, meaning "equal to.")
REDDEN (Laura C.), *American authoress*, * -
 Idylls of Battle and Poems of the Rebellion, 1864.
 Notable Men of the Thirty-seventh Congress, 1862.
REDDING (Cyrus), born at Penrhyn, in Wales, 1785-1870.
 Gabriello (a Swiss tale), 1829.
 History of Shipwrecks, etc., 1837.
 Keeping up Appearances (a novel), 1860.
 Modern Wines, 1833.
 Mount Edgcombe (a poem), 1812.
 Remarkable Misers.
 Retirement, and other Poems, 1810.
 Velasco, or Memoirs of a Page, 1816.
 Wife and not a Wife (A).
 Yesterday and To-Day.
 * * * And 30 other books, with scores of pamphlets, etc.
REDGRAVE, R.A. (Richard), born at Pimlico, near London, 1804-
 The Attiring of Griselda, 1850; Calling Sheep to Fold, 1876; The Castle-builder, 1841; Country Cousins, 1848; Deserted, 1877; The Evelyn Woods, 1850; Fashion's Slaves, 1848; The Flight into Egypt, 1861; The Forest Portal, 1853; Friday Street, Wotton, 1878; The Governors, 1845; Gulliver on the Farmer's Table (his first exhibit), 1836; Happy Sheep, 1847; The Heir come of Age, 1878; Help at Hand, 1877; Hidden among the Hills, 1881; The Mill-pool, 1875; The Moor-hen's Haunt, 1847; The Oak of the Mill-head, 1876; An Old English Homestead, 1854; Olivia's Return to her Parents, 1839; The Poet's Study, 1851; The Poor Teacher, 1843; Quintin Matsya, 1839; The Reduced Gentleman's Daughter, 1840; The Semipetress, 1844; Sermons in Stones, 1874; The Solitary Pool, 1849; Spring (the

- * Trout's dark haunt), 1848; Starting for a Holiday, 1876; Startling Foresters, 1871; Sunday Morning, 1846; To Market below the Hill, 1876; Tranquil Waters, 1871; Wandered away, 1880; The Wedding Morn (departure), 1844; A Well-Spring in the Forest, 1877; The Woodland Mirror, 1852; The Wreck of the Forest, 1875.
- Also, with his brother, S. Redgrave, "A Century of Painters," 1864. (From Hogarth to the international gathering.)
- REED, D.D. (Andrew), *Independent minister*, London, 1787-1862.
- No Fiction (a religious novel), 1819.
- (His Life, by A. and C. Reed, 1864.)
- REED, (Isaac), London, 1742-1807.
- Biographia Dramatica, 1762.
- Repository, 1787-83.
- REED, D.D. (Abraham), *Unitarian minister*, of Wales, 1743-1825.
- Cyclopædia (in 85 parts), 1803-19.
- REID, (Clara), *novelist*, born at Ipswich, 173-1803.
- Memoirs of Sir Roger de Clarendon Old English Baron (a Gothic tale), 1777.
- Phœnix (The), 1772. (A translation of the *Argenis*, a romance in Latin by Barclay.)
- Poems, 1769.
- Progress of Romance (in dialogue), 1785.
- REID, (Lovell Augustus), *naturalist*, 1808-1865.
- Conchologia Iconica, 1813 et seq.
- Initiamenta Conchologica, 1846-60.
- REID, (John), 1752-1829.
- History of English Law, 1791-84 (Valuable.)
- History of the Law of Shipping and Navigation, 1792.
- Proposal of a "Bible Society" on a New Plan, 1805.
- REID (Mayne), *novelist*, born in Ulster, Ireland, 1818-
- Afloat in the Forest, 1866.
- Boy Hunters (The), 1852.
- Bruin, or the Grand Bear Hunt, 1860.
- Bush Boys (The), 1855.
- Castaways (The), 1870.
- Child Wife (The), 1868.
- Cliff Climbers (The), 1861.
- Croquet, 1863.
- Death Shot (The), 1872.
- Desert Home, or the Family Robinson, 1851.
- Fatal Cord (The), a tale, 1870.
- Finger of Fate (The), 1872.
- Flag of Distress (The), 1876.
- Forest Exiles (The), 1854.
- Giraffe Hunters (The), 1867.
- Guerilla Chief (The), 1867.
- Gwen Wynn (a romance), 1877.
- Headless Horseman (The), 1865.
- Hunter's Feast (The), a novel, 1863.
- Maroon (The), a novel, 1862.
- Mountain Marriage (The), 1876.
- Ocean Walk, 1864.
- Oocola (a novel), 1859.
- Plant Hunters (The), 1857.
- Quadroon (The), a novel, 1856.
- Quadrupeds: what they are, and where found, 1867.
- Ran A-way to Sea, 1851.
- Rifle Rangers (The), 1849.
- Scalp Hunters (The), 1850.
- Tiger Hunters (The), 1869.
- War Trail (The), 1858.
- White Chief (The), 1855.
- White Gauntlet (a romance), 1861.
- White Squaw (The), 1870.
- Wild Huntress (The), 1861.
- Wood Rangers (The), a novel, 1860.
- Yellow Chief (The), 1870.
- Young Voyageurs (The), 1853.
- Young Yagers (The), 1856.
- REID, D.D. (Thomas), *metaphysician*, born at Strachan, in Scotland, 1710-1796.
- Active Powers of the Human Mind (The), 1793.
- Essay on Quantity, 1745.
- Intellectual Powers of Man (The), 1785.
- Inquiry into the Human Mind, etc., 1761.
- Logics of Aristotle, etc., 1773.
- (His Life, by Dugald Stewart, 1803.)
- REID (Sir William), *natural philosopher* Scotland, 1791-1854.
- Law of Storms, 1839. (His chief work.)
- Progress of the Development of the Law of Storms, 1849.
- REID, (James), *geographer*, born near Chudleigh, in Devonshire, 1742-1830.
- Atlas of Bengal, 1781.
- Chart of the Bank and Currents of Cape Agulhas, 1768.
- Comparative Geography of Western Asia, posthumous 1831.
- Geographical System of Herodotus, etc., 1800. (Of unsullied merit.)
- Illustrations, chiefly geographical, of the Expedition of Cyrus, and the Retreat, 1816.
- Investigation of the Currents of the Atlantic Ocean, etc., posthumous 1842.
- Map of Hindustan, 1788. (Excellent.)
- Memoir of the Geography of Africa, 1792.
- Topography of the Plain of Troy (The), 1811.
- REID, J. D. (James), New York, U.S., 1792-1863.
- American Biography.
- Memoir of De Witt Clinton, 1834.
- Outlines of Geology, 1839.
- Outlines of Natural Philosophy, 1832.
- Treatise on the Steam-Engine, 1840-11.
- REID, (Murphy), *landscape gardener*, born at Bury St. Edmunds, 1752-1818.
- Fragments on the Theory . . . of Landscape Gardening, 1816.
- Sketches and Hints on Landscape Gardening, 1796.
- Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening, 1803.
- REYNOLDS (Frederick), *dramatic author*, 1763-1811.
- * * For his plays, see APPENDIX III.
- (His Life, by himself, 1820.)
- REYNOLDS (Rev. James), *orientalist*, 1803-
- History of Jerusalem (from the Arabic), 1827.
- Kitab-i Yamini (from the Persian), 1859.
- REYNOLDS (Sir Joshua), *painter*, born at Plympton, near Plymouth, 1723-1792.
- An Angel, representing a daughter of Lord Gordon; Ariadne; A Bacchant; The Beggar Boy; The Bird; The Blackguard Mercury; The Boy laughing; The Calling of Samuel; The Careful Shepherdess; A Captain of Banditti; The Cardinal Virtues; A Child Asleep; A Child with its Guardian Angels; Children in the Wood; Cleopatra dissolving the Pearl; Cornelia and her Chil-

- dren; Cottagers from Thomson's *Seasons*; Count Ugolino, 1770-73; The Covent Garden Cupid; Cupid in the Clouds; Cupid sleeping; Cupids painting; Death of Cardinal Beaufort; Death of Dido; Dionysius the Arcopagite; The Duchess of Manchester, as Diana; Edwin, the Minstrel Boy; Garrick, as Kitey; Garrick between Tragedy and Comedy, 1783; A Gipsy telling Epitaphs; The Holy Family, 1782; Hope nursing Love; Infant Hercules strangling the Serpent, 1784; Infant Jupiter; Lady Blake, as Juno; A head of Lear; Love losing the Zone of Beauty; Master Crewe, as Henry VIII.; Master Herbert, as Bacchus; Macbeth with the Witches; A head of the Madonna; Melancholy; Miss Beaulieu, as Una; Miss Meyer, as Hebe; Mrs. Abingdon, as Comedy, 1763; Mrs. Sheridan, as St. Cecilia; Mrs. Siddons, as the Tragic Muse, 1781; Mrs. Talma, as Miranda; The Mousetrap Girl; The Nativity, 1779 (burnt at Belvoir, 1816); An Old Man reading; Resignation; Robin Goodfellow; Samuel praying (a portrait of a little boy); St. Agnes (a portrait of a lady); The Studious Boy; Thais; Venus; Venus chastening Cupid for learning to cast Accounts; The Vestal; View of the Thames from Richmond, 1781 (his only landscape).
- Portraits of Charles James Fox, 1791 (his last work); Garrick, 1759, 1776; Goldsmith, 1770; Dr. Johnson, 1756; Kitten Fish, 1758; Commodore Keppel, 1753; Lord Ligonier, 1760; the Marlborough family, 1777; Mrs. Robinson (*Perdita*), 1782; T. Sheridan, 1789; Sterne, 1761; Colonel Trolton, 1782; the Ladies Waldegrave, 1761.
- Books.*
- Discourses (16) on Painting, 1771.
Notes of a Tour Through Flanders, 1781.
(His Life, by Malone, 1798; Northcot, 1813; Farrington, 1819; Cunningham, 1851; Cotton, 1856; C. R. Leslie, 1863.)
- RHYMER (Thomas the), the earliest poet of Scotland (his son calls him "Thomas Rymour de Ercildou"). Real name, Thomas Learmonth. Born in Tweeddale, Scotland, about 1210-1294.
Prophecies of the Rhymor, first published 1603. Sir Tristrem, edited by Sir W. Scott, 1801.
- RICARDO (David), *economist*, London, 1772-182; High Price of Bullion a Proof of the Depreciation of Bank Notes, 1809.
On Protection to Agriculture, 1822.
On the Influence of a Low Price of Corn, etc., 1815.
Plan for . . . a National Bank, 1821.
Principles of Political Economy, etc., 1817.
Proposals for an Economical and Secure Currency, 1816.
(His Life, by MacCulloch, 1846.)
- RICARDO (Joseph Lewis), *publicist*, 1812-1862.
Anatomy of Navigation Laws, 1861.
- RICH (Barnaby), about 1510-1622.
Adventures of Brusanius, Prince of Hungary, 1592.
Adventures of Simonides, 1581, 1591.
Allarme to England, 1574.
Conference between Tady MacMarcell and Patrickke Plaine, 1602.
- Dialogue between Mercury and an English Soldier, 1674.
Excellencie of Good Women, 1613.
Farewell to the Militarie Profession, 1606.
Faultes and Nothing Else but Faultes, 1606, 1609.
Fruites of Long Experience, 1601.
Ingens, etc. to catch Opinion, 1613.
Irish Rubbish (The), 1618.
Looking Glasse for Ireland, 1599.
My Ladies Looking Glasse, 1616.
Pathway to Militarie Practice, 1537.
Short Survey of Ireland, 1609.
World never Honest till Now (The), 1614.
- RICH (Claudius Janus), *traveler*, born in France, 1787-1821.
Memoir on the Ruins of Babylon, 1811, 1818.
Narrative of a Residence in Kurdistan, posthumous 1839.
- RICHARD DE BURY, bishop of Durham, 1291-1346.
Philobiblon, 1346; first printed 1473.
(His Life, by E. Foss, in *The Judges of England*, 1814-64.)
- RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER, *chronicler*, born at Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, 1251-1302.
De Situ Britannia, 1356; first printed 1757.
Historia ab Hengista ad Annum, 1348.
Liber de Officiis Ex-lra-justiciis.
Tractatus super Symbolum Majus et Minus (His Life, by Hatchard.)
- RICHARD OF DIVIZEL, in Wiltshire, *chronicler*, 12th century.
Chronicle, translated and edited by Dr. Giles, 1811.
- RICHARDS (Alfred Bates), *poet*, etc., 1820-1875.
Cræsus, King of Lydia (a tragedy), 1816.
Cromwell (a drama), 1847.
Death of Magdalen, and other Poems, 1817.
Dream of the Soul (The), and other Poems, 1818.
Medea (a poem), 1869.
Minstrelsy of War (The), and other Poems, 1854.
Religio Animæ, and other Poems, 1860.
So Very Human (a novel), 1871.
Vandyck (a play), 1860.
- RICHARDS (Nathaniel), *poet*, about 1595-1660.
Celestial Publiken (The), a poem, 1620.
Messalina (a tragedy), 1640.
Poems, Sacred and Satyrical, 1641.
- RICHARDSON (Charles), *lexicographer*, 1775-1865.
Dictionary of the English Language, 1833-37; supplement, 1855.
Illustrations of English Philology, 1815.
- RICHARDSON, M.D. (Sir John), *arctic explorer*, born at Dumfries, in Scotland, 1787-1865.
Arctic Searching Expedition, 1851.
Fauna Boreali-Americana, 1829-37.
Polar Regions, 1861.
Zoology, 1839, 1844-47.
- RICHARDSON (Jonathau), London, 1665-1745.
Essay on the Art of Criticism as it relates to Painting, 1719.
Theory of Painting, 1773.
- RICHARDSON (Joseph), *dramatic author*, 1753-1803. One of the writers of *The Rolfiad*, a series of political satires, started in 1744. It received its name from Colonel (Lord) Rolle, who was the subject of an early criticism in its pages.
* * For his dramas, see APPENDIX III.

RICHARDSON (Samuel), *novelist*, born in Derbyshire, 1689-1761
Clarissa Harlowe, 1748 (His masterpiece)
 Correspondence, posthumous 1801
Pamela, 1740
 Sir Charles Grandison 1753
 (His Life, by Mrs Barbauld, 1805, Rev L Mangin, 1811)
RICHARDSON (William), *poet*, etc., 1743-1814
Neoclides of the Russian Empire, 1744
Essays on Shakspeare, 1763, 1784, 1790, 1812
Tell of Locklin (a lyrical drama), 1801.
 Poems (chiefly rural), 1791
RIEUNY (Rev Leigh), born at Liverpool, 1800-1827
Annals of the Poor 1814 (His best known work)
Fathers of the English Church 1807-11
 (His Life, by J S Gurneaw, 1829)
RIEUNY (Thomas), *architect* born at Mull, Ireland, in Berkshire, 1776-1811
 Attempt to disiminate the Style of Architecture in England, from the Conquest to the Reformation, 1817
RIDDELL (Henry Scott), *poet*, etc. Scotland 1798-1870
 Christian Politician (His) 1814
 Poems and Miscellaneous Pieces, 1817
 Songs of the Ark, 1831
RIDDELL (Mrs J H) *novelist* married to Charlotte Elizabeth (born 1800)
 The Grange, born at Arrick, in Ireland
 Alaric Spenceley (a historical novel) 1857
 Above Suspicion, 1857
 Austin Rivers
 City and Suburbs (His),
 Dearly Bought
 Far above Rubrics
 George Geth, 1871
 Her Mother's Darling 1877
 Life's Asize (A), 1873
 Moors and Fens
 Mortomley's Estate, 1874
 Premise Keller
 Race for Wealth (His)
 Too Much Alone
RIDLEY (Rev Gloucester), 1702-1777
 Life of Bishop Ridley (the progress of the Reformation), 1763
 On the Use of the Syrian Version of the New Testament, 1761
 Psyche (a poem in Dodsley's *Collection*)
RIDLEY (Rev Joseph Leonard), 1604-1809
 Ecclesiastical Chronology, 1840
 Latin-English Dictionary, 1849
 Luther and his Times, 1827
 Manual of Christian Antiquities 1839
 Manual of Scripture History 1857
 Natural History of Infidelity and Superstition, 1852
RIDLEY (James), pseudonym "Sir C. Morrell," 1722-1777
 Tales of the Genii, 1765.
RIDLEY, D D (Nicholas), bishop of London, 1804-1855
 De Cerna Domina Assertio, 1855
 Works (published for the Parker Society), 1841.
 (His Life, by Gloucester Ridley, 1763)

RIDPAIN (Rev George), of Stithell, in Scotland, 1683-1717.
 Border History of England and Scotland (His), posthumous 1776
RIDLEY (George), 1425? 1490
 Compound of Alkumle (in eight syllable verse), 1471 (A nuttial description of the way to make *aurum potable*)
RIDLEY, L L D (George), born at Greenfield U.S., 1802
 Discourses on the Philosophy of Religion, 1830
 Handbook of Literature and the Fine Arts 1851 (With B Taylor)
 Latest Form of Infidelity (His) 1840
RIDLEY (William), a monk of St Alban (chronicle), about 1200-1220
 De Billa inus et inham, about 1200 (Fought 1204)
 De in idwar in, about 1310
 De in idwar in, about 1310 (The bones wars of 1200, printed by the Land in Society, 1840)
RIDLEY (Litch), *novelist* born at Greenock, 1801-1855
 (His Life) (His) 1841
 Addresses and Sermons, 1824
 Maxims (His) 1855
 Maxims of History (His) 1817-18
 Maxims, 1841
 The Hindrances, the Rhine, Robb, 1841
 Fals and Confessions, 1856
 Works of Common, 1856
 Wind and Light, 1810
 Wind and Light, 1810
RIDLEY (Joseph), *author*, born at Stockton-on-Tees in Durham, 1752-1803
 Ancient Popular Poetry, 1791
 Ancient Songs (from Henry III to the Revolution), 1790
 Annals of Scotland posthumous 1824
 Bibliographia Locica, 1802
 Caldonian Music (His) posthumous 1821
 English Anthology 1793-94
 English Songs, 1813
 Mary Lates posthumous 1831
 Grammar (Gorton's) England, posthumous 1810
 Life of King Arthur posthumous 1825
 Memoirs of the Celts and Gauls, posthumous 1827
 Minot's Poems, 1795
 Northern Garland, 18, posthumous 1810
 Observations on Warton's English Poetry 1782
 Robin Hood Poems, 1795 (Best known by)
 Scottish Songs, 1794
 (His Life, by Haslewood, 1824; Sir Harris Nicholas, 1831)
RIDLEY (Briton), *animal painter*, London 1840- (A R A 1878)
 All that was left of the *Homeward Bound* 1873, An Anxious Moment, 1878, Apollo, 1874, Argus, 1873, Charity, 1870; Christ turning the Companions of Ulysses into Swine, 1871, Come Back! 1871; Daniel in the Lions' Den, 1872, Endymion, 1880, Envy, Hatred, and Malice (Imagery), 1881; Fox and Geese, 1883, Genius Lost, 1874, Hope deferred, 1881, Iron Bars, 1884; Last of the Garrison, 1875, The Last Spoonful, 1880, Lazarus, 1877; A Legend of St.

- Patrick, 1877; Let Sleeping Dogs Lie, 1881; A long Sleep, 1886; Midsummer Night's Dream, 1870; The Night Watch, 1880; On the Road to Gloucester Fair, 1889; Pallas, Athens, 1876; The Poacher's Nurse, 1866; The Prisoners, 1869; Rest from Labour, 1868; Romeo and Juliet, 1864; A Roman Holiday, 1881; Sheep on the Cotswolds, 1868; A Stern Chase is always a Long Chase, 1876; Strayed from the Fold, 1866; The Swineherd's Dogs, 1876; War-Time, 1875.
- ROBERTS, R.A. (David), born at Edinburgh, 1796-1864.
Destruction of Jerusalem, 1819; Inauguration of the Great Exhibition, 1851; Jerusalem, 1846; Rome, 1856; Ruins of Karnak, 1845.
Sketches of the Holy Land (in four vols.), 1842-44. (A splendid work.)
- ROBERTS (Rev. George), 1408-
Duties of Subjects and Magistrates, 1812.
Strata Florida Abbey in Cardiganshire, 1814.
- ROBERTSON (James Burton), 1800-1877.
Edmund Burke, his Life, Times, etc., 1864.
Lectures, 1858, 1864.
Prophet Enoch (The), an epic poem in blank verse, 1860.
- ROBERTSON (Rev. James Craigie), born at Aberdeen, 1813-
Biography of Thomas Becket, 1859.
Growth of the Papacy (The), 1876.
History of the Christian Church (in eight vols.), 1873-75 (in four vols., 1853-73.)
How shall we conform to the Liturgy? 1813.
Sketches of Church History, 1856, 1878.
- ROBERTSON (Joseph), *antiquary*, born at Aberdeen, 1810-1898.
Circumnavigation of the Globe, 1836.
Concilia Scotie, 1866.
Delicie Literarie, 1810.
Guide to the City of Aberdeen, 1830.
Statuta Ecclesie Scotlane, 1861.
- ROBERTSON (Thomas William), *dramatist*, 1829-1871.
. For his plays, see APPENDIX III.*
- ROBERTSON (William), *hebraist*, *-1866.
Gates to the Holy Tongue, 1863.
Index Alphabetique Hebraico-biblicus, 1867.
Thesaurus Lingue Sancte, 1860.
- ROBERTSON, D.D. (William), *historian*, born at Bothwick, in Scotland, 1721-1793.
History of America, 1777, 1788.
History of Charles V., 1769. (His best work.)
History of Scotland, 1759, 1787.
Of the Knowledge of India before the Discovery of . . . the Cape of Good Hope, 1791.
(His Life, by Dugald Stewart, 1801; Gleig, 1828.)
- ROBERTSON (William), *antiquary*, born at For-dyce, in Scotland, 1740-1803.
History of Greece, 1768.
Index of Charters, 1798.
Proceedings Relative to the Peerage of Scotland, 1784.
- ROBINS (Benjamin), *mathematician*, born at Bath, in Somersetshire, 1707-1751.
Anson's Voyage round the World, 1740-41.
New Principles of Gunnery, 1762.
(His Life, by Dr. Wilson.)
- ROBINSON (A. Mary F.), born at Leamington, in Warwickshire, 1857-
Handful of Honeysuckles (A), 1878.
- ROBINSON (Clement), poet, 16th century.
Handful of Pleasant Delights, 1684. (Shakespeare often quotes from these songs.)
- ROBINSON, D.D. (Edward), *philologist*, born at Southington, U.S., 1792-1863.
Biblical Researches in Palestine, 1841.
Greek and English Lexicon of the New Testament, 1836.
Harmony of the Four Gospels, 1846.
Holy Land (The), 1851.
Physical Geography of Palestine, 1865.
- ROBINSON (Henry Crabb), born at Bury St. Edmunds, in Suffolk, 1775-1867.
Diary and Correspondence, posthumous 1869.
- ROBINSON (Rev. Robert), *Baptist minister*, born at Swaffham, in Norfolk, 1735-1790.
Arcana, 1774.
Ecclesiastical Researches, 1792.
History and Mystery of Good Friday, 1777.
History of Baptism, 1790.
Plea for the Divinity of Christ, 1776.
Sermons, 1786.
(His Life, by George Dyer, 1796.)
- ROBINSON (Rev. Thomas), vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester, 1749-1813.
Christian System unfolded, 1805.
Prophecies relating to the Messiah, 1812.
Scripture Characters, 1796.
(His Life, by the Rev. E. T. Vaughan, 1815.)
- ROBINSON (Rev. Thomas), 1790-1872
Last Days of Bishop Heber, 1827.
Twin Fallacies of Rome (The), 1851.
- ROBINSON, LL.D. (John), *natural philosopher*, born at Bognhall, in Scotland, 1739-1805.
System of Mechanical Philosophy, posthumous 1822. (Much esteemed.)
- ROBT (John), *topographical antiquary*, born at Rochdale, in Lancashire, 1793-1850.
Traditions of Lancashire, 1829-31.
(His Life, by his widow, 1854.)
- ROCHFORD (John Willmot, earl of), born at Ditchley, in Oxfordshire, 1817-1890.
"My Dear Mistress has a Heart," 1868.
Poems, posthumous 1890.
Upon Nothing, 1871.
Valentinian (a tragedy), posthumous 1885.
(His Life, by bishop Burnet, 1680.)
- ROCK (Rev. Daniel), *archæologist*, born at Liverpool, 1799-1871.
Church of our Fathers, 1849-53.
Hierurgia, 1848.
Textile Fabrics, 1870.
- ROEBECK (John Arthur), born at Madras, 1803-1879.
History of the Whig Party from 1830 to the Reform Bill, 1862.
Plan for the Government of our Colonies, 1849.
- ROGER OF HOWDEN, or Howden, in Yorkshire, 1199-1202.
Bede's Ecclesiastical History continued.
- ROGER OF WENDOVER, chronicler, prior of Be-leuir, in Leicestershire, *-1237.
Flores Historiarum, 1236. (A history of the world from the creation to 1235.)
- ROGERS (Henry), 1814-1877.
Eclipse of Faith (The), 1853. (His chief work.)

- Essays*, 1860, 1866.
Life of Thomas Fuller, 1856.
Reason and Faith, 1866.
Superhuman Origin of the Bible, 1874.
Theological Controversies of the Time, 1874.
 ROGERS (Henry Darwin), *geologist*, born at Philadelphia, U.S., 1809-1866.
Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, 1858.
 ROGERS, D.D. (John), born in Oxfordshire, 1679-1729.
Necessity of a Divine Revelation, 1727.
Visible and Invisible Church of Christ, 1719.
 ROGERS (Samuel), *poet*, London, 1763-1866.
Columbus (in 12 cantos), 1812.
Epistle to a Friend, 1798.
Human Life, 1819.
Italy (in two parts), 1822. (Part i. contains 22 subjects, part ii. 24 subjects.)
Jacqueline (a tale), 1814.
Ode to Superstition, and other Poems, 1786.
Pleasures of Memory (in two parts), 1792.
Recollections, posthumous 1859. (His autobiography.)
Table Talk, posthumous 1856, 1869.
 ROGER, M.D. (Peter Mark), London, 1779-1869.
Animal and Vegetable Physiology, 1831.
Physiology and Phrenology, 1838.
Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases, 1852.
 ROMAINE (Rev. William), born at Hartlepool, 1714-1795.
Discourses (12) upon the Law and the Gospel, 1760.
Essay on Bealmody, 1775.
Life of Faith (The), 1763.
Scripture Doctrine of the Lord's Supper, 1765.
Sermons (12) upon Solomon's Song, 1759.
Triumph of Faith (The), 1795.
Walk of Faith (The), 1771.
 (His *Life*, by the Rev. W. B. Cadogan, 1796.)
 ROSCOE (Henry), 1800-1836.
Law of Evidence in Criminal Cases, 1826.
Life of William Roscoe, 1833.
Lives of British Lawyers, 1830.
 ROSCOE, L.L.D. (Henry Enfield), *chemist*, London, 1833-
Elementary Chemistry.
Lectures on Spectrum Analysis, 1869.
Treatise on Chemistry, 1877.
 ROSCOE (Thomas), born at Liverpool, 1791-1871.
German Novelist, 1826.
Italian Novelist, 1826.
Life and Writings of Cervantes, 1839.
Life of William the Conqueror, 1848.
Memoirs of Silvio Pellico, 1833. (From the Italian.)
Spanish Novelist, 1826.
Tourist in Italy, 1831-33.
Tourist in Spain, etc., 1838.
Memoirs of Scipio de Roca, 1829.
Translation of Memoirs of Benvenuto Cellini, 1823; *Lanzi's History of Painting*, 1823; *Stamond's Literature*, 1823.
 ROSCOE (William), *historian*, born near Liverpool, 1763-1831.
Life and Pontificate of Leo X., 1805.
Life of Lorenzo de' Medici, 1796. (Admirable.)
On the Origin and Vicissitudes of Literature, 1817.
 (His *Life*, by his son Henry, 1833.)

- ROSCOE (William Caldwell), *poet*, born at Liverpool, 1823-1859.
Poems and Essays, posthumous 1860.
 ROSS (George), born at Brechin, in Scotland, 1744-1818.
Observations on the Historical Work of Charles James Fox, 1809.
 ROSE (William), *poet*, Scotland, 1702-1790.
Last Day of Love (The), and other Poems, 1834.
 ROSS (Alexander), 1590-1654.
Arcana Microcosmi, 1652.
Centurie of Divine Meditations (A), 1646.
Medicus Medicatus, 1645.
Mel Heliconium.
Mystagogus Poeticus, 1617.
Rerum Judaicarum Memorabilia, libri iii. 1617-19; libri iv. 1632.
Three Decads of Divine Meditations, 1630.
View of all Religions (A), 1653.
Virgilius Evangelizans, 1631.
 * * This is the Ross to whom S. Butler refers in *Hudibras*—
 There was an ancient sage philosopher
 That had read [all] Alexander Ross over.
 ROSS (Alexander), *poet*, born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 1699-1781.
Helmore, 1768. (The first publication, aged 70.)
 (His *Life*, by the Rev. Alexander Thomson, 1812.)
 ROSS, M.D. (Alexander Milton), *naturalist*, born at Belleville, in Canada, 1832-
Architecture of Birds' Nests, 1875.
Birds of Canada (The), 1872.
Butterflies and Moths of Canada (The), 1873.
Ichneumon, etc., 1875.
Floa of Canada (The), 1874.
Food of Canadian Birds (The), 1875.
Forest Trees of Canada (The), 1874.
Mammals and Fish of Canada (The), 1874.
Migration of Canadian Birds, 1875.
 ROSS (Sir James Clark), *arctic explorer*, London, 1800-1862.
Voyage of Discovery (1839-43) in the Southern Seas, 1847.
 ROSS (Sir John), *arctic voyager*, born at Balaclava, in Scotland, 1777-1866.
Narrative of a Second Voyage in Search of a Northern Passage, 1835.
Residence in Arctic Regions, etc., 1829-31.
Voyage of Discovery . . . for the . . . exploring of Baffin's Bay, 1819.
 ROSS (Rev. John Lockhart), 1810-
Druidical Temples at Avebury, 1859.
Lectures on the History of Moses, 1837.
 ROSS-CHURCH. See MARRIAT (Florence).
 ROSSETTI (Christina Georgina), *poetess*, London, 1830-
Annus Domini (a prayer for every day in the year), 1874.
Commonplace, and other Short Stories, 1870.
Goblin Market, and other Poems, 1862.
Pageant (A), and other Poems, 1881.
Poems, 1878.
Prince's Progress (The), and other Poems, 1866.
Seek and Find, 1879.
Singsong (a nursery rhyme-book), 1872.
Speaking Likenesses, 1874.

- ROSSETTI (Dante Gabriel), *painter and poet*, London, 1828-1882.
Dante and his Circle, 1873; the same as - Early Italian Poets (The), 1861.
Poems, 1870.
- ROSSETTI (Maria Francesca), London, 1827-1878.
Shadow of Dante (The), 1871.
- ROSSETTI (William Michael), London, 1829.
Criticalisms on Swinburne, 1866.
Dante's *Hell* translated into English, 1865.
Fine Art, 1867.
Lives of Famous Poets, 1878.
Memoir of Shelley, 1870.
Mrs. Holmes Grey (blank verse), 1869.
Short Memoirs of William Blake, 1863, with Whitman, and "Moxon's poets."
- ROURN, D.D. (Martin Joseph), born at South Elmham, in Suffolk, 1766-1854.
Reliquie Sacre, 1814-15. (Valuable.)
Scriptorium Ecclesiasticorum Opuscula, 1832.
- ROWE (Nicholas) *dramatist and poet laureate*, born at Little Barford, in Derbyshire, 1673-1718.
* Translated into English verse Lucan's *Pharsalia*, 1728.
* * For his plays, see APPENDIX III.
- ROWE (Mrs. Thomas), maiden name Elizabeth Singer, pseudonym "Philomela," was born at Ilchester, in Somersetshire, 1674-1737.
Devout Exercises of the Heart, 1737.
Friendship in Death (in 20 letters), 1721.
History of Joseph (The), a poem, 1736.
Letters, Moral, etc., 1729-33.
- ROWLANDS (Henry), *antiquary*, born in Wales, * -1722.
Mona Antiqua Restaurata, 1723. (Excellent.)
- ROWLANDS (Samuel), *poet*, etc., 1570-1625.
Crown of Kind London Gosspies, 1663.
Betrayal of Christ, and other Poems, 1594.
Democritus, or Dr. Merryman his Medicine, 1607.
Diogenes his Lanthorne, 1607.
Good News and Bad News, 1623.
Halle Fellow, Well Met, 1612.
Heaven's Glory, Earth's Vanitie, Hell's Horror, 1628.
History of Guy, Earle of Warwick, 1607.
Humor's Looking-glasse (satires and stories in verse), 1608.
Knave of Clubbs, 1609.
Knave of Harts, 1612.
Letting Humors Blood in the Head-vayne, 1606.
Looke to it, for Hee stabbes ye (a poem), 1604.
Martin Mark-all, Beadle of Bridewell, 1610.
Melancholie Knight (The), 1615.
More Knaves yet, 1612.
Night Raven (The), 1618.
Tis Merrie when Gossips mete, 1602.
- ROWLEY (William), *dramatist*, time, James I.
* * For his dramas, see APPENDIX III.
- ROXBURGH, M.D. (William), *botanist*, born in Ayrshire, Scotland, 1759-1815.
Coromandel Plants, 1795-98.
Flora Indica, 1820-24.
Hortus Bengalensis, 1814.
- ROY (William), of Scotland, 1726-1790.
Military Antiquities of the Romans in North Britain, 1783.

- RUDDIMAN (Thomas), *grammarian*, born in Scotland, 1674-1757.
Grammaticæ Latine Institutiones, 1725.
 Rudiments of the Latin Tongue, 1714.
(His Life, by G. Chalmers, 1794.)
- RUDING (Rev. Rogers), *numismatist*, born at Leicester, 1751-1820.
Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain, etc., 1817.
- RUSCHENBERGER (William), *naturalist*, born in Cumberland, of New Jersey, U.S., 1807-Elements of Natural History, 1850.
Three Years in the Pacific, 1835.
- RUSH, M.D. (Benjamin), born near Philadelphia, U.S., 1745-1813.
Diseases of the Mind, 1812.
Essays, 1798.
Medical Inquiries and Observations, 1789-1804.
- RUSHWORTH (John), born in Northumberland, 1607-1690.
Historical Collections of Private Passages of State, 1659; posthumous 1701.
- RUSKIN, J.L.D. (John), *art critic*, London, 1819
Aratra Pentilici, 1872. (On Sculpture.)
Cambridge School of Art (The), 1854.
Crown of Wild Olives (The), 1866.
Decoration and Manufacture, 1859.
Deucalion, 1876.
Eagle's Nest (The), 1872.
Elements of Perspective, 1859.
Ethics of the Dust, 1863.
Frondes Agrestes, 1875. (On modern painters.)
Giotto and his Works, 1855.
Harbours of England, 1866.
King of the Golden River, 1851. (A capital fairy tale.)
King's Treasures and Queen's Gardens, 1865.
Laws of Fesole, 1877.
Lectures on Architecture and Painting, 1851.
Lectures on Art, 1859.
Lectures on the Political Economy of Art, 1857.
Love's Meine, 1873.
Michael Angelo and Tintoret, 1872.
Modern Painters, 1843-46, 1860. (Superior to the ancients in landscape.)
Mornings in Florence, 1877.
On the Nature of Gothic Architecture, 1856
Pre-Raphaelism, 1850.
Proserpina, 1875-76.
Queen of the Air, etc., 1867.
Salsette and Elephanta (a poem), 1839.
Sesame and Lilies, 1864.
Seven Lamps of Architecture (The), 1849.
Stones of Venice (a rhapsody on the fallen city), 1851-63.
Study of Architecture in Schools, 1865.
Time and Tide, etc., 1868.
Two Paths, 1854.
Unto this Last, 1862.
Val d'Arno, 1874.
(His Biography, by Shepherd, 1878.)
- RUSSELL, M.D. (Alexander), * -1768.
Natural History of Aleppo, 1784. (Excellent.)
- RUSSELL (Rev. John Fuller), 1816-
Judgment of the Church on the Sufficiency of Holy Scripture, 1833.
Life of Dr. Johnson, 1847.
- RUSSELL (John, earl), pseudonym "Joseph Skillet, a gentleman who has left his lodgings," *statesman*, London, 1792-1872.

- Affairs of Europe since the Peace of Utrecht 1824-25.
 Causes of the French Revolution, 1832.
 Correspondence of C. J. Fox
 Correspondence of John, Fourth Duke of Bedford.
 Don Carlos (a tragedy), 1822.
 Essays and Sketches by Joseph Skillett, 1822.
 Establishment of the Turks in Europe, 1825.
 Foreign Policy of England, etc., 1871.
 History of the British Constitution, 1821.
 Letters for the Post, not the Press, 1820.
 Life of Lady Rachel Russell, 1820.
 Life of Lord William Russell, 1819.
 Life, Diary, and Letters of Thomas More, 1862-66.
 Life and Times of Charles James Fox, 1859.
 Nun of Arrouca (The), a tale, 1822.
 Rise and Progress of Christianity in the West, 1873.
 RUSSELL (Lady Rachel), daughter of Thomas Wriothlesley, earl of Southampton, 1876.
 1723.
 Letters to her Husband and Others, 1718.
 (Her Life, by lord J. Russell, 1820.)
 RUSSELL, D.C.L. (Michael), bishop of Gloucester, etc., born in Edinburgh, 1781-1848.
 Connection of Sacred and Profane History, 1827-37.
 History of the Church of Scotland, 1831.
 RUSSELL, M.D. (Patrick) of Scotland, 1720-1806.
 Notice on the Serpents of India, 1796.
 Treatise on the Plague, 1791.
 RUSSELL, LL.D. (William) *historian*, born in Scotland, 1746-1794.
 History of America, 1749.
 History of Ancient Europe, 1792.
 History of Modern Europe, 1779-81.
 (His Life, by Irvine, 1801.)
 RUSSELL, LL.D. (William Howard) born at Lily Vale, in Dublin, Ireland, 1821.
 Adventures of Dr. Brady (a novel), 1868.
 Canada, its Defences, Condition, etc., 1865.
 Diary in the East, 1860.
 Diary in the Last Great War, 1871.
 Diary in India, 1860.
 Diary, North and South, 1861.
 Letters from the Crimea, 1855-56.
 Prince of Wales's Tour in India, 1877.
 RUTHERFORD (Rev. Samuel), *Presbyterian minister*, Scotland, 1600-1661.
 Covenant of Life opened (The), 1656.
 Christ dying and drawing Sinners to Himself, 1647.
 Disputatio Scholastica de . . . Providentia, 1650.
 Divine Right of Church Government, 1616.
 Due Rights of Presbyteries, 1644.
 Exercitationes Apologetice, 1636.
 Free Disputation against Pretended Liberty of Conscience, 1649.
 Lex Rex, 1644. (Burnt by the Committee of Estates.)
 Spiritual Antichrist (The), 1648.
 Tryall and Triumph of Faith (The), 1645.
 (His Life, by Murray, 1828, Thomson, 1836.)
 RUTHERFORD, D.D. (Thomas), born in Cambridgeshire, 1712-1771.
 Institutes of Natural Law, 1764-56.
 System of Natural Philosophy, 1768.

- RYLE (Rev. John Charles), *writer of religious tracts*, born near Marlesfield, in Cheshire, 1816-
 Bishops and Clergy of Other Days, 1869.
 Christian Leaders of [last century], 1868.
 Coming Events and Present Duties, 1869.
 Expository Thoughts on the Gospels, 1856-59.
 Practical Religion, 1878.
 Spiritual Songs, 1861.
 Plain Speaking, 1860.
 RYLA (Thomas), *antiquary*, born at Northallerton, in York, 1839-1713.
 Antiquity, Power, and Decay of Parliament, 1881.
 Edgar, the English Monarch (an historic play), 1677.
 Iockra, etc., 1703; continued by Robert Sanderson, 1717-35; enlarged by Dr. Adam Clarke (Invaluable).
 Short View of Tragedy in the Last Age, 1801.
 Tragic Plays of the Last Age considered (The), 1678.
 SACKVILLE (Thomas), earl of Dorset, etc., *poet*, born at Buckhurst, in Sussex, 1572-1634.
 Gorboduc, a tragedy (the last two acts), 1564.
 (The first three acts by Norton, 1561.)
 Induction to the *Mirror for Magistrates* (in 7-line stanzas), 1557. (Excellent.)
 SADDLER (Michael Thomas), born at Snelston, in Derbyshire, 1750-1815.
 Ireland, its Evils and their Remedies, 1829.
 Law of Population, 1801.
 St. John (Henry), see BOLLINGBROKE.
 St. John (James Augustus), *historian*, born at Carmarthen, in Wales, 1801-1874.
 Anatomy of Society (The), 1831.
 Education of the People (The), 1858.
 Egypt and Mesopotamia All, 1834.
 Egypt and Nubia, 1844.
 Hellows (The), 1812.
 History, Manners, etc., of the Hindoos, 1822.
 History of the Four Conquests of England, 1862.
 History of the Manners and Customs of Ancient Greece, 1812.
 Isis, an Egyptian Pilgrimage, 1852.
 Journal of a Residence in Normandy, 1831.
 Life of Louis Napoleon, 1867.
 Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, 1808.
 Lives of Celebrated Travellers, 1871.
 Margaret Ravenscroft, or Second Love, 1835.
 Nemesis of Power (The), 1854.
 Oriental Album (The), 1851.
 Philosophy at the Foot of the Cross, 1851.
 Ring (The) and the Veil, 1866.
 Sir Cosmo Digby, 1843.
 Talks of the Ramadan, 1836.
 Thero and Back Again in Search of Beauty, 1863.
 Views in Borneo, 1847.
 Weighed in the Balance (a novel), 1864.
 St. John (Spencer), London, 1826.
 Life in the Forests of the Far East, 1862.
 SALA (George Augustus Henry), London, 1829-
 Accepted Addresses, 1867.
 After Breakfast, etc., 1861.
 America in the Midst of War, 1864.
 Baddington Peppercorn, 1860.
 Breakfast Inland, 1863.
 Captain Dangerous (a tale).

Down among the Dutchmen.
 Dutch Pictures, 1861.
 From Waterloo to the Peninsula, 1866.
 Gsallight and Daylight.
 Hogarth (in the *Cornhill Magazine*).
 How I tamed Mrs. Crusler, 1858.
 Journey due North (A), 1858. (Notes of residence in Russia.)
 Looking at Life, 1860.
 Make your Game, 1860.
 Notes, etc., of the Paris Exhibition, 1868.
 Paris herself again, 1879.
 Quite Alone (a story), 1861.
 Residence in Russia, 1859.
 Rome and Venice, 1869.
 Seven Sons of Mammon.
 Ship-chandler (The), and other Tales, 1862.
 Strange Adventures of Captain Dangerous, 1863.
 Trip to Barbary, etc., 1865.
 Twice round the Clock, 1859.
 Two Kings and a Kaiser, 1875.
 Two Prima Donnas, and other Stories, 1862.
 Under the Sun, and other Essays, 1872.
 • Wat Tyler (a burlesque), 1860.
 SALE (George), *orientalist*, 1680-1736.
 Translation of the *Koran*, 1734.
 SALESBURY (William), 16th century.
 Bateria of the Pope's Botereulx (High Altar), 1560.
 Englyshe and Welsho Dictionary, 1547.
 Introduction, teaching how to pronounce the Letters in the Brytish Tongue, 1550.
 "SALESBURY MISSAL" (or Missale ad Uxum Ecclesie Sarisburiensis), printed by R. Pynson, 1500. (Scarce.)
 SALMON (Nathaniel), *antiquary*, *-1742.
 Antiquities of Essex, 1740.
 Antiquities of Surrey, 1736.
 History of Hertfordshire, 1728.
 Lives of the Bishops since the Restoration, 1733.
 New Survey of England, 1731.
 State Trials, 1735.
 Survey of the Roman Stations in Britain, 1726.
 Survey of the Roman Antiquities in the Midland Counties of England, 1726.
 SALMON (Thomas), *-1710.
 Essay on the Advancement of Music, 1672.
 Proposal to perform Music in Mathematical Proportions, 1689.
 SALMON (Thomas), *chronological historian*, Bedfordshire, *-1743.
 Families of the Present English Nobility, 1761.
 Families of the Present Irish Nobility, 1759.
 Families of the Present Scottish Nobility, 1759.
 Geographical Grammar (A), 1749. (Once very popular.)
 Historical Collection relating to Britain, 1706.
 History of all Nations from the First Governments erected after the Flood, 1751.
 Marriage, with its Rites among the Ancient Greeks, Romans, Saxons, etc., 1734.
 Modern History, 1739.
 Noblemen who have died for their Princes, 1725.
 Original of the Order of the Garter, 1704.
 Present State of all Nations, 1725.
 Review of the History of England, 1722-24.

• State Trials since the Reign of Richard II., 1738.
 Universal Traveller, 1754.
 SALMON (William), 1640-1715.
 Botanologia (a herbal), 1710.
 Horæ Mathematicæ seu Urania, 1679.
 Palladio Londinensis, posthumous 1743.
 Polygraphica, etc., 1675.
 Sephorum, or the Druggist's Shop opened, 1693.
 SALT (Henry), *Abyssinian traveller*, born at Lichfield, 1785-1827.
 Correspondence, posthumous 1854.
 Egypta (a poem), 1824.
 Voyage to Abyssinia, 1814.
 (His Life, by J. G. Halli, 1824.)
 SALTER, M.D. (Henry Hyde), 1823-1871.
 Asthma, 1860.
 SALTMAKIN (Rev. John), an *antinomian enthusiast*, 1590-1647.
 Dawning of Light, 1644.
 Free Grace, 1615.
 Holy Discoveries and Flames, 1640.
 Poemata Sacra, 1636.
 Smoke in the Temple, 1646.
 Wonderful Predictions declared . . . to Sir Thomas Fairfax, 1648.
 SANDCROFT, D.D. (William), archbishop of Canterbury, born at Fressingfield, in Suffolk, 1616-1693.
 Fur Prædestinatus (a dialogue between a thief condemned to the gallows, and a Calvinistic preacher), 1651.
 Modern Policies, 1652.
 Sermons, etc., 1680.
 (His Life, in dean Hook's *Lives of the Archbishops*.)
 SANDERS, D.D. (Nicholas), born at Charlewood, in Surrey, 1527-1581.
 De Origine ac Progressu Schismatis Anglicani, libri iii. 1585.
 De Visibili Monarchia Ecclesie, 1571.
 Images of Saints Lawful, etc., 1567.
 Rock of the Church (The), 1567.
 Supper of our Lord set forth in Six Bookes, 1565.
 Treatise of Usurie, 1568.
 SANDERSON, D.D. (Robert), bishop of Lincoln, born at Rotherham, in Yorkshire, 1587-1663.
 De Juramenti Obligatione, 1647.
 Episcopacy . . . not Prejudicial to Regal Power, 1681.
 Logica Artis Compendium, 1615.
 Nine Cases of Conscience resolved, posthumous 1679.
 Physica Scientia Compendium, posthumous 1671.
 (His Life, by Walton, 1678.)
 SANDERSON (Robert), *antiquary*, born at Durham, 1680-1741.
 Continuation of Rymer's *Fœdera*, 1717-35.
 Sandys (Sir Edwin) 1561-1623.
 Europe Spectulum, 1603.
 SANDFORD (Francis), *herald*, 1630-1693.
 Genealogical History of the Monarchs of England, 1707. (A useful work.)
 Genealogical History of the Kings of Portugal, etc., 1563.
 History of the Coronation of James II. and his Queen, 1687.
 Order and Ceremonies used at the Intermment of George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, 1670.

SANDFORD (James), 1525-1590.

Amorous Tales and Sentences of the Greeke
Sages, 1567.

*Hours of Recreation, or Afterdinner's (tales,
bon mots, etc.), 1576.*

Mirror of Madness, 1567.

**SANDYS (George), poet and traveller, born at
York, 1577-1644.**

Christ's Passion, 1640. (This is the *Christus
Patiens* of Grotius.)

Ovid's Metamorphoses Englished, 1632.

Paraphrase on the Psalms of David, 1636.

Paraphrase on Solomon's Song, 1642.

Relation of a Journey, etc., 1615. (A description
of the Turkish empire, of Egypt, the
Holy Land, etc.)

**SANDYS (William), musical composer and a dramatist,
1704-1863.**

*Christmas Carols, Ancient and Modern, with
the Airs, 1831.*

• *Christmastide, its History, Festivities, and
Carols, 1852.*

Specimens of Macaronic Poetry, 1831.

**SANT, R. A. (James), born at Croydon, in Surrey,
1820-**

*The Boy Shakespeare; Dick Whittington,
Evening; Genius is Heaven-born and looks
from out the Eyes, 1880; Harmony, The
Infant Samuel; The Infant Timothy; The
Light of the Cross; Little Red Riding
Hood; The Miller's Daughter; Mordant;
Mother's Hope; Retrospection. Savin
Women; She never told her Love; The
Walk to Emmaus; The Young Minstrel;
Young Steele.*

SARGENT (Epes), born at Gloucester, in Massachusetts, U.S., 1816-

Bridge of Genoa (The), 1836.

Priestess (The), 1855.

Songs of the Sea, and other Poems, 1841.

Standard Speaker, 1852.

Wealth and Worth, 1840.

SATURDAY REVIEW (The), started 1843.

SAUNDERS (Sir Edmund), 1600-1683.
Reports, 1648.

**SANDERSON, L.L.D. (Nicholas), mathematician,
born in Yorkshire, 1682-1739.**

Elements of Algebra, 1740.

Treatise on Fluxions, 1756.

**SAVAGE (Richard), poet, born in London, 1695-
1743.**

Howard (The), 1728. (A poem on himself,
in which he holds his mother up to
ridicule.)

Love in a Veil, 1718.

Wanderer (The), in five cantos, 1729.

(His Life, by Dr. Johnson, 1744.)

**SAVIN (Sir Henry), mathematician, born near
Halifax, in Yorkshire, 1549-1622.**

Lectures on Euclid (book I), 1621.

*Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores post Bedam,
1586.*

SAWYER (William), poet, etc., 1828-
Legend of Phillis, 1873.

Ten Miles from Town, 1867.

Thought and Beverage, 1849.

Year of Song (A), 1872.

**SAXE (John Godfrey), American poet and au-
thorist, 1815-**

Clever Stories of Many Nations, 1864.

Flying Dutchman (The), 1862.

Masquerade (The), and other Poems, 1868.

Leisure Day Rhymes, 1475.

**SAXON CHRONICLE (Annales Rerum in Anglia
gestarum a Christo nato ad Annum 1154)
It is inserted in the Monumenta Historica
Britannica.**

SAYLES, M.D. (Frank), poet, 1767-1817.

Disquisitions, Metaphysical and Literary, 1791.

*Dramatic Sketches of Ancient Northern My-
thology, 1790.*

Miscellanies, 1805.

Nugæ Poeticae, 1803.

(His Life, by W. Taylor, 1821.)

**SHAFT (Philip), an American citizen, born at
Chur, in Switzerland, 1810-**

*Political, Social, and Religious Condition of
the United States, 1856.*

What is Church History? 1816.

**SHOCHRAIT (Henry Rowe), ethnologist, born
in New York State, U.S., 1793-1861.**

Algie Lemarche, 1839.

*Etymological Researches respecting the Pe-
Man of America, 1816.*

*Historical and Statistical Information respect-
ing the Indian Tribes of the United States,
1861-60.*

*Indian Tribes (The), their History, Condition,
and Prospects, 1851-57.*

*Narrative of an Expedition to Haska Lake,
the Source of the Mississippi, 1811.*

Notes on the Iroquois, 1844.

Travels in the . . . Mississippi Valley, 1820.

View of the Lead Mines of Missouri, 1811.

**SHUTMAN (Mrs.), maiden name Lady Charlott-
Elizabeth Guest, 1812-**

Translated the Habinogion, 1814-19.

**SHOON (John), court-jester to king Edward IV,
Jests, gathered together by Andrew Boud,
M.D., 1626.**

**SORRELL, D.D. (William), arctic navigator,
born at Whitby, in Yorkshire, 1750-1857.**

Account of the Arctic Regions (Am.), 1820. (A
capital book.)

Discourses to Seamen, 1812.

*Journal of a Voyage to the Northern Whale
Fisheries, 1821.*

Magnetical Investigations, 1839-52.

Memorials of the Sea.

*Records of the Adventurous Life of the late
William Scoresby (i.e. his father), 1830.*

Records of the Sea.

(His Life, by Scoresby-Jackson, 1861.)

**SON (Reginald), born at Scotchall, near Smeeth,
in Kent, 1545-1599.**

Discoverie of Withecraft (The), 1584. (His
great work, demonstrating the absurdity of
the popular belief in witches. This book
called forth James's *Demonology*, and Scot's
book was ordered to be burnt by the com-
mon hangman.)

*Perfite Platforme of a Hoppe-Garden (The),
printed 1574.*

SCOTSMAN (The), a newspaper, first started 1817.

**SCOTT (David), painter, born in Edinburgh,
1806-1849.**

The Alchemist, 1838; Ariel and Caliban, 1838;

The Ancient Mariner illustrated, 1831; *The
Duke of Gloucester taken into the Water-
gate of Calais, 1843; Monograms of Man,
1831; Philoctetes, 1840; Pilgrim's Pro-
gress* illustrated; *Queen Elizabeth in the*

- Globe Theatre, 1841; Richard III., 1843; Sarpidon carried by Sleep and Death, 1832; Silenus praising Wine, 1842; Vasco da Gama encountering the Spirit of the Cape, 1847 (his best picture).
(His Memoirs, by his brother, W. B. Scott, 1850.)
- SCOTT (John), poet, of Amwell, in Hertfordshire, 1730-1783.
Amwell, 1776.
Critical Essays on the English Poets, posthumous 1785.
Poems, 1782.
(His Life, by John Hoole, 1785; R. A. Davouport, 1822.)
- SCOTT (Michael), novelist, born at Glasgow, in Scotland, 1789-1835.
Crusoe of the *Midge* (appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*).
Tom Cringle's Log (appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*).
SCOTT (Sir Michael), occult philosopher, *-1290.
Avicenna de Animalibus, ex Arabico in Latium, translatio.
De Procreatione et Hominis Philonomia Opus, printed 1477.
Mensa Philosophica, translated into English and printed 1633.
Questio Curiosa de Natura Solis et Lune, printed 1622.
(Dante places him with magicians in his *Inferno*, in the fifth part of the *Malabolge*. See HANDBOOK, p. 473, col. 1.)
- SCOTT (Samuel), landscape painter, *-1772.
Old London Bridge, 1745. (In the National Gallery.)
- SCOTT (Rev. Thomas), English minister at Utrecht, murdered at Utrecht by John Lambert, a garrison soldier, 1626.
Aphorismes of State, 1624.
Belgickes Misme (The), 1622.
Belgickes Souldier (The), 1624.
Christ's Politician, and Solomon's Puritan, 1616.
Discoverie of Spanish Practices (A), 1623-24.
England's Joy for suppressing the Papists, 1621.
Ghost of Robert, Earl of Essex, 1621.
Ghost of Sir Walter Rawleigh, 1626.
Highwaies of God and the King (The), 1620.
Newes from Parnassus, 1622.
Spanish Designs to an Universall Monarchie, 1624.
Symmachia, or True Love-knot (no date).
Tongue Combat (A), 1623. (Useful for a word-book.)
Votiva Anglia, 1624.
Vox Caeli, 1624. (A consultation held in heaven by Henry VIII., queen Elizabeth, and others, on Spain's designs against England.)
Vox Dei, 1624.
Vox Populi (a warning against Spain), 1620, 1624.
Vox Regis, 1624.
SCOTT (Rev. Thomas), born at Braytoft, in Lincolnshire, 1747-1821.
Commentary on the Bible, 1796. (Generally called "Scott's Family Bible.")
Essays on the Most Important Subjects of Religion, 1798.

- Forces of Truth, 1779.
Vindication of the Inspiration of Scripture, 1796.
(His Life, by his son, 1824.)
- SCOTT (Sir Walter), novelist and poet, born at Edinburgh, 1771-1832.
Novels and Prose Romances.
Abbot (The), 1820; time, Elizabeth.
Anne of Gelestein, 1829; time, Edward IV.
Antiquary (The), 1816; time, George III.
Aunt Margaret's Mirror (a tale); time, William III.
Betrothed (The), 1825; time, Henry II.
Black Dwarf (The), 1816; time, Anne.
Bride of Lammermoor, 1819; time, William III.
Castle Dangerous, 1831; time, Henry I.
Count Robert of Paris, 1831; time, Rufus.
Fair Maid of Perth, 1828; time, Henry IV.
Fortunes of Nigel, 1822; time, James I.
Guy Rannering, 1816; time, George II.
Heart of Midlothian, 1818; time, George II.
Highland Widow (The), a tale, 1827; time, George II.
Ivanhoe, 1819; time, Richard I.
Kenilworth, 1821; time, Elizabeth.
Laird's Jock (The), 1827; time, Elizabeth.
Legend of Montrose (The), 1819; time, Charles I.
Monastery (The), 1820; time, Elizabeth.
Old Mortality, 1810; time, Charles II.
Peveril of the Peak, 1823; time, Charles II.
Pirate (The), 1821; time, William III.
Quentin Durward, 1823; time, Edward IV.
Redgauntlet, 1821; time, George III.
Rob Roy, 1817; time, George I.
St. Roman's Well, 1825; time, George III.
Surgeon's Daughter (The), 1827; time, George II.
Talisman (The), 1825; time, Richard I.
Tapestried Chamber (The), a tale; time, George III.
Two Drovers (The), a tale, 1827; time, George III.
Waverley, 1814; time, George II.
Woodstock, 1826; time, Commonwealth.
Poetry, Dramatic Sketches, etc.
Auchindrane (an Ayrshire tragedy), 1830.
Ballads and Lyrical Pieces, 1806.
Battle of Sempach, 1818.
Border Minstrelsy (in three parts), 1802-3. (Thomas the Rhymer.)
Bridal of Triermain (in three cantos), 1813.
Doom of Devorgoil (a melodrama, blank verse), 1830.
Ettrick's Garland (The), two songs, 1815.
Field of Waterloo (The), a poem, 1815.
Fire King (The), a ballad, in *Alexandrinae*, 1801.
"For a' that an' a' that" (song), 1814.
Frederick and Alice (a ballad), 1801.
Haldon Hall (a dramatic sketch), 1822.
Harold the Dauntless (in six cantos), 1817.
Heiweilyn (a ballad, in *Alexandrinae*), 1804.
House of Aspen (The), a prose dramatic sketch, 1829.
Hunting Song (A), in seven, 1806.
Lady of the Lake (The), in six cantos, 1806.
Lay of the Last Minstrel (The), in six cantos, 1798.
Lord of the Isles (The), in six cantos, 1814.
Macduff's Cross (a dramatic sketch), 1830.

- Marmion** (in six cantos), 1804.
Noble Moringor (The), a ballad, in *Alexander's*, 1819.
Rokeby (in six cantos), 1813.
Sir Tristram (a romance, edited), 1804.
Vision of Don Roderick (Spenserian), 1811.
Wild Huntsman (The), a ballad, in *eights*, 1796.
William and Helen (a ballad, in eight and six), 1796.
Prose Works (not novels).
Border Antiquities of Scotland (essays), 1815.
Demonology and Witchcraft (letters), 1831.
History of Scotland, 1830.
Letters of Malachi Malagrowther, 1826.
Life of Dryden, 1809.
Life of Napoleon Buonaparte, 1827.
Life of Swift, 1814.
Lives of British Novelists, 1826.
Memoirs of the Earl of Montrose, 1804.
Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk, 1815.
Provincial Antiquities, etc., 1826.
Regalia of Scotland (The), 1819.
Tales of a Grandfather (in three series), 1-27, 1830. (A history of Scotland.)
 (His *Life*, by W. Wier, 1812; J. Hogg, 1834; Lochart, 1837-39; G. Grant, 1819; Gillfillan, 1870; Rossetti, 1870; Chambers, 1871; Hutton, 1878.)
Scott (William Bell), poet, etc., Scotland, 1811.
Hades, or the Transit, 1833.
Life, etc., of Albert Durer, 1869.
Little Masters (The), 1879.
Memoir of David Scott, 1859.
Poems, 1855, 1864.
Year of the World (The), a poem, 1855.
Scott (Winfield), general, born at Peterburg, U.S., 1786-1866.
Memoirs, 1861.
Scottus (John Duns), called "The Subtle Doctor," and "The Prince of Divines," 1263-1308.
Idiota's, or Duns's Contemplations of Divine Love, printed 1862.
Opera Omnia, Notes, etc., printed 1639.
 (His *Life*, by L. Waddingus, editor, 1639.)
Scottal (Henry), professor, 1650-1678.
De Objectu Cuius Religiosi, 1661.
Life of God in the Soul, 1677.
New Discourses, etc., 1735.
Occasional Meditations, 1740.
Scott (George Poulett), geologist, 1797-1876.
Considerations on Volcanoes, 1825.
Geology of Central France, 1827.
Principles of Political Economy, 1833.
Sedgwick (Rev. Adam), geologist, born at Dent, in Yorkshire, 1787-1873.
Discourse on the Studies of the University of Cambridge, 1850. (The bearing of physics on religion.)
Geology of the Lake Districts, 1853.
Sedgwick (Catherine Maria), novelist, born at Stockbridge, U.S., 1799-1867.
Clarence (a tale of our own times), 1830.
Home (a tale on domestic economy), 1840.
Hope Leslie (a tale of early times in America), 1827.
Le Bossu (a novel), 1835.
Letters from Abroad, 1841.
Linwoods (The), a novel, 1838.
Live and Let Live, 1837;
Married and Single, 1849;
Means and Ends, 1833;
Morals and Manners, 1847; tales on morals and domestic economy.
New England Tale (A), 1822.
Poor Rich Man and Rich Poor Man (The), 1836.
Redwood (a novel), 1824.
Wilton Hervey, and other Tales, 1815.
Sedgwick (Mrs.), maiden name Susan Ridley * Livingston, 1753-1863.
Alida, 1814.
Allan Prescott (a novel), 1811.
Children's Week (The), 1800.
Morals of Pleasure (The), 1829.
Walter Thornby (a novel), 1858.
Young Emigrants (The), 1831.
Sedgwick (Theodore), born at Sheffield, in Massachusetts, U.S., 1780-1839.
Public and Private Economy Illustrated, etc., 1833 (by observations in Europe in 1836-37).
Sedgwick (Theodore), born at Albany, U.S., 1811-1859.
Interpretation and Application of Statutory and Constitutional Law, 1833.
Life and Works of William Leggett, 1842.
Memoirs of William Livingstone, 1835.
Treatise on the Measure of Damages, 1830.
Sedley (Sir Charles), poet, born in Kent, 1631-1701.
Antony and Cleopatra (a tragedy), 1677.
Mulberry Garden (The), a play, 1604.
Works, consisting of Poems and Plays, posthumous 1719.
 * The duke of Buckingham called his poems "Sedley's Witchcraft."
Selden (John), antiquary, etc., born at Salvington, in Sussex, 1584-1654.
Analecton Anglo-Britannica, 1610.
De Dis Syria, 1617.
De Iure Naturali et Gentium, etc., 1616.
De Successionibus, 1631.
Duello (The), 1610.
England's Epinomis, 1610.
History of Tithes, 1618.
Jani Anglorum Facies Altera, 1610.
Mare Clausum, 1635.
Marmora Arundelliana, 1624.
Table Talk, posthumous 1699.
Titles of Honour, 1614.
 (His *Life*, by Wilkins, 1726; Dr. J. Aikin, 1773; G. W. Johnson, 1835.)
Selden (Rev. William), 1590-1675.
Horæ Hebraicæ, 1648-49.
Two Charts of Prophecy.
Selson (Nassau William), political writer, born at Compton, in Berkshire, 1790-1861.
Biographical Sketches, 1863.
Essays on Fiction, 1864.
Historical and Philosophical Essays, 1865.
Journal in Turkey and Greece, 1859.
Journals, etc., relating to Ireland, 1869.
Political Economy, 1848.
Settle (Elkanah), poet laureate for the city, born at Dunstable, in Bedfordshire, 1648-1723.
Cambyses (a tragedy), 1671.
City Ramble (The), a comedy, 1712.
Conquest of China by the Tartars (a tragedy), 1676.
Empress of Morocco (The), a tragedy, 1673.
Female Prolate (The), a tragedy, 1668. (Pope Joan.)

- Love and Revenge (a tragedy), 1675.
Poems, chiefly Laudatory, 1681, 1685, 1714, 1716, 1722.
Siege of Troy (The), a drama, 1715.
Triumphs for Lord Mayor's Day, 1691-1708.
SEWARD (Anna), born in Derbyshire, 1747-1809.
Letters, posthumous 1812.
Louisa, 1782.
Memoirs of Dr. Darwin, 1804.
Poems, posthumous 1816.
Visions (The), posthumous 1810.
(Her Life, by sir Walter Scott, 1810.)
SEWARD (William), *biographical writer*, London, 1746-1799.
Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons, 1795.
Biographiana, 1799.
SEWARD (William Wenman), 18th century.
Topographia Hibernica, 1795. (Meritorious.)
SEWELL (Elizabeth Missing), *novelist*, born in the Isle of Wight, 1815-
Amy Herbert, 1844.
(Love Hall (a tale), 1947.
Earl's Daughter (The), a tale, 1845.
Gertie, 1847.
• Homely Ballads and Stories in Verse, 1865.
Ivora, 1856.
Katherine Ashton (a tale), 1854.
Margaret Percival, 1858.
Rose of Cheriton (a ballad), 1872.
Sketches (three tales), 1847.
Ursula (a tale of country life), 1859.
SIWELL (William), *historian*, 1630-1725.
History of the Quakers, 1722.
SIWELL (Rev. William), 1805-1874.
Christian Morals, 1840.
Christian Politics, 1844.
Christian Vestiges of Creation, 1861.
Hawkestone (a tale), 1845.
Hora Philologica, 1830.
Rodolph the Voyager, 1844.
Sacred Thoughts in Verse, 1835.
SIAMOUR (Rev. Michael Hobart), 1802 -
Evenings with the Romanists, 1851.
Mornings among the Jesuits, 1850.
SHADWELL (Thomas), *poet laureate*, born in Norfolk, 1640-1692.
Works, posthumous 1720.
• For his 17 plays, see APPENDIX III.
(Satirized unjustly by Dryden under the pseudonym of "Mac Fleecio.")
SHAFERBURY (Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of), *moralist*, born in London, 1671-1713.
Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions, and Times, 1711, 1713; containing the Inquiry Concerning Virtue, 1699; Judgment of Hercules, 1713; Letter concerning Enthusiasm, 1708; Moralists, 1709; Sensus Communis, 1709; Soliloque, or Advice to an Author, 1710.
(His Life, by B. Martyn, revised by Dr. Kippis, 1830.)
SHAIRS, L.L.D. (John Campbell), *poet*, etc., born at Houstown House, in Scotland, -
Kilmahoe, and other Poems, 1864.
Lectures on Culture and Religion, 1870.
Poetic Interpretation of Nature (The), 1877.
Studies in Poetry and Philosophy, 1868.
SHAKESPEARE (William), *dramatist*, etc., born at Stratford-upon-Avon, in Warwickshire, 1564-1616.

- Lover's Complaint (The), in 7-line stanzas, 1609.
Passionate Pilgrim (The), in 14-line stanzas, 1599.
Rape of Lucrece (The), in 7-line stanzas, 1591. (154) Sonnets, 1598.
Venus and Adonis (in 6-line stanzas), 1593.
• For his plays, see p. 898.
(His Life, by N. Rowe, 1709; Hammer 1746; Dr. H. Blair, 1753; [Francis] Gentleman, 1774; Malone, 1790; Alex. Chalmers, 1805; Wheeler, 1806; John Britton, 1814; Drake, 1817, 1828; Skottowe, 1824; Wheeler, 1824; Moncreiff, 1824; Rev. W. Harness, 1825; W. Harvey, 1826; C. Symmons, D.D., 1826; C. Knight, 1838; Campbell, 1838; Barry Cornwall, 1839-43; J. P. Collier, 1841; Baudry's (French edition) contains "a new Life," 1842; Dr. G. C. Verplanck, U.S., 1847; J. O. Halliwell, 1851; Rev. H. N. Hudson, 1852; W. W. Lloyd, 1856; H. Staunton, 1858; Neill, 1861; S. W. Fulmer, 1861; Kenney, 1864; Richard Grant-White, U.S., 1865. In one or two instances the biographer's name is not known, but a "Life" is prefixed to an edition of the Works.)
SHARP (Abraham), *mathematician*, born at Little Horton, in Yorkshire, 1661-1742.
Geometry improved, 1717.
SHARP (Granville), *abolitionist*, born at Durham, 1734-1813.
Injustice, etc., of tolerating Slavery in England (The), 1772.
Uses of the Definitive Article in the Greek Testament, 1798.
(His Life, by Prince Hoare, 1820.)
SHARP (Richard), called "Conversation Sharp," 1759-1835.
Letters and Essays, 1834.
SHARP (Samuel), -1778.
Critical Inquiry into the Present State of Surgery, 1760.
Letters from Italy, 1766.
Operations of Surgery, 1739.
SHARPE (Charles Kirkpatrick), born at Hoddam, in Scotland, 1781-1851.
Ballad Book, 1822.
Etchings and Literary Remains, posthumous 1869.
Genealogy of the House of Seton, 1830.
Life of Lady Margaret Cunningham, 1828.
Metrical Legends, and other Poems, 1807.
Portraits by an Amateur, 1833.
Sargundo, or the Valiant Christian, 1837.
SHARPE, D.D. (Gregory), of Yorkshire, 1713-1771.
Argument in Defence of Christianity, 1758, 1762.
Defence of Dr. Clarke, 1744.
Review of the Controversy about Demoniacs, 1739.
Two Dissertations on Languages and Letters, 1751.
SHAW, M.D. (George), *naturalist*, born at Birston, in Buckinghamshire, 1761-1813.
Catalogue of the Leverian Museum, 1792-96.
Naturalist's Miscellany (The), 1789-1813.
Zoology, 1800-16.
SHAW (H. W.), pseudonym "Josh Billings," U.S., -
Book of Sayings, 1898.

Major Jack Downing
 Also, Josh Billings' Proverbs; Josh Billings
 on Ice, Josh Billings' Farmer's Almanac
 SHAW, M. D. (Peter), 1696-1763
 Abridgment of Bacon's Philosophical Works,
 1725
 Chemical Lectures, 1734
 New Practice of Physic, 1736
 SHAW (Rev. Stebbing) antiquary, born in Staf-
 fordshire, 1762-1802
 History of Staffordshire, 1799-1801
 Topographer (The), 1789
 SHAW (Daniel), orientalist, born in Dublin 1752
 1836
 Translation of Mirkhond's *History of the
 Kings of Persia*, 1841
 SHAWMARTIN, M. D. (John), born at Bideford in
 Devonshire, 1709-1748
 History of the Sumatrans 1760
 Letters on the English Nation 1755
 Letters to the People of England, 1756-57
 Marriage Act (The), 1754
 Origin and Progress of National Society 1757
 SHAW, D. D. (William), born at Acton 1750
 History of Christian Doctrines, 1803
 Homiletics and Pastoral Theology, 1807
 Lectures on the Philosophy of History 1856
 Outlines of a System of Rhetoric, 1850
 Sermons to the Natural Man, 1871
 SHAW, R. A. (Sir Martin Archer), born in Dublin,
 1770-1850
 Alasco (a tragedy), 1823
 Commemoration of Reynolds 1814
 Elements of Art (a poem in six cantos), 1807
 Oldcourt (a novel) 1809
 Rhymes on Art, 1805
 (His Life, by his son, 1860)
 SHAWFIELD (John Baker Holroyd, 1st lord), 1751
 1821
 Letter on the Corn Laws 1815
 Observations on the Commerce of America in
 States, 1783
 On the Manufactures, etc. of Ireland, 1795
 On the Project for abolishing the Slave Trade
 1779
 Orders in Council etc., 1809
 SHAW, (Richard Lator) dramatist etc. born
 near Waterford, in Ireland, 1791-1861
 Adelaide, 1814
 Apostate (The), 1817.
 Bellamira, 1818.
 Evadne, 1819
 Huguenot (The).
 Montoni, 1820
 Sketches of the Irish Bar, 1822
 (His Life, by Macnevin, 1854, F. W. Mac-
 Colloch, 1856)
 SHAWLEY (Mrs.), maiden name Mary Wollstone-
 craft Godwin, novelist, second wife of Percy
 Bysshe Shelley. Born in London, 1798-1851
 Biography of her Husband, 1839
 Falkner, 1837.
 Frankenstein, 1816 (Her best novel)
 Last Man (The), 1824.
 Lodona, 1836.
 Perkin Warbeck (an historical novel), 1836
 Rumbles in Germany and Italy, 1844.
 Valperga, 1823.
 SHAWLEY (Percy Bysshe), poet, born at Field
 Place, in Sussex, 1792-1822.
 Adonais (a monody on Keats), 1821.

Alastor, or the Spirit of Solitude (blank verse),
 1816
 Arethusa (an ode), 1820
 Cenci (The), a tragedy, 1819.
 Clouds (The), an ode, 1820
 Pipsychildon, 1821
 Hylas (a lyrical drama), 1823
 Julian and Maddalo (a conversation in verse)
 1820
 Jason and Cythra (Spenserian), 1813
 Nightmare (The) 1809
 Ode to the West Wind
 Oedipus Tyrannus (a classical play) 1823
 Peter Bell III, 1819
 Prometheus Unbound (a classical play), 1821
 Prometheus Unmasked, 1823
 Queen Mab, 1813 (Written at the age of 18
 Revolt of Islam (in 12 cantos, in 5 line stan-
 zed) 1817
 Rival and Helen (a dialogue in verse), 1814
 St. Ives (a novel) 1810
 Shelley's Epipsy (in), 1811
 Skylark (The) 1820 (His best ode)
 Witch of the Atlas (The), 1820. (Composed
 in three days)
 Zastrozzi (a novel) 1809
 (His Epic, by Captain T. Madwin, 1817
 T. F. Hogg 1849, his widow 1859, C. S.
 Middleton 1864, W. M. Howells, 1878)
 SHILLON (Frederick William), an American
 citizen born at Jamaica Long Island, 1814
 Leaps from a Ballist 1855
 Rector of St. Bartholomew (The), 1862
 SHILLON (William), pastoral poet, born at
 the Leasway in Shropshire, 1714-1768
 (26) Elegies 1744-46
 Society on Men and Manners, posthumous 1761
 Tommy Dawson (a ballad) 1756
 Judgment of Hercules (a dramatic poem)
 1741
 Odes, Songs and Ballads, 1760-51
 Pastoral Ballad (in four parts) 1741
 Poems on Several Occasions 1777
 Progress of Love (in four parts), posthumous
 1764
 Scholasticism (The) in Spenserian metre
 1737, 1742 (His best poem)
 Written at an Inn at Hinkley, 1741
 (His Life by Graves 1764, Gillman, 1874)
 SHILLON (John George), born at Killybeg, in
 Ireland, 1818-1880
 Aids to Classical Study, 1866 (With Dr. D.
 W. Turner)
 Fall of Rome and Rise of New Nationalities,
 1861
 Notes on Thucydides, 1857 (With Evans)
 St. Paul at Athens (a poem), 1861
 Theophrastus Characteres, with Notes 1863
 SHILLON (Sir Edward), poet, born in London,
 1618-1702
 Forsaken Lydia, 1651
 Lyrian and Silvia, 1651.
 Poems, 1651
 Rape of Helen (The), 1651.
 Salamis, 1651
 Spheres of Marcus Mamilius (The), 1676
 SHILLON (Mrs.), novelist, maiden name Frances
 Chamberlayne, mother of Richard Sheridan,
 Sheridan, 1724-1766
 Discovery (The), a comedy, 1763.
 Dupe (The), a comedy, 1765.

- Miss Sidney Biddalph (a novel), 1761.
Nourjahad (a romance), 1767.
(Her Memoirs, by Alicia Lefanu, 1824.)
- SHERIDAN (Richard Brinsley Butler), *statesman and dramatist*, born in Dublin, 1751-1816.
Clio's Protest, and other Poems, 1819.
His Speech for the Impeachment of Warren Hastings, 1786.
* * * For his plays, see APPENDIX III.
(His Life, by Watkins, 1817; T. Moore, 1825; W. Smyth, 1840; Browne, 1873. Sheridan is credited with "the best speech, the best comedy, and the best drinking song in the language.")
- SHERIDAN (Thomas), born at Quilca, in Ireland, 1721-1789.
Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language, 1774.
SHERKINGHAM (Robert), *-1677.
De Anglorum Gentis Origine, 1670. (Highly praised by Nicolson.)
- SHERLEY (Sir Anthony), *traveller*, born at Weston, in Sussex, 1565-1631.
Travels into Persia, edited by W. Parry, 1601; by G. Manwaring, 1613.
N.B.—Sir Thomas, Sir Anthony, and Robert Sherley, called "the three English brothers," were all eminent in their days. Sir Thomas for his travels and imprisonment in Turkey, and Robert for his wars against the Turks and his marriage with the niece of the shah of Persia.
- SHERLOCK, D.D. (Thomas), bishop of London, born in London, 1678-1761.
Discourses at the Temple Church, 1751-53.
Sermons, 1755, etc.
Trial of the Witnesses of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ, 1729.
Use and Intent of Prophecy, 1725.
- SHERLOCK, D.D. (William), London, 1641-1707.
Divine Providence (The), 1694.
Future Judgment (A), 1692.
Treatise on Death, 1680.
Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity, 1691.
- SHERRINGHAM (Robert). See above, SHERKINGHAM.
- SHERWOOD (Mrs.), *writer of tales*, maiden name Mary Martha Butt, born at Stanford, in Wiltshire, 1775-1851.
Arzound.
Ayah and Lady (The).
Charles Lorraine, the Young Soldier.
Kitty and her Mother.
Ermina, a Calcutta Tale.
Fairchild Family (The).
George Desmond.
Gipsy Babes (The).
Indian Pilgrim (The).
Infant's Pilgrim's Progress (The).
Juliana Oakley.
Lady of the Manor (The), a series of tales, etc., about confirmation.
Little Henry and his Bearer.
Little Lucy and her Dhaye.
Little Woodman (The) and his Dog.
Lucy Clare.
My Aunt Kate.
Père la Chaise.
Potter's Common (The).
Recaptured Negro (The).
Roxolai, or English Manners Seventy Years Ago.
- Sergeant Dale.
Stories to explain the Church Catechism.
Stranger at Home (The).
Susan Gray.
Waste Not, Want Not.
- SHIELD (William), *operatic composer*, born in Durham, 1749-1829.
Introduction to Harmony, 1800. (*Extremed.*)
* * * For his operas, see APPENDIX III.
- SHIRTON ("Mother"), time of Henry VIII.
Fourteen Strange Prophecies, 1649. (With J. Saltmarsh.)
Prophecies Fortelling the Death of Cardinal Wolsey and Others, 1611.
Two Strange Prophecies predicting Wonderful Events to betide this Year, 1642.
Yorkshire Prophecy preserved in the Noble Family of the P—s, first printed 1740. (Her Life, by R. Head, 1877; others anonymous, 1697, 1797, etc.)
- SHIRLEY (Sir Anthony). See above, SHERLEY.
- SHIRLEY (Evelyn Phillip), *antiquary*, etc., born at Ettingham Park, in Warwickshire, 1812-
Historical Memoirs of the Lives of the Shirley Brothers, 1848.
History of the Church of Ireland, 1851.
History of the County of Monaghan, 1877.
Noble and Gentle Men of England, and their Arms, 1863.
Some Account of Deer and Deer Parks, 1867.
Some Account of the Territory of Farny, in Ulster, 1746.
Stemmata Shirleiana, 1841.
- SHIRLEY (James), *dramatist*, etc., London, 1591-1666.
Admiral of France (The), 1639.
Andromana, or the Merchant's Wife, 1660.
Arcadia (a pastoral), 1640.
Ball (The), a comedy, 1639.
Bird in a Cage (The), a comedy, 1633.
Brothers (The), a play, 1652.
Cardinal (The), 1652 (Shirley himself considered this his best play).
Changes (The), a comedy, 1632.
Constant Maid (The), a comedy, 1640.
Contention for Honour and Riches (The), an interlude, 1633.
Contention of Ajax and Achilles (The), 1650.
Coronation (The), a comedy, 1640.
Court Secret (The), 1653.
Cupid and Death (a masque), 1653.
Doubtful Heir (The), a comedy, 1652.
Duke's Mistress (The), a tragedy, 1638.
Echo, or the Unfortunate Lovers, 1612. (His best poem.)
Example (The), a comedy, 1637.
Gambster (The), a comedy, 1637.
General (The), a tragedy-comedy, 1653.
Gentlemen of Venice (A), a tragedy-comedy, 1656.
Grateful Servant (The), a comedy, 1649.
Honoris and Mammon, 1659.
Humorous Courtier (The), a comedy, 1649.
Hide Parke (a comedy), 1637. (*Excellent.*)
Imposture (The), 1652.
Lady of Pleasure (The), a comedy, 1637.
Love's Crucible (a tragedy), 1646.
Love's Victory (a pastoral drama), 1628.
Love Triumphant, or the Schools of Compliment, 1628. (His first play.)
Maiden Revenge (The), a tragedy, 1638.

- Narcissus, or the Self-Lover (a poem), 1848.
 Night-Walkers (The), 1833. (Altered from Fletcher)
 Opportunists (The), a comedy, 1840
 Phillis of Seyros (a pastoral from the Italian), 1855.
 Poems, 1846.
 Politician (The), a tragedy, 1855.
 Royal Master (The), a comedy, 1838.
 St. Patrick for Ireland, part 1. 1840.
 Schoole of Complement (The), a comedy, 1831
 Sisters (The), 1852.
 Tragedie of Chabot (The), 1639. (? Chapman.)
 Traytor (The), a tragedy, 1631. (By far his best play.)
 Triumph of Beaulieu (The), a masque, 1646.
 Triumph of Peace (The), a masque, 1633.
 Wedding (The), a comedy, 1649.
 Wittle Faire One (The), a comedy, 1633.
 Young Admirall (The), a poem, 1633.
 (His Life, by Dyce, 1833.)
- SHORT, M.D. (Thomas), 1708-1772.
 Chronological History of the Air, Weather, etc., 1749.
 Comparative History of the Increase and Decrease of Mankind in England, 1767
 Mineral Waters of Derbyshire, etc. (The), 1725.
- SHORT (Thomas Vowler), bishop of St. Asaph, born at Dawlish, in Devonshire, 1790-1872
 Percehalia, 1842.
 Sketch of the History of the Church of England, 1864.
- SHUCKFORD, D.D. (Samuel), *historian*, 1695-1754. •
 Creation and Fall of Man, 1751. •
 History of the World, 1728. (Estrimed.)
- SIBBALD, M.D. (Sir Robert), *naturalist*, born at Edinburgh, 1641-1722.
 Collection of Treatises concerning Scotland, 1739. (Valuable.)
 History of Fifeshire and Kinross-shire, 1710.
 History of Liffishgow and Strirling, 1710.
 Portus Colonia, etc., 1711.
 Roman Antiquities in Scotland, 1707.
 Scotia Illustrata, 1684. (Of great merit.)
 Treatises concerning Scotland, 1739.
 (His Autobiography, 1837.)
- SIMPSON, D.D. (Richard), 1677-1638.
 Beames of Divine Light (21 sermons), 1639.
 Bruised Reed and Smoking Flax (The), 1631.
 Divine Meditation, 1638.
 Fountains Sealed (The), 1637.
 Light from Heaven, 1638.
 Riches of Mercy, 1638.
 Saints' Cordials, etc., 1629.
 Soules Conflict with Devils, 1635.
 Tea and Amen, 1623.
- SIMMONS, M.D. (John), *botanist*, born at Oxford, 1766-1784. •
 Flora Græca, posthumous 1806-40. (Superb.)
 Flora Oxoniensis, 1794.
- SIMPSON (Algernon), *republican statesman*, London, 1822-1893.
 Discourses on Government, 1898.
 (His Life, by Willis, 1761; S. W. Meadley, 1813; E. C. Sidney, 1836; G. van Santvoord, U.S., 1851.)
- SIMPSON (Sir Philip), poet, born at Penrhyn, in Kent, 1644-1688.
 Apologie for Poetrie (An), 1688.
- Areadia (an heroic romance), 1690; published 1890-93.
 Astrophel and Stella (a collection of songs), posthumous 1591.
 Defence of Poesie, 1583; published 1895.
 (His Life, by Sir Fulke Greville, 1652; Lord Brook, 1652; Dr. Zouch, 1808; Julius Lloyd, 1862; H. B. Fox Bourne, 1892.)
- SIGOURNEY (Mrs.), poetess, maiden name Iydia Huntly, "The American Hamana," born at Norwich, U.S., 1791-1866.
 Lays of the Heart.
 Pleasant Memories of Pleasant Lands, 1842.
 Pocahontas, and other Poems.
 Sketch of Connecticut, 1844.
 Tales in Prose and Verse.
 Traits of the Aborigines (a poem), 1832
- SIMPSON (Rev. Charles), born at Reading, in Berkshire, 1758-1836.
 Appeals to Men of Wisdom and Candour, posthumous 1839.
 Christian's Armour (A), posthumous 1841.
 Excellence of the Liturgy (The), 1812.
 Helps to Composition (500 skeleton sermons), 1802.
 Horæ Homileticæ (21 vols.), 1832. •
 Humiliation of the Son of God, posthumous 1839.
 Offices of the Holy Spirit (The), posthumous 1838.
 (His Memoirs, by M. M. Preston, 1810.
 Rev. W. Carns, 1847, Rev. J. Williamson, 1848.)
- SIMPSON OF DURHAM, *historian*, 1081-1131.
 Historia ecclesiæ Dunelmensis, printed 1732.
 History of England from the Danish Invasion, 1130. (Continued by John, prior of Hexham.)
- SIMMS (William Gilmore), poet, born at Charleston, in South Carolina, U.S., 1806-1870.
 Poetic and Dramatic.
 Aretyos, or Songs of the Soul, 1860.
 Atalanta, a Story of the Sea, 1832. (His best.)
 Cain, and other Poems, 1829.
 Donna Anna, 1843.
 Early Lays, 1832.
 Grouped Thoughts, 1846.
 Lays of the Palmetto, 1848.
 Lyrical and other Poems, 1826.
 Michael Bonham (a drama).
 Norman Maurin (a drama).
 Poems, 1853.
 Southern Landscapes and Pictures, 1829.
 Tricolour (The), 1830.
 Vision of Curtius (The), 1829.
 Novels, Romances, and Tales (prose).
 Beauchamps (The), a local tale, 1842.
 Book of My Lady (The), 1833.
 Border Beagles (a local tale), 1844.
 Carl Werner, 1838.
 Classics of Kinawah (historical novel), 1880.
 Castle Dismal, 1848.
 Charlemont (a local tale), 1854.
 Confession, or the Blind Heart, 1842.
 Count Julien (an historical novel), 1845.
 Damsel of Darien (The, historical novel, 1848.
 Entwae (a story of the war), 1856.
 Foragers (The), a story of the war, 1846.
 Golden Christmas (a local tale), 1892.
 Guy Rivers (a local tale), 1834.
 Helen Halsey (a local tale), 1846.

- Katherine Walton (a revolutionary story), 1861.
 Kinsman (The), a story of the war, 1841.
 Lily (The) and the Totem, 1845. (Huguenot.)
 Marie de Bernière, 1853.
 Maroon (The), and other Tales, 1859.
 Martin Faber (a story), 1833.
 Mellichamp (a revolutionary story), 1851.
 Partisan (The), a revolutionary story, 1835.
 Pelayo (an historical novel), 1834.
 Richard Hurdin (a local story), 1834.
 Scout (The), a story of the war, 1841.
 Vasconcelos (an historical novel), 1857.
 Wigwam and the Cabin (The), 1845-46.
 Woodcraft (a story of the war), 1855.
 Yemassee (an historical novel), 1835.
Prose Works not Fictions.
 American Loyalists of the Revolution.
 Civil War in the South (The).
 History of South Carolina (The).
 Life of Captain John Smith.
 Life of Chevalier Bayard.
 Life of General Greene.
 Life of General Marion.
 Morals of Slavery.
 South Carolina in the Revolution.
 Views and Reviews of American Literature.
 N.B.—Several of these works are of great excellence.
SIMPSON (John Palgrave), *novelist*, born in Norfolk, 1810—
 Gisella (a novel), 1847.
 Letters from the Danube, 1847.
 Life of Karl Maria von Weber, 1865.
 Idly of Paris, or the King's Nurse, 1849.
 Pictures of Revolutionary Paris, 1848.
 Second Love, and other Tales, 1846.
 Sybilla, or Step by Step (a drama).
 World (The) and the Stage (a drama).
SIMPSON (Thomas), *mathematician*, born at Market Bosworth, in Leicestershire, 1710-1761.
 Doctrine and Applications of Fluxions, 1750.
 Elements of Geometry, 1747.
 Mathematical Dissertations, 1743.
 Miscellaneous Tracts, 1754.
 Nature and Laws of Chance, 1740.
 New Treatise of Fluxions, 1737.
 Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, 1748.
SNRS (Richard), *antiquary*, born at Oxford, 1818—
 Autograph Miscellany, 1860-61.
 Handbook to Autographs, 1864-65.
 Handbook to the Library of the British Museum, 1856.
 Index to the Herald's Visitations, 1854.
 Manual for the Genealogist, Topographer, Antiquary, etc., 1856. (With Nethercliff.)
SIMPSON (Robert), *mathematician*, born at Kirton Hall, in Scotland, 1687-1768.
 Edits Euclid's *Elements of Geometry*, 1759
Lost Plant of A pollonius restored, 1746.
 (His Life, by Dr. W. Trail, 1812.)
SINCLAIR (Miss Catherine), *novelist*, etc., born in Edinburgh, 1800-1864.
 Beatrice (a novel), 1850.
 Business of Life (The).
 Charlie Snymour.
 Mists of the Caucasus (The).
 Hill and Valley (a tour in Wales), 1840.
 Holiday House (The), 1839.
 Journey of Life, 1847.
 Lord and Lady Harcourt.
 Memoirs of the English Bible, 1858.
 Modern Accomplishments, 1836.
 Modern Flirtations, 1855.
 Modern Society, 1837.
 Scotland and the Scots, 1840.
 Shetland and the Shetlanders, 1840.
 Tour in Wales, 1853.
SINCLAIR (Ven. John), 1798-1875.
 Life and Times of Sir John Sinclair, 1837.
SKERT (Rev. Walter William), *etymologist*, London, 1835—
 Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, 1879.
 Museo-Gothic Glossary (A), 1864.
 Tale of Ludlow Castle (A), a poem, 1866.
 * * He has edited several works for the Early Text Society.
SKILLTON (Rev. John), *poet laureate*, born in Norfolk, 1460-1523.
 Agayne a Comely Coystrowne (printed by R. Pynson, no date).
 Bowge of Courte (The), a poetic invective (printed by Wykyn de Worde, no date).
 Collyn Cloute (a satire on the clergy).
 Elegy on the Earl of Northumberland, 1489
 Goodly Garland (A), 1523.
 Magnifyence (a play in rhyme), 1530.
 Maner of the World Nowadays (The), no date.
 Manerly Maltesse Margery (a ballad).
 Merle Tales, 1576.
 Nigramansir (The), 1501.
 On the Death of Kyng Edward the Forth, 1481.
 Phyllip Sparowe (a poem of 1465 lines on a sparrow killed by a cat), no date.
 Speke Parot (The), no date.
 Speculum Principis (no date).
 Tunnyng of Elynor Rummyn (alewife at Leatherhead, in Surrey), a poem, no date.
 Ware the Hawke (no date).
 Why come ye not to Courte? (an attack on Wolsey, in verse, running to 1300 lines). (Memoir, by Rev. Alexander Dyce, 1843.)
SKENE (William Forbes), *antiquary*, born at Inverie, in Scotland, 1809—
 Celtic Scotland (ancient Alban), 1876.
 Chronicles of the Picts and Scots, 1868.
 Church and Culture, 1877.
 Coronation Stone (The), 1860.
 Dean of Lismore's Book, etc., 1862.
 Four Ancient Books of Wales (Cymric poetry), 1869.
 Highlanders of Scotland (The), 1837.
 History of Ethnology, 1816.
 Land and the People (The), 1890.
SKINNER (Rev. John), *poet*, Scotland, 1721-1807.
 Dissertation on Job's Prophecy, 1757.
 Ecclesiastical History of Scotland, 1788.
 Tullochgorum (a song in praise of the Scotch reel).
 (His Memoirs, by his son, 1809; H. G. Reid, 1859.)
SKINNA, M.D. (Stephen), *philologist*, London, 1623-1687.
 Etymologicon Lingue Anglicane, 1671.
SLEEMAN (Sir William Henry), born in Cornwall, 1768-1856.
 Diary in Oude, 1852.
 Rambles and Recollections of an Indian Officer, 1842.

- SLOANE, M.D.** (Sir Hans), *botanist and collector of natural history*, Ireland, 1660-1753.
Natural History of Jamaica, 1707-25.
 * * The collection of Sir Hans Sloane was purchased by the State, and was the nucleus of the British Museum. There were 50,000 books, 3560 MSS., besides his vast museum of natural history.
- SWART** (Benjamin Humphrey), *lexicographer*, etc., 1787-1872.
Edits Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, 1836.
Introduction to Grammar, 1859.
Manual of Logic, 1849.
Outlines of Sematology, 1831, 1837, 1839.
Thought and Language, 1855.
- SWART** (Christopher), *poet*, Kent, 1722-1770.
Grateful Fair (The), 1747. (The last play ever performed before either of the universities.)
Hannah, 1761.
Hilliad (The), 1753. (A satire on John Hill.)
Hop Garden (The), two Georgics in Miltonic verse.
Horace translated, 1756.
Hymn to the Supreme Being, 736.
Ode to the Earl of Northumberland, 1764.
Parables in Familiar Verse (The), 1769.
Poems, 1752, 1763.
Poetical Essays on the Divine Attributes, 1750.
 1755. (*Eternity*, 1750. *Immutability*, 1751; *Omnipresence*, 1753; *Omnipotence*, 1753; *Goodness*, 1755.)
- SMART** (The), 1753.
Song to David, 1763.
Trip to Cambridge, 1717.
- SMART** (Hawley), *novelist*, *
Bitter in the Rhind, 1771.
Bound to Win, 1877.
Breeze Langton, 1869.
Broken Bonds, 1874.
Cecile, 1871.
Courtship (18th century, etc.), 1876.
False Cards, 1872.
Race for a Wife, 1870.
Sunshine and Snow, 1879.
- SMEDLEY** (Rev. Edward), *poet*, etc., 1789-1836.
Erin (a descriptive poem), 1814.
Jephtha (a poem), 1815.
Jonah (a poem), 1816.
Marriage in Cana (a poem), 1828.
Poems (with a memoir of his life), 1837.
Prescience (a poem), 1828.
Sketches from Venetian History, 1831-32.
- SMEDLEY** (Francis Edward), *novelist*, born at Marlow, in Buckinghamshire, 1818-1864.
Frank Fairleigh, 1850.
Gathered Leaves, 1868.
Harry Coverdale's Courtship, 1854.
Lewis Arundel, 1852.
- SMEDLEY** (Menella Butte), *poet*, etc., *
Linnet's Trials, 1864.
Moss Story (A), 1869.
Other Folk's Lives, 1869.
Poems, 1869.
Twice Lost, and other Tales, 1863.
Two Dramatic Poems, 1874.
- SMITH** (George), about 1785-1830.
Biographia Curiosa, 1820.
Lives, etc., of Remarkable Characters, 1814.
Reprint of Rare and Curious Tracts, 1820.

- SMILKS, LL.D.** (Samuel), *biographer*, born at Haddington, in Scotland, 1816-
 Baker of *Liburso* (The), 1878.
 Character, 1871. (Sequel to "Self-Help.")
 George Moore (philanthropist), 1878.
 Huguenots in England and Ireland, 1867.
 Huguenots in France, 1874.
 Industrial Biography, 1863.
 * Life of George Stephenson, 1857.
 Life of Robert Dick (geologist, etc.), 1878.
 Lives of Boulton and Watt, 1865.
 Lives of the Engineers, 1862.
 Physical Education, 1837.
 Railway Property, 1849.
 Scotch Naturalist, 1876.
 Self-Help, 1860.
 Thrift, 1876.
 Workmen's Earnings, Strikes and Wages, 1861.
- SMITH, LL.D.** (Adam), *political economist*, born at Kilmahdy, in Scotland, 1723-1790.
Dissertation on the Origin of Languages.
Essay on Philosophical Subjects, 1795.
Letter to Mr Strahan, 1777.
 Rights of Great Britain asserted against the Claims of America, 1776.
 Theory of Moral Sentiments, 1759.
 Wealth of Nations, 1776 (His great work).
 (His Life, by Smellie, 1800. *Playfair*, 1802; Dugald Stewart, 1812; Lord Brougham, 1845.)
- SMITH** (Albert Richard), *novelist*, etc., born at Chertsey, in Middlesex, 1816-1860.
Adventures of Mr Ledbury (a novel).
 Ascent of Mont Blanc, begun 1852. (An entertainment repeated till his death.)
Ballet Girl (The).
Christopher Tadpole (a novel).
Evening parties (a sketch).
Flirt (The), a sketch.
Gent (The), a sketch.
Idler upon Town (The).
Marchioness of Brinvilliers (a novel).
Month at Constantinople (A).
Overland Mail (The), 1860.
Pottleton Legacy (The), a novel.
Scattergood Family (The), a novel.
Stuck-up People.
Wassall Bowl (The).
- SMITH** (Alexander), *poet*, born at Kilmarnock, in Scotland, 1830-1867.
Alfred Hagarth's Husband (a novel), 1865.
City Poems, 1857.
Dreamthorpe (in prose), 1863.
Edwin of Deira, 1861.
Last Leaves, posthumous 1869.
Life-drama (A), and other Poems, 1853.
Sonnets on the Crimean War, 1855. (With S. Dobell.)
Summer in Skye (in prose), 1865.
 * (His Life, by P. P. Alexander, 1863.)
- SMITH** (Charles Roach), *antiquary*, born at Landguard, in the Isle of Wight, 1804-
Antiquities of Richborough, etc., 1840; with supplements on Pevensey, etc., 1852-53.
Collectanea Antiqua, 1843-54.
Roman London, 1859.
- SMITH** (Charlotte), maiden name Turner, *poetess and novelist*, 1748-1806.
Banished Man (The), a novel, 1794.
Celestina (a novel), 1791.
Diamond (a novel), 1792.

- Elegiac Sonnets, 1784.
 Emigrants (The), a poem, 1793.
 Emmeline (a novel), 1788.
 Ethelinda (a novel), 1789.
 Marchmont (a novel), 1798.
 Montalbert (a novel), 1802.
 Old Manor House (The), a novel, 1793.
 Romance of Real Life, 1796.
 Rural Walks (in dialogue), 1795.
 Solitary Wanderer (The), 1799.
 Wanderings of Warwick (The), 1794.
 Young Philosopher (The), 1798.
 SMITH, L.L.D. (Goldwin), born at Reading, in Berkshire, 1823—
 Does the Bible sanction American Slavery? 1864.
 Empire (The), 1862-63.
 England and America, 1865.
 Irish History and Irish Character, 1961.
 Lectures on Modern History, 1869.
 Rational Religion, etc., 1858.
 Three English Statesmen, Pym, Cromwell, and Pitt (The), 1867.
 SMITH (Horace), poet and novelist, London, 1779-1849.
 Adam Brown, the Merchant (a novel), 1843.
 Arthur Arundel (a novel), 1844.
 Brambletye House (a novel), 1826.
 Festivals, Games, etc., of all Nations, 1831.
 First Impressions (a comedy), 1813.
 Gaieties and Gravities, 1825.
 Gale Middleton (a novel), 1833.
 Horace in London, 1813.
 Horatio, or Memoirs of the Davenport Family (a novel), 1807.
 Involuntary Prophet (The), 1835.
 Jane Lomax, or a Mother's Crime, 1837.
 Love's Mesmerism (a novel), 1848.
 Midsummer Medlar, 1830.
 Moneyed Man, etc. (The), a novel, 1841.
 New Forest (The), a novel, 1829.
 Oliver Cromwell (a novel), 1846.
 Poetical Works (collected), 1846.
 Rejected Addresses, 1812. (With his brother James.)
 Reuben Apsley (a novel), 1827.
 Runaway (The), a novel, 1813.
 Tales of the Early Ages, 1832.
 Tin Trumpet (The), 1836.
 Tor Hill (a novel), 1827.
 Trevelian, or Matrimonial Errors (a novel), 1813.
 Walter Colyton (a novel), 1830.
 Zillah, a Tale of the Holy City, 1828.
 SMITH (Rev. Isaac Gregory), Manchester, 1826—
 Characteristics of Christian Morality, 1872.
 Epitome of the Life of Christ, 1867.
 Faith and Philosophy, 1867.
 Fra Angelico, and other Poems, 1871.
 Silver Bells (The), 1869.
 SMITH (James), agriculturist, born at Glasgow, in Scotland, 1749-1850.
 Thorough Draining and Deep Ploughing, 1831.
 SMITH, M.D. (Sir James Edward), botanist, born at Norwich, 1759-1838.
 English Botany, 1793-1807.
 Exotic Botany, 1804-5.
 Flora Britannica, 1800-4.
 Grammar of Botany (A), 1821.
 Icones Plantarum Rariorum, 1798-93.

- Introduction to Physiological Botany, 1807.
 Plantarum Icones Rariorum Ineditas, 1793-90.
 Specimens of the Botany, etc., of New Holland, 1793-94.
 Spicilegium Botanicum, 1792.
 Tour on the Continent, 1793.
 (His Memoirs, by Lady Smith, 1832.)
 SMITH (Captain John), one of the founders of Virginia, born in Lincolnshire, 1679-1831.
 General History of Virginia, etc., 1626.
 Travels, 1630.
 True Relation of Occurrences in Virginia, 1608.
 (His Life, by W. C. Simms, U.S., 1846; Hill, 1858.)
 SMITH, D.D. (John), Celtic scholar, of Campbellton, born in Argyllshire, 1747-1807.
 Dissertation on the Authenticity of Ossian's Poems, 1782.
 Essay on Gaelic Antiquities, 1780.
 Last Judgment (The), 1783.
 Life of St. Columba, 1794.
 SMITH, D.D. (John Pye), born at Sheffield, in Yorkshire, 1774-1851.
 First Lines of Christian Theology, 1854.
 Mosiac Account of the Creation and the Deluge, illustrated by the Discoveries of Modern Science, 1830.
 On the Sacrifice and Priesthood of Jesus Christ, 1828.
 Relation Between Holy Scriptures and Some Parts of Geological Science, 1834.
 Scripture and Geology, 1839.
 Scripture Testimony to the Messiah, 1818-21.
 (His Life, by Midway, 1853; Dr. Eadie, 1869.)
 SMITH (John Thomas), antiquary, London, 1766-1833.
 Ancient Topography of London, 1810-15.
 Antiquities of London and its Environs, 1791-1800. (His chief work.)
 Antiquities of Westminster, 1807.
 Book for a Rainy Day, 1845.
 Cries of London, 1839.
 Nollekens and his Times, 1828.
 Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, 1806.
 Vagabondiana, or Anecdotes of London Vagabonds, 1820.
 SMITH (Joseph), founder of the Latter-day Saints, born at Sharon, U.S., 1805-1844.
 Book of Mormon, 1830. (Said to be a plagiarism of Solomon Spalding's romance *The Manuscript Found*.)
 SMITH (Rev. Joseph Denbarr), Congregational minister, born at Romsey, in Hampshire, 1816—
 Connemara, 1853.
 Life Truths, 1866.
 Oliver Cromwell, 1860.
 Rhine and the Reformation (The), 1862.
 Voice from the Alps (A), 1854.
 Winnowed Grain, 1863.
 SMITH, D.D. (Robert), mathematician, 1698-1769.
 Complete System of Optics, 1738.
 Harmonia Mensurarum, 1722.
 Harmonics, 1748.
 SMITH, Phil. Doc. (Robert Angus), chemist, born near Glasgow, in Scotland, 1817—
 Air and Rain, 1872.
 History of the Atomic Theory.
 Life of Dalton.

- SMYTH, D D** (Robert Payne), *orientalist*, born in Gloucestershire, 1818—
Messianic Interpretation of the Prophecies of Isaiah, 1862
Prophecy as a Preparation for Christ, 1869 (Bampton Lectures)
SMYTH (Rev Sydney), *wit*, born at Woodford in Essex, 1771-1845
Peter Plymley's Letters, 1807
Sermons, 1800, 1809-1816
Sketches of Moral Philosophy, posthumous, 1850
Wit and Wisdom of Sydney Smyth, posthumous, 1861
Works, 1833, 40
(His Life by Lady Holland, 1859)
SMYTH D D (Thomas), *historian*, etc., London 1835-1910
Account of the Greek Church, 1881
Catalogus Librorum MSS Bibl. P. P. C. Antonianæ, 1896
Distributio Chaldaeæ Paraphrasis, 1601
Inscriptiones Græcæ Palmyrenæ, 1644
Manners, etc. of the Turk, 1648
Miscellanea, 1846-92
Synagoga et Druidum Moribus, 1863
Vita Quorundam Illustrum Virorum, 1707
SMYTH, M D (Thomas Southwood) born in Somersetshire, 1788-1861
Animal Physiology
Divine Government (The), 1814
Philosophy of Health (The), 1818
Vita et Mores, 1819
SMYTH (Joulman), *antiquary*, born at Birmm., then in Warwickshire, 1818-1863
Discovery of America by Columbus, 1833
English Guilds, 1870
Parallels between the Constitutional Hist. of England and Hungary, 1840
Parish (The), 1854
SMYTH, D D (William) born at Worcester, 1711-1797
Poetical Works, posthumous, 1791
Sermons on the Beatitudes, 1742
Translated Longinus, 1749, *Thucydides*, 1754
SMYTH, L L D (William), *geologist*, born in Oxfordshire, 1789-1839
Geological Map of England and Wales, etc., 1815
Strata Identified by Fossils, 1816-19
Stratigraphical System of Fossils, 1817
(His Life by John Phillips, 1844)
SMYTH (Dr William) London, 1814-
Editor of
Atlas of Biblical and Classical Geography, 1878.
Dictionary of Christian Biography, 1876-81.
(With Wake)
Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, 1849-52
Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology, 1843-49
Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography, 1852-57.
Dictionary of the Bible, 1860-63
New Classical Dictionary, 1866
SOMERLEY, M D (Fobias), *novelist and historian*, born at Cardross, in Scotland, 1721-1771
Adventures of an Atom (a political satire), 1769.

- Advice (a satire)*, 1746
Alceste (an opera), 1747
Compendium of Voyages and Travels, 1757
Essay on the Political Use of Water, etc., 1752
Feidmead Count Fathom (a novel), 1753
History of England, from the Landing of Cæsar to the Death of Alexander the Great, 1757, continuation of the last year of publication, 1761-65
Humphrey Linker, 1771 (His last work and best novel)
Ode to Independence, 1773
Peregrine Pickle (a novel), 1771
Present State of all Nations, 1763
Regicide (The), a tragedy, 1749
Remarks on the Laws of Old England (a comedy in two acts), 1757
Reveries (The), a satire, 1777
Richard Randon (a novel), 1749
Sir Launceletot Crevels (a novel), 1760-61
Scars of Calcutta, 1746
Translation of Don Quixote, 1753
Travels through France and Italy, 1766
(His Life by Dr Anderson, 1777; W. Lockart, 1845, Dr J. Moore, 1872, Sir W. Scott & Chambers, etc.)
SMYTH (William), *historian*, born at Liverpool, 1763-1849
English Tracts, 1806
Evidence of Christianity, 1815
French Revolution (The), 1810
Lectures on Modern History, 1810
Memoirs of Sherrin, 1810
SMYTH (William Henry) Westminster, 1778-1865
Cycle of Oriental Objects, 1811
Mediterranean (The), 1811
Nautical Dictionary, 1867
SNOW, M D (John), born at York, 1813-1858
Chloroform and other Anæsthetics, 1849
Mode of Communication of Cholera, 1849
SOVER (Sir John), *architect and founder of Shane's Nursery*, born at Reading, in Berkshire, 1753-1817
Civil Architecture, 1823
Designs for Public and Private Buildings, 1828
Designs in Architecture, 1743
Plans of Buildings executed, 1758
SOYER (Edward), London, 1819-
Syllabus of Chemistry, 1849
SOLIT (Samuel), 1806-1871
On the Human Brain, 1845
Surgical Experience, 1865
SOMERVILLE (William), poet, born at Edston, in Warwickshire, 1692-1742
Chase (The), in blank verse, 1735
Field Sports, 1742
Hobbinolia (burlesque in blank verse), 1740
Two Springs (The), 1725
SOMERVILLE (Mrs), maiden name Mary Fairfax, born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, 1780-1872
Connection of the Physical Sciences (The), 1834 (Her chief work)
Mechanism of the Heavens, 1821. (Summary of La Place's work)
Molecular and Microscopic Science, 1851
Personal Recollections, etc., posthumous, 1873
Physical Geography, 1848.

SOMNER (William), *antiquary*, born at Canterbury, 1606-1669.

Antiquities of Canterbury, 1640. (Excellent.)
Dictionary Saxonico-Latino-Anglicum, 1659.

Julii Casarii Portus Ictinus, 1694.

Roman Ports and Forts in Kent, 1693.

Treatise on Gavelkind, 1660.

(His Life, by bishop Kennett, 1693.)

SOMNER (Samuel Leigh), *typographical antiquary*, 1806-1861.

Principia Typographica, 1853.

SOMNER (William), *poet*, London, 1757-1833.

Battle of the Nile (The), a poem, 1799.

Constance of Castle (a poem), 1810.

Farewell to Italy, and other Poems, 1819.

Italy, and other Poems, 1824.

Julian and Agnes (a tragedy), 1801.

Orestes (a tragedy), 1802.

Saul (a poem in blank verse), 1807.

Tour through Parts of Wales (A), 1789.

Translated in English verse, Homer's Iliad, 1831; *Virgil's Georgics*, 1800; *Wieland's Oberon*, 1798.

SOMNER, D.D. (Robert), born at Hackney, near London, 1833-1716.

Autobiographical notes on Dr. Sherlock's Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity, 1693.

Little instructed (The), 1660.

Musica Infantana, 1655.

Posthumous Works, 1717.

Sermons, 1678-1716.

SOUTHERN (Joanna), born in Devonshire, 1750-1814.

Book of Wonders (in five parts), 1813-14.

Warning to the Whole World, 1803.

SOUTHERN (Thomas), *dramatist*, born at Oxmantown, in Ireland, 1660-1748.

. For his plays, see APPENDIX III.

SOUTHERN (the earl of), *poet*, etc., 1827-1800.

Greenwood's Farewell, and other Poems, 1776.

Jonas Fisher (a poem), 1875.

Media Malden (The), and other Poems, 1877.

Saskatchewan and the Rocky Mountains, 1875.

SOUTHERY, L.L.D. (Robert), *poet*, born at Bristol, 1774-1843.

Poetical Works.

All for Love, or a Sinner Well Saved (in nine parts), 1829.

Battle of Blenheim (a ballad), 1798.

Bishop Bruno (a ballad), 1798.

Bishop Hatto (eaten by rats), a ballad, 1799.

Botany Bay Eclogues (four in number), 1794.

Carven Triumphale, 1815.

Cataract of Lodore (word-painting), 1820.

Curse of Kehama (in 24 subdivisions), 1809.

Devil's Walk (The), a ballad, 1820.

English Eclogues (nine in number, blank verse), 1798-1803.

Holly Tree (The), an ode, 1798.

Inchcape Rock (The), a ballad, 1802.

Joan of Arc (an epic, in 10 books), 1795.

Madoc (an epic, in two parts), 1805. (Part I. contains 18 subdivisions, part II. 27.)

Mary, the Maid of the Inn (a ballad), 1796.

Metrical Tales, 1804.

Old Woman of Berkeley (a ballad), 1798.

(The Defense of the), a colloquial poem, in blank verse, 1798.

Pilgrim of Compostella (The), in four parts, 1829.

Roderick, the Last of the Goths (in 24 subdivisions, blank verse), begun 1809, and finished 1814.

St. Patrick's Purgatory (a ballad), 1801.

Tale of Paraguy (A), in four cantos, Spenserian metre, 1814.

Thalaba the Destroyer (an epic, in 12 books, in rhythm, irregular metre), 1800.

Vision of Judgment (in 12 subdivisions, hexameters), 1822. (The apothecosis of George III.)

Wat Tyler (a drama), 1817.

Well of St. Keyne (The), a ballad, 1799.

Prose Works.

Book of the Church, 1821.

Commonplace Book, posthumous 1849-51.

Correspondence, posthumous 1849-50.

Doctor (The), a novel, 1834.

Essays, 1832.

History of Brazil, 1810-19.

History of the Peninsular War, 1822-32.

Letters from England, 1807.

Life of Dr. Andrew Bell, 1841.

Life of Bunyan, 1830.

Life of Cromwell, 1844.

Life of Lord Nelson, 1813.

Life of John Wesley, 1820.

Lives of the English Admirals, 1833-40.

Naval History of England, 1833-40.

(His Life, by his son, C. C. Southey, 1849-1850; Browne, 1851; Dowden, 1840.)

SOUTHEY (Mrs. Robert), the poet's second wife, maiden name Caroline Anne Bowles, poetess, 1786-1851.

Chapters on Churchyards, 1820.

Ellen Fitzarthur, 1820.

Solitary House, 1839.

Widow's Tale (The).

SOUTHWELL (Robert), *poet*, born in Norfolk, 1660-1695.

Epistle of Comfort, etc., posthumous 1605.

Masonic, 1595.

Marie Magdalen's Funeral Tears, 1594.

St. Peter's Complaynt, and other Poems, 1593.

Short Rule of Good Life, posthumous 1606.

Supplication to Queen Elizabeth, 1593.

Triumphs over Death, 1595.

SOUTHWORTH (Emma), *novelist*, born at Washington, U.S., 1818-

Deserted Wife (The), 1860.

Foster Sister (The), 1852.

Hickory Hall, 1855.

Retribution, 1849.

SOWERBY (George Brettingham), *conchologist*, London, 1788-1854.

Conchological Manual, 1839.

Genera of Recent and of Fossil Shells, 1820-24.

Manual of Conchology, 1839.

Popular British Conchology, 1854.

Species Conchyliorum, 1839.

SOWERBY (George Brettingham), *conchologist*, son of the above, 1812-

Conchological Illustrations, 1841-45.

Illustrated Index of British Shells, 1859.

Popular British Conchology, 1855.

Popular Guide to the Aquarium, 1857.

Thesaurus Conchyliorum, 1842-52.

SOWERBY (James), *naturalist*, London, 1787-1822.

British Mineralogy, 1804-17.

- English Botany, 1790-1820 (With sir J. E. Smith)
- English Fungi, 1797-1809
- Genera of . . . Shells, 1822-31
- Mineral Conchology of Great Britain, 1812-41.
- SPALDING (Samuel), London, 1807-1844
- Philosophy of Christian Morals, 1814
- SPARKS (Jared), *historian*, Unitarian minister, born at Wilmington, U.S., 1799-1866
- American Almanac, 1830
- Comparative Moral Tendencies of the Unitarian and Unitarian Doctrines, 1821
- Correspondence of the American Revolution, 1804.
- Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution, 1829-30
- History of the American Revolution, 1845
- Library of American Biography, 1834-48
- Life of Ledvaid, the American Traveller, 1828
- Life of Governor Morris, 1832
- Life of Washington, 1733-40
- SPARKS (The), a review and newspaper issued weekly, started 1828
- SPARRO (John), *historian*, born in Cheshire, 1511-1621
- Cloud of Witnesses (A) 1615
- General Principles of Scripture, 1640
- History of Great Britain under the Plantagenets, Danes, and Normans, 1611
- Prospect of the most famous Parts of the World (A), 1631
- Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain, 1611
- SPARKS (Captain John Hamlyn), *African Explorer*, born near Bath in 1764, in December, 1827-1864
- Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile, 1863
- What led to the Discovery of the Source of the Nile, 1861
- SPERMAN (Sir Henry), *antiquary*, born in Norfolk, 1662-1641.
- Concilia, Decreta, etc., in re Ecclesiastica Orbis Britannici, 1639-61
- De Sepultura, 1616
- Glossarium Archæologicum, 1626
- Reliquie, 1699.
- (His Life, by Edmund Gibson, 1723)
- SPEYGER (Rev. Joseph), born at Kingsclere, in Hampshire, 1639-1755
- Laway on Pope's *Odyssey*, 1727
- Life of Blacklock, 1754
- Moralities (essays, fables, translations, &c.) 1763
- Observations, Anecdotes, etc (men and books), 1820
- Parallel between Magliabecchi and Robert Hill, 1758.
- Polymetis, 1747.
- (His Life, by Singer, 1820)
- SPEYGER (William), *entomologist*, 1783-1860.
- Introduction to Entomology, 1815-26
- SPEYGER (Herbert), born at Drby, 1820-Ceremonial Institutions, 1879.
- Justification of the Sciences, 1861.
- Notes of Ethics, 1879.
- Descriptive Sociology, 1873.
- Education, 1861.
- Essays, 1854-63.
- First Principles, 1862
- Principles of Biology, 1861.
- Principles of Psychology, 1865.
- Proper Sphere of Government, 1842
- Recent Discussions in Science, Philosophy, and Morals, 1871
- Sins of Trade and Commerce, 1875.
- Social Status, 1851
- Spontaneous Generation, 1870.
- Study of Sociology, 1869
- SPEYGER, D.D. (John), born at Bocking, Kent, 1630-1695
- De Legibus Hæreticorum Ritibus, 1685 (1) show that the Mosaic Law was Legislative (2) De Legibus et Humanis, 1687
- Discourse concerning the Leges, 1661
- SPEYGER (Edmund), 1666, London 1695-1739
- Astrophel (a pastoral elegy) 1685
- Columb's second Home again 1691
- Court of Angels (Laird)
- Diplomata (an elegy, in seven fits) 1682
- Dreams 1680 (Laird)
- Dynasty (an elegy) 1685
- Epithalamium (a marriage song) 1695
- Lady Queen (an allegory, partly connected) 1680, 1685, 1690
- Four Hymns (on Love, Beauty, Heaven, Love and Heavenly Beauty) 1686
- Legend (Laird)
- Mother Hubbard's Tale (in rhyme) 1691
- Monoposmos, or the Life of the Butterfly (in 65 stanzas, eight lines each), 1690
- Prothalamium (a pastoral elegy) 1690
- Imaginary of Lovers (Laird)
- Funeral of Pome (the 65 stanzas of Hell) 1690
- Lines of Time (in 97 Spenserian stanzas), 1690
- Shipwreck (an elegy) 1685, 1690
- Stomach (Laird)
- Sonnets, 1692-93 (Laird)
- Tea (the Muse) (in 6 lines stanzas), 1690
- Virgils Great Love (Laird)
- Visit to the World's Vanity (in 160 lines), 1690
- (Nine comedies and lost)
- In Prose
- View of the State of Ireland, posthumous 1633
- (His Life, by Hughes, 1715, Birch, 1751, church, 1788, Todd, 1805, Dr Aikin 1806, 1810, 1825, J. Mitford, 1811, G. L. Crute, 1815, Westminster, 1842, Gilliland, 1844, J. P. Collier, 1862)
- SPEYGER, Alexander, born at Gosport, in Hampshire, 1820
- General French and English Dictionary, 1811
- Studies of English Poetry, 1835.
- SPEYGER (John), archbishop of St. Andrews, born in Scotland, 1665-1639
- History of the Church of Scotland, 1665
- Institutio Libelli de Regimine Ecclesie Scotie cana, 1620
- (His Life, by bishop Russel, 1847)
- SPEYGER, L.J.F. (William), London, 1825-Polarisation of Light, 1874
- SPEYGER (Thomas), bishop of Rochester, born at Iddington, in Devonshire, 1636-1711
- Accounts of the Rye-house Plot, 1695.
- History of the Royal Society, 1667.
- Plague of Athens, 1680.
- Poem on the Death of Cromwell, 1689
- SPEYGER (Rev. Charles Hadden), *Report and minister*, born at Kevedon, Essex, 1844
- Birthday Book (Spurgeon's), 1879
- Comments and Commentaries, 1876.

STANLEY (Thomas), poet, born in Hertfordshire, 1625-1678.

Don Juan P. de Montalvan's *Aurora* translated, 1658.

Europa (Cupid crucified, etc.), 1649.

History of Chaldean Philosophy, 1662.

History of Philosophy, 1655-62.

Psalterium Carolinum, 1657.

(His Life, by sir E. Brydges, 1814.)

STAPLETON (Augustus Granville), politician, 1800-

French Case (The), 1871. (Showing how they were beguiled into the Prussian war.)

George Canning and his Times, 1859.

Intervention and Non-intervention, 1866.

Origin of Fenianism, 1868.

Political Life of G. Canning, 1870.

Real Monster Evil of Ireland (The), 1811.

STANTON, L.L.D. (Sir Robert), poet, *-1669.

Translated *Juvenal*, 1647; *Marsius*, 1647, and

Strada's History of the Belgic War, 1650.

STAPLETON, D.U. (Thomas), defender of Philip of Spain // born at Hestfield, in Sussex, 1536-1608.

Antidota Apostolica, 1595.

Apologia pro . . . Philippo II Hispanie, 1592.

Fortresses of the Faith planted in England, 1565.

Life of Sir Thomas More, 1549.

Thomas More, 1569. (That is, Thomas the Apostle, Thomas Channer, and Thomas More.)

STARR (James), landscape painter, Norwich, 1791-1859.

Scenery of the Rivers of Norfolk, 1811.

STANTON (Sir George Leonard), diplomatist, born at Carlin, in Ireland, 1737-1801.

Embassy to the Emperor of China, 1797.

(His Memoirs, by Sir G. T. Staunton, 1821.)

STANTON (Sir George Thomas), born at Salisbury, 1781-1859.

Narrative of the Chinese Embassy to Kan-Toung, 1821.

Penal Code of the Chinese Empire, 1810.

Translated Mendoza's History of China, 1851.

STANSBURY, D.D. (Henry), archdeacon of Wiltshire, the opponent of bishop Hoadly, *-1761.

Christianity Justified, 1750.

Polemical Tracts, 1727.

STANNING, D.D. (Henry), biographer and historian, 1800-

Christian Graces in the Olden Time, 1852.

History of Christianity and the Crusades, 1850.

History of Christ's Universal Church in Primitive Times, 1845.

History of the Church of Christ from the Reformation to the Eighteenth Century, 1839.

History of the Reformation, 1836.

Lives of the Italian Poets, 1831.

STEDMAN (Edmund Clarence), poet, etc., United States, *

Alice of Monmouth, and other Poems, 1864.

Blameless Prince (The), and other Poems, 1862.

Hawthorne, and other Poems, 1877.

Lyrics and Idylls, 1860.

Poetical Works, 1874.

Victorian Poets (The), 1875.

STEELE (Sir Richard), pseudonym "Isaac Bickerstaff," born in Dublin, 1671-1728.

Christian Hero (The), 1701.

Crisis (The), a pamphlet, 1714.

Poetical Miscellanies, 1694.

*. * Begins the *Tatler*, 1709; the *Spectator* (with Addison) 1711; the *Guardian*, 1713; and the *Englishman*, 1713.

(His Life, by Foster, 1859; Montgomery, 1865.)

STEELE (Sir George), 1794-1879.

Adventures of an Attorney in Search of a Practice, 1839.

Adventures of a Gentleman in Search of a Horse, 1840.

Anti-slavery Recollections, 1861.

Digest of County-Court Cases, 1855.

Juryman's Guide (The), 1845.

Principles of Commerce and Commercial Law, 1863.

STEELE (Henry John), 1788-1861.

New Commentaries on the Laws of England, 1844.

Principles of Pleading in Civil Actions, 1830.

Summary of Criminal Law, 1834.

STEELE (Sir James), historian, etc., London, 1789-1859.

Essays on Ecclesiastical Biography, 1819.

Lectures on the History of France, 1851.

(His Life, by his son, 1860.)

STEELE (Sir James FitzJames), London, 1829.

Digest of the Law of Evidence, 1876.

Essays, by a Barrister, 1862.

General View of the Criminal Law of England, 1863.

Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, 1873.

STEELE (Lash), 1832.

Essays on Free Thinking and Plain Speaking, 1873.

History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century, 1870.

Hours in a Library, 1874-75.

Playground of Europe (The), 1871.

Samuel Johnson, 1878.

STEELE (Alexandre), biographer, born at Elgin, in Scotland, 1757-1831.

Annual Biography, 1817-21.

Memoirs of John Home Tooke, 1813.

Public Characters, 1799-1808.

STEELE (Anne), novelist, born in Connecticut, U.S., 1810.

Fashion and Famine, 1854.

Mary Derwent, 1853.

Old Homestead (The), 1856.

STEELE, R.A. (Edward Bowring), sculptor, born at Exeter, *

The Angel of the Resurrection, 1861; The Battle of the Centaurs and the Lapin, 1843; Euphrosyne and Cupid, 1856; Euphrosyne contemplating Death, 1853; The Lover, (in terra cotta), 1880; Satan tempting Eve, 1881; Satan vanquished, 1881.

STEELE (Henry), agriculturist, born at Keerpoy, in Bengal, 1798-1874.

Book of the Farm (The), 1844.

Drainage of Land (The), 1848.

Yester Deep Land Culture (The), 1855.

STEELE (James Francis), entomologist, born at Shoreham, in Sussex, 1792-1852.

Illustrations of British Entomology, 1829.

Manual of British Coleoptera, 1839.

Nomenclature of British Insecta, 1839.

Systematic Catalogue of British Insecta, 1829.

- STIRLING (Walter), London, 1932—
Blackfriars, or the Monks of Old, 1811.
Vindicta (a drama), 1816.
- STIRLING (John), born in Bute Island, 1806—
1841.
Arthur Coningsby (a novel), 1830.
Fiction (The), 1851.
Fables and Tales, 1818.
Poems, 1811.
Stratford (a tragedy), 1813.
(His Life by archdeacon Har., 1817,
Thomas Carlyle, 1851.)
- STURGE (Rev. Laurence), pseudonym "Mr
York," novelist and sentimentalist, born
at Clunhill, in Ireland, 1713-1718.
History of a Warm Watch out, 1709.
Letters, posthumous, 1757-1758, 1711.
Sentimental Journey, 1764. (It was intended
to be the jottings of a tour through France and
Italy, but he never reached Italy.)
Simmons of Mr. York, 1700, 1761, 1760.
Program Shandy-Goth (a novel), 1700, 67.
(His Life by Blanchard, 167, Fitzgerald,
1860-63, Stepler, 1758.)
- STURGEON (Thomas), poet, born in Hampshire,
1549.
Metrical Version of the Psalms, 1511 (With
Hopkins).
STURGEY (John Peter), 1672.
Discourse on the Freedom of the Will, 1671.
Remarks, posthumous, 1710.
Love, Race, and Fidelity of the Kingdom of
God in the Soul of Man, 1683.
- STURGES (George Alexander), humorist, 1720-
1794.
Adventures of a Specialist, 1754.
Law Cases, 1755.
Lecture on Health, 1761.
Songs, comic and satirical, 1772.
Tom Fool (a farce), 1710.
- STURGEON (John Hall), humorous poet and
satirist (the "Lughead" of Sturges), 1718-
1786.
Crazy Tales, 1762. (Once very popular.)
- STURGEON (Matthew), poet, Norfolk, 17th century.
Ridum Presbyterale, 1661.
Florus Britannicus, from William I. to Charles
II., 1663.
North Drillery (songs), 1671.
Obsequies' Offspring (poems), 1654.
Poems, 1671.
Twelve Months (The), 1661.
Wits (The), poems and songs, 1655.
- STURGEON, L. D. (Balthus), born at Edinburgh,
1829.
Conservation of Energy, 1874.
Lessons in Elementary Physics, 1871.
Physics, 1872.
Researches on Solar Physics (With De la Rue).
- STURGEON (Hugh), philosopher, born at Edin-
burgh, 1733-1828.
Elements of the Philosophy of the Human
Mind, 1792-1827. (Excellent.)
History of Ethical Philosophy, 1815, 1821.
Lectures on Political Economy, 1825.
Life of Thomas Reid, D.D., 1802.
Life of W. Robertson, D.D., 1801.
Life of Adam Smith, 1783.
Outline of Moral Philosophy, 1793.
Philosophical Essays, 1810.
- Progress of Metaphysical . . . Philosophy . . .
1818, 1821.
View of the Active and Moral Powers, 1828.
(His Life, by Sir W. Hamilton, 1856.)
- STURGEON, D. D. (Matthew), mathematician, born
at Rothsay, in Scotland, 1717-1785.
(Geometrical Theorems, 1716.
Tracts, Physical and Mathematical, 1761.)
- STURGEON (William), poet, born at Devonport, in
Devonshire, 1527—
After us, or the First Crusade, 1806.
Life, etc., of Heinrich Heine, 1875.
Vision of Barbarossa (A), and other Poems,
1860.
- STURGE (John), bishop of Bath and Wells, 151-
1807.
(Gunter Gorton's Needle, printed 1575. (Our
second comedy.)
* * * Said to be written in 1551 by Mr S.
Master of Arts. If the date given is correct,
it is plain that bishop Sturges is not the author,
as he would have been under eight years of
age at the time.)
- STURGEON (Benjamin), naturalist, 1702-
1771.
Calendar of Flora (The), 1765.
Principles and Power of Harmony, 1771.
Lectures on Natural History, 1759.
(His Life, by Cox, 1811.)
- STURGEON, D. D. (Edward), bishop of Wor-
cester, born at Lambourn, in Dorsetshire,
1635-1699.
Directions for the Conversation of the Clergy,
posthumous, 1710.
Heaven, 1659. (His first publication.)
Miscellaneous Discourses, etc., posthumous,
1735.
On the Amusements of Clergymen,
Origines Britannice, 1645.
Origines sacre (generally called "Stilling-
fleet's Revealed Religion"), 1662. (Good.)
Rational Grounds of the Protestant
Religion, 1664.
Reasons of Christ's sufferings, etc., 1679.
Sermons, 1696-98.
Unreasonableness of Separation, 1689.
Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity,
1697.
(His Life, by T. Goodwin, 1710.)
- STURGE (James), mathematician, 1764.
Methodus Differentialis, 1730.
- STURGE, L. D. (James Hutchinson), born at
Glasgow, 1820—
Address on Materialism, 1869.
Philosophy of Law, etc. (The), 1873.
Protoplasm, 1869.
Schwiegler's History of Philosophy, 1867.
Secret of Hegel (The), 1865.
Sir W. Hamilton on the Philosophy of Pri-
ncipion, 1865.
- STURGE (Patrick James), economist, born at
Dumblane, in Scotland, 1809—
Australian and Californian Gold Discoveries,
1852.
Philosophy of Trade, 1846.
- STURGE (William Alexander, earl of), poet,
1540-1640.
Alexandria (The), a tragedy, 1605.
Aurora, 1604.
Doomsday, 1614.
Elegy on Prince Heurle, 1613.

- Julius Cæsar (a tragedy), 1607.
 Monarchical Tragedies (The), 1604. (Cræsus, & c.)
 Parvenies to Prince Henrie (A), 1604.
 Recreations with the Muses, 1637.
 Tragedy of Darius, 1603, published 1607.
 STIRLING—MAXWELL (Sir William), *historian*, born at Kinross, in Scotland, 1818-1877.
 Cloister-life of Charles V., 1852.
 Velasquez and his Works, 1853.
 STOKDALE (Rev. Percival), 1736-1811.
 Autobiography, 1809.
 Lectures on the Eminent English Poets, 1827.
 Life of Waller (the poet), 1803.
 STONHARD (Richard Henry), *poet*, etc., born at Hingham, U.S., 1825.
 Adventures in Fairyland, 1871.
 Book of the East (Poem), and other Poems, 1871.
 Children in the Wood, 1866.
 Female Poets of America, 1871.
 Footprints, 1819.
 King's Bell (The), 1861.
 Late English Poets, 1845.
 Life of Alexander von Humboldt, 1871.
 Loves and Heroines of the Poets, 1860.
 Melodies and Madrigals, etc.
 Memoir of Edgar Allan Poe, 1875.
 Poems, 1852.
 Poets and Poetry of England (19th century), 1875.
 Putnam the Brave, 1869.
 Songs of Summer, 1857.
 Story of Little Red Riding Hood, 1864.
 Town and Country, 1867.
 Under Green Leaves, 1865.
 STODOLSKY (Mrs. Richard Henry), *novelist*, *.
 Morgesons (The), 1862.
 Temple House, 1867.
 Two Men, 1865.
 STONE (Edmund), *mathematician*, *—1704.
 Elements of Euclid, 1731.
 Mathematical Dictionary, 1756.
 Treatise on Fluxions, 1749.
 STONE, A. R. A. (Frank), born at Manchester, 1800-1859.
 Bassanio receiving the Letter, 1551; The Courtesan's Daughter, 1850; Impending Misadventure, 1847; Picturesque Views of the Bridges of Norfolk, 1840-51.
 STORER, A. R. A. (Marina), London, 1810-1840.
 Amour on Patib., 1840; An Appeal to Mercy, 1875; Edward II and Percevalston, 1872; From Waterloo to Paris (Napoleon in the peasant's hut), 1863; Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, 1870; Le Roi est Mort, Vive le Roi! 1873; Married for Love, 1881; My Lady is a Widow and Childless, 1871; Nell Gwynne, 1867; Olivia and Dick Primrose, 1860; The Post Bag, 1878; Princess Elizabeth made to attend Mass, 1869; The Royal Nursery, 1871; A Sacrifice, 1877; Sam et Sauf, 1875; Stealing the Keys, 1866; The Time of Roses, 1878.
 STORRS (James Sargant), *antiquarian artist*, 1771-1853.
 Ancient Reliques, 1812.
 Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, 1806-1812 (800 views of objects of curiosity in Great Britain.)
 Cathedrals of Great Britain, 1812-18. (Much praised by Pugin.)
 Fonthill Abbey, 1812.
 Graphic Description of Ellinburgh, 1820.
 STORER (Thomas), *poet*, *—1691.
 Wolsey, in Three Parts his Aspiring, his Triumph, and his Death, 1599.
 STORER, A. R. A. (George Adolphus), London, 1834-
 After You, 1867; The Annunciation, 1865; The Blue Girls of Canterbury, 1871; Boys going to School, 1869; The Bride's Rural, 1868; Caught, 1875; Children at Breakfast, 1866; Christmas Eve, 1871; The Closed House, 1865; The Coral Necklace, 1861; Dame Octavia Beaumont, 1874; A Dawning Lesson, 1876; Daphne, 1860; The Duck, 1870; Follow my Leader, 1890; Goshawk, 1865; Grandmother's Christmas Visitor, 1871; The Judgment of Paris, 1877; Last for Church, 1881; Lesson, 1871; Little Buttercup, 1872; Little Swallow, 1876; Love in a Maze, 1871; A Lover's Quarrel, 1872; A Madonna and Child, 1853; Meeting between W. Seymour and Lady Arabella Stuart, 1811; Mistress Forchy, 1871; Mrs. Finch, 1875; My Lady Bell, 1870; The Old Pump room at Bath, 1871; The Old Mother, 1871; Only a Rabbit, 1870; Boy's Chicks, 1861; The Royal Challenge, 1865; Sacred Moon, 1861; Scandal, 1871; The Shy Pupil, 1869; Sweet Mungy, 1867; The Whip Hand, 1875.
 STORR (Joseph), born at Marblehead, U.S., 1779-1845.
 Commentaries on the Conflict of Laws, 1831.
 Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States, 1833.
 Poet of Solitude (The), and other Poems, 1801.
 * * Many other legal "Commentaries."
 His Life, by his son W. A. Storr, 1861.
 STORRY, D. D. (Robert Herbert), born at Rowbotham, in Scotland, 1835-
 Christ the Crucifier, 1864.
 Life of the Rev. Robert Storry (his father), 1862.
 Manual of Scripture, with Hymns and Prayers, 1869.
 Memoirs of R. L. Storry, D. D., 1870.
 William Carstairs, 1874.
 STORRY (William Wetmore), *poet*, etc., born at Salem, U.S., 1819-
 American Question (The), 1862.
 Graffiti Italia (poems), 1869.
 Life of Joseph Storry (his father), 1851.
 Nero (a tragedy), 1816.
 Phi Beta Kappa (poems), 1844.
 Poems, 1842.
 Proportions of the Human figure, 1866.
 Ruba di Roma (in prose), 1863.
 Roman Lawyer in Jerusalem (The), a poem, 1870.
 Stephanie (a tragedy), 1877.
 STOTHARD (Charles Alfred), *draughtsman*, London, 1786-1821.
 Death of Richard II., 1810; Monumental Effigies of Great Britain, 1811-23 (Highly esteemed).
 (His Memoirs, by his widow, 1823.)
 STOTHARD, R. A. (Thomas), London, 1753-1834.
 Ajax defending the Body of Patroclus, 1790; The Canterbury Pilgrims, 1817; The Flee

- Champetre, *The Fitch of Bacon; The Holy Family*, 1790.
(His life, by Mrs Bray, 1881)
- STARCHOW, J. D. (John) *Congregational minister*, born at Norwich, 1807—
Agnes of Christendom, 1866
Church and State Two Hundred Years Ago, 1862
Ecclesiastical History of England (11c), 1861-74
Footprints of Italian Reformers, 1881
Haunts and Homes of Martin Luther (11c), 1875
Lights of the World (11c), 1878
Our English Bible, 1878
Progress of Divine Revelation (11c), 1879
Spiritual Heroes, 1879
Windsor in the Olden Time, 1877
- STOW (John), *historical antiquary*, London, 1524-1603
Annals of England, 1560
Flora Historiata, 1606
Successions of the History of England, 1673
Summary of English Chronology, 1591
Survey of London, 1599 (His chief work)
STOW, See HENRIETTA STOW
- STRAKOS (St John), poet, contemporary with Shakespeare
Beatrice (a poem), 1623
De Vita et Morte Constantine, 1597
Divine Poem (in seven classes), 1625
Epigrammatum, lib. iv, 1607
- STRAKOS DE BATHURST (Stratford Canning, viscount), London, 1788-1880
Afflict the Great in Athens (a tragedy), 1778
Why am I a Christian?, 1777
- STUART, R. A. (George Edmund), architect, born at Woodstock, in 1804, 1821-1881.
Black and Marble Architecture of North Italy in the Middle Ages, 1855
Gothic Architecture in Spain, 1866
- STUART (Hester), novelist, i.e. Sarah Smith
STUART (Agnes), poetess, historian, etc., born at Rydon Hall, in Suffolk, 1806-1871
Alma, the British Captive (a novel), 1841
Demetrius (a poem in three cantos), 1813
Floral Sketches, and other Poems, 1838
Historical Tales of Illustrious British Children, 1847
Historic Scenes and Poetic Fancies, 1850
How will it End? (a novel), 1865
Lives of the Bachelor Bishops of England, 1861
Lives of the Queens of England, 1860-64 (Her great work)
Lives of the Queens of Scotland, etc., 1850-59
Lives of the Seven Bishops, 1866
Old Friends and New Acquaintances (in two series), 1860-61.
Patriotic Songs, 1835. (With her sister Fanny.)
Pilgrims of Walsingham (historic romance), 1835.
Rival Crusoes (The), a tale, 1834.
Seven Ages of Woman (The), and other Poems, 1837
Tales and Stories from History, 1836.
Worcester Field, or the Cavalier (a poem in four cantos), 1826.
- STUART (Hugh Edwin), geologist and naturalist, born in York, 1811-1863.
Dodo and its Kindred (The), 1849.
- STUARTS (John), poet, 1776-1863.
Deckmont, 1816.
History of Scotland since the Union (prose), 1825.
Peasant's Death (The), 1806
Plough (The), 1816.
Poems, Moral and Religious, 1814.
Poor Man's Sabbath (The), 1804.
Winter's Day (The), 1811.
- STUART (Jacob George), *.
Delicia Sylvarum, 1828 (The romantic forest memory of Great Britain)
Sylvia Britannica, 1826. (Excellent)
- STUART (Joseph), antiquary, born at Springfield, in Essex, 1712-1802
Ancient Times, posthumous 1808
Biographical Dictionary of Engravers, 1785-1786
Bumpkin's Disaster, posthumous 1808
Chronicle of England, from the Landing of Caesar to the Conquest (The), 1777-79
Complete View of the Manners, Customs, Arms, etc., of the English 1774-78
Complete View of the Dress and Habits of the English, 1776-99
Queen's Hall (a romance), posthumous 1808.
Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Europe, 1773.
Sports and Pastimes of the People of England, 1801 (His best-known work)
Test of Guilt (a dramatic tale), posthumous 1808
- STUART (John), historian and biographer, London, 1611-1777
Annals of the Reformation, 1700
Ecclesiastical Memorials, 1721-33
Life of Bishop Aymer, 1701.
Life of Sir John Cheke, 1705.
Life of Sir Thomas Smith, 1699
Lives of Archbishops Grindall, 1710, Parker, 1711, Whittitt, 1718.
Memorials of Thomas Cranmer, 1694.
- SICART, J. D. (Gilbert), historian, born in Edinburgh, 1742-1806
History of Scotland, 1792
View of Society in Europe, 1778
- STUART (James), called "Athenian Stuart," born in London, 1713-1788
Antiquities of Athens, 1762-1815. (With Revett) Excellent.
STUART (James), "of Duncarn," 1776-1849.
Three Years in North America, 1832.
- STUART (Moses), biblical critic, born at Wilton, in Connecticut, U.S., 1790-1852.
Commentary on the Apocalypse, 1845.
Commentary on the Book of Proverbs, 1852.
Commentary on Ecclesiastes, 1851.
Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews, 1827-28. (Masterly.)
Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans, 1852.
Elements of Biblical Criticism, etc., 1827.
Grammar of the New Testament Dialect, 1834.
Hebrew Chrestomathy, 1823.
Hebrew Grammar, 1813, 1821.
Hints on the Interpretation of Prophecy, 1842.
- STUART-WORTLEY (Lady Emmeline), 1806-1866.
Isotera, 1863.
Portugal and Madeira, 1864.
Travels in the United States, 1861.

STUBBS (Hillsp.), 1592

Anatomy of Abuse, 1592. (Very popular)
 (Christall Glasse for Christ's Women, 1592)
 Mother to Good Works posthumously 1592
 Perfect Path to Perdition (The) 1592
 R. series of Christian Practice, 1592
 Theatrical of the Pope's Monarchy (The) 1592
 The Judgements of God 1592
 The Virtues of Vanitie, etc. (A) 1592

STUBBS (George) born at Liverpool 1721-1807

Antiquary of the Horse 1760
 Antiquary (John) 1761-1769
 Discovery of a Cyprian Gulf 1762
 Sirrass (William) born at Kilmalrough 1762
 Yorkshire 1824-

Constitutional History of England 1774-1775

Chronicle of Benedict of Peterborough 1775

Chronicle of Roger II vol. 15-71

Chronicle of Richard I 1814-15

Hymnal Synodum Usam F. 1814-15

Memorial of Walter of Coventry 1812

Memorial of St. Dunstons 1812

Memorial of St. Dunstons 1812

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Memorial of St. Dunstons 1812

Memorial of St. Dunstons 1812

Reports of the Circuit Court of the United States

White Slavery in the Barbary States, 1857

SWIFT, D. D. (Charles Richard) Bishop of Winchester 1790-1876

Ministerial Character of Christ (The) 1822

(His Life by the Rev. G. H. Sumner, 1876)

SWIFT, D. D. (John) Bishop of Exeter 1790-1876

Synodical Praching 1815

Testimony of Christianity 1814

Practical Exposition of the Gospel 1814

Practical Reflections 1819

Practical Exposition of the Gospel 1814

Practical Exposition of the Gospel 1814

Practical Exposition of the Gospel 1814

Practical Exposition of the Gospel 1814

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- Battle of the Books** (a burlesque allegory), 1704.
Banc's and Philomaz (a poem on two yew-trees), 1710.
Bella Punica, or the Art of Punning, 1719.
Cadmus and Vanessa (in verse), 1713.
City Shower described (in verse), 1710.
Directions to Servants (a satire), 1729.
Draper's Letters (against Wood's halfpence, etc.), 1723.
Gulliver's Travels (satirical tales), 1726.
History of the Last Four Years of Queen Anne, 1725.
Law, a Bottomless Pit, 1712.
Meditations on a Broomstick, 1710.
Polite Conversation, 1734.
Predictions of Isaac Bickerstaff (a *jeu d'esprit*), 1706.
Riddles (26 in number, in verse), 1721.
Stella (10), seven birthday odes, 1720-26.
Tale of a Tub (satire on Calvin, Luther, and the pope), 1703.
Trip to Dunkirk (A), 1799.
 (His *Life*, by John Boyle, earl of Orrery, 1751; D. Swift, 1761; John Hawkesworth, 1756; T. Lutwidge, 1760; Johnson, in his *Lives of the Poets*, 1779-81; T. Sheridan, 1784; John Berkeley, 1799; Malaine Montmorency, 1800; John Barrett, D.D., 1808; Sir W. Scott, 1814; T. Boswell, 1818; J. Forster, 1876, unfinished; H. Calk, 1881. Mrs. Lavett's Pilkington's *Journals*, by herself, contain numerous anecdotes of Dean Swift, 1748.)
- SWINBURNE** (Algernon Charles), poet, etc., born in London, 1837.
Atalanta in Calydon (a tragedy), 1861.
Blake (William), biographical and critical, 1867.
Bothwell (a tragedy), 1871.
Chapman (George), biographical and critical, 1875.
Charlotte Brontë, 1877.
Chastelard (a tragedy), 1865.
Erechtheus (a tragedy), 1876.
Essays and Studies, 1875.
Mary Stuart (a tragedy), 1881.
Note of an English Republican on the Muscovite Crusade, 1876.
Notes on Poems and Reviews, 1866.
Ode on the Proclamation of the French Republic, 1870.
Poems and Ballads, 1866, second series, 1878.
Queen-Mother (The), a play, 1861. (His first work.)
Rosamond (a play), 1861.
Shakespeare (A Study of), 1890.
Siena (a poem), 1866.
Song of Italy (A), 1867.
Songs of the Springtides, 1890.
Songs before Sunrise, 1871.
Under the Microscope, 1873.
- SWINBURNE** (Henry), traveller, 1752-1803.
Courts of Europe at the close of the Eighteenth Century, posthumous 1841.
Travels in the Two Sicilies, 1783-85.
Travels through Spain, 1779.
- SWINBURNE** (Henry), antiquary, &c.
History and Antiquities of Vermont in North, 1778.
- SWINBURNE** (Rev. Tobias), &c.—1776.
On the Nature and Place of Hell, 1727.
- SWINTON** (William), historian (an American citizen), born in Edinburgh, 1839.
Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, 1861. (A standard history.)
History of the New York 5th Regiment during the Rebellion, 1870.
Twelve Decisive Battles of the War (The), 1870.
SWINTON, M.D. (Thomas), born at Winton, Eagle, in Dorsetshire, 1624-1689.
Methodus Curandi Febres, etc., 1686 (Very celebrated.)
Opera Medica, 1716. (His best work.)
SWINTON, D.D. (Arthur Ashley), London, 1681-1758.
Case of Subscription to the "Articles" considered, 1721.
Credibility of Miracles, etc., 1712.
Essay on the Truth of the Christian Religion, 1725.
Examination of Newton's Chronology, 1711.
Innocency of Error asserted, 1715.
Inquiry on the Meaning of Demoniacs, 1717.
Nature, Design, and Origin of Sacrifices, 1719.
Paraphrase, etc., of the Epistle to the Hebrews, 1755.
Principles and Connexion of Natural and Revealed Religion, 1740.
 (His *Life*, by J. Disney, D.D., 1795.)
- SILVERSTAR** (Joshua), poet, surnamed "Silver-tongued," 1563-1618.
Lachrymarum (lament on the death of prince Henry), 1612.
Maiden's Blush (The), 1620. (Joseph's) Monodia, 1691.
Parliament of Vertues Royal (poetry), 1611 second series, 1620.
Poems against Tobacco, 1672.
Tobacco battered and the Pipes shattered (a poem), 1615.
Translation of Du Bartas's Week of Creation, and The Second Week (New Testament History), to which Milton is indebted.
Woodman's Bear (The), a poem, 1620.
- SIMON** (James), of Scotland, 1799-1870.
Contributions to Pathology and Practice of Surgery, 1847.
Excision of Diseased Joints, 1831.
Principles of Surgery, 1872.
- SIMMONS**, J.D. (Charles), born at Cardigan, in Wales, 1749-1826.
Life of Milton, 1808.
Poems, 1813.
Translated the Æneid of Virgil, 1817.
- SKIDMORE**, M.D. (John Addington), born at Oxford, 1807-1871.
Miscellanies, 1871.
Principles of Beauty, 1857.
- TALBOT** (Matthew), &c.
Analysis of the Holy Bible, 1800. (Excellent.)
- TAIT**, D.D. (Archibald Campbell), archbishop of Canterbury, born in Edinburgh, 1811—
Dangers and Safeguards of Modern Theology, 1861.
Harmony of Revelation and the Sciences, 1864.
Present Condition of the Church of England, 1872.
Word of God (The), and the Ground of Faith, 1863.

- TAYLOR** (William Henry Fox), inventor of *galathea photography*, born at Lacock Abbey, in Wiltshire, 1760-1837.
English Etymologies, 1851.
Hermes, or Classical and Antiquarian Researches, 1850.
Illustrations of the Book of Genesis, 1852.
Legendary Tales.
Uncollected Nature, 1814.
- TAYLOR** (Sir Thomas Noon), poet, born at Boxey, in Bedfordshire, 1795-1851.
Athenian Captive (The), a tragedy, 1813.
Asiatican (The), a tragedy, 1815.
Funeral Memorials of Charles Lamb, 1819-50.
Phœnix, etc. (a tragedy), 1839.
Ion (a tragedy), 1835.
Recollections of a First Visit to the Alps, 1811.
Vacation Rambles and Thoughts, 1811, supplement, 1816.
- TAYLOR** (Thomas), *musical composer*, called "The Chaucer of Cathedral Quizzes," 1829-1880.
Continues Nature, 1815 (With Bird).
- TAYLOR**, D.D. (Thomas), bishop of St Asaph, born at Market Livingston in Wiltshire, 1674-1735.
Bibliotheca Britannica-Hibernica, posthumous 1748.
Notitia Monasterii, 1695 (Admirable).
- TAYLOR** (Richard), *poet*, born in Shropshire, 1618-85.
News out of Purgatorie, posthumous 1680.
Seven Deadly Sins (The), a comedy (Lost).
Trilston's Jest (in three parts), posthumous, 1685.
- TAYLOR** (Nahum), *poet, dramatist and dramatist*, author, born in Dublin, 1612-1715.
Characters of Virtue and Vice, 1611.
Figures, 1699.
Innocent Pleasure (The), a poem on singing, 1607.
Memorials for the Learned, 1640.
Miscellanea Sacra, 1694.
Palmas turned into Rhyme, 1606. (With Brady).
Poems, 1677.
 N.B.—Hope says of him, His
 justian is so sublimely bad,
 It is not poetry, but prose run mad.
 Yet Dryden allowed him to write *the second*
part of his unrivalled satire of Absalom and
Ichabod, and showed his approval by
 adding a few lines here and there.
- TAYLOR** (John), *city lawyer*, 1609-1672.
Distressed State (The), a tragedy, 1611.
Francis Theater (poems, epigrams, etc.), 1610.
Knavery in All Trades (a comedy), 1664.
Love Crowns the End (a tragedy-comedy), 1657.
Metella, or the Faction of Love and Beauty
 reconciled, 1650.
Rump (The), a comedy, 1660.
Scots Pigeons (The), a comedy, 1652.
"Triumphs," arranged for the Lord Mayor's
day from 1657 to 1661.
- TAYLOR** (Rev. John James), born at Notting-
 ham, 1798-1869.
Attempt to ascertain the Character of the
Four Gospels, 1867.
Christian Aspects of Faith and Duty, 1831.
Retrospect of the Religious Life of England,
 1846.

- TAYLOR**, M.D. (Alfred Swaine), born at North-
 fleet, in Kent, 1808-1890.
Elements of Chemistry, 1831. (With
 Braude).
Elements of Medical Jurisprudence, 1838.
Manual of Medical Jurisprudence, 1844.
*Principle and Practice of Medical Jurispru-
 dence*, 1865.
- (n) **TAYLOR** (Ann), afterwards Mrs. Gillart,
poetess, sister of Isaac and Jane Taylor,
 and daughter of (1) the Rev Isaac Taylor,
 of Ougir, 1782-1866.
Original Poems, 1806 (With her sister Jane).
 (Memorials by Josiah Gillart, 1874).
- TAYLOR** (Bayard), *poet and traveller*, born at
 Kennett Square, Chester, U.S., 1825-1878.
At Home and Abroad, a sketch of life, scenery
and men, 1853, 1872.
Book of Romances, Lyrics, and Songs, 1851.
Byways of Europe (The), 1861.
*El Dorado, or Adventures in the Path of Im-
 pire*, 1859.
Essays in German Literature, 1880.
Home Poets and another Poem, 1875.
John Godfrey Lather (a novel), 1864.
Johnny to Central Africa, etc., 1874.
Lands of the South (The), 1864.
Lyrics of the War of Secession, 1865.
Marque of the Gods (The), a poem, 1872.
*Northern Travel, or Summer and Winter Pic-
 tures of Sweden, Denmark, and Lapland*,
 1858.
Poems of Home and Travel, 1875.
Poems of the Orient, 1871.
Peter's Journal (The), a novel of America
 and Africa, 1862.
Prince Denmark's drama, 1879.
Propert (The), a tragedy, 1871.
Rhymes of Travel, Ballads, and other Poems,
 1874.
Story of Kenneth (The), a tale, 1868.
Travels in Greece and Russia, etc., 1857.
Views About, or Looking down with kindness
at Staff, 1846.
Visit to India, China, Japan, etc., 1855.
Voyage to California, 1860.
Yucca, and other Poems, 1841.
- TAYLOR**, I.L.D. (Percy), *mathematician*, born
 at Edmonton in Middlesex, 1645-1731.
Linear Perspective, 1719.
Method of Approximation to the Roots of
Equations, 1717.
Methodus Incrementorum, 1715. (Taylor's
 theorem).
New Principles of Linear Perspective, 1719.
TAYLOR (Sir Henry), *dramatic author*, etc.,
 1805-55.
Edwin the Fair (an historic play), 1842.
Eve of the Conquest (The), and other Poems,
 1847.
Isaac Commens (a play in verse), 1827.
Notes from Books, 1849.
Notes from Life, 1849.
Phillip van Artevelde (a dramatic romance),
 1844.
St Clement's Eve, 1862.
Sicilian Summer (The), 1850.
Statesman (The), in prose, 1846.
Virgin Widow (The), 1851.
Way of the Web and the Web (The), 1852.
Works, 1877.

- (I) TAYLOR (Rev. Isaac), of Ongar, father of (II) Isaac and Jeffereys, Ann and Jane Taylor, * 1829.

Advice to the Teens, 1868.

Beginnings of European Biography, 1828-29.

Bunyan explained to a Child, 1821.

Character Essential to Success in Life, 1820.

Scenes in Africa and America, 1831; in England, 1829; in Europe, 1829, in Foreign Lands, 1829.

Scenes of British Wealth, 1828; of Commerce by Land and Sea, 1830.

Self-Cultivation recommended, 1818.

- (I) TAYLOR (Mrs. Isaac), of Ongar, wife of the Rev. Isaac Taylor, maiden name Ann ---, * 1820.

Advice to Mothers, 1814.

Family Mansion (The), a tale, 1819.

Itinerary of a Traveller in the Wilderness, 1825.

Maternal Solitude, etc. 1816. (Her best.)

Practical Hints on the Duties of Wives, etc., 1818.

Reciprocal Duties of Parents and Children, 1818.

Retrospection (a tale), 1820.

- (II) TAYLOR (Isaac), *theological writer*, brother of Jeffereys, Ann, and Jane Taylor, and son of (I) the Rev. Isaac Taylor, of Ongar, born at Lavenham, in Suffolk, 1785-1800. Ancient Christianity v. the Traits of the Times, 1829-30.

Character of Theophrastus (with his own etchings), 1821.

Fleets of Thought (The), 1822-27.

History of the Transmission of Ancient Books, 1827.

Home Education, 1834.

Lectures on Spiritual Christianity, 1841.

Logic of Theology, 1839.

Loyals and Jesuits, 1849.

Man Responsible for his Dispositions, 1810.

Memoirs of Jane Taylor (husband's), 1825.

Natural History of Pithu Isam, 1829. (His best work.)

Natural History of Fanaticism, 1811.

New Model of Christian Missions, 1820.

Physical Theory of Another Life, 1836.

Process of Historical Proof, 1828.

Restoration of Belief, 1855.

Saturday Evening, 1832.

Spirit of Hebrew Poetry, 1860.

Spiritual Despotism, 1835.

Temple of Melchior, 1831.

Translation of *Herodotus*, 1820.

Ultimate Civilization, 1860.

Wesley and Methodism, 1851.

World of Mind (The), 1857.

- (III) TAYLOR (Rev. Isaac), son of (II) Isaac Taylor, and grandson of (I) the Rev. Isaac Taylor, of Ongar, 1829-
Alphabet (The), 1841.
Etruscan Researches.
Family Pen (The), memoirs of the family. Greeks and Goths.
Words and Places.

- (IV) TAYLOR (Jane), *poetess*, etc., sister of Isaac, Jeffereys, and Ann Taylor, and daughter of (I) the Rev. Isaac Taylor, of Ongar, born in London, 1783-1824.

Contributions of Q. Q. to the Fourth's Magazine, 1824.

Correspondence, posthumous 1828.

Display (a tale), 1815.

Essays in Ithym, 1816.

Hymns for Infant Minds, 1818. (Her best production.)

Poems for Infant Minds, 1806. (With her sister Ann.)

Rhymes for the Nursery, 1807.

(Her Memoirs, by Isaac Taylor, her brother, 1825.)

- (V) TAYLOR (Jeffereys), brother of Isaac, Ann, and Jane Taylor, and son of (I) the Rev. Isaac Taylor, of Ongar, * 1820.

Æsop in Rhyme, 1822.

Barn (The) and the Stierpie, 1834.

Earth as a Residence for Man (The), 1832.

Farm (The), or Rural Toil and Produce, 1834.

Forest (The), or History of Trees, 1834.

Old English Sayings, 1827.

Parbour Commentaries on the Laws of England, 1826.

Ralph Richards, the Miser (no date).

Tales in Prose and Verse, 1822.

Young Islander (The), a tale, 1841.

- TAYLOR, D. D. (Jeremy), bishop of Down and Connor, called "The Modern Chrysostom," born at Cambridge, 1613-1667.

Baptism, its Institutions and Efficacy, 1652.

Catechism, 1652.

Clerus Domini, 1651.

Deus Justificatus (on original sin), 1655.

Discourses concerning extempore Prayers, 1648.

Dissuasive from Popery (A), 1617.

Ductor Dubitantis, 1650. (His most famous discourse.)

Episcopacy a Divine Institution, 1642.

Friendship, its Measures and Offices, 1657.

Grammar, 1617.

Great Exemplar (The), 1648.

Guide of Infant Devotion, or the Golden Grove, 1655.

Holy Living and Holy Dying, 1651. (His two best-known works.)

Liberty of Prophesying, 1617.

Life of Christ, 1650. (Popular.)

Martyrdom of Charles II., 1649.

Political and Moral Discourses, 1657.

Prayers before and after Sermon, 1641.

Psalter, with Titles and Collects, 1641.

Real Presence (The), 1651.

Rules and Advice given to the Clergy, 1651.

Sermons for the Year, 1651-53.

Sermons on Gunpowder Treason, 1638.

Unum Necessarium (repentance), 1655.

Worthy Communicant (The), 1646.

(His Life, by Wheelton, 1783; Rev. K. Bonney, 1815; bishop Heber, 1823; Hughes, 1831; Croly and Stebbing, 1834; Rev. R. A. Wilmett, 1847; Rogers, 1851; Psychick, 1860.)

- TAYLOR (John) the Water-poet, born at Gloucester, 1630-1654.
Penniless Pilgrimage, 1612.
Praise of Homestead (The), 1622.
Travels in Germany, 1617.

* A copy of Iswender's list of books given under this name would occupy eight pages.

- TAYLOR, D. D. (John), Unitarian minister of Norwich, born in Lancashire, 1694-1761. Hebrew-English Concordance, 1754-57. (Very valuable to Hebrew students.)

- TINDON, D.D. (Thomas), archbishop of Canterbury, born at Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire, 1636-1715.
Baconiana, 1679.
 Creed of Mr. Hobbes examined, 1670.
 Discourse of Idolatry, 1674.
- TINNANI (James), *geologist*, *.
 Art Gems and Precious Stones, 1859.
 Catalogue of Fossils found in the British Isles, 1858.
 Description of the Imperial Crown Jewels in the Tower of London, 1858.
 Iceland Spars.
 Stratigraphical List of British Fossils, 1847.
 Treatise on Geology, Mineralogy, and Crystallography, 1857. (With Ansted and Mitchell.)
- TYNNANT (William), *poet*, born at Anstruther, in Scotland, 1745-1814.
 *Anster Fair (In ottava rima), 1812. (His best.)
 Cardinal Beaton (a tragedy), 1823.
 Hebrew Dramas, 1846.
 John Balliol (a drama) 1825.
 Papiasts stormed, 1819.
 a Synopsis of Syriac and Chaldee Grammar, 1810.
 Theme of File (The), a poem 1822.
 (His Memoirs, by M. F. Conolly, 1861.)
- TEXEFT (Rev. Gilbert), of Philadelphia, U.S., 1703-1764.
 Genium Technasticum, 1749.
- THOMSON (Alfred), *poet laureate*, born at Somersby, in Lincolnshire, 1809.
 Aylmer's Field, 1864.
 Charge of the Light Brigade (a song), 1854.
 Dying Swan (The), in three subdivisions, 1830.
 Inoch Arden (a tale in verse), 1864.
 Epitaph on the Duchess of Kent, 1864.
 Falcon (The), a dramatic piece in one act, 1879.
 Grandmother's Apology (The), 1859.
 Harold (an historic play), 1877.
 Hero and Leander, 1830.
 Idylls of the King (four in number), 1854-59.
 Idylls and Lynette (an idyll), 1872.
 Holy Grail (The), an idyll, 1867.
 In Memoriam (in 131 subdivisions), 1850.
 (Arthur Hallam, son of the historian.)
 Lady Clara Vere de Vere, 1833.
 Last Tournament (The), 1871.
 Lillian, 1830.
 Lockley Hall (in 2 line stanzas), 1843.
 Lotus-eater (The), 1833.
 Lover's Tale (The), 1879.
 Mariana (in two parts), 1830.
 Maud (in three parts), and other Poems, 1855.
 May the First (an ode), 1862.
 Mermaid (The), 1830.
 Miller's Daughter (The), 1837.
 Oriana (a ballad), 1830.
 Poems, 1830, 1842.
 Poems by Two Brothers, 1827.
 Princess (The), in seven parts, 1847-50.
 Queen Mary (an historic play), 1875.
 Relief of Lucknow, 1879.
 Revenge (The), a naval song, 1879.
 Thibucton, 1828. (Chancellor's Medal.)
 Titmouse, 1844. (One of his best.)
 Welcome (A), 1863.
 Welcome to Marie Alexandrovna, 1874.
 Wellington (Death of the Duke of), an ode, 1852.

- Window (The), or Songs of the Wrens, 1850.
 (His Life, by Shepherd; Walter G. Wace, 1881.)
- THACKERAY (Anne Isabella), Mrs. Ritchie, daughter of W. M. Thackeray, the novelist, 1839-
 Bluebeard's Keys, and other Stories, 1874. (The old tale made into allegories of modern life.)
 Esther (To), and other Sketches, 1869.
 Five Old Friends and a Young Prince, 1868.
 Miss Angel, 1875.
 Old Kensington, 1872.
 Story of Elizabeth, 1863.
 Tollers and Spinsters, with other Essays, 1873.
 Village on the Cliff (The), 1866.
 Works, 1875-76.
- THACKERAY (William Makepeace), *novelist*, pseudonymus "Michael Angelo Titmarsh," and "Fitzboodle," born at Calcutta, 1811-1863.
 Adventures of Philip (a novel), 1861.
 Barry Lyndon (a novel), 1853. (A sharp.)
 Book of Snobs (The), 1848.
 Catherine (Hayes) by Jkey Solomon, 1839-
 Chronicle of the Drum (The), 1841.
 Denis Duval. (Unfinished at his death.)
 Dr. Ruth and his Young Friends, 1849.
 English Humorists (The), 1851.
 Lemon (a novel), 1852.
 Florio et Zephyr (London and Paris), 1838.
 Four Georges (The), lectures, 1860.
 From Cornhill to Grand Cairo, 1845.
 Hoggarty Diamond (The Great), published in *Fraser's Magazine*.
 Kicklebush on the Rhine (The), 1851.
 Irish Sketch-book (The), 1843.
 Lovel the Widower, in *Cornhill Magazine*.
 James's Diary, in *Punch*.
 Mrs. Perkins's Ball (a Christmas tale), 1847.
 Newcomes (The), a novel, 1855.
 Novels by Eminent Hands (parodies on Bulwer, Disraeli, Lever, Bret Harte, James Cooper, etc.).
 Our Street, 1848.
 Paris Sketch-book (The), 1840.
 Pendennis (a novel), 1849-50. (An autobiographical fiction.)
 Phillip.
 Rebecca and Rowena, 1850.
 Roundabout Papers (The), in *Cornhill Magazine*.
 Second Funeral of Napoleon (The), 1841.
 Snob Papers, in *Punch*.
 Vanity Fair, 1846-48. (His best novel.)
 Virginians (The), a novel, 1857-60.
 (His Life, by Trollope, 1879; Shepherd.)
- THEOBALD (Lewis), *dramatic author*, called in the *Dunciad* "Piddling Theobald," born at Sittingbourne, in Kent, 1688-1744.
 Double Falsehood (a tragedy), 1722.
 Ilectra (a tragedy), 1714.
 Life of Raleigh, 1719.
 Persian Princess (The), 1711.
 . His chief work is an edition of *Spanish-speare*, 1733.
- THOM (William), *poet*, 1799-1850.
 Rhymes and Recollections of a Handloom Weaver, 1841.
- THOMAS L. BRADLEY, called "St. Thomas of Canterbury," London, 1117-1170.
 Opera, printed 1692. (Here I found those

- articles in Rhymer's *Fodera* inserted by Dr Clarke (Henry L.) without marginal "authorization"
- (His Life, by A. B. Colonie, 1833, & Christian Lapsus, *Ipseus*, 1862)
- THOMAS, D. D. (David), born at Llanby, in South Wales, 1813—
- Genius of the Gospel (The), 1864
- Humiliatic Commentary on *The Acts*, 1870
- Practical Philosopher (The), 1873.
- Resurrections, etc., 1862
- THOMAS (Edward), London, 1813—
- Ancient Indian Weights, 1877
- Chronicles of the Padian Kings of Dahli 1871
- Early Sassanian Inscriptions, etc., 1869
- Essays on Indian Antiquities, 1879
- Indian Numerals, 1863
- On the Epoch of the Gupta Dynasty, 1877
- THOMAS (Frederick William), novelist, born at Baltimore U. S., 1810—
- Beethoven Tree (The), 1844
- Clinton Bradshaw, 1835
- Emigrant (The), 1833
- Howard Pluckney, 1810
- THOMAS (Isalah), of Worcester, U. S., 1749-1811
- History of Printing in America, with Biography of Printers, and an Account of American Newspapers, 1810 (Very interesting)
- THOMAS OF EMBOLDONE. See THOMAS (Thomas the)
- THOMAS OF READING, called 'The Great Bill of Maffer' Real name Thomas Beltinger
- THOMAS (William), 1509-1563
- Historie of Italie (The), 1519 (This book was publicly burnt)
- Vanities of this World (The), 1519
- THOMAS, D. D. (William), antiquary 1670-1718
- Survey of the Cathedral of Worcester, with a Biography of its Bishops, 1736
- THOMPSON (Daniel Pierce), novelist, born at Charlestown, U. S., 1795-1872
- Locke Amick, or the Schoolmaster 1847
- May Martin, or the Money-digger, 1845
- Rangers (The), or the Fory's Daughter 1850.
- THOMPSON (Edward) poet, etc., 1733-1796
- Courtesan (The), a poem, 1766
- Dunirep (The), a poem, 1765
- Fair Quaker (The), 1771
- Metricalid (The), a poem.
- Sailor's Letter (A), 1767
- THOMSON (Rev. Henry), 1797—
- Concionalia, or Outline Sermons, 1803.
- Davidica, or Sermons on David, 1827.
- Life of Hannah More, 1838
- Pastoralia, a Manual for the Parochial Clergy, 1830.
- THOMPSON (Thomas Perronet), born at Hull, 1783-1869
- Audi Alteram Partem, 1857-61.
- Corn-law Catechism 1827
- Geometry without Axioms, 1830.
- THOMPSON (The Very Rev. William), poet, 1767.
- Sickness, 1746.
- Poems, 1757.
- THOMPSON (William), naturalist, born at Belfast, in Ireland, 1798-1862.
- Natural History of Ireland, 1849-56.
- THOMPSON (Zadoc) naturalist, born in Vermont State, U. S., 1740-1866
- Gazetteer of Vermont 1824
- Natural, Civil and Political History of Vermont, 1842
- THOMAS (William John) antiquary, etc., born at Westminster 1801—
- Book of the Court, 1873
- Death warrant of Charles I., 1841.
- Early Rose Romanesque, 1838
- Exceptional Integrity, 1841
- Facts and Legends of Various Nations, 1834
- Longevity of Man (The), 1873
- Man in Light of Queen Charlotte, and the Cavalier d'Elon, 1867
- "The United States and Queens, 1841,
- and the United States, 1872
- THOMPSON (Alexander) poet, 1762-1801
- Paradise of the (The) in five cantos, 1790
- THOMPSON M. D. (Anthony Todd), of Edinburgh, 1775-1813
- Compendium of the Elements, 1810 (His chief work)
- Diseases of the Skin 1810-10
- Domestic Management of the Sick room, 1810
- Elements of Botany, 1822
- Elements of Materia Medica, 1812
- London Dispensary, 1811
- Philosophy of Magic, etc., 1816
- THOMPSON (Mrs. Anthony Todd) maiden name Katherine Dyerley, *Engraver and novelist* 1802
- Anne Bolyon (an historical romance) 1842
- Celebrated Friendships, 1861
- Cavalier (The), a romance, 1845
- Constance a novel 1854
- Court Secret 1857
- Faith on Both Sides (a novel) 1859
- Lady Annabella (The) a novel, 1817
- Lady of Milan (The), 1845
- Life and Times of George Villiers, 1860
- Mem. of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, 1858
- Memoria of the Court of Henry VIII., 1826
- Memoria of the Jacobites, 1715
- Memoria of the life of Sir W. Raleigh, 1847
- Memoria of the Viscountess of London, 1847
- Priate Correspondence of the Duchess of Marlborough, 1838
- Ragland Castle (a novel), 1847
- Recollections of Literary Characters, 1854
- Rosabel (a novel), 1835
- Tracey or the Apparition, 1847
- White Monk (The), 1844
- Widows and Widowers, 1842
- THOMPSON (Sir Charles Wyville), born at Bonnydoon, in Scotland, 1836
- Depths of the Sea, 1872
- THOMPSON (James), poet, born at Edinb., in Scotland, 1700-1748.
- Autumn (in blank verse) 1711
- Britannia (in blank verse), 1727
- Castle of Indolence (in two cantos, Spenserian metre), 1718
- L. b. r. y (in five parts, blank verse), 1711
- (Thought by Thomson himself to be his best poem)
- Rule Britannia (a song written for the *Masthead of Alfred*), 1740
- Seasons Complete, 1730
- Spring (in blank verse), 1728
- Summer (in blank verse), 1727.

- Winter (in blank verse), 1726.
 * For his plays, see APPENDIX III.
 (His Life, by Murdoch, 1762; David E. Buchan, 1792; sir Harris Nicolas, 1830; Gilfillan, 1853; R. Bell, 1855.)
- THOMSON (Richard), *antiquary*, 1795-1885
 Account of Processions and Ceremonies observed in (our) Coronations, 1820.
 Book of Life (a bibliographical melody), 1820.
 Chronicle of London Bridge, 1827. (His best book.)
 Historical Essay on the Magna Charta, 1830.
 Illustrations of British History, 1825.
 Legends of London, 1832.
 Tales of an Antiquary, 1828.
- THOMSON (Thomas), *chemist*, born at Crieff, in Scotland, 1773-1852
 Annals of Philosophy, 1811-26
 Attempt to establish First Principles of Chemistry, 1825
 Chemistry of Organic Bodies, 1838.
 Elements of Chemistry, 1810
 Heat and Electricity, 1830
 History of Chemistry, 1830-31.
 History of the Royal Society, 1812
 Outlines of Mineralogy and Geology, 1836.
 System of Chemistry, 1802. (Lateemed)
 Travels in Sweden, 1813.
- THOMSON, D. D. (William), archbishop of York, born at Whitehaven, in Cumberland, 1819-
 Atoning Work of Christ (The), 1863. (A Hampton Lecture)
 Crime and its Excuses, 1855.
 Design in Nature, 1871.
 Life in the Light of God's Word, 1870.
 Limits of Philosophical Inquiry, 1868
 Outline of the Necessary Laws of Thought, 1849.
 Sermons, 1861.
 Seven Years, 1870.
- THOMSON (Sir William), *electrician*, born at Belfast, in Ireland, 1824-
 Distribution of Electricity on Spherical Conductors, 1844
 Electrodynamic Properties of Metals, 1855. (A Bakerian Lecture.)
 Thermal Effects of Fluids in Motion
- THORNTON (Ralph), *antiquary*, born at Leeds, 1858-1925.
 Diary, 1874-1924.
 Ducatus Leodensis (the Topography of Leeds), 1718.
 Letters of Eminent Men addressed to him, posthumous 1672.
 Vicaria Leodensis (the Church of Leeds), 1725.
- THORNTON (George Walter), *poet and novelist*, London, 1822-1876.
 Art and Nature at Home and Abroad, 1856.
 British Artists from Hogarth to Turner, 1861.
 Criss-cross Journeys, 1873.
 Every Man his own Trumpeter (a novel), 1858.
 Greenheart (a novel), 1864.
 Haunted London, 1865.
 Historical and Legendary Ballads and Songs, 1875.
 Lays and Legends of the New World, 1849.
 Life in Spain and in Turkey, 1859.
 Life of Turner (the artist), 1862.
 Monarchs of the Main, 1855.
 Old and New Leeds. (T's first two vols., the rest by Walford.)
- Old Stories Retold, 1869.
 Shakespeare's England, 1856.
 Songs of the Cavaliers and Roundheads, 1857.
 Tales for the Mariner, 1865.
 Tour round England, 1870.
 True as Steel (a novel), 1863.
 Vicar's Courtship (The), a novel, 1869.
 Wildfire (a novel), 1864.
- THORNDIKE (Rev. Herbert), 1626-1672.
 De Ratione ac Jure Finlendi Controversia, etc., 1670.
 Epilogue to the Tragedy of the Church of England (in three books Truth, Grace, and Church Government), 1639. (His great work)
 Just Weights and Measures (the state of religion weighed in the balance of the sanctuary), 1662.
 On Religious Assemblies, 1642.
 On the Government of the Church, 1641.
 On the Right of a Church in a Christian State, 1649.
- THORNTON (Bonnet), *humorous poet*, born in London, 1724-1764.
 Battle of the Wigs (a burlesque supplement to Garth's *Dispensary*), 1768.
 Connaisseur (The), 1751
 Have at ye All (a periodical), 1752
 Ode on St. Cecilia's Day (An), a burlesque, 1765.
- THORNTON, M. D. (Robert John), *botanist*, 1753-1837.
 British Flora, 1812. (His chief work)
 Elements of Botany, 1812
 New Family Herbal, 1810.
 New Illustrations of the Sexual System of Plants, 1799-1807.
 Philosophy of Botany, 1809-10.
 Philosophy of Medicine, 1798.
 Philosophy of Politics, 1799
 Practical Botany, 1809.
- THORNTON (William Thomas), *poet and political economist*, born at Burslem, in Buckinghamshire, 1813-
 Modern Manichæism, and other Poems, 1856.
 Old-fashioned Ethics, etc., 1873.
 On Labour, 1849.
 Over-Population and its Remedy, 1848.
 Plea for Peasant Proprietors, 1848.
 Zohrab, and other Poems, 1854.
- THORNTON (Mrs.), maiden name Mary Francis, *sculptor*, born at Thornham, in Norfolk, 1814-
 The Flower Girl; A Girl skipping, 1865 (her best); Sappho; A Sleeping Child; Ulysses and his Dog.
- THORNTON, M. D. (Robert), *antiquary*, 17th century.
 Antiquities of Nottinghamshire, 1677.
- THORPE (Benjamin), *antiquary*, 1803-1870.
 Ancient Laws and Institutes of England, 1846.
 Analecta Anglo-Saxonica, 1834.
 Diplomatum Anglicanum Aevi Saxonici, 1845
 Northern Mythology, 1852.
 Yuletide Stories, 1853.
 Edited Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, with translation, 1889; and Rask's *Grammar of Anglo-Saxon*.
 Translated *Paul's Life of Alfred the Great*, 1847; and *Lappenberg's History of England*, 1843-44.

- THORPE, M.D. (John), *antiquary*, born at Rochester, 1683-1750.
Registrum Rolense, etc., 1769
- THORPE (John), son of the above, *antiquary*, Rochester, 1714-1792.
Customs Rolense, 1788.
- THORPE (Thomas Bangs), of America, 1815 - Lynde Weiss, 1864.
Mysteries of the Backwoods (The), 1846
 Tom Owen, or the Bee-hive, 1847
Voice to America (A), 1855.
- THORPE (Mrs.). See FROST.
- THORPE (John), *antiquary*, born at Leicester, 1740-1808.
History and Antiquities of Leicester, 1791.
Memoirs of the Town and County of Leicester, 1777.
Select Views in Leicestershire, 1789-90
- TILLOTSON (John), *statesman*, born in Essex, 1816-1868
State Papers, posthumous 1742.
- TILLOTSON (Edward, lord), *poet and lord chancellor*, born at Stowmarket, in Suffolk, 1732-1808.
Caesars Britannicum, 1911.
Poems, 1813, 1821.
- TILLOTSON (Thomas), *poet*, born near Carlisle, 1696-1740.
 Colin and Lucy, 1720. (Tilley calls it "the prettiest ballad in the world.")
Elegy of Addison, 1718. (Dr Johnson says, "A more sublime and elegant funeral poem cannot be found.")
Imitation of the Prophecy of Nereus, 1715 (On the Jacobite outbreak.)
Kensington Gardens (a fairy romance in verse), 1730.
 Translated Homer's *Iliad*, book I, which many prefer to Pope's version.
 (His Life, by Dr. Johnson)
- TILLOTSON (George), *historian*, born at Boston, in Massachusetts, U.S., 1791-1871.
History of Spanish Literature, 1849.
Life of Lafayette, 1825.
Life of W. H. Prescott, 1863.
- TILLOTSON (Mrs. Henry), maiden name Mary Blackford, *poetess*, born at Dublin, 1773-1810.
Psyche (in six cantos), 1805.
- TILLOTSON, D.D. (John), archbishop of Canterbury, born at Sewerby, in Yorkshire, 1670-1694.
 On the Wisdom of being Religious, 1664.
 Protestant Religion vindicated, 1689. (He says no man ought to oppose a national religion, whether it be true or false.)
Rule of Faith (The), 1666.
Sermons, 1671, 1678, 1693, 1694.
 Works collected after his death, 1797-12
 (His Life, by Young, 1717; Dr. T. Birch, 1752.)
- TITMUS (The), a daily London newspaper, started by John Walter, 1785. See p. 1698. (A great European power.)
- TINDAL, LL.D. (Matthew), "The Christian Deist," born at Deer-Ferrie, in Devonshire, 1687-1733.
 Christianity Old as Creation, 1738. (His best.)
 Defence of the "Rights of the Christian Church," 1. 1707, 2. 1708. (Burnt by order of the House of Commons.)
- Jacobitism, Perjury, and Popery, 1710.
 Laws of Nations and Rights of Sovereigns, 1695.
 On Obedience to the Supreme Powers, 1694.
 Rights of the Christian Church, 1706.
- TINDAL (Rev. Nicholas), born in Devonshire, 1687-1774.
History of Essex, 1726.
 Kapin's *History of England* continued, 1757.
 Lenz (William), 1800-1873.
 Descriptive Catalogue of the Antiquities found in the Excavations at the New Royal Exchange, 1848.
- TOMLIN (John), *dramatic author*, 1770-1804.
 "For his plays, see APPENDIX III.
 (His Memoirs, by E. S. Benger, 1820)
- TOMLIN (James), *traveler*, 1782-1835.
Annals of Rajasthan, 1829-32.
Travels in Western India, 1839.
- TOMLIN (Rev. Henry John), 1703-1846.
 Accomplishment of Prophecy in the Life of Christ, 1810
 Drama of Canterbury (The), 1791.
 Dictionary, 1814. (Dr. Johnson's edited.)
 History of the College of Bonhommes, in Buckinghamshire, 1812.
 Life of Cranmer, 1811.
 Lives of Cowper and Chaucer, 1810.
 Memoirs of Brian Walton, 1821.
 Vindication of Cranmer, 1826.
- TOMLIN (James Heathcote), born in Dublin, 1805-1869
 Book of the Hymns of the Ancient Church of Ireland, 1855.
 Books of the Vaudou, 1866.
 Memoir of St. Patrick, 1863
 Testimony of the Fathers to the Dogma of Infallibility, 1848.
 Wars of the Danes in Ireland, 1866.
- TOMLINSON (Isaac), *mathematician*, born at Rye, in Sussex, 1820-
 Analytical Statics, 1861.
 Differential Calculus, 1861.
 History of the Mathematical Theories of Attraction, etc., 1873.
 Integral Calculus, 1861.
 Trigonometry for Beginners, 1869.
 Memorabilia for Beginners, 1869.
 Researches on the Calculus of Variations, 1872. (An Adams prize essay.)
- TOLAND (Johannes Junius), generally called "John Toland," born at Redcastle, in Ireland, 1669-1722.
 Adelsidemont, 1709. (Livy vindicated.)
 Amyntor, 1699.
 Anglia Libera, 1701.
 Art of Restoring (The), 1714. (On general Monk.)
 Christianity not Mysterious, 1696. (Burnt by the hangman.)
 Courts of Prussia and Hanover (The), 1704.
 History of the Druids (A), 1814.
 Letters to Serena, 1704.
 Life of Milton, 1696.
 Memoirs of Demetrius, Lord Holles, 1696.
 Nazarenus, 1718.
 Pantheisticon, 1720.
 Socialism truly stated, 1705.
 Tetradymus, 1720.
 (His Life, by Dr. Maitland, 1728; Mosheim.)

- TOMLIN, D.D.** (George Pretymen), bishop of Winchester, born at Bury St. Edmunds, in Suffolk, 1753-1827.
 Elements of Christian Theology, 1799.
 Introduction to the Study of the Bible, 1813.
 Life of Pitt, 1821. (Macaulay says "the worst biographical work in the world.")
 Refutation of the Charge of Calvinism against the Church of England, 1812.
- TOXSTAFF** (Cuthbert), bishop of Durham, born at Hatchford, in Yorkshire, 1474-1558.
 Contra Impios Blasphematores Dei Predestinationis Opus, 1556.
 De Arte Supputandi, libri iv., 1522.
 De Veritate Corporis et Sanguinis Domini in Eucharistia, 1551.
- TOOKER** (John Horne), philologist, born at Westminster, 1736-1812.
 Divisions of Purley, 1786-1805. (On the etymology of English words. His great work.)
 Letter on the Reported Marriage of the Prince of Wales, 1787.
 Letter to Mr. Dunning, 1778.
 Petition of an Englishman, 1765. (His Life, by Hamilton, 1812; Stephens, 1813; W. H. Rehd.)
- TOOKER** (Thomas), economist, 1774-1858.
 History of Prices, 1838-57.
- TOOME** (Rev. William), historian, born at Inington, near London, 1744-1820.
 General Biographical Dictionary, 1798. (With others.)
 History of Russia, 1800.
 Life of Catherine II., 1797.
 View of the Russian Empire, 1799.
- TOOME** (William), 1777-1863.
 Monarchy of France, 1855
- TORLADY** (Rev. Augustus Montague), hymn-writer, etc., born at Farnham, in Surrey, 1740-1778.
 Calvinism of the Church of England, 1774.
 Christian and Philosophical Necessity asserted, 1775.
 Hymns and Sacred Poems, 1860.
 Psalms and Hymns, 1776.
 N.B.—Torlady is the author of "Rock of Ages," admirably rendered into Latin by W. E. Gladstone.
- TOURNADUR** (Cyril), poet, 17th century.
 Alchemist's Tragedie (The), 1611.
 Funerall Poem on . . . Sir Francis Vere, 1609.
 Oration on the Death of Prince Henrie (A), 1613.
 Laugh and lie down, 1605.
 Revenger's Tragedie (The), 1607.
- TOWNS, LL.D.** (Rev. Joseph), London, 1737-1777.
 British Biography, 1766-72.
 General Doctrines of Christianity, 1763.
 Life, etc., of Frederick III. of Prussia, 1768.
- TOWNLEY** (Rev. James), dramatic author, 1715-1778.
 High Life Below-stairs (a farce), 1750.
- TOWNSEND** (Chauncy Hare), poet, 1800-1868.
 Memorable proved True, 1856.
 Sermons in Sonnets, 1851.
 Three Gables (The), 1850.
- TOWNSEND** (George Herbert), c. 1869.
 Handbook, 1869. (For the year 1866.)
 Manual of Dates 1863.
- TRACT SOCIETY** (Religious), of London, established 1789; of Scotland, 1793; of New England, 1814.
- TRAIN** (Joseph), poet, 19th century.
 Poems, with Notes Illustrative of Galloway and Ayrshire, 1814.
- TRAPP, D.D.** (Joseph), commentator and poet, 1679-1747.
 Defence of the Church of England, 1727.
 Explanatory Notes upon the Gospels, 1747-48. (Good.)
 Prælectiones Poeticæ, 1711-19.
- TREDGOLD** (Thomas), civil engineer, born at Brandon, in Durham, 1788-1828.
 Elementary Principles of Carpentry, 1820.
 Principles of Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings, 1824.
 Railroads and Carriages, 1825.
 Steam Engine (The), 1827.
 Strength of Cast Iron and other Metals, 1821.
- TRENCH, D.D.** (Richard Chenevix), archbishop of Dublin, born in Dublin, 1807-1864.
 Poetry, 1837-38; collected 1864.
 Elegiac Poems; Genoveva; Poems from Eastern sources; Sabbathson, H. Neale, and other Poems; Story of Justin Martyr, 1937.
 Prose.
 English, Past and Present, 1855.
 Epistles to the Seven Churches, 1859.
 Lessons in Proverbs, 1853.
 Mediæval Church History, 1878.
 Notes on the Miracles, 1846.
 Notes on the Parables, 1811. (His best book.)
 Remains of Mrs. Trench (his mother), 1862.
 Sacred Latin Poetry, 1849.
 St. Augustine, etc., 1851.
 Sermon on the Mount, 1841.
 Social Aspect of the Thirty Years' War.
 Study of Words, 1851. (The largest circulation of all his works.)
 Synonyme of the New Testament, 1854.
- TRENCHARD** (John), Dorsetshire, 1662-1723.
 Cato's Letters, 1720-23.
 History of Standing Armies, 1699.
 Independent Whig (The), 1720-23.
- TREVELYAN** (George Otto), born at Rothley Temple, in Leicestershire, 1838-1865.
 Life, etc., of Lord Macanlay, 1876.
- TREVOR** (Rev. George), 1809-1864.
 Ancient Egypt, 1864.
 Christ in His Passion, 1847.
 Doctrines and Means of Grace, 1851.
 Egypt from Alexander to Napoleon, 1866.
 India (an historical sketch), 1858.
 Origin, Constitution, and Form of Procedure in Convocation, 1862.
 Rome since the Fall of the Western Empire, 1869.
 Russia, Ancient and Modern, 1862.
 Sacrifice of the Eucharist (The), 1859.
 Story of the Cross (The), 1866.
 Types and Antitypes, 1864.
- TRIMMER** (Mrs.), maiden name Sarah Kirby, educational books, born at Ipswich, 1741-1810.
 Catechism of the Church of England Familiarized, 1783.
 Companion to the Book of Common Prayer, 1781.

- Easy Introduction to the Knowledge of Nature, 1780.
 Economy of Charity, 1748.
 Fabulous Histories, 1785.
 Instructive Tales collected, 1814.
 Sacred History, 1792-85. (Her chief work.)
 TROLLOPE (Anthony), *novelist*, 1815-
*Those marked thus * are not novels.*
 American Senator (The), 1877.
 *Australia and New Zealand, 1873.
 Ayala's Angel, 1881.
 Barchester Towers, 1857. (His best novel.
 The continuation of "The Warden")
 Belton Estate (The), 1865.
 Bertrams (The), 1859.
 *British Sports and Pastimes, 1868.
 Can you Forgive Her? 1884.
 Castle Richmond, 1860.
 Claverings (The), 1867.
 *Clergymen of the Church of England
 (sketches), 1866.
 Cousin Henry, 1879.
 Doctor Thorne, 1858.
 Editor's Tale (An), 1870.
 Eustace Hamond, 1873.
 Framley Parsonage, 1861.
 Golden Lion of Grandpere, 1872.
 Harry Heathcote, 1874.
 He knew he was Right, 1869.
 *Hunting Sketches, 1865.
 Is he Popenjoy? 1879.
 Kellys (The) and the O'Kellys, 1814.
 Lady Anna, 1874.
 Last Chronicles of Barnet, 1867.
 La Vendue (an historical romance), 1856.
 Lotta Schmidt, and other Stories, 1867.
 Madermots of Ballycloran (The), 1847.
 Miss Mackenzie, 1865.
 *New South Wales and Queensland, 1874.
 *North America, 1862.
 Orley Farm, 1862.
 Phineas Finn, the Irish Member, 1869.
 Phineas Redux, 1873.
 Prime Minister (The), 1875.
 Rachel Ray, 1863.
 Ralph the Heir, 1871.
 Sir Harry Hotspur, 1870.
 Small House at Allington, 1864.
 *South Africa, 1878.
 *South and Western Australia, 1871.
 Struggles of Brown, Jones, and Robinson
 (The), 1870.
 *Tales of all Countries, 1881.
 Thackeray (a biographical sketch), 1879.
 Three Clerks (The), 1857.
 *Travelling Sketches, 1866.
 Vicar of Bullhampton (The), 1870.
 *Victoria and Tasmania, 1874.
 Warden (The), 1855. (See above, "Barchester
 Towers.")
 Way we Live Now (The), 1875.
 *West Indies and the Spanish Main, 1859.
 (Supplied from the British Museum, July, 1881.)
 TROLLOPE, D.D. (Edward), bishop suffragan of
 Nottingham, antiquary, 1817-
 Battle of Bosworth Field (The), 1862.
 Boston and other Churches, 1870.
 Captivity of John, King of France, 1867.
 Church Spire, 1874.
 Fens in Lincolnshire (The), 1858.
 Fens and Submarine Forests, 1869.
 Gainsborough and other Churches, 1868.
 Grantham and other Churches, 1867.
 History of Anne Askew, 1859.
 History of Worksop, 1860.
 Holbeach and other Churches, 1872.
 Illustrations of Ancient Art, 1864.
 Introduction of Christianity into Lincolnshire,
 1857.
 Labyrinth, Ancient and Modern, 1858.
 Life of Hcreward the Saxon, 1861.
 Life of Pope Adrian IV, 1860.
 Louth Park Abbey and other Churches, 1873.
 Memorabilia of Grimsby, 1859.
 Monastic Gatehouses, 1860.
 Norman and Early English Styles of Gothic
 Architecture, 1869.
 Norman Sculpture of Lincoln Cathedral, 1866.
 Raising of the Royal Standard at Nottingham,
 1864.
 Roman Friar's Street, 1869.
 Roman House at Apthorpe (The), 1859.
 Sepulchral Memorials, 1858.
 Shulows of the Past, 1861.
 Sleford and the Wapentakes of Flaxwell,
 etc., 1872.
 Spilsby and other Churches, 1865.
 Use and Abuse of Red Bricks, 1859.
 TROLLOPE (Mrs. Frances), *novelist*, born at
 Heckfield, in Hampshire, 1790-1863.
*Those marked thus * are not novels.*
 Abbess (The), 1873.
 Adventures of Jonathan Jefferson Whitlaw,
 1836.
 Attractive Man (The), 1843.
 Barnaby in America (The), 1843.
 *Belgium and Western Germany, 1833-31.
 Blue Ball of England (The), 1841.
 Charles Chamfield, 1841.
 *Domestic Manners of the Americans, 1832.
 Father Lustace, 1810.
 Hargrave, 1843.
 Jesse Phillips, 1843.
 Laurington (The), or Superior People, 1843.
 Life and Adventures of a Clever Woman,
 1846.
 Michael Armstrong, the Factory Boy, 1840.
 One Fault, 1839.
 *Paris and London, 1856.
 *Paris and the Parisians, 1835.
 Petition Government, 1846.
 *Refuge in America (The), 1832.
 Robertsons on their Travels (The), 1843.
 Romance of Vienna (A), 1838.
 Three Cousins (The), 1847.
 Town and Country, 1844.
 Tremerdyn Cliff, 1838.
 Uncle Walter, 1852.
 Vicar of Wrexhill (The), 1837.
 *Vienna and the Austrians, 1837.
 *Visit to Italy (A), 1842.
 *Ward of Thorpe Combe (The), 1842.
 Widow Barnaby, 1838. (Her most popular
 novel.)
 Widow Married (The), 1840.
 Young Love, 1844.
 TROLLOPE (Thomas Adolphus), *biographer and
 novelist*, 1810-
 Arundell Castle (a novel), 1867.
 Beppo the Corsicani (a novel), 1864.
 Decade of Italian Women (A), 1860.
 Diamond cut Diamond, 1875.

- Dream Numbers (The), a novel, 1868.
 Durnton Abbey, 1871.
 Family Party at the Piazza of St. Peter's, 1877.
 Garlands of Garstang Grange (The), 1869.
 Gemma (a novel), 1868.
 Girlhood of Catherine de Medici (a tale), 1856.
 Giulio Malatesta (a novel), 1863.
 History of the Commonwealth of Florence, 1865. (His chief work.)
 Impressions of a Wanderer in Italy, etc., 1850.
 La Beata, 1861. (An Italian tale, well told.)
 Lenten Journey in Umbria, etc., 1862.
 Leonora (Isoloni) (a novel), 1864.
 Life of Filippo Strozzi, 1860.
 Life of Pope Pius IX., 1877.
 Lindisfarne Chase (a novel), 1861.
 Marietta (a novel), 1862.
 Papal Conclaves (The), 1876.
 Paul the Pope and Paul the Friar, 1860.
 Peep Behind the Scenes at Rome, 1877.
 Summer in Brittany (A), 1840.
 Summer in Western France (A), 1841.
 Tuscany, 1859.
 TUCKER, M.D. (Thomas), Edinburgh, 1788—1832.
 Medica Nautica, 1799.
 Medical and Chemical Essays, 1796.
 Treatise on Scurvy, 1788.
 Tuscany in 1849 . . . 1859.
 TUCKER (Rev. Joseph), born in Nottinghamshire, 1631—1871.
 Discourse of Natural and Moral Impotency, 1671.
 Great Propitiation (The), 1869.
 (His Life, by H. Rogers, 1911.)
 TUCKER (Abraham), moralist, London, 1705—1771.
 Advice to his Son (on clubs), 1756.
 Outbirth Gummey's Man in Quest of himself, 1767.
 Free Will, Foreknowledge, and Fate, 1764.
 Light of Nature pursued, 1765. (Excellent.)
 Vocal Sounds, 1761.
 TURNER, D.D. (Josiah), of Wales, 1711—1799.
 Apology for the Church of England, 1772.
 Reflections on the Matters of Dispute between England and Ireland, 1765.
 Religious Intolerance (condemned), 1773.
 Treatise concerning Civil Government, 1781.
 TURNER (Miss), *nom de plume* "A.L.O.E." (i.e. A Lady of England), novelist, etc., "—
 Cyril Ashley.
 Exiles in Babylon.
 Fairy Know-a-bit.
 Giant killed (The).
 Hebrew Heresies.
 House Beautiful (The).
 Lady of Provence (The).
 Pride and his Prisoners.
 Silver Umbles (The).
 TURNERMAN (Henry Theodore), born at Boston, in Massachusetts, U.S., 1813—1871.
 Artist's Life (An), 1847.
 Biographical Essays, 1887.
 Characteristics of Literature, 1849, 1851.
 Italian Sketch-book, 1835.
 Leaves from the Diary of a Dreamer, 1863.
 Memorial of Horatio Greenough, 1852.
 Month in England (A), 1863. 9
 Optimist (The), 1866.
 Spirit of Poetry (The), 1851. 0
 "Thoughts on the Poets, 1846.
 TUCKER (James Hington), traveller, born at Cork, Ireland, 1778—1816.
 Maritime Geography and Statistics, 1815.
 TULL (Jethro), agriculturist, 1680—1740.
 Essay on Horse-hoeing Husbandry, 1733.
 TULLAN, D.D. (John), born in Perthshire, Scotland, 1822—
 Beginning Life, 1861.
 Christ of the Gospel (The), and the Christ of Modern Criticism, 1864.
 English Puritanism and its Leaders, 1861.
 Leaders of the Reformation, 1858.
 Rational Theology and Christian Philosophy, Religion and Theology, 1875.
 Theism, 1855. (Second Burnett prize essay.)
 TURNER, D.C.L. (Martin Farquhar), poet, 1810—
 Author's Mind (An), 1841.
 Ballads for the Times, and other Poems, 1852.
 Cathara (lyrics), 1863.
 Creed (A) and Hymns, 1870.
 Clock of Gold (The), 1844.
 Parley Heath, 1851.
 Geraldine, 1838. (A continuation of Coleridge's "Christabel.")
 Harlequin, a Budget of Lyrics, 1848.
 Heart (a tale), 1853.
 Hymns for All Nations, in Thirty Languages, 1851.
 King Alfred's Poems in English Metre, 1850.
 Lyrics, 1855.
 Modern Pyramid (The), 1839.
 Probabilities, an Aid to Faith, 1854.
 (21) Protestant Ballads, 1868. (Fifty more, 1874.)
 Proverbial Philosophy, 1838, 1842, 1867. (A book of almost unparalleled sale.)
 Rides and Reveries of Mr. Esop Smith, 1859.
 Stephen Langton, or the Days of King John 1854.
 Surrey, its Persons and Places, 1849.
 Three Hundred Sonnets, 1860.
 Twins (The), a tale, 1841.
 Washington (a drama), 1877.
 TURNERSVILLE (George), poet, born in Dorsetshire, 1630—1698.
 Booke of Psalms, 1675.
 Epitaphs, Epigrams, Songs, etc., 1670.
 Noble Art of Venerie (The), 1676.
 Songs and Sonnets, 1667.
 Tragical Tales (from Italian authors), 1676.
 TURNER (Dawson), antiquary and botanist, born at Great Yarmouth, 1775—1846.
 Botanist's Guide (The), 1868.
 Fuel (The), 1860—18.
 Muscologie Hibernica Spicilegium, 1804.
 Sepulchral Reminiscences of Yarmouth, 1848.
 TURNER (Edward) chemist, Scotland, 1793—1839.
 Elements of Chemistry, 1823; eighth edition, 1847.
 TURNER, R.A. (Joseph Mallard William), painter, London, 1775—1851.
 The Battle of the Nile, 1799; The Day of Raia, 1823; The Great Pier, 1823; Outgoing Palace and Bridge, 1831; Dock building Carthage, 1838; England and Wales, 1837—38; Falls of Schaffhausen, 1838; Hamstead—ing the Alps, 1813; The Harbours of Eng-

- land, 1856; *Liber Studiorum* (a series of engravings from original designs), 1866-1816; *Mercury and Herse*, 1811; *Mortlake*, 1826-1827; *Picturesque Views of England and Wales*, 1827-33; *Picturesque Views of the Southern Coast of England*, 1814-27; *Richmondshire*, 1823; *River Scenery of England*, 1824; *River Scenery of France*, 1857; *The Shipwreck*, 1806; *Spithead*, 1409; *The Sun rising in a Mist*, 1807; *The Téméraire*, 1833; *Ulysses deriding Polyphemus*, 1829; *Views of the Ports of England*, 1825 (His Life, by P. Cunningham, 1852; Walter Thornbury, 1862).

TURNER (Samuel), *traveller*, born in Gloucestershire, 1759-1842.

Account of an Embassy to Tibet (An), 1400.

TURNER (Sharon), *historian*, London, 1768-1817.

British Poems, with Specimens, 1803.

History of the Anglo-Saxons, 1799-1805.

History of England (from the Conquest to 1609), 1814-21.

History of the Reign of Henry VIII., 1826.

History of the Reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, 1829.

Prolusions, 1819.

Richard III. (a poem), 1845.

Sacred History of the World, 1822.

TURNER (Thomas Hudson), *antiquary*, London, 1815-1862.

Account of the Domestic Architecture of England (An), 1861.

TURNER, M.D. (William), *naturalist*, born at Morweth, in Northumberland, 1510-1564.

Avium . . . Historia, 1554.

Herball (The), 1651-62.

Hunting and Fyding out of the Romishe Foxe, etc (The), 1643.

Hunting of the Romishe Wolfe, 1554.

Preservative or Triacle against the Poyson of Pelagius, 1551.

Reconyng of the Romishe Foxe, etc. (The), 1548.

TURNER (Thomas), *poet*, born in Essex, 1515-1580.

Dialoge of Wyvinge and Thyrvinge, 1562.

Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry (in 57 chapters), 1557.

Metrical [Auto]biography, 1572.

Points of Housewifery, 1583.

TURNER, M.D. (William), *-1838.

Clinical Illustrations of the More Important Diseases of Bengal, etc., 1832-35.

TURNER (Horace), 1786-1849.

Life of Lord Kilton, 1844.

TWYNOM (Sir Roger), *antiquary*, born in Kent, 1591-1672.

Anglicanæ Historiæ Scriptores Decem, 1653 (See p. 84 of this "Handbook," art. *Scriptores Decem*.)

Historical Defence of the Church of England, 1676.

TYLOR (Edward Burnett), an American citizen, born at Camberwell, in Surrey, 1832.

Anahuac, or Mexico and the Mexicans, 1861.

Primitive Culture, etc., 1871.

Researches into the History of Mankind, 1865.

TYNDALL (William), born at Nibbles, in Gloucestershire, 1824-1893.

Exposition of 1 Ep. of S. John, 1851.

Exposition on 1 Cor. vii., etc., 1858.

Exposition upon v. vi. vii. Mathew, 1848.

Fyret Boke of Moses (The), 1530.

Obedyence of a Christen Man, etc., 1528.

Parable of the Wicked Maimon, 1528.

Pathway to Scripture, 1526.

Præfats unto the Piele to the Romayne, 1530.

Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, 1511.

Sacraments (The), 1838.

Translation of Deuteronomy, printed 1498 (with Coverdale); of the New Testament, 1526 (burnt 1529); new and revised edition, 1534, of the Pentateuch, 1523. (Tyndale also translated *Jonah* and *Nachmann*. Tyndale's version is far superior to Coverdale's.)

(His Life, by Olier, 1826; DeMaun, 1841.)

TYNDALL, L.L.D. (John), *physicist*, born at Loughlin Bridge, in Ireland, 1820.

Absorption and Radiation of Heat by Gases and Vapours, 1861.

Address to the British Association, 1871.

Calorecence, 1865.

Contributions to Molecular Physics, 1872.

Hardy as a Discoverer, 1866.

Forms of Water in Clouds and Rivers, Ice and Glaciers, 1872.

Fragment of Science for the Unscientific, 1871.

Glaciers of the Alps, 1860.

Heat as a Mode of Motion, 1863.

Hours of Exercise in the Alps, 1871.

Imagination in Science, 1870.

Invisible Radiation of the Electric Light, 1865.

Lectures on Light, 1869, 1873-73.

Lectures on Sound, 1867.

Lessons on Electricity, 1854-76.

Mountaineering, 1861.

Nature of the Force by which Bodies are repelled from the Pole of a Magnet, 1863.

Notes on Electricity, 1870.

Notes on Light, 1871.

On Molecular Influences, 1853.

On the Vibrations and Tones produced by Bodies in Contact during Different Temperatures, 1854.

Physical Connection of Absorption and Radiation, etc., 1861.

Physical Phenomena of Glaciers, 1867.

Physical Properties of Ice, 1858-59.

Radiation, 1861-65.

Researches on Diamagnetism and Magneto-Crystalline Action (new edition), 1881.

Sounding and Sensitive Flames, 1867.

Transmission of Heat through Gaseous Bodies, 1869.

Transmission of Heat through Organic Structures, 1853.

Vacation Tour, 1862.

TYNELL (James), *historian*, London, 1642-1718.

Bibliotheca Politica, 1692-93.

General History of England, 1700-4.

TYNEMITT (Thomas), *pathologist*, London, 1720-1766.

Diastasis de Babilis, 1776.

Edited Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, 1773.

Epistle to Florio, 1749.

TYSON, M.D. (Edward), born in Somersetshire, 1648-1709.

Orangeburg (The), 1699.

- TYTLER** (Alexander Fraser), *historian* (lord Woodhouselee), born at Edinburgh, 1747-1813.
Elements of General History, 1801. (His best-known work.)
Life, etc., of Petrarch, 1810.
Memoirs of Lord Kames, 1807.
Outlines of . . . Universal History, 1782.
- TYTLER** (C. C. Fraser), *poet and novelist*, -
Jasmine Leigh, 1871.
Jonathan, 1876.
Making or Marring, 1877.
Margaret, 1879.
Mistress Judith, 1873.
Rose and a Pearl (A), 1869.
Sweet Violet, and other *Stories*, 1869.
- TYTLER** (Patrick Fraser), *historian and biographer*, son of Alexander Fraser Tytler, born at Edinburgh, 1791-1849.
England under Edward VI. and Mary, 1839.
Historical View of the . . . Discovery of America, 1840.
History of Scotland, 1823-43. (His chief work.)
- * **KING** Henry VIII. and his Contemporaries, 1837.
Life and Character of Henry VIII., 1834.
Life of the Admirable Crichton, 1819.
Life of Sir Thomas Craig, 1824.
Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, 1833.
Life of Wicliffe, 1826.
Lives of Scottish Worthies, 1831-33.
 (His *Life*, by J. W. Burgon, D.D., 1869.)
- TYTLER** (William), Edinburgh, 1711-1792.
Historical and Critical Inquiry into the Evidence against Mary Queen of Scots, 1759.
Poetical Remains of James I., 1783.
- UDALL** (Nicholas), *dramatic author*, born in Hampshire, 1506-1566.
Erechias, 1564.
Flowers for Latine Spekyng, 1533.
Ralph Roister Doister, 1534; printed 1563. (The first English comedy.)
- UPHAM** (Thomas), 1799-1872.
Elements of Mental Philosophy, 1850.
Life, etc., of Madame Guyon, 1855.
 (Professor of psychology and Hebrew at Bowdoin College, in Maine, U.S.)
- URBAN** (Sylvanna), the pseudonym adopted by Edward Cave, the original editor and founder of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1731. The *nom de plume* is still retained by the present editor.
- URR**, M.D. (Andrew), *chemist*, born at Glasgow, 1778-1857.
Cotton Manufactures of Great Britain, 1831.
Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures, 1839.
Dictionary of Chemistry, 1821.
New System of Geology, 1829.
Philosophy of Manufactures, 1835.
- UQUHART** (David), 1805-
Pillars of Hercules (The), 1850.
Turkey and its Resources, 1841.
- UQUHART** (Sir Thomas), born at Cromarty, in Scotland, 1613-1684.
Epigrams, Divine and Moral, 1641.
- * **Jewel (The)**, in praise of Scotland and Scotchmen, 1851.
Longpendentation (in six books), 1833.
Translation of Rubelate, 1643.

- Trigonometry**, 1648.
- * **Frisototetras (The)**, for resolving triangles, 1649.
- USHER**, D.D. (James), archbishop of Armagh, *chronologist*, born in Dublin, 1580-1656. (The most learned of all the Irish clergy.)
Annales Veteris et Novi Testamenti, 1650-51. (A chronological work.)
Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates, 1639.
Chronologia Sacra, posthumous 1660. (Well known.)
De Ecclesiarum Christianarum Successione et Statu, 1613. (His first publication.)
De Græca Septuaginta, etc., 1654. (Excellent.)
De Romanæ Ecclesiæ Symbolo, 1647.
Disseratio de Maccodonum et Asianorum Anno Solaris, 1648.
Episcopal and Presbyterian Government enjoined, 1679.
Historia Dogmatica Controversiæ . . . posthumous, 1699.
Immanuel, 1638. (On the Incarnation.)
Letters, posthumous 1686.
Original of Bishops, 1641.
Power of the Prince and the Obedience of the Subject (The), 1641.
Principles of the Christian Religion (The), 1644.
Veterum Epistolarum Hibernicarum Sylloge, 1632.
Vox Hiberniæ, 1612.
 (His *Life*, by Dr. N. Bernard, 1651; Dr. R. Parr, 1686; Billingham, 1700; T. Smith, 1722; Dr. J. Aikin, 1773; Dr. Elrington, 1847.)
- VALLEY**, D.D. (Richard), *grammarian*, born in Jersey, 1754-1838.
Greek Grammar, 1805.
Latin Grammar, 1782.
- VANBRUGH** (Sir John), *dramatist*, 1668-1726.
 * * * For his plays, see APPENDIX III.
- VAN RUXEN** (Martin), born in New York State, U.S., 1782-1862.
Inquiry Into the Origin of Political Parties in the United States, posthumous 1867.
- VANCOEVER** (George), *maritime discoverer*, 1750-1798.
Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, etc., 1798.
- VANE** (Sir Henry), 1612-1663.
Healing Question propounded and resolved (A), 1658.
Retired Man's Meditations (The), 1653.
Two Treatises, 1662.
 - (His *Life*, by G. Sikes, 1662; Knight, 1663; Birch; E. Ludlow, 1771.)
- VAUGHAN**, D.D. (Charles James), *Leicester*, 1816-
Half-hours in the Temple Church, 1871.
Heroes of Faith, 1876.
Solidity of True Religion (The), 1874.
- VAUGHAN** (Henry), *poet*, "The Silarist," was born in Wales, 1621-1693.
Flowers Solitudinalis, 1664.
Mount of Olives (The), 1632.
Olor Incantatus, 1651.
Poems, 1646-47.
Silen Scintillans (sacred poems), 1689-95.

- *Thalia Rediviva* (divine poems), 1678.
(His *Life*, by H. F. Lyte.)
- VAUGHAN, D.D. (Robert), Independent minister, historian, 1795-1868.
Age of Great Cities, 1843.
Christian Warfare Illustrated, 1833.
Congregationalism, 1843.
English Nonconformity, 1862.
Essays, 1849.
History of England under the House of Stuart, 1848.
John de Wycliffe, 1828, 1853.
Lectures on the Age and Christianity, 1849.
Lectures on the Corruption of Christianity, 1854. •
Letter and Spirit, or Spiritualism and Christianity, 1819.
Life of the Rev. Robert Alfred Vaughan (his son), 1858.
Life-search after Religious Truth, 1806.
Memorials of the Stuart Dynasty, 1841.
Modern Pulpit (1he), 1842.
Popular Education in England, 1846.
Protectorate of Cromwell, 1838.
Protestant Nonconformity, 1843.
Religious Parties in England, 1839.
Revolutions in English History, 1859. 63.
Ritualism in the English Church, 1868.
Sermons on Preaching, 1829.
Way to Rest, 1866.
- V AUGHAN (Rev. Robert Alfred), poet, born at Worcester 1823-1857.
Essays and Remains, posthumous 1858.
Flourish with the Mystics, 1856.
(His *Life*, by his father, Robert Vaughan, D.D., 1858.)
- V AUE (Thomas, lord), poet, 1510-1557.
"I loath that I did love," 1550. (This poem is very interesting, because the Gravedigger in *Hamlet* quotes it.)
A pickaxe and a spade,
And she a shrouding sheet,
A house of clay for to be made
For such a guest most meet.)
- V AUE (William Sandys Wright), archaeologist, 1816.
Greek Cities, etc., of Asia Minor, 1877.
Handbook to the Antiquities in the British Museum, 1851. •
Nineveh and Persepolis, 1848.
Perils from the Earliest Period, 1875.
- V AUCHE, L.L.D. (John), born at Peebles, in Scotland, 1829-
History and Poetry of the Scottish Border, 1877.
Lucretius and the Atomic Theory, 1875.
Memoir of Sir W. Hamilton, 1869.
Tweed (The), and other Poems, 1878.
- V AUE (Rev. Henry), born at Barnes, in Surrey, 1735-1797.
Compleat Duty of Man (a sequel to *The Whole Duty of Man*), 1764.
Mistakes in Religion exposed, 1774.
(His *Life*, by his grandson, the Rev. John Venn, 1834.)
- V AUE, M.D. (Tobias), 1577-1660.
Baths of Bath (The), 1628.
Taking of the Fume of Tobacco (The), 1631.
Via Recta ad Vitam Longam, 1620.

- VARE (Aubrey Thomas de), poet, 1814-
Antar and Rora, 1877.
Fall of Rora (The), and other Poems, 1877.
Infant Bridal (The), and other Poems, 1874.
Saxon Saints (The), 1879.
Search after Prosperine (The), and other Poems, 1843.
Sketches of Greece and Turkey, 1850.
Waldenses (The), and other Poems, 1842.
- V AUE (Sir Aubrey de), dramatic author, 1788-1846.
Duke of Mercia (The), 1823.
Julian the Apostate, 1822.
Mary Tudor (a drama), 1847.
Song of Faith (A), and other Poems, 1842.
- V AUE (Sir Francis), 1554-1605.
Bloody Battel of Neupert, in Flunders (The), 1641.
Commentaries, posthumous 1657.
- V AUE (George), contemporary, London, 1664-1756.
Annals of Painting in England, posthumous 1762.
Catalogue of the Pictures of Charles I., James II., and the Dukes of Buckingham, 1757, 1758, 1759.
- V AUE (Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India), born at Kensington Palace, 1819.
Early Days of H.R.H. the Prince Consort, 1867. (Compiled by the Hon. C. Grey, under her Majesty's direction.)
Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands, 1849.
Life of H.R.H. the Prince Consort, 1874. (Under the direction of her Majesty and the charge of Sir Theodore Martin.)
- V AUE (Rev. Samuel), mathematician, 1721.
Complete System of Astronomy, 1737-1802.
Confutation of Atheism, 1807.
Elements of Conic Sections, 1781.
Principles of Fluxions, 1795.
Propagation of the Gospel (Haitian prize essay), 1807.
- V AUE, D.D. (William), philologist, Lancashire, 1739-1815.
Commercia et Navigatio of the Ancients, 1807.
Origination of the Greek Verb, 1794.
Periphrasis of the Erythraean Sea, 1800. 5.
Voyage of Neachian, 1797.
- V AUE (Charles), born at Aldershot, in Hampshire, 1680-1756.
Abridgment of Law and Equity, 1741. 51.
- V AUE (Rev. Charles), London, 1823-
Dogma v. Morality, 1866.
Humanity v. Barbarism, 1868.
Is every Statement in the Bible ... True? 1864.
Sling and the Stone (The), 1865-69.
- V AUE (Maistre), poet, born in Jersey, about 1112-1183.
Roman de Brut (Le), 1156; printed 1856-58 (i.e. Brute or Brutus, the hypothetical king of England).
Roman de Ros (Le), part I. 1160, part II. 1170; first printed 1827; new edit. 1878. (How, i.e. Rollo, duke of Normandy. Part I. is in Alexandrine verse, part II. is in eight.)
• • • Attributed to him: *Chroniques des Ducs de Normandie*; *Vie de S. Georges*; *Vie de S. Nicolas*; *Vie de la Vierge Marie*.

WADDING (Luke), a Franciscan, born at Waterford, in Ireland, 1538-1651.
Annales Ordinis Minorum, 1647-54.

WADDINGTON, D.D. (George), 1793-1869.
History of the Church to the Reformation, 1833.

History of the Reformation on the Continent, 1841.

Present Condition, etc., of the Greek Church, 1829.

Visit to Ethiopia, 1822.

Visit to Greece, 1826.

WADDINGTON, J. B. (John), *Congregational minister*, born at Leeds, in Yorkshire, 1810.

Bicentenary Prize Essay, 1862.

Black Bartholomew, 1862.

Congregational History, 1860, 1874-78. (His chief work.)

Emmaus, 1846.

Hebrew Ministry (The), 1846.

Historical Papers, 1861.

Life of John Penry, 1854.

Survey Congregational History, 1860.

Track of the Hidden Church, 1863.

Wolf in the Fold (A), 1867.

WAKE (Sir Isaac), 1576-1672.

Rex Platonicus, etc., 1607.

WAKE, D.D. (William), archbishop of Canterbury, born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, 1657-1737.

Defence of the Power of Christian Princes over Ecclesiastical Synods, 1697.

English Version of the Epistles of the Apostolic Fathers, 1691.

State of the Church and Clergy of England, 1703.

(His Life, by dean Hook.)

WAKFIELD (Edward), *political economist*, 1768-1854.

Account of Ireland (An), 1812. ("No enoligum can be too high."—*Edin. Review*.)

WAKFIELD (Edward Gibbon), *colonial reformer*, 1796-1862.

England and America, 1838.

Letter from Sydney, 1829.

View of the Art of Colonization, 1833.

WAKFIELD (Rev. Gilbert), born at Nottingham, 1768-1801.

Lecy on Inspiration, 1781.

Evidences of Christianity, 1793.

Expediency, etc., of Public . . . Worship, 1792.

Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion, 1789.

Memoirs of himself, posthumous 1804.

Nature of Baptism, 1781.

Observations on Pope, 1786.

Opinions of the First Three Centuries concerning . . . Christ, 1784.

Poems, etc., 1774.

Silva Critica, 1789-95.

Thomas Paine's Age of Reason examined, 1794-95.

WAKEFIELD PLAYS (The), a collection of ancient plays by various authors, published by the Surtees Society in 1834, and called the "Townley Mysteries," because the MSS. belonged to the Townley family.

WALKER (John), pseudonym "Peter Rindar," See WALKER.

WALCOTT (Rev. Mackenzie Edward Charles), born at Bath, in Somersetshire, 1822.

Ancient Church of Scotland (The), 1874.

Cathedrals, etc., 1868.

Cathedral Cities of England and Wales, 1885.

Cathedrals of the United Kingdom (The), 1868.

Constitutions and Canons of the Church of England, 1874.

Double Choir (The), 1869.

Four Ministers round the Wrekin (The), 1877.

Handbook for St. James's Westminster, 1850.

History of Battle Abbey, 1866.

History of Christchurch Priory, Hampshire, 1861.

History of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, 1847.

History, etc., of the English Ordinal, 1851.

Memorials of Stamford, 1867.

Memorials of Westminster, 1849.

Minsters and Abbey Ruins of the United Kingdom, 1860.

Plain Persuasive to Holy Communion (A), 1819.

Sacred Archaeology, 1869.

William of Wykeham and his Colleagues, 1852.

WALTON (Edward), *antiquary and biographer*, 1523-

Handbook of the Greek Drama, 1856.

Life of Lord Palmerston, 1867.

Life of Louis Napoleon, 1873.

Life of the Prince Consort, 1862.

Old and New London (two of the six volumes, the first two were by H. W. Thornbury), no date.

Tales of our Great Families, 1877.

WALKER (Clement), *historian*, born at Cliffe, in Dorsetshire, 1595-1651.

High Court of Justice, or Cromwell's Slaughter-house, 1654.

History of Independence, 1648-51. (Cromwell committed him to the Tower for this book.)

WALKER (Sir Edward), *historian*, 1610-1677.

Coronation of Charles II., 1661.

Historical Discourses, 1708.

Iter Carolinum, 1680.

WALKER (George), *-1698.

True Account of the Siege of Londonderry, 1689.

WALKER (George Alfred), *sanitarian*, born at Nottingham, 1897-

Actual Condition of the Metropolitan Graveyards, 1846.

Burial-ground Incendiarism, 1846.

Gatherings from Graveyards, 1839.

Grave Reminiscences, 1876.

Graveyards of London (The), 1846.

Interment and Disinterment, 1843.

Past and Present State of Intramural Burial Places, 1861.

Practical Suggestions for Extramural Cemeteries, 1866.

WALKER, D.D. (John), *-1792.

Sufferings of the Clergy . . . in the Grand Rebellion, 1714.

WALKER (John), *landscape painter*, born at Colney Hatch, in Middlesex, 1732-1807.

Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, 1791.

Elements of Elocution, 1781.

Rhyming Dictionary, 1778.

- WALKER (William Sidney), poet, 1793-1846.
Critical Examination of the Text of *Shakespeare*, 1800.
Poetical Remains, 1852.
Shakespeare Verification, 1854.
WALL, D.D. (William), 1616-1728.
Defence of the History of Infant Baptism, 1713. (Highly commended by bishop Watson and bishop Tomline.)
History of Infant Baptism, 1707.
WALLACE (Alfred Russell), born at Ux., in Monmouthshire, 1922-
Contributions to the Theory of Natural Selection, 1870
Geographical Distribution of Animals (The), 1876. (His great work.)
Malay Archipelago (The), 1869.
On Miracles and Spiritualism, 1875
Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro, 1862.
Tropical Nature, 1878.
WALLACE (William Vincent), composer of English operas, born at Waterford, in Ireland, 1811-1865.
Amber Witch (The), an opera, 1861
Desert Flower (The), an opera, 1861
Estrellita (an opera not completed at his death)
Love's Triumph (an opera), 1860.
Lurline (an opera), 1860. (His two best.)
Maritana (an opera), 1848. (His two best.)
Maid of Hungary (an opera), 1847.
WALTER (Edmund), poet, born at Colehill, in Hertfordshire, 1805-1867
Divine Love (in six cantos), 1845
Fear of God (in two cantos), 1846
Instructions to a Painter, 1865.
Invasion and Defeat of the Turks, 1843.
To My Lord Protector (a paucyria on Cromwell), 1866.
To the King Charles II. (on his restoration), 1860.
Welcome to the Prince of Orange, 1877.
(His Life, by Bell, 1871.)
WALLER, J. D. (John Francis), poet and biographer, 1810-
Dead Brul (The), 1866.
Festival Tales, 1873.
Pictures from English Literature, 1870.
Poems, 1854.
Revelations of Peter Brown (The), 1870.
Singsby Papers (The), 1862.
(Also editions of Gainsworth, Moore, and Swift, with biographies.)
WALLIS (Sir William), born in Kent, 1597-1668.
Divine Meditations, posthumous 1660.
Vindication . . . for taking up Arms against Charles I. first published in 1728.
WALLIS, D.D. (John), mathematician, born at Ashford, in Kent, 1616-1783
Hobbes's Heanton-Thomsones, 1642.
Mathesis Universalis, 1667.
Mechanica, sive de Motu, 1670.
Mnemonica, or the Art of Memory, 1661.
Treatise on Logic, 1687.
WALLIS (Samuel), maritime discoverer, c. 1795.
Voyages, 1773.
WALPOLE (Horace). See ORMOND.
WALSH, M.D. (Walter Hayle), born at Dublin, 1818-
Diseases of the Heart and Great Vessels, about 1860.
Nature and Treatment of Cancer, 1846.
Practical Treatise on the Lungs, 1842.
WALSHINGHAM (Sir Francis), born at Chislehurst, in Kent, 1836-1890.
Complete Ambassador (The), 1865.
WALSHINGHAM (Thomas of), chronicler, 15th century.
Historia Brevis (continuation of Matthew Paris from the death of Henry III to Henry VI), about 1221; printed 1803
Ypodigma Neutrin, 15th century; printed 1574, and again 1803.
WALTON, D.D. (Brian), bishop of Chester, orientalist, born at Cleveland, in Yorkshire, 1600-1661
Biblia Polyglotta, 1657.
(His Life, by Foul, 1821.)
WALTON (Isaac), angler and biographer, born at Stafford, 1593-1641
Compleat Angler (The), 1657.
Elegy on the Death of Thomas, 1633.
Life of Donne, 1640 (His first publication)
Life of Herbert, 1670.
Life of Hooker, 1665.
Life of Sanderson, 1678.
Life of Wotton, 1661.
(His Life, by Sir J. Hawkins, 1780; Dr. T. Zouch, 1796; Sir H. Nicolas, 1837-38; Dr. G. W. Bethune, U.S., 1917; W. Dowling)
WASKLEY (James Alfred), analytical chemist, 1834-
Treatise on Milk Analysis, 1873
Treatise on Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa, 1874.
Treatise on Water Analysis, 1871.
N.B.—These are text-books and standard works.
WARRINGTON (Eliot Bartholomew George), traveller, born in Ireland, 1810-1852.
Crucifix and the Cross (The), 1845.
Harien, or the Merchant Prince, posthumous 1852
Life of the Earl of Peterborough, 1853.
Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers, 1849.
Reginald Hastings (a novel), 1849
WARRINGTON (William), bishop of Gloucester, born at Newark, in Nottingham, 1694-1779.
Alliance between Church and State, 1736.
Divine Legation of Moses, 1736-41. (His great work)
Doctrine of Grace (The), 1762.
Inquiry into the Prodiges and Miracles recorded by Historians, 1727.
Julian, 1760.
Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy, 1756.
Miscellaneous Translations, 1714.
Natural and Revealed Religion, 1753-54.
Pope's Essay on Man vindicated, 1738-40.
(His Life, by bishop Hurd, 1768; Rev. J. S. Watson, 1863.)
WARD (Artemus). See BROWN (C. F.).
WARD (Edward), usually called "Red Ward," Anglo-Celtic poet, 1667-1731.
Adam and Eve stripped of their Fur-belows, 1714.
Barchanalla (a poem), 1668.
Delights of the Bottle (a poem), 1728.
History of the Grand Rebellion (in verse), 1713.
Hodious Redivivus (a burlesque poem), 1705-7.
Hudibras's Brewer (The), a satire, 1714.

London Spy (The), 1699-1700.
Miracles performed by Money (a poem), 1692.
News from Madrid, 1726.
Nuptial Dialogues, etc., 1710.
Poet's Rhapsody after Riches (The), in verse, 1690.

Revels of the Gods, 1701.
Secret History of Clubs (The), 1709.
Sot's Paradise (The), a satire on ale, 1700.
Trip to Ireland (A), 1699.
Trip to Jamaica (A), 1698.
Vulgar Britannicus (in 15 cantos), 1710.
Wandering Spy (The), 1722.
Whigs Unmasked (The), 1711.

WARD, R.A. (Edward Matthew), London, 1816.
Accittal of the Seven Bishops (a fresco for the House of Commons); Alice Leslie concealing Fugitives from the Battle of Sedgemoor (a fresco for the House of Commons), Anne Bolyn at the Tower Stairs, 1871;
Anteroom at Whitehall during the Dying Moments of Charles II, 1861; Baxter and Jeffries, 1870; Boudicca, 1843; Charlotte Corday contemplating her Picture before her Execution, 1863; Charlotte Conlay led to Execution, 1852; Charles II and Lady Rachel Russell, 1871; Charles II assisted in his Escape by Jane Lane (a fresco for the House of Commons), Charles IX and Admiral Coligny, 1871; Cimabue and Giotto, 1839; The Daughter of a King, 1870; Defoe and the MS of Robinson Crusoe, 1819; Dr Johnson and Wilkes, 1866; Dr Johnson in the Anteroom of Lord Chesterfield (his best), 1845; Dr Johnson reading the MS of The Vicar of Wakefield, 1843; The Earl of Leicester and Amy Robsart, 1866; The Emperor of the French receiving the "Order of the Garter" (for the queen), 1859; The Eve of St Bartholomew's Massacre, 1873; The Executioner tying Whistler's Book round the Neck of Montrose (a fresco for the House of Commons); The Fall of Clarendon, 1846; Forbidden Fruit, 1877; Forgotten, 1877; The Foundling Children visiting the Studio of Hogarth to see the Portrait of Captain Coram, 1863; The Fruit Market at Caen, 1877; Goldsmith, 1871; Goldsmith as a Wandering Musician, 1844; Highgate Fields during the Great Fire, 1848; Interview between Charles II. and Nell Gwynne, 1844; James II. receiving Tidings of the Landing of the Prince of Orange, 1850; Jeannie Deans, 1866; Jour Maître, 1876; Juliet and the Friar, 1867; King Lear, 1840; Lady Trazle in her Spinsters Days, 1875; La Fleur's Departure from Montreuil, 1844; Landing of Charles II. at Dover (a fresco for the House of Commons), Last Interview between Napoleon and Queen Louise of Prussia, 1877; The Last Sleep of Argyl (a masterly fresco); The Lords and Commons presenting the Crown to William and Mary (a fresco for the House of Commons); Louis XIV. and his Family returning from Vincennes, 1873; Luther's First Study of the Bible, 1869; Mary Antoinette listening to the Reading of the Act of her Accusation, 1868; Marie Antoinette departing from the Dauphin in Prison, 1866; |

Monk declaring for a free Parliament (a fresco for the House of Commons); Napoleon in the Prison at Nice (bought by the duke of Wellington); The Night of Rinaldo's Murder, 1865; The Orphan of the Temple, 1875; Portrait of O. Smith as Don Quixote, (his first painting), 1834; The Return from Flight, 1872; The Royal Family of France in the Prison of the Temple, 1851; A Royal Marriage, 1869; A Scene from The Rivals, 1872; The South Sea Bubble (in the Vernon Gallery), 1817; A Summer Morning, 1876; A Visit to the Tomb of Napoleon, 1859; William III at Windsor, 1877; A Year after the Battle, 1876; Young Benjamin West sketching the Baby in the Cradle, 1849 (chiefly from *Memoirs of the Times*, 1870.)

WARD, R.A. (James) London, 1770-1859.
Aldney Bull, Cow, and Calf, 1820-22 (in the National Gallery)

WARD, L.D. (John), London, 1679-1754.
Lives of the Graham Professors, 1740.
(His Life, by T. Birch, 1766.)

WARD (Robert Plumer), novelist and historic writer, 1705-1816

Chatsworth, or the Romance of a Week, 1811.

De Clifford (a novel), 1741

De Vere (a novel), 1827

Historical Essay on the (1688) Revolution, 1800

History of the Law of Nations in Europe, 1795.

Illustrations of Human Life, 1808

Pictures of the World at Home and Abroad, 1839

Revolution of 1688 (The), 1838

Tremaine (a novel), 1825

(His Life, by E. Phipps, 1850)

WARD, D.D. (Seth), bishop of Salisbury, astronomer, born at Buntingford, in Hertfordshire, 1617-1699

Being and Attributes of God, 1662.

Geometrical Astronomy, 1656.

Lecture on Comets, 1665.

On Hobbes, 1659

On the Immortality of the Soul, 1652.

(His Life, by Dr Walter Pope, 1697.)

WARDLAW, D.D. (Ralph), Independent minister, born at Halketh, in Scotland, 1778-1853.

Assurance of Faith (The), 1830.

Christian Ethics, 1833

Congregational Independency, 1848.

Infant Baptism, 1844

Lectures on Ecclesiastes, 1821.

Life of Joseph (The), 1846

National Church Establishments considered, 1839.

On Miracles, 1832.

On the Nature and Extent of the Atonement, 1843.

On Pardon and Assurance, 1831.

Sabbath (The), 1832.

Socialist Controversy (The), 1818.

Systematic Theology, 1864.

Unitarianism Indefensible, 1816.

(His Life, by Dr. W. L. Alexander, 1855.)

WARE (Sir James), Irish antiquary, "The Customs of Ireland," Dublin, 1804-1806.

De Hibernia et Antiquitatibus ejus Descriptiones, 1804-05.

De Franciæ et Hiberniæ antiquitatibus, 1806.

Barum Hibernicarum Antiquarum, 1802.

WATSON, M. D. (Edward), mathematician, born near Shrewsbury, 1736-1798.
Meditationes Algebraicæ, 1770.
Meditationes Analyticæ, 1772-76.
Miscellanea Analytica, 1782.
Proprietates Algebraicarum Curvarum, 1772.
 WATSON (Anna B.), of America, sister of Susan Warner, pseudonym "Amy Lothrop," "Dollars and Cents," 1853.
My Brother's Keeper, 1855.
Stories of Vinegar Hill, 1871.

WATSON (Susan), pseudonym "Miss Witherell," novelist, born at New York, U.S., 1818.

Westbourne House, 1861.
 Hills of the Shireman, 1856.
 Old Helmet (The), 1863.

Quebec, 1851.
 Wide, Wide World (The), 1849.

WATSON (William), poet, born in Oxfordshire, 1548-1609.

Albion's England, 1586-1606 (Campbell says the episode of "Argentine and Uran" is the best pastoral in the language).
 Pan, his Syrinx, 1594.

WATSON (Henry), artist in water-colours, London, 1793.

Alfred in the Swineherd's Cottage; Christ and His Disciples in the Cornfield; Christ and the Woman of Samaria; The Crusaders' First Night of Jerusalem; The Death of the Faithful; The Flying Camel in the Desert; The First Sunset seen by Adam and Eve; The Flight into Egypt; Hagar and Ishmael cast out; A Ball in the Nubian Desert; Happy Nuptial Days; The "Happy Valley;" Incipit in Courtship; Joseph's Coat shown to his Father; Modern Charity; Rebecca at the Well; The Warrant shown to the Lady Abbess for the Suppression of her Convent.

Books.

Artistic Anatomy.
 Hints upon Hints.
 Notes upon Notes.

On the River Ravensbourne
 Water-colour Painting.

WATSON (John Leicester), poet, "Orestes" (a metrical drama), 1871.
 Philoctetes (a metrical drama), 1871.
 Rehearsals (a book of verses), 1870.
 Searching the Net (a book of verse), 1871.

WATSON, D.C.L. (Samuel), novelist, born in Denbighshire, North Wales, 1807-1877.

Diary of a Late Physician, 1830.
 Lily and the Bee (The), 1851.

Miscellanies, 1864.
 Moral and Intellectual Development of the Age, 1854.

Now and Then (a novel), 1847.
 Ten Thousand a Year (a novel), 1839-41.

WATSON, D.D. (Joseph), poet and critic, born at Dunstable, in Surrey, 1722-1806.

Odes on Several Subjects, 1744.
 On the Writings and Genius of Pope, 1756-62.
 Translation of Virgil, 1753.

(His Life, by the Rev. John Woolf, 1806.)

WATSON (Thomas), poet laureate, brother of Dr. Joseph Watson, born at Southgate, in Hampshire, 1735-1790.

Companion to the Guide and c.c., 1762.

History of English Poetry, 1774, 1778, 1781.
 (His great work, and wholly unrivalled.)

History of Kidding Parish, 1781.
 Life, etc., of Ralph Baskerville, 1781.

Life of Sir Thomas Pope, 1772.
 Observations on Spenser's *Fairy Queen*, 1754.

Observer Observed (The), 1755.
 Ode for Musk, 1751.

Oxford Sausage (The), 1764.
 (5) Pastoral Eclogues, 1718.

Pleasures of Melancholy, 1745.
 Poetical Works, posthumous 1802.

Triumph of Isis (a poetic reply to Ma-m), 1749.

Union (The), select English and Scotch poetry, 1751.

(His Life, by R. Mait, 1802.)

WATSON, D.D. (Daniel), born at Wascie, in Lincolnshire, 1611-1710.

Advice to a Young Student, 1714.
 Arian Subscription considered, 1721.

Critical History of the Athanasian Creed, 1723.

Doctrine of the Trinity asserted (The), 1731.
 Nature . . . and Efficacy of the Sacraments, 1730.

Review of the Doctrine of the Eucharist (A), 1734.

Scripture vindicated, 1731.
 Vindication of Christ's Divinity, 1718, 1727.

(His Life, by Bishop Van Mildert, 1823.)

WATSON, P. (The). See TAYLOR (John).

WATSON (Charles), naturalist, 1782-1861.

Poems on Natural History, 1804, 1844, 1845.
 Wanderings in South America, 1820.

WATSON (Hewett Cottrell), botanist, 1801-1863; compendium, 1870.

Geographical Distribution of British Plants, 1843.

New Botanist's Guide, 1835-37.

On the Geographical Distribution of Plants, 1836.

Also "The London Catalogue of British Plants."

WATSON (John Dawson), artist, born at Selbergh, in Yorkshire, 1832.

An Artist's Studio, 1853; Carrying in the Pack, Corporal Trim, 1880; A Mountain Walk, 1880; The Partridge; The Polaroid (ur received the prize at the Vienna exhibition), 1873; Saved; The Golden Marriage; The Student; Thinking it out; An Unpromising Pupil, 1881; Woman's Work; The Wounded Cavalier (his first), 1851.

WATSON, D.D. (Richard), bishop of Llandaff, born near Kendal, in Westmoreland, 1757-1816.

Apology for the Bible (in answer to T. Paine), 1796.

Apology for Christianity (addressed to "idol-born"), 1776.

Chemical Essays, 1781, 1785.

Institutiones Metallurgicæ, 1768.

On Church Revenues, 1765.

Principles of the Revolution vindicated, 1815.

WATSON (Rev. Richard), *Wasp*, 1811-1833.

Biblical and Theological Dictionary, 1832.
 Conversations for the Young, 1830.

- Expositions of Scripture, 1535.
 Life of John Wesley, 1851.
 Sermons, 1834.
 Theological Institutes, 1814.
 Universal Redemption, 1830.
 (His Life, by the Rev. T. Jackson, 1871.)
WATSON, L. D. (Robert), *historian*, born at St. Andrews, in Scotland, 1730-1740.
 History of Philip II., 1777.
 History of Philip III., 1774.
 Life of the Duke of York, 1779.
WATSON, D. D. (Thomas), Catholic Bishop of Lincoln, 1557-1582.
 Holiness and Catholic Doctrine of the Seven Sacraments, 1559.
 Real Presence (The), 1551.
WATSON (Thomas), poet, 1569-1592.
 Amyntas (Gaudia), 1592.
 Amyntas, 1585.
 Eclogue on the Death of Walsingham, 1590.
 Hecatompethia (in two parts), 1542.
 Madrigals, 1590.
 Mellin's, 1590.
 Tears of Fancie, 1591.
WATSON (Rev. Thomas), nonconformist, * 1630.
 Body of Practical Divinity, 1692.
WATSON, M. D. (Sir William), *botanist and chemist*, born in London, 1716-1797.
 Experiments, etc., in Electricity, 1716.
WATT, M. D. (Robert), *biographer*, born in Ayrshire, Scotland, 1771-1819.
 Bibliotheca Britannica, 1810-21.
 Catalogue of Medical Books, 1812.
 Rules of Life, 1811.
WATTS (Alario Alexander), poet, London, 1799-1864.
 Lyrics of the Heart, 1831.
 Poetical Sketches, 1822.
 Scenes of Life and Shade of Character, 1821.
WATTS, R. A. (George Frederick), London, 1820-1891.
 Affirming the Saxons to resist the Landing of the Danes (a prize painting in the Committee-room of the House of Parliament), 1847; Caracaus led in triumph through the streets of Rome (a prize cartoon), 1843; Echo (a prize painting), 1847; The Good Samaritan, 1850; Isabella finding Lorenzo Dead (from *Don Quixote*), 1840; Lucy, 1840; Orlando pursuing the Fair Morgiana, 1848; Paola and Francesco, 1848; St. George welcoming the Dragon (a fresco in the Poet's Hall, House of Parliament), 1901; Scene from *Cymbeline*, 1812. His other works are mere portraits.
WATTS, D. D. (Isaac), poet, etc., born at Southampton, 1674-1748.
 Divine Songs, 1726.
 Heroic Lyrics, 1703.
 Hymns, 1707.
 Moral Songs, 1733.
 Pallinode (A), 1721.
 Psalms of David, 1719.
In Prose.
 Catechisms, 1730.
 Doctrine of the Trinity, 1726.
 Glory of Christ as God-Man, 1746.
 Guide to Prayer, 1715.
 Improvement of the Mind, 1711.
 Logic, 1728.
 Philosophical Essays, 1724.
 Ruin and Recovery of Mankind, 1710.
 Sermons, 1721-23, 1747, and posthumous, 1812.
 Short View of Scripture History, 1730.
 Use and Abuse of the Passions, 1739.
 World to Come (The), 1738.
 (His Life, by S. Palmer, 1785; Dr. Johnson, 1779-81; Milner, 1831; R. Southey, 1837; Mills, 1839; T. Gibbons; K. P. Hood, 1875.)
WAUGH (Edwin), poet, born at Rochdale, in Lancashire, 1818.
 Around the Yule Log (fireside stories), 1879.
 Ben an' the Bantam, 1806; sequel to — Besom Ben, 1865.
 Birthplace of Jim Bobbie, 1867.
 Chimney Corner, 1879.
 Chirrup (a song), 1857.
 Come Whom to thy Childer and Me (a ballad), 1856.
 Dulcegate, etc., 1869.
 Fourteen Days in Scotland, 1861.
 Gobbil's Grave (The), 1861.
 Grand Comic Christmas Pantomime, etc., 1868.
 Guide to Castletown, 1869.
 Hermit Cobbler (The), a tale, 1874.
 Home Life of the Lancashire Factory Folk during the Cotton Famine, 1867.
 Irish Sketches, 1869.
 Jannock, 1873.
 Johnny o' Wobblers an' th' Two-Wheeled Dragon, 1869.
 Lancashire Anecdotes, 1872.
 Lancashire Sketches, 1871.
 Lancashire Songs, 1864.
 Nomination (The), of a Striking Story, 1878.
 Old Coal-Man (The), a sketch, 1871.
 Old Nick (An), 1869.
 Owd Bodle (a tale), 1865.
 Poems and Lancashire Songs, 1869.
 Poems from a Country Garden, 1866.
 Port Erin, etc., 1869.
 Rambles and Reveries, 1872.
 Rambler in the Lake Country, 1861.
 Samples of Lancashire Wares (prose and verse), 1879.
 Sketches of Lancashire Life and Localities, 1855.
 Sneek, Bant, or th' Owd Tow-bar, 1863.
 Snowed up, 1869.
 Th' Owd Blanket, 1867.
 Tufts of Heather, etc., 1854.
 What ails thee, my Son Hobin? (a ballad), 1856.
 Yeth Bobs an' Scapline, 1868.
 (From *The Oracle*, May 24, 1891.)
WAYLAND (Rev. Francis), born in New York, U.S., 1798-1866.
 Christianity and Slavery, 1845.
 Intellectual Philosophy, 1854.
 Life of Judson, 1853.
WEAVER (John), *antiquary*, born in Lancashire, 1576-1632.
 Ancient Funeral Monuments of Great Britain and Ireland, 1631.
WEBBER (Charles Wilkins), born at Russellville in Kentucky, U.S., 1818-1849.
 Gold Mines of the Gila, 1849.
 Hunter Naturalist (The), 1855.
 Old Hicks the Guide, 1846.
 Wild Scenes and Song-Birds, 1844.

- Ecclesiastical History, 1781.
 History of England from the Death of George II., 1776
 Hymns for the Lord's Supper, 1748 (With Charles Wesley)
 Hymns of Praise and Thanksgiving, 1757
 Letters, 1816
 Life of the Rev J. Fletcher, 1756
 Notes on the New Testament, 1755
 Notes on the Old and New Testaments, 1784
 Select Hymns with Tunes, 1764
 Sermons, 1787
 Survey of God's Wisdom in Creation, 1763
 (His Life, by J. Hampson, 1791, J. A. Cole, 1791, Dr. F. Cook and H. M. R., 1792, J. Whithead M.D., 1793, 36, 1 Southey, 1800, Rev. R. Watson, 1841, Rev. S. Bradburn, 1847, J. B. Church, 1847, G. Smith, Miss Wedgwood, 1870, Rev. Luke Tyerman, 1870)
 Wesley (Rev. Samuel) father of John and Charles born in Devonshire, 1666-1743
 Dissertations (53 in number), 1766
 History of the Old and New Testaments (in 7 vols.) 1701
 Hic et Hic (The), an heroic poem 1661
 Maggots, or Poems on several Subjects, 1685
 Monks (communiants) (The) 1700
 (His Life by Rev. Luke Tyerman 1790)
 Wesley (Samuel) poet born at Epworth, in Lincolnshire, 1690-1743
 Poems, 1716
 Wier, J. A. (Benjamin) born at Springfield, in Pennsylvania U.S., 1718-1800
 Christ healing the Sick 1702, Christ healing the Lame Paralytic, Death of General Wolfe 1771, Death on the Pale Horse, 1817, Poem treating with the Indians, 1764, 1767 See also 1768
 (His Life by John Galt, 1816-1800)
 Widdell (Gilbert) poet, 1701-1756
 In tribulation of the center (a dramatic poem), 1742
 Observations on the Resurrection of Christ, 1717
 Translated *Phœnix*, 1719
 (His Life, by Lord Lyttelton, 1767 See Johnson's Lives)
 Wier, J. D. D. (Brook's Loss), born near Birmingham 1825
 Pictorial of the Church (The) 1881
 Characteristics of the Gospel Miracles, 1849
 Christian Life Manifested in One (The), 1869
 Elements of Gospel Harmony, 1861 (Norwegian Essay)
 Gospel of the Resurrection (The), 1866
 History of the Canon of the New Testament, 1845
 History of the English Bible, 1869
 Introduction to the Study of the Gospels, 1860
 On the Religious Office of the Universities, 1873
 Westminster Review (The), started 1824
 Wierow (Rev. Stephen), *orientalist*, born at Exeter, 1717-1790
 Letters from Paris, 1792-93.
 Specimen of a Chinese Dictionary, 1812
 Specimen of a Conformity of European Languages with the Oriental, 1802

- WYFSTON (Rev. William), born at Campden, in Gloucestershire 1760.
 Dissertation on the Wonders of Antiquity, 1749
 Enquiry into the Rejection of Christian Miracles, 1746
 WYFSTON (John Obadiah), *entomologist*, born at Sheffield, 1805-
 Arcana Entomologica, 1845.
 British Butterflies and their Transformations, 1841
 British Moths and their Transformations, 1845
 Cabinet of Oriental Entomology, 1849
 Entomologist's Text Book (The) 1838
 Illuminated Illustrations of the Bible, 1849
 Introduction to the Modern Classification of Insects, 1848
 Palæographia Sacra Pictoria, 1845.
 WYFSTON (Thomas) poet 1811-
 Birds from a Roary, 1843
 Birds and Blossoms, 1855
 Burden of the Bell (The), 1850
 Quotations of the Sanctified, 1868
 WYFSTON (Miss) See WYFSTON (Susan)
 WYFSTON (Rev. Henry) born in Norfolk, 1664-1695
 Anglia Sacra 1641-97 (His chief work)
 Irregularities of the English Language, 1697.
 WYFSTON (George and Philip) the *nom de plume* of Mrs. Katharine Thompson and her son, J. C. Thompson, *
 Literature of Society (The) 1862
 Queens of Society (The), 1860
 Wit and Wit of Society (The), 1860
 WYFSTON (Philip Wharton, duke of), poet, 1611-1711
 Poetical Works 1727
 (His Life and Writings were published 1712) Especially the poem and wonder of the day's son for his political follies, *nonker* for his extraordinary penmanship
 WYFSTON, M.D. (Thomas), Yorkshire, 1610-1671
 Autographia 1666
 WYFSTON, D.D. (Richard), archbishop of Dublin, born in London, 1757-1865
 Christian's Duty with Respect to the Establishment Church, 1811
 Elements of Logic, 1808
 Elements of Theistic, 1829
 English Synonyms, 1851
 Errors of Romanism, 1830
 Historic Doubts, 1819
 History of Religious Worship, 1847
 Introductory Lectures on Political Economy, 1841
 Revelations Concerning a Future State 1829
 Some of the Difficulties in the New Testament, 1829
 Some of the Peculiarities of the Christian Religion, 1825
 Thoughts on the Sabbath, 1830
 (His Life, by his daughter, E. Jane Whately, 1866)
 WHATELY (Rev. Charles), London, 1688-1742.
 On the Book of Common Prayer, 1720.
 WHATELY, L.L.D. (Henry), born at Providence, in Rhode Island, U.S., 1738-1848.
 Digest of the Law of Maritime Captures, 1815.
 (A standard work.)

- Elements of International Law, 1936. (His chief work)
- Histoire du Droit des Gens (prize of the French Institute) 1811. (A standard work.)
- History of the Law of Nations, 1815
- History of the Northern, 1831
- Life of William Pitt, 1826
- Reports (in 12 vols.), "The Golden Book of American Law"
- WHEATSTONE (Sir Charles), physicist and electrician, born at Gloucester, 1802
- Experiments to Measure the Velocity of Electricity, 1833
- On Acoustic Figures, 1823
- N.B.—His scientific writings and inventions are so numerous that a mere list of them would require several pages of this Appendix
- WHELFORD (Rev. Sir George) traveller, 1650-1715
- Travels in Dalmanin, Greece, and the Levant, 1692
- WHEWELL (George), poet, etc. 1711-1783
- Addition (An), or Touchstone of the Time, 1694
- Amelia, 1693
- Epistle to Unchristianity, 1706
- English Mirror (The), 1706
- Heptameron, 1692
- Mirror for Magistrates of Great Britain, 1701
- Promises and Rewards (a comedy) 1701 (The quarry of Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*)
- Stock of Regard, 1706
- WHEWELL, D.D. (William) born in 1711
- 1704-1866
- Analytical tables, 1711
- Astronomy and General Principles, 1711
- Bridgewater treatise)
- Dynamics, 1823
- Elements of Morality, 1815
- History of Inductive Sciences, 1833
- History of Moral Philosophy in England, 1822
- Mechanics, 1819
- Mechanics of Engineering, 1811
- Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences, 1819
- Plurality of Worlds, 1853 (The answer, against Brewster, who maintained the affirmative)
- Systematic Morality, 1846
- WHEWELL, D.D. (Benjamin), born in Shropshire, 1810-1891
- Moral and Religious Aphorisms, posthumous 1703
- Sermons, posthumous 1699-1707
- WHIFFLA (Edward Percy) of Amherst 1819
- Biographical Sketch of Macaulay, 1870
- Essays and Reviews, 1846
- Genius and Writings of Macaulay, 1811
- Lectures, 1849
- Literature of the Age of Queen Elizabeth (The), 1860.
- Success and its Conditions, 1864
- WHYTON (William), born at Norton, in Leicestershire, 1687-1752.
- Autobiography, 1719.
- Josephus translated, 1737. (Unqualified)
- Primitive Christianity, 1711.
- Theory of the Earth, 1696.
- WHYTEHEAD (Rev. John), Australian born at Manchester, 1735-1808.
- Course taken by Hannibal over the Alps, 1791

- Genuine History of the Britons, 1772.
- History of Manchester, 1771-75.
- Life of St. Neot, brother of King Alfred 1811
- Origin of Arianism disclosed, 1791
- Queen Mary of Scots vindicated, 1754.
- WHITAKER, J.L.D. (Rev. Thomas Dunham), antiquary, born at Rusham, in Norfolk 1759-1831
- History and Topography of Leeds, 1816
- History of Richmondshire, in Yorkshire, 1811
- History of the Parish of Wharfedale, 1801
- Piers Ploughman edited, 1810
- WHITAKER, J.L.D. (Rev. Thomas Dunham), antiquary, born at Rusham, in Norfolk 1759-1831
- WHITBREAD, D.D. (Daniel), born in Northamptonshire 1618-1726
- Disquisitiones Mathematicae, 1714
- Five Points of Calvinism (The), 1711
- (Against Calvinism)
- Last Thoughts, 1717
- Paraphrase, etc., on the New Testament, 1711
- Protestant Reformation, 1691
- WHITBREAD, D.D. (Daniel), born in Northamptonshire 1618-1726
- Natural History of Scotland, 1711
- Naturalist's Calendar, 1711
- (His Memoirs, by Lewis 1800)
- WHITBY (Henry Kirk), poet, born at Northampton, 1715-1801
- Clifton Grove, and other Poems, 1703
- Lucina, 1804.
- Remains, posthumous 1807
- (His Life by Southey, 1801, see Hist. of Nicholas, 1807)
- WHITBY (Rev. James), historian, born near Edinburgh 1745-1812
- Eighteen Christian Centuries, 1751 (His last book)
- History of England, 1760
- History of France, 1761
- Landmarks of English History, 1765
- Landmarks of Grecian History, 1817
- Village Poorhouse (The), 1800, 1812
- WHITBY (Rev. Jeremiah), chaplain to Cromwell 1640-1707
- Præsumptio, et Mors, 1708
- Restoration of all Things, 1711 (His principal work)
- WHITBY, D.D. (Joseph), orientalist, born at Thirsk, in Lincolnshire, 1746-1814
- Agrippina, 1691
- Mathematics, 1699
- Novum Testamentum Graece, 1804
- Sacrorum Evangeliorum veritas byria Libyeniana, 1774
- View of Christianity and Mahometanism, 1771
- WHITBY (Rev. Joseph Blanco) born at Seville in Spain, of Irish parents, 1776-1841
- Letters from Spain, 1822 (Valuable)
- Practical and Internal Evidence against Catholicism, 1825
- Poor Man's Preservative against Popery (The), 1825.
- Second Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of a Religion, 1833.
- (His Life, by himself, edited by J. H. Thom, 1846)
- WHITBY (Richard) (Grant), pseudonym "Yankee," born in New York, U.S., 1842
- Authenticity of the Three Parts of Henry VI, 1853

- Handbook of Christian Art, 1853.
 Life and Genius of Shakespere, 1865.
 National Hymns, 1861.
 New Gospel of Peace (The), a satire, 1861: 68.
 Poetry of the Civil War, 1866.
 Shakespere's Scholar, 1854.
 Words and their Uses, 1870.
 Yankee (A), letters in the *Spectator*, 1861: 67.
 WHITE (Rev. Thomas), 1582-1676
De Medio Animarum Statu, 1659. (Continued by the House of Commons.)
Institutiones Peripateticæ, 1646.
Institutiones Theologicæ, 1652.
Sonitus Borealis, 1659.
 WHITE (Walter), born at Reading, in Berkshire, &c.
 All Round the Wrekin, 1860.
 Eastern England from the Thames to the Humber, 1865.
 July Holiday in Saxony, etc. (A), 1857.
 Londoner's Walk to the Land's End (A), 1855.
 Month in Yorkshire (A), 1854.
 Northumberland and the Border, 1869.
 On Foot through the Tyrol, 1856.
 To Switzerland and Back, 1854.
 WHITEHEAD (Rev. George), *Methodist minister*, born at Gloucester, 1714-1770.
 Journals, 1756.
 Sermons, etc., posthumous 1771.
 (His Life, by Rev. L. Tyerman, 1771; J. Gillies, D.D., 1772; S. Drew, 1828; R. Philip, 1838; T. Robert, 1860.)
 WHITEHEAD (Paul), poet, London, 1710-1771.
 His Works were published 1777; but he is better known by the two lines of Churchill
 May I (can more disgrace on manhood fall)
 Be born a Whitehead, and baptized a Paul.
 (His Life, by E. Thompson, 1777.)
 WHITEHEAD (William), poet laureate, born at Cambridge, 1715-1785.
 Charge to the Poets (A), 1762.
 Essay on Riddle (An), 1743.
 On the Danger of writing Verses (a poem), 1741.
 Poems, 1751.
 Variety, 1751. (His best poem.)
 * * * For his plays, see APPENDIX III.
 (His Life, by W. Mason, 1771.)
 WHITEHEAD (John), born at Congleton, in Cheshire, 1717-1788.
 Inquiry into the Original State and Formation of the Earth, 1778.
 (His Life, by Dr. Hutton, 1792.)
 WHITELOCK (Bulstrode), London, 1605-1676.
 Journal of the Swedish Embassy, 1772.
 Memorials of English Abates, 1682. (From 1625 to 1666, and from "Brute" to James II. Both valuable.)
 WHITMAN (Walt), American poet, 1819-
 Poems, such as "Leaves of Grass," "Drum Taps," etc., 1872. (Whatever the world may come to, it is not yet cultivated up to the tall talk and word-piling of Walt Whitman. His style is certainly "original," & probably will remain unique.)
 WHITMAN (John Greenleaf), poet, born at Haverhill, in Massachusetts, U.S., 1807.
 Among the Hills, and other Poems, 1862.
 Ballads, 1829.
 Ballads of New England, 1870.
 Centennial Hymn (A), 1876.
 Chapel of the Hermits, and other Poems, 1853.
 Child Life, 1871.
 Collected Poems, 1850.
 Home Ballads, and other Poems, 1859.
 In War Time, and other Poems, 1863.
 Lays of my Home, and other Poems, 1843.
 Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal (poems), 1856.
 Legends of New England, 1831. (These legends were afterwards verified under the titles of "Bridal of Pennacook," "Cassandra Southwick," "Mary Garvin," and "Mogg Megone.")
 Literary Recreations, 1854.
 Maud Miller, 1865.
 Miriam, and other Poems, 1870.
 Moll Pitcher (a poem), 1833.
 National Lyrics, 1865-68.
 Old Portraits and Modern Sketches (biographical), 1859.
 Panoramas (The), and other Poems, 1856.
 Pennsylvania Pilgrims (The), and other Poems, 1872.
 Sabbath Verse (A), 1853.
 Snow-bound, a Water Idyll, 1866.
 Songs of Labour, and other Poems, 1851.
 Stranger in Lowell (The), prose essays, 1845.
 Supernaturalism in New England, 1847.
 Tent on the Beach, and other Poems, 1867.
 Vision of Fernald, etc. (The), 1874.
 Voices of Freedom, 1836.
 WHITTINGTON (Robert), poet laureate, born at Lichfield, in Hampshire, 1480-1531.
 Epigrammata, 1519.
 WYLLIE, M.D. (Robert), Edinburgh, 1714-1766.
 Nervous Disorders, 1761.
 On the Vital and other Involuntary Motions of Animals, 1761.
 Physiological Essays, 1755.
 WILKIE. See WILKIE.
 WILKES (Benjamin Barron), 1795-1867.
 Life and Writings of J. de Valdes, 1865.
 WILKIN (Jeremiah Holme), poet, born near Woburn, in Bedfordshire, 1792-1836.
 Aonian Hours, 1819.
 Historical Memoirs of the House of Russell, 1833.
 Julia Alpinia, and other Poems, 1820.
 Translated Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*, 1830.
 WILKINSON (Rev. Robert Isaac), London, 1802-1867.
 Doctrine of Holy Baptism, 1849.
 Doctrine of the Eucharist, 1853.
 Doctrine of the Incarnation, 1848.
 Principles of Religious Authority, 1854.
 WILKINSON, D.D. (Samuel), Bishop of Winchester, 1805-1873.
 Agathos, and other Stories (religious allegories), 1840.
 Hebrew Heroes.
 History of the American Church.
 Life of William Wilberforce, 1839.
 (His Life, vol. I by canon Ashwell, 1880; vol. II. by R. G. Wilberforce, 1881.)
 WILKINSON (William), philanthropist, born at Hull, 1750-1833.
 Practical View of Christianity, 1797. (Six editions exhausted in five months.)
 (His Life, by his sons, 1832.)

- WILKES (Charles), born in New York, U.S., 1801-1877.
 Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition, 1846
 Theory of the Winds, 1836
 Western America, 1819
- WILLAN (John), founder and editor of the *North Briton*, 1762, born in London, 1727-1797
 Essay on Woman, 1761
 Letters, 1767-69
 Letters to his Daughter, 1804
 No. 45 of the *North Briton*, in which the king is charged with offering a libel on his wife (For this he was sent to the Tower)
 Speeches, 1777-79, 1786
 (His Libel, by Baskerville, 1780; *Crucifix*, 1772; *Almon*, 1800; *Water*, 1810; W. P. Rice, 1877)
- WILKIE, P. A. (Sir David), born in Fife, in Fife, Scotland, 1755-1811
 Alfred in the Neatherd's Cottage, 1807, The Blind Fiddler, 1806, Blind man's Buff, 1813, Chelsea Pensioners listening to the News of Waterloo (his best painting), 1821-1822, The Cat Linger, 1808, Distraught Parent, 1811, Duncan's, 1811, The Jew's Harp, 1808, The Letter of Introduction, 1811, The Pedlar, 1811, The Penny Wedding, 1815, The Rabbit on the Wall, 1794, Reading the Will, 1819, The Bank Party, 1810, Sir Walter Scott and his Family, 1817, The Village Festival, 1811, Village Politicians, 1806
 (His Life, by Allan Cunningham, 1841)
- WILKIN, D. D. (William), called "The Great Homer," poet Scotland 1722-1792
 Dream (A), in the *miscellaneous*, 1792
 Pignold (an epic in *novels*) 1792
 Lilies, 1782
- WILKINS (Sir Charles) *oriental* born at Fome, in Somersetshire, 1743-1821
 Sanscrit Grammar, 1808
 Translated the *Bhagavad-Gita*, 1795, the *Hitopadesa*, 1787
- WILKINS, D. D. (David), 1743-1795
 Concilia Magnae Britanniae, 1790 (A critical work)
 Logos Anglo-Saxonice, 1721
- WILKINS, D. D. (John), bishop of Exeter, born in Northamptonshire, 1711-1787
 Discovery of a New World, 1764
 Essay towards a Real Character, 1764
 Mathematical Magick, 1649
 Mercury, 1611
 Principles and Duties of Natural Religion, 1677
 WILKINS, R. A. (William), born at Norwich, 1778-1838
 Antiquities of Magna Græcia, 1807
 Profusions Architectonicæ, 1827
- WILKINSON, M. D. (James John Garth), London, 1812-
 Human Body and its Connection with Man (The), 1851
 Improvements from the Spirit, 1877
 Ministry of Health (The), 1864
 On Social Health, 1865
 Wendenborg (a biography), 1849
- WILKINSON (Sir John Gardner), *archæologist* and *cryptologist*, born at Allardale, in Westmoreland, 1797-1875.
 Architecture of Ancient Egypt, 1860.
 Dalmatia and Montenegro, 1848
 Egyptians in the Time of the Pharaohs, 1867
 Extracts from Hieroglyphical Subjects found at Thebes, &c., 1840.
 Fragments of an Hieratic Papyrus found at Turin, containing the Names of Egyptian Kings, 1851
 Handbook for Travellers in Egypt, 1847
 Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians, derived from Paintings, Sculptures, and Monuments still existing, 1837-41, a second series, 1841
 Materia Hieroglyphica, 1825
 Modern Egypt and Thebes, 1843
 On Colour and laying out geometrical Gardens, 1858
 Popular Abridgment of "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians," 1854
 Topographical Survey of Thebes, &c., 1859
 Topography of Thebes, and General View of Egypt, 1845
- WILKINSON, M. D. (Robert), born in Yorkshire, 1757-1812
 Description and Abridgment of Cutaneous Diseases, 1795-1808
- WILLIAM OF MAINTENANCE, see MAINTENANCE
 WILLIAM OF NEWBURY, *chronicler*, born at Bridlington, 1150-1208
Chronicon Archidiaconi (an five books, first printed 1607)
- WILLIAM OF OCEAN, see OCEAN
- WILLIAMS, RAY (George), 1811-1884
 Holy City (The), a Historical and Topographical Survey of Jerusalem, 1846
- WILLIAMS (Helen Maria) 1762-1845
 Julia (a novel), 1790
 Letters from France in favour of the French Revolution, 1793-94
 Manners and Opinions of the French Republic, 1801
 Miscellaneous Poems, 1796
 Narrative of Events in France, 1815
 Poems, 1823
 Present Politics of France, 1797
 Letter in Switzerland (A), 1798
- WILLIAMS (Rev. Isaac) *poet*, 1802-1885,
 Cathedral (The), 1842
 Cathedral (The), 1848
 Christian Scholar (The), 1849
 Christian Seasons (The), 1861
 Study of the Gospel, 1841-50
 Thoughts in Four Years, 1848
- WILLIAMS (John), *missionary*, born at Tottenham, 1798-1879.
 Missionary Enterprises in the South Sea Islands, 1877
 His Life, by Frost)
- WILLIAMS (John), *archæologist*, born in Wiltshire, Wales, 1811-1862
 Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Kymry, 1844.
 Edited *Annales Cambrie*, 1-50, *Harleian*, 1862; *Brit. & Foreign*, 1860
- WILLIAMS (Monier), *Sanskrit scholar*, born at Bombay, 1819-
 English and Sanskrit Dictionary (An), 1861.
 Hindism, 1877
 Indian Epic Poetry (a lecture), 1863.
 Indian Wisdom, 1875.
 Introduction to the Study of Hindism, 1868
 Modern India and the Indians, 1878
 Practical Grammar of Sanskrit, 1866.

- Roman Letters applied to the Indian Languages, 1869.
 Rutiliments of Hindustani, 1869.
 Sanskrit and English Dictionary, 1872.
 Story of Nali (a Sanskrit poem), 1861.
 Studies of Indian Religious Life. (Not completed in 1882.)
 Edited: *Nalinali* (a drama), 1852, which he translated into prose and verse, 1853;
Vikramorvasi (the Sanskrit drama), 1853.
 WILLIAMS (Rev. Roger), born at Cony 1840,
 in Wales, 1606-1684.
 Bloody Tenent of Persecution for Cause of Conscience, 1616.
 Bloody Tenent of Persecution yet more Plentiful by Cotton's Endeavour to Wash it White in the Blood of the Lamb, 1651.
 Experiments of Spiritual Life and Health, 1651.
 George Fox digged out of his Burrows, 1651.
 Hareling Ministry none of Christ's (A), 1650.
 Key to the Languages of America, 1612.
 WILLIAMS, D.D. (Rowland), of Wales 1517-1570.
 " Broad-Chalke Sermon-Poems, 1867.
 Christian Freedom in the Council of Jerusalem, 1854.
 Christianity and Hinduism compared, 1856.
 Owen (Hendower), 1879.
 Persecution for the Word of God, 1867.
 Prophets of Israel and Judah, 1866.
 Rational Godliness, 1855.
 Review of Bunson, 1860. (*Lays and Reviews*.)
 WILLIAMS, I.I.D. (Samuel Wells), *Chinese scholar*, born at Ulrick, New York, U.S., 1812-
 Chinese Commercial Guide, 1911.
 Easy Lessons in Chinese, 1911.
 English and Chinese Vocabulary, 1911.
 Middle Kingdom (The), 1918.
 Ying Wa pui Wan, 'I'll be 'Fu' (a tonic Chinese dictionary), 1866. (Very valuable.)
 WILLIAMSON, M.D. (Hugh), born in Pennsylvania, U.S., 1715-1819.
 History of New Carolina, 1819.
 WILLIS, I.I.D. (Browne), *antiquary*, born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, 1652-1760.
 Gold Coins of the Kings of England and Wales, 1733.
 Notitia Parliamentaria, 1715-50.
 Survey of the Cathedrals of England, 1717-1733.
 (His Memoirs, by Dr. Ducarel, 1760.)
 WILLIS (Nathaniel Parker), *poet*, etc., born in Maine, U.S., 1807-1867.
 Absalom (The Death of), a poem, 1816.
 Bianca Visconti (a play), 1843.
 Convalescent (The), 1860.
 Corsair (The), 1840.
 Dashes at Life with a Free Pencil, 1843.
 Famous Persons and Places, 1854.
 Fun Jottings, 1853.
 Hagar in the Wilderness (a poem), 1816.
 Health Trip to the Tropics, 1852.
 Hurraygraphs, 1851.
 Inklings of Adventure, 1839.
 Loper (The), a poem, 1840.
 Letters from under a Bridge, 1840.
 Life Here and There, 1860.
 Lutterings of Travels, 1830.
 Memoranda of Jenny Lind, 1851. ●
 Paul Fane, 1856.
 Pencillings by the Wav, 1815.
 People I have met, 1850.
 Poems, 1828-31.
 Summer Cruise in the Mediterranean, 1851.
 Torture, the Usurer (a play), 1841.
 Two Ways of dying for a Husband, 1839.
 WILLIS (Rev Robert), London, 1800-1875.
 On the Architecture of the Middle Ages, etc., 1810.
 Principles of Mechanism, 1841.
 WILLES, W.D. (Thomas), born at Great Bedwin, in Wiltshire, 1621-1675.
 Celebri Anatome, 1664.
 De Animi Brutorum, 1672.
 Pathologie Cerebri et Nervosi teneria Specimina, 1667.
 WILMOT (Robert Aris), of Wiltshire, 1809-1861.
 Biography of Jeremy Taylor, 1816.
 Lives of English Sacred Poets, 1832.
 Pleasures of Literature, 1861.
 Summer-time in the Country, 1819.
 WILKS (William Norman), *dramatic author and novelist*, of Kilkenny, in Ireland, 1825.
 Buckingham, 1875.
 Charles I. (an historical play), 1872 (Mr. Irving's *Charles I.*)
 David (historical play), 1871.
 England in the Days of Charles II. (a play), 1877.
 Eugene Aram (a play), 1871.
 Hinko (a play), 1871.
 Jane Shore, 1876.
 Inana.
 Man o' Afric (The), a play, 1866.
 Mary Queen of Scots, 1871.
 Nell Gwynne, 1878.
 Ninon (a play), 1880.
 Notice to Quit (a novel).
 Olivia (a play), founded on the *Veil of Wakefield*, 1874.
 Pace that kills (The), a novel.
 Vanderdecken, 1878. (With Fitzgibbon.)
 Wife's Evidence (The), a novel.
 WILMOT (John Wilmot Hardy), born at Derby, 1718-1815.
 Laws and Customs of England.
 Life of Sir John Eardley Wilmot (his father), 1793.
 WILSON (Alexander), *ornithologist and poet*, born at Paisley, in Scotland, 1766-1812.
 American Ornithology, 1809-14.
 Foresters (The), a poem, 1825.
 Laurel disputed (The), 1791.
 Watty and Meg (a ballad), 1792.
 (His Life, in his "Ornithology," and by G. Ord, 1824.)
 WILSON (Andrew), -
 Abode of Snow, 1875.
 Ever-Victorious Army (the Taiping rebellion).
 WILSON (Arthur), *historian and dramatist*, 1596-1652.
 History, etc., of James I., 1653.
 Inconstant Lady (The), printed 1711.
 WILSON, L.I.D. (Daniel), *archæologist*, of Edinburgh, 1816-
 Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland (The), 1851. (His chief work.)

Wisk (Rev Francis), *antiquary*, born at Oxford, 1695-1767

Catalogue of Coins in the Bodleian Library, 1750

Inquiries concerning the Aborigines of Europe, 1758

History and Chronology of the Jewish Age, 1764

Nummorum Scripsi Bodleiani thesauri Catalogus 1760

Wise (Henry Augustus pseudonym Henry Frings), *novelist*, born at Brighton in New York, U.S., 1911

Captain Brand

Los Gingles, or an Inside View of Maté Peru, Chili, etc. 1849

Tales for the Marines 1855

Wishart (Nicholas Patrick Stephen) archbishop of Westminster, 1801-1863

Remains of Holy Well 1851

Connection between Science and Ecclesiastical Religion, 1836

Obituary of the Catholic Church (The Irish says) 1853

Abolition, or the Church of the Catacombs Four Last Popes (The Irish says) 1854

John Synapse 1854

Four Last Popes and their Times 1854

Points of Contact between Science and Art 1863

Real Presence (The Irish says) 1864

Rome and the Catholic Hierarchy, 1862

Sermons, etc., 1853, 1864

William Shakespeare 1865

Wishart, D.D. (Obituary) *historian* bishop of Lichfield, born in Lichfield Stafford, 1609-1671

De Rebus sub Imperio Jacobi Martini Marchionis Clementinus 1641 (The wars of the papacy Montrose)

Wishart (Robert), poet, satirist born at Lichfield, in Staffordshire 1598-1661

Athena Script and Whipt (satirical essays), 1613

Britain's Remembrancer (the Illusion) 1615

Campo Musa, 1613

Collection of Emblems 1615

Emblems, Ancient and Modern, 1615

Epithalamia, 1613

Epitaphs upon the First Four Lasts (in verse and prose), 1610

Idolia, 1617

Great Anticks holden in Parnassus (The Irish says) 1617

Hallucinations, 1611

Hymns and Songs for the Church, 1613

Juvenilia, 1612

Mercurius Rusticus, 1613

Mistress Philura (poems), 1612

Nature of Wit in Wit

Preparation to the Pastor (A), 1619

Prince Henry's Obedience (an elegy), 1612

Prophecy (A), 1641

Psalmes versified, 1620-1624

Road and Wonder, 1641

Servants to the King, 1614

Scholar's Purgatory (The Irish says) 1624-26

De Defendendo, 1643

Shepherd's Hunting, 1615 (His best)

Shepherd's Pipe, 1614 (With Browne)

Songs of the Old Testament versified, 1621

Speech without Doore, 1644

Vox Pacifica, 1645

Wishart's Motto, 1619

Wishart's Motto, 1619

Wishart's Motto, 1619

Wishart's Motto, 1619

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- Letters from Norway, etc., 1793.
 Letters to Edmund Burke, 1790.
 On the Education of Daughters, 1787.
 Origin and Progress of the French Revolution, and its Effects on Europe, 1796.
 Original Stories from Real Life, 1791.
 Posthumous Works, 1797.
 Vindication of the Rights of Women, 1791.
 (Her Memoir, by W. Godwin, her husband, 1798.)
 WOLFE (Sir Garnet Joseph), born at Goldenbridge House, Dublin, 1826.
 France as a Military Power, 1870, 1879.
 Marley Castle (a novel), 1877.
 Narrative of the War (1860) with China, 1862.
 Soldier's Pocket-book for Field Service, 1869.
 System of Field Manoeuvres, 1867.
 WOOLFE, Thomas, *cardinal*, born at Ipswich, in Suffolk, 1471-1530.
 Pilement Grammatices et Doctrines Mises en Vers, 1534.
 (His Life, by T. Storer, 1879, p. 111.)
 1521, *Journal*, 1542-44, *see* Woolfe's Works.
 1607, John Galt, 1814, *see* His Works.
 George Caswell, 1821.
 WOOD (Anthony A.), *author*, 1811-1871, born at Oxford, 1612-1613.
 Athens Oxoniensis 1691-92.
 1691, 1692.
 History of Antiquities and Universitates Oxonienses, 1694.
 History and Antiquities of Oxford 1693.
 (His Life, by himself, by Halden, 1772, J. Rawlinson, 1811, Buss 1918.)
 WOOD (Mrs Henry), *novelist*, *written by* John P. Wood, born at Worcester, 1820.
 Adam Grainger, 1879.
 Anne Herford, 1884.
 Bessy Rane, 1870.
 'Bannings' (The), 1882.
 Court Northleigh, 1891.
 Danesbury House (a prize temperance tale), 1860.
 (Her first.)
 Dene Hollow, 1871.
 East Lynne, 1861. (Her most reputed novel.)
 Edina, 1876.
 Elster's Folly, 1866.
 Foggy Night at Oxford, 1862.
 George Canthbury's Will, 1867.
 Johnny Ludlow, in the *Argosy*.
 Lady Adelaide.
 Life Secret (A), 1867.
 Lord Oakburn's Daughters, 1861.
 Master of Overlands, 1873.
 Mildred Arrell, 1868.
 Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles, 1862.
 Oswald Gray, 1864.
 Orville College.
 Parkwater.
 Pomeroy Abbey, 1878.
 Red Court Farm.
 Roland Yorks, 1869.
 St. Martin's Eve (a novel), 1861.
 Shadow of Ashbydyat (The), 1867.
 Told in the Twilight, 1875.
 Trevelyn Hold, 1864.
 Verner's Pride.
 William Alford (a story for boys), 1863.
 Within the Maze, 1874.
 WOOD (Rev. John George), *naturalist*, born in London 1827.
 Bible Animals.
 Common Objects of the Country.
 Common Objects of the Microscope.
 Common Objects of the Sea Shore, 1827.
 Common Beetles of England.
 Common Moths of England.
 Common Shells of England.
 Field Naturalist's Handbook (The), 1849.
 Herbs and Hereafter, 1873.
 Homes without Hands.
 Insects Abroad, 1871.
 Insects at Home.
 Man and Beast, 1873.
 My Feathered Friends.
 Natural History of Man (His chief work.)
 Natural History (Himal), 1841.
 Our Garden Friends and Foes.
 Out of Doors, 1871.
 Popular Natural History.
 Sketches of Animal Life.
 Wanderings in South America, 1879.
 WOOD (Nicholas), *author*, 1717-1805.
 Practical Treatise on Land Surveying, 1821.
 WOOD (Robert), *archaeologist*, born in Ireland, 1710-1721.
 Essay on the Genius of Homer, posthumous 1755.
 Fables of Balaak, 1777.
 Ruins of Pompeii, 1751.
 WOODHOUSE (Dr. Richard), born at Kingdon, in Surrey, 1711-1752.
 Elements of Astronomical Philosophy, 1752.
 Systematical View of the Laws of England, 1752-53.
 WOODWARD, Abraham, *A. M. in Catholic*, 1805-1840.
 Preface to the Church Government, 1802-1847.
 Catholic Times, 1849.
 The First Principles of the Catholic Church, 1846.
 On the Adoration of our Blessed Saviour in the Eucharist, 1847.
 On the Spirit of Luther, 1847.
 Paraphrase of the Apocalypse (no date).
 Petrus Romana (no date).
 WOODHOUSE (Robert), *mathematician*, born at Norwich 1775-1817.
 Elements of Trigonometry, 1809.
 Principles of Analysis of Calculation, 1802.
 Treatise on Astronomy, 1812.
 Treatise on Superficial Problems, and the Calculus of Variations, 1810.
 WOODWARD, M.D. (John), *geologist*, born in Derbyshire, 1665-1724.
 Attempt towards a Natural History of the Fossils of England, 1728-29.
 Natural History of the Earth, 1695.
 Woodward (Samuel Peckworth), *geologist*, born at Norwich, 1721-1815.
 Manual of Recent Fossils and Shells, 1811-56.
 WOODMAN (John), born in New Jersey, 1720-1751.
 Considerations on the Keeping of Negroes, 1753-62.
 Journal of his Life and Travels 1778.
 WOODMAN, R.A. (Thomas), *sculptor*, born at Huddleigh, in Suffolk, 1825.
 Achilles and Paris shouting from the

- Frenches, 1876; Captain Cook; Death of Bondi (in Westminster Hall), Plaine with the shield of Sir Lancelot, Eleanor sucking out the Poison... (his first), 1813, Eros and Iphigeneia, 1818, Gunpowder, Ophelia, Puck, 1818, The Rainbow, 1848, Titania with her Indian Boy, 1848, Virgil bewailing the Banishment of Coriolanus, William III (for the House of Parliament) scores of busts
 My Beautiful Lady (poems), 1863
 WOOLRYCH (Humphrey William), 1795-1871
 Judge Jeffreys, 1827
 Life of Sir Edward Coke, 1846
 Lays of Minstrel Serjants at Law, 1848
 Treatises on various legal subjects
 WORDSWORTH, D.D. (Theodore Dwight) 1811-1881
 New York, U.S., 1801
 Addresser's Commemorative of 'Greenback Day', 1867
 Lectures on Divorce, etc., 1869
 Historical Discourses, etc., 1870
 Inauguration Discourse, etc., 1870
 Introduction to the Study of International Law, 1860
 WOOLSTON (Rev Thomas), born at Northampton, 1669-1733
 Free Gifts to the Clergy, 1723-24
 Moderator between the Infidel and the Apostate, 1721
 Oil Apology for the Truth of the Christian Religion revised (The), 1703 (to show that Moses was an allegorical person, and a history typical of Christ)
 On the Miracles, 1727-28 (to show they are not to be taken as literal facts, but only as allegorical)
 WORDSWORTH (Mrs), nee Eliza, maiden name Emma Jane, 1825
 Alice (Gunningham),
 Anny Wilton, 1868
 Brudenells of Brude (The), 1879
 Canonbury Hold, 1874
 Chryseid, 1879
 Emilia's Inheritance, 1874-75
 Father Fabian, 1875
 Grace Hamilton's School-days, 1856
 Grey and Gold, 1870
 Heir of Farringham (The), 1881
 Hickenbury, 1870
 House of Bondage (The), 1873
 Husbands and Wives, 1871
 Joan Carabrook, 1880
 Kingsdown Lodge, or Seed-time and Harvest, 1858
 Labour and Wait, or Evelyn's Story, 1861
 Lights and Shades of Christian Life, 1866
 Lullingtons of Lullington (The), 1881
 Lottie Lonsdale, 1861
 Margaret Torrington, 1867
 Married Life, or Philip and Eliza, 1862
 Maud Rolingbroke
 Millicent Kendrick, 1862
 Mr. Montmorency's Money, 1871
 Nobly Born, 1871
 Oliver West, 1876
 Overdale, 1860
 Robert Wroford's Daughter, 1877
 St. Beatha's, or the Sisters of Arne, 1868
 Singlehurst Manor, 1869
 Sir Julian's Wife, 1866
 Story of Penelope (The), 1882
 Thornycroft Hall, 1864
 Violet Vaughan, 1866
 Wife's Trials (A), a tale, 1858
 Woman's Patience (A), 1874
 (Supplied by the publishers to Miss Harry Worcester (Edward Somerset, earl and marquess of), 1601-1667.
 Century of Inventions, 1663. (Useful)
 (His late, by Dircks, 1805, C. F. Partridge, 1825)
 WORCESTER (Joseph Emerson), *Lexicographer*, United States, 1781-1865
 Dictionary of the English Language, 1860
 Universal and Critical Dictionary of the English Language, 1846
 WORCE (Wynkyn de) *printer*, *-1514.
 Pastime of Pleasure, 1517
 Polycricon, 1595
 WORDSWORTH, D.C.L. (Charles), bishop of Exeter, son of Dr. Christopher Wordsworth, Master of Trinity, and brother of Dr. Christopher Wordsworth, bishop of Lincoln, was born at Bocking, in Essex, 1802-
 Catechesis, 1860
 Christian Boyhood at a Public School, 1816
 College of St. Mary, Winton (The), 1848
 Grammatical Rudiments, 1839
 Manual of Reformation Facts, etc., 1860
 Notes on the Lichurist Controversy
 Outlines of the Christian Ministry, etc., 1877
 Shakespeare's Knowledge and Use of the Bible, 1864
 United Church for a United People (A) 1863
 WORDSWORTH, D.D. (Christopher), Master of Trinity, born at Bocking, in Essex, 1802-1881
 Ecclesiastical Biography (from the Reformation to the Revolution), 1809
 Sermons, 1815
 WORDSWORTH, D.D. (Christopher), bishop of Lincoln, son of Dr. Christopher Wordsworth, Master of Trinity, and brother of Dr. Charles Wordsworth, bishop of Exeter, was born at Bocking, in Essex, 1802-
 Ancient Writings from the Walls of Pompeii, 1837
 Apocalypse (a Hulsean lecture), 1844
 Athens and Attica, 1854
 Confession and Absolution.
 Cremation (On).
 Diary in France from 1844 to 1848
 Discourses on Public Education, 1841
 Ethics et Spirituality, 1877
 Fellowships and Endowments, 1872
 Greece, Historical, Pictorial, and Descriptive
 Greek Testament, with Notes.
 Hippolytus, etc., 1853
 Holy Year (The), hymns.
 Irenicum Wesleyanum, 1876.
 Lectures on Art, 1878.
 Lectures on Inspiration.
 Memoirs of Wordsworth (the poet, his uncle), 1881.
 Millennium (On the)
 Newtonian System (The), 1877.
 Procession of the Holy Spirit, 1872.
 Scripture Inspiration (a Hulsean lecture), 1847.
 Sermons, 1841, 1850-63, 1871.

- State of the Soul after Death.
 Theophilus Anglicanus, 1887.
 Visitation Addresses, 1879.
- WORDSWORTH, D.C.L. (William), *poet laureate*,
 born at Cockermouth, in Cumberland, 1770-
 1850.
 Borderers (The), 1812.
 Descriptive Sketches in Verse, 1793.
 Ecclesiastical Sketches (in three parts, son-
 nets), 1822.
 Evening Walk (An), 1793.
 Excursion (in nine books), 1814 (His prin-
 cipal poem).
 Goody Blake and Harry Gill (a ballad), 1795.
 Idiot Boy (The), 1819.
 Lyrical Ballads, 1798.
 Memorials of a Tour in Scotland, 1803, 1811.
 Memorials of a Tour on the Continent, 1820.
 Odes, 1803-6.
 Pet Lamb (The), a pastoral ballad, 1793.
 Peter Bell (in three parts), 1818.
 Prelude, 1850.
 Sonnets to Liberty, 1801-16.
 Waggoner (The), in four cantos, 1819.
 We are Seven (a ballad), 1793.
 White Doe of Rylstone (in seven cantos),
 1815.
 Yarrow revisited, and other Poems, 1835.
- The poems of Wordsworth are arranged thus:—
1. Poems referring to the period of Child-
 hood (15 in number).
 2. Juvenile Pieces (4).
 3. Poems of the Imagination (31).
 4. Miscellaneous Sonnets (93).
 5. Memorials of a Tour in Scotland in 1803
 (15).
 6. Memorials of a Tour in Scotland in 1811
 (4).
 7. Poems on the Naming of Places (6).
 8. Inscriptions (13).
 9. Sonnets to Liberty (25).
 10. Odes (41).
 11. Memorials of a Tour on the Continent
 (36).
 12. Ecclesiastical Sketches (part I contains
 37, part II 36, part III 35).
 13. The River Duddon Sonnets (35).
 14. Poems of Sentiment and Affection (15).
 15. Poems referring to the period of Old Age
 (5).
 16. Epitaphs and Elegiac Poems (14).
 17. The Waggoner.
 18. Peter Bell.
 19. The White Doe.
 20. The Excursion.
- (His Life, by Dr [Bishop] Wordsworth, 1851;
 G. S. Phillips; Rev. E. Paxton Hood, 1856;
 F. W. E. Myers, 1891.)
- WORLDING (Thomas), *etcher*, born at Peter-
 borough, 1700-1766.
 Collection of Designs from Antique Gems,
 1768.
- WORMUS (Ralph Nicholson), born at Durham,
 1812-
 Epochs of Painting, 1864.
 History of Ancient and Modern Painting,
 1847.
- WORSLEY (Philip Stanhope), *poet*, 1831-1886.
 Poems and Translations, 1863.
 Translated Homer's *Iliad*, 1865; *Odyssey*,
 1863.

- WORSLEY (Sir Richard), born in the Isle of
 Wight, 1751-1803.
 History of the Isle of Wight, 1781.
 Museum Wormleianum, 1791-1803.
- WORTON, M.D. (Edward), 1492-1555.
 De Differentiis Animalium, 1552.
- WORTON (Sir Henry), *poet*, etc., born at Boston
 Hall, in Kent 1568-1639.
 Elements of Architecture, 1624.
 George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, post-
 humous 1612.
 Parallel between Robert, Earl of Essex, and
 George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, post-
 humous 1611.
 Poems (published by the Peter Society), 1845.
 Reliquie Wottonianæ, posthumous 1651.
 State of Christendom, posthumous 1657.
 (His Life, by Isaac Walton, 1670.)
- WORTON, D.D. (William), born in Suffolk,
 1666-1728.
 History of Rome, 1701.
 Leges Wallie, 1710.
 On Ancient and Modern Learning, 1691.
 On the Confusion of Tongues at Babel, 1730.
 Traditions and Usages of the Jewish and
 Pharisee, 1715.
- WRANHAM (Rev. Francis) of Chester, *poet*,
biographer, etc., 1769-1843.
 British Literature (The), 1812, 1816.
 Poet (The), 1828. (Seven abridgments of
 "Christian Evidences.")
 Poems, 1796.
 Sermons, 1816.
 Sermons, 1816.
 Sermon Cantabrigiense, 1821.
 Tracts, 1816.
- WRAXALL (Sir Nathaniel William), *historian*,
 born at Bristol, 1731-1831.
 History of France, 1795. (From Heart III.
 to Louis XVI.)
 Memoirs of his own Time, 1815, 1846.
 Memoirs of the Courts of Berlin, Dresden,
 Warsaw, and Vienna, 1797.
 Memoirs of the Kings of France of the House
 of Valois, 1777.
- WREN (Sir Christopher), *architect*, born at East
 Knoyle, in Wiltshire, 1617-1723.
 Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 1665.
 Buckingham House, London, 1703.
 Chelsea Hospital, 1682-90.
 College of Physicians, London, 1671-98.
 Cotton House, London, 1661.
 Gateway Tower, Christchurch, Oxford, 1681-
 1682.
 Greenwich Hospital, 1696.
 Hampton Court, 1690.
 Marlborough House, 1709.
 Monument, London, 1671-77.
 Morden College, Blackheath, 1692.
 Nevil's Court, Inn, College, Cambridge, 1661.
 Pembroke College Chapel, Cambridge, 1667.
 (His first work.)
 Royal Exchange, London, 1667. (Destroyed
 by fire 1693.)
 Royal Observatory, Greenwich, 1675.
 St. Paul's Cathedral, 1675-1710. (His great
 work.)
 Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, 1664-69.
 Temple Bar, London, 1670. (Taken down as
 an obstruction 1678.)
 Tower and Spire of St. Dunstan-in-the-East.

- Towers of the West Front of Westminster Abbey, 1713.
 Trinity College Library, Cambridge, 1866.
The following Churches of London also:—
 St. Andrew's, Holborn; St. Andrew's, Watling Street; St. Bennet Fink; St. Bride's, Fleet Street; Christ Church, Newgate; St. Clement's, Eastcheap; St. James's, Westminster; St. Lawrence's, Jewry; St. Martin's, Ludgate; St. Mary at Hill; St. Mary-le-Bow; St. Michael's, Cornhill; St. Sepulchre's, Newgate; St. Stephen's, Walbrook; St. Swithun's.
- WRIGHT (Edward), *mathematician*, * 1615.
 Errors in Navigation detected and corrected, 1659.
- WRIGHT, A. R. A. (Joseph), born at Derby, 1734-1797.
 Air-pump, (The), 1765. (In the National Gallery.)
- WRIGHT (Thomas), *antiquary and historian*, born at Ludlow, in Shropshire, 1810-1877.
 Archaeological Album, 1843.
 Biographia Britannica Literaria, 1842, 1846.
 Celt (The), the Roman, and the Saxon, 1852.
 Dictionary of Obsolete and Provincial English, 1857.
 Domestic Manners in England during the Middle Ages, 1861.
 England under the House of Hanover, 1844.
 Essays on Archaeological Subjects, 1861.
 Essays on Popular Superstitions, etc., 1846.
 History of Caricature, etc., 1863.
 History of France, 1856-62.
 History of Ireland, 1854.
 History of Ludlow, 1852.
 Narratives of Sorcery and Magic, 1851.
 Political Poems and Songs, etc., 1859-61.
 Queen Elizabeth and her Times, 1834.
 Wanderings of an Antiquary, 1851.
 Woman-kind in Western Europe, 1869.
- WRIGHT, E. D. (William), *Arabic scholar*, born in the Bengal Presidency, 1830-1895.
 Analectes sur l'Histoire, etc., des Arabes d'Espagne, 1855.
 Apocryphal Acts of the Apostles, 1871.
 Arabic Grammar, 1859-62.
 Arabic Reading-book (An), 1870.
 Book of Jonah (The), in four oriental versions, 1867.
 Catalogue of the Syriac MSS. in the British Museum, 1870-72.
 Contributions to the Apocryphal Books of the New Testament, 1865.
 Homilies of Aphraates (The), 1869.
 Opuscula Arabica, 1859.
 Travels of Ibn Jubair, 1852.
- WROTTESLEY (John), lord Wrottesley, *astronomer*, born at Wrottesley Hall, in Staffordshire, 1728-1807.
 Catalogue of Night Ascensions, 1838; supplement, 1852-54.
 Thoughts on Government and Legislation, 1860.
- WYATT (Sir Thomas), *poet*, born at Allington Castle, in Kent, 1503-1542.
 Poems, posthumous 1857.
 (His Life, by Dr. Nett, 1831.)
- WYCHERLEY (William), *dramatist*, born at Clive, in Shropshire, 1640-1716.
 Poems, 1704.
- Works, 1712.
 Works, posthumous 1724.
 * * * For his plays, see APPENDIX III.
- WYCLIFFE, D. D. (John de), called "The Morning Star of the Reformation," born at Spresswail, in Yorkshire, 1324-1384.
 Apology for Lollard Doctrines, printed 1812.
 Dialogorum, libri iv., printed 1525.
 Last Age of the Church (edited by Dr. Todd, 1810.
 Pore Caitiff (The).
 Prolog (A), etc., discovered 1550.
 Tracts and Treatises, printed 1846.
 Translation of the Bible, 1380; first printed 1550.
 Two Treatises against the Order of Begging Friars (edited by Dr. James), 1808.
 Wycliffe's Wycket, first printed 1816.
 (His Life, by Foxe, 1563; Rev. J. Lewis, 1719; Rev. C. W. Lebas, 1821; P. F. Tytler, 1826; Dr. Robert Vaughan, 1828; the Prayer-Book and Homily Society, 1841.)
- WYNTER, M. D. (Andrew), 1819-1876.
 Curiosities of Civilization
 Our Social Ideas, 1861. (Same as "Sketches.")
 Sketches of Town and Country Life, 1855.
 Subtle Brains and Limbless Fingers.
- WYNROUN (Andrew), *analist in verse*, 1390-1420.
 Orygynale Cronykil of Scotland (The), first printed 1495.
- YALDEN, D. D. (Thomas), *poet*, born at Exeter, 1671-1736.
 Hymn to Darkness, with other Hymns, Odes, Elegies, and Fables (In Johnson's Poets; (His Life, by Dr. Johnson.)
- YARRELL (William), *naturalist*, born at Westminster, 1781-1856.
 History of British Birds, 1847.
 History of British Fishes, 1856.
- YARRS (Edmund Holgion), 1811-1861.
 After Office Hours, 1861.
 Black Sheep, 1866-67.
 Broken to Harrow, 1864-65.
 Business of Pleasure, 1865.
 Cast Away, 1872.
 Dr. Wainwright's Patent, 1871.
 For Better for Worse, 1876.
 Forlorn Hope, 1867.
 Impending Sword (The), 1874.
 Kissing the Rod, 1865.
 Land at Last, 1866.
 Life of Charles Mathews the Elder, 1860.
 Memoir of Albert Smith, 1860.
 Myth and Metre, 1854. (With F. E. Smedley.)
 My Haunts and their Frequents, 1854.
 Nobody's Fortune, 1871.
 Pages in Waiting, 1865.
 Righted Wrong (A), 1871.
 Rock Ahead (A), 1868.
 Running the Gauntlet, 1867.
 Silent Witness, 1876.
 Two by Tricks, 1874.
 Two Merry Men, 1864. (With F. E. Smedley.)
 Waiting Rain, 1872.
 Wrecked in Port, 1869.
 Yellow Flag (The), 1872.
- YEAMES, R. A. (William Frederick), born of English parents at Taganrog, on the Sea of Azoff, 1839-1889.
 Alarming Footsteps, 1867; Amy Robart

1877. *The Appeal to the Podestà*, 1874;
 • *Arming the Young Knight*, 1863, *Campo del SS Apostoli*, 1876; *The Chimney Corner*, 1868; *The Christening*, 1874; *The Dawn of the Reformation*, 1867; *Dr. Harvey and the Children of Charles I.*, 1871; *The Finishing Touch*, 1890; *Flowers for the Hall and Bower*, 1874; *The Fugitive Jacobite*, 1869. "Here we go round the Mulberry Bush" 1881; *Il Dolce far Niente*, 1841; *Il Sonetto*, 1861; *La Contadinella*, 1876; *La Reine Malherbée*, 1861; *Lady Jane Grey in the Tower*, 1888; *The Last Bit of Scandal*, 1876; *Love's Young Dream*, 1870; *Maudy Thursday*, 1880; *Meeting of Sir Thomas More after his Sentence with his Daughter*, 1865; *The Old Parishioner*, 1872; *Path of Roses*, 1873; *Pour les Pauvres*, 1875; *Queen Elizabeth receiving the French Ambassadors after the News of St. Bartholomew's Massacre*, 1866; *Rescued*, 1863; *The Staunch Friends* (a monkey and a jester), 1859; *The Suitors*, 1875; *The Toilet*, 1861; *Waking*, 1877. When did you last see your Father? 1874
- YEAH-BOOKS from Edward I to Henry VIII, 1674-79.
- YIAMBURY (Anna), poetess, a milkwoman of Bristol, patronized by Mrs H More, 1736-1806.
- Yarl Godwin (a tragedy)
 Poems on Various Subjects, 1785
 Royal Captives (The), a romance
- YATES (Thomas), orientalist, London, 1764-1839
 Hebrew Grammar, 1812.
 Syriac Grammar, 1819
- YIVERTON (Sir Henry), 1562-1630
 Reports, posthumous 1671
 Rights of the People concerning Impositions posthumous 1638
- YLANGS (Sydney), the pseudonym of Sydney Doull, q v
- YONGE (Charles Duke), historian, 1-14
 History of England, 1857
 History of France under the Bourbons, 1866.
 History of the British Navy, 1861.
 History of the English Revolution, 1871.
 Life of the Duke of Wellington, 1860
 Parallel Lives Epaminondas and Cincinnatus
 Adolphus, Philip and Frederick the Great, 1858.
 Three Centuries of Modern History, 1872.
- YONGE (Charlotte Mary), novelist, born at Waterbourne, in Hampshire, 1823-
 Catharine of Aragon, 1881.
 Chaplet of Pearls (The), 1869.
 Christian Names, their History and Derivation.
 Claver Woman of the Family (The), 1865.
 Daisy Chain (The), 1868.
 Dove in the Eagle's Nest (The), 1866.
 Dynevor Terrace, 1867.
 Heart's ease, 1854.
 Heir of Redclyffe, 1853. (Her best novel.)
 Lady Hester, 1873.
 Lances of Lynwood (The).
 Landmarks of History.
 Life of Bishop Paterson, 1874.
 Little Duke (The).
 Magoum Bonum, 1860.
- Three Brides (The), 1876.
 Trial (The), 1864. (Continuation of the "Daisy Chain.")
 Young Stepmother (The), 1861
- YONATI (William). See ADDISON.
- YOUNG (Arthur), agriculturist, born at Bradfield, in Suffolk, 1711-1820.
 Agricultural survey of France, 1792.
 Annals of Agriculture, 1781-1807.
 Farmer's Calendar (The), 1770
 Six Months' Tour through the North of Ireland, 1771.
 Six Weeks' Tour through the Southern Counties, 1768.
- YOUNG, D G L. (Rev. Edward), poet, born at Upham, in Hampshire, 1681-1762.
 Apology for Prince, 1721
 Certain not Fabulous (The), in prose, 1754
 Complaint (The) See below, "Night Thoughts"
 Consolation (The), 1715.
 Death of Queen Anne (poetry), 1711
 Epistle to George Lord Lansdowne (in verse), 1711. (His first production)
 Epistles to Pope (Two), poetry, 1630
 Essay on Pope, 1756.
 Estimate of Human Life, 1738.
 Force of Religion, or Vanquished Love (poetry), 1713 (On the execution of lady Jane Grey)
 Imperium Belavi (in five stanzas), 1729
 Instalment (The), a poem, 1726
 Last Day (The), poetry, 1711
 Love of Fame (The), a satire, 1725
 Night Thoughts (in nine Nights), 1742-16 (His chief work)
 Ocean (an ode) 1724.
 Paraphrase of the Book of Job, 1711
 Resignation (in two parts), 1761.
 Universal Passion (The), a satire, 1727-28.
 * For his plays, see APPENDIX III
 (His Life, by J. Mitford, 1834; Doran, 1851, Thomas, 1852)
- YOUNG (John Raiford), mathematician, London, 1799.
 Modern Scepticism Viewed in Relation to Modern Science, 1863. (Referring to the writings of Colenso, Huxley, Lyell, and Darwin)
 On the Origin of Speech, 1866.
 Science Fabricative of Scripture, 1863. (On the Mosiac Cosmogony and the Theories of Geology)
- YOUNG (Matthew), bishop of Clonfert, mathematician, born in Ireland, 1760-1800.
 On the Phenomena of Sounds and Musical Strings, 1781.
 Principles of Natural Philosophy, 1800
- YOUNG, M D (Thomas), natural philosopher, noted for his theory of light, was born at Milverton, in Somersetshire, 1773-1829
 Account of the Discoveries in Hieroglyphical Literature (An), 1820.
 Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Mechanical Arts, 1807.
 Miscellaneous Works, posthumous 1855.
 (His Life, by dean Pascoe, 1856.)
- ZOUCH, D.D. (Thomas), born in Yorkshire, 1737-1815.
 Life of Sir Philip Sidney, 1808.

ADDENDA.

AUREATE (John James), 1818-
Lusitads of Camoens (The) in English Verse,
 1878.
 Sonnets (70) of Camoens (The), with Original
 Poems, 1881.
BEZANT (Walter), with James Rice, *novelists*, &c.
 All Sorts and Conditions of Men, 1882.
 By Collie's Arbour, 1878.
 Case of Mr. Lucraft, 1876.
 Chaplain of the Fleet, 1881.
 * Child-n Butterfly, 1876.
 Ready-Money Mortiboy, 1872.
 Monks of Thelema, 1878.
 My Little Girl, 1873.
 Soamy Side (The), 1880.
 Ten Years' Tenant, and other Stories, 1881.
 This Son of Vulcan, 1877.
 'Twas in Trafalgar's Bay, and other Stories,
 1879.
 With Harp and Crown, 1877.
BLAIR (Emily Sarah), subsequently Mrs. John
 Avery, about 1840-
 Ashcliffe Hall, 1870.
 Chere Avery, 1878.
 For the Master's Sake, 1877.

Imogen, 1876.
 Isoult Barry, 1871.
 Lady Sybil's Chain, 1879.
 Lettice Eden, 1877.
 Maiden's Lodge (The), 1880.
 Margery's Son, 1878.
 Memoirs of Royal Ladies, 1861.
 Mistress Margery, 1868.
 Robin Tremayne, 1872.
 Sister Rose, 1870.
 Verena, 1873.
 Well in the Desert (The), 1872.
 White Rose of Langley (The), 1875.
YOUAT (William), *writer on farm animals*,
 &c.
 Cattle, their Breed, Management, and Diseases,
 1831.
 Complete Grazier (The), 1850.
 Dog (The), its History and Diseases, 1845.
 Farmer's Library (The), 1849. (With Mar-
 tin.)
 Horse (The), 1831.
 Pig (The), 1860.
 Treatise on Sheep (A), 1832.

No one will for a moment suppose that the above Appendix is wholly, or anything like wholly, an original compilation, although several living authors and publishers have rendered great assistance when other sources of information have failed. The main part of the Appendix has been selected from Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica*; Darling's *Cyclopædia Bibliographica*; Brunet's *Manuel du Libraire*; Lowndes's *Bibliographical Manual*; Allibone's *Critical Dictionary of English Literature* (largely taken from Watt's book); Bouillet's *Dictionnaire d'histoire*; Cates's and Cooper's *Dictionnaires*; Woodward and Cates's *Encyclopedia of Chronology*; the several volumes of *The Men of the Times*; Martin's *Contemporary Biography*; *The Encyclopedia Britannica*; Chambers's *Encyclopædia*; *Trak's Literature and Learning*; Chambers's *Cyclopædia of English Literature*; Holis's *Biographical Dictionary*; Phillips's *Dictionary of Biographical Reference*; the Catalogues of the British Museum; *The Oracle*; and in some cases *Notes and Queries*. When all these authorities have failed, the catalogues of Quaritch, Ginnell, Higbam, Hitchen, Smith, and others have been searched. By means of the American and English *Publishers' Catalogues*, dates otherwise unknown have often been eliminated, and sometimes a biographical dictionary containing lives in extenso has furnished as useful, though generally very imperfect, information. The standard poets published by Bell, Johnson and Chalmers, Southey, Hohn, etc., have been used for the dates and works of the poets contained in their collections, and the possession of an extensive library has been of some service, though not much, as the first edition has been the one required, but not often the one possessed. Whitaker's *Almanacs* (from the beginning) have supplied the obituaries of recent authors, and a gentleman in the British Museum has assisted in obtaining dates to long lists submitted to him. With all this search and toil (the work of above four thousand hours), the difficulty has not in all cases been surmounted; for modern publishers scrupulously omit to date their books, and even in their catalogues observe no chronological order.

It was found practically impossible to sign each article with the authority, because few have been taken in their entirety from any one source; almost all have been supplemented, corrected, or otherwise altered; and such an addition would have materially enlarged the bulk of the Appendix, already too much overgrown.

APPENDIX II.

DATES OF FOREIGN POEMS AND NOVELS.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Alex.	=	Alexandrine metre.
b.v.	=	Blank verse.
bks.	=	Books.
d.m.	=	Divers metres.
Ep.	=	Epic.
Ep., H.M.	=	Epic in heroic metre.
Ep., Hex.	=	Epic in hexameter verse.
Es.	=	Essay or essays.
H.M.	=	Heroic metre.
H.M., b.v.	=	Heroic metre in blank verse.
H.M., rh.	=	Heroic metre in rhyme.
Hex.	=	Hexameter verse.

Nov.	=	[Prose] novel.
p.	=	Poetry.
pr.	=	Prose.
pr. and v.	=	Prose and verse.
pr. Ep.	=	Prose epic.
rh.	=	Rhyme.
Rom.	=	Romance.
Rom.p.	=	Romance in poetry.
Sp.m.	=	Spenserian metre.
ter. rh.	=	Ternary rhyma.
v.	=	Verse.
8 syl. v.	=	Octosyllabic verse.

Æsop, Fables, about B.C. 570. *Greek* pr.
AMADIS OF GAUL, begun by Vasco de Lobeira,
 14th cent.; finished by sundry hands, 15th
 cent. *Old French* pr.

Arabian Nights, first published in Paris
 by Antony Galland, 1704-17. The best are
 Indian; the sentimental love tales are
 Persian; the witty, comical ones are Arabic.
Arabic pr. tales. Lane's translation, 1811.
ARGONAUTS (The), by Apollonius Rhodius,
 about B.C. 200 (4 bks.). *Greek* Ep., Hex.
 Translated into English by Fawkes, 1780;
 and into English verse by Green, 1780; W.
 Preston, 1803. H.M., rh.

CHINESE TALES, by Gueniette, 1723. *French* pr.
Chrestien de Troyes, the Chevalier au
 Lion, Chevalier de l'Épée, Sir Lancelot du
 Lac, in metrical French (before 1200).

CHRONICLES OF ALBERTUS TRIVM FONTIUM, 1242.
Latin pr.

CID (The), 1040-1099. The Spanish *Chronicle of*
the Cid, 13th cent., first printed in 1841, and
 a second by Medina del Campo, in 1852.
 The Spanish *Poem of the Cid* dates from
 1207, and 102 ballads on the Cid in Spanish
 were published in 1615. Southey published
 an excellent English *Chronicle* in 1808.
 Lockhart has rendered eight of them into
 English ballads; and George Dennis has
 strung together, in prose and verse, a con-
 nected tale of the great Spanish hero, 1845.

(The Cid, in Spanish romance, occupies the
 same position as Arthur in English story,
 Charlemagne in French, and Theodoric in
 German.)

CONTES DE FÉES, by Claude Perrault, 1697.
French pr. fairy tales.

CRISTO OF LA PRIMAVERA SOMETAS, by Du
 Barres, about 1570. *French* Ep., H.M.
 English version by Joshua Sylvester, 1606.

DON QUIXOTE, by Cervantes, 1605. *Spanish* pr.

tales. An English version, by G. Standfast,
 and by many others.

DIABLE BOITEUX, by Lesage, 1707. *French* pr.
 tale. W. Coombe wrote an English imita-
 tion, called *The Devil upon Two Sticks*,
 1790.

DIVINA COMEDIA, by Dante: *Inferno* 1300, *Pur-*
gatory 1304, *Paradise* 1311. *Italian* Ep.
 poems. English translations by Boyd, 1785;
 Cary, 1811, b.v.; Wright, 1833, triple rh.;
 Carey, 1861-65, ter. rh.; Pollock, 1864, b.v.;
 Dayman, 1865; Rossetti, 1865; Longfellow,
 1870; Ford, 1871; Mrs. Oliphant, 1877; etc.

DON QUIXOTE, by Cervantes, pt. I, 1605, II,
 1615. *Spanish* Nov. English versions by
 Shelton, 1612-20; Motteux, 1719; Jarvis,
 1742; Smollett, 1765; Wilmot, 1774; Duf-
 field, 1881; etc. All in pr. Dramatized
 by Duffey, 1694-96.

FABLES, by La Fontaine, 1668. *French*; d.m.
FAIRY TALES, by la comtesse D'Aunoy, 1692.
French pr.

GARGANTUA, by Rabelais, 1532. *French* Nov.
 English version by Urquhart and Motteux,
 1853.

GIL BLAS, by Lesage, bks. I-III, 1715, IV-VI,
 1724, VII-XII, 1735. *French* Nov. English
 version by Smollett, 1761; Procter, 1774;
 Smart, 1807; etc. All in pr.

GOBLIN STORY, by the brothers Grimm, 1812.
German pr.

Goethe, 1749-1832 (*German*).
ACHILLIS (The), about 1800.
 Farbenlehre, 1810.

Hermann and Dorothea, 1797. Poem.
 Metamorphoses of Plante, 1790. Es.
 Werther, 1774. Rom.

Wilhelm Meister, pt. I, 1794-96, II, 1821. Rom.
 (For dramatic pieces, see APPENDIX III.)

GULISTAN (Garden of Roses), by Saadi, 12th
 cent. *Persian* p.

HENRIADE, by Voltaire, 1724 (10 chants). *French Ep.*; rh.

Herbelot (D'), Bibliothèque Orientale, an Oriental Miscellany, 1697. *French pr.*

HITOPADESA, an epitome of the *Pancha Tantra*, 6th cent. *B.C. Hindû.*

Homer, *Iliad* (24 bks.), composed in the prime of his life, about *B.C.* 982. *Greek Ep.*, Hex. *Odyssey* (24 bks.), composed in maturer age, about *B.C.* 927. *Greek Ep.*, Hex.

These poems were first reduced to writing by Pisistratos of Athens, *B.C.* 531. English versions by Chapman, *Alex.*, *Il.* 1598, *Od.* 1614; Ogilby, *Il.* 1660, *Od.* 1669; Hobbes, *Il.* and *Od.* 1677; Pope, *Il.* 1719, *Od.* 1720; Cowper, *b.v.*, *Il.* and *Od.* 1791; Norgate, *Il.* 1804, *Od.* 1805; Worsley and Conington, *Sp.m.*, *Il.* and *Od.* 1808; Collins, *Il.* 1869, *Od.* 1870; Bryant, *Il.* 1870, *Od.* 1871. The following have translated the *Iliad* only: Hall, 1681; Tickell, bk. I. 1715; Macpherson, 1773; Morrice, 1809; Brackenroth, 1840; Harter, 1854; Newman, 1856; Wright, 1859; Selwyn, 1865; Green, 1865; Simcox, 1866; Earl, 1865; Herschel, 1866; Lord Derby, 1867; Merivale, 1869; Cordery, 1870; Newman, 1871. The following have translated the *Odyssey* alone: Cary, 1821; Hayman, 1866; Mungrave, 1869; Edginton, 1869; Wither, 1869; Merry, 1871.

GERUSALEM DELIVERED, by Tasso, 1575. *Italian Ep.* English version by Carew, 1591; Fairfax, 1600; Hoole, 1762.

Lokman, Fables, contemporary with David and Solomon. *Arabian*; d.m.

LUISIADS (The), by Camoens, 1572 (in 10 bks.). *Portuguese Ep.* English versions "The Lusads" by Fanshawe, 1656; Mickle, H.M., rh., 1775; "The Lusads," by Aubertin, 1878; H. F. Burton, 1880.

MESSIAH, by Klopstock, bks. I-III. 1749, iv.-xv. 1771. *German Ep.*, Hex. English version in *pr.* by Collyer, 1763; Ralflex, 1815. In *v.* by Eggestorf, 1821.

METAMORPHOSES, about *A.D.* 6, Ovid (in 15 bks.). *Latin Ep.*, Hex. English version by Golding, 1565; Sandys, 1620; Dr. Garth, assisted by Dryden, Congreve, Rowe, and several others, 1716. H.M., rh.

MORAL TALES, by Marmontel, 1761. *French pr.*

NIRKLINGEN LIED, 1210 (in 30 adventures). From *Snorro Sturleson's Edda*. *Old German Ep.* Transplanted into Germany by the minnesingers. English version by Lottson, 1850.

ORIENTAL TALES, by comte de Caylus, 1740. *French pr.*

ORLANDO FURROSO, by Ariosto, 1516. *Italian Rom.*, p. English version by Harrington, 1591; Croker, 1786; W. S. Rose, 1823; and an abridged version by Hoole, H.M., rh., 1783.

ORLANDO INNAMORATO, by Bojardo, 1485 (in 3 bks., unfinished). *Italian Rom.*; p. Three more books were added, in 1531, by Agos-

tini; and the whole was remodelled by Berni. Translated by Tofte, 1598.

PANCHTA TANTRA, a collection of Hindû fables 6th cent. *B.C. Hindû.*

PANTAGRUEL, by Rabelais, 1546. *French Nov.* English version by Urquhart and Motteux, 1653.

PAUL AND VIRGINIA, by St. Pierre, 1788. *French tale*; *pr.*

Phædrus, Fables, about *A.D.* 25, chiefly from *Æsop*. *Latin v.* In English *v.* by C. Smart, 1765.

PHARSALIA (The), by Lucan, about *A.D.* 60 (in 10 bks.). *Latin Ep.*; Hex. English version by C. Marlowe; Gorge, 1614; May, 1627; Rowe, 1729; and a literal translation by Riley, in Bohn's series.

Pilpay, Fables, compiled from the *Pancha Tantra* and other sources, 4th cent. *B.C. Indian*.

Pliny, Natural History, about *A.D.* 77. *Latin pr.* English version by Dr. Holland, 1601; Boslock, 1823; Riley, in Bohn's series, 1855-57.

Plutarch, Parallel Lives, about *A.D.* 110-13. *Greek pr.* English version by North, 1579; Langhorne, 1771; another by Dryden and others, re-edited by Clough. All in *pr.*

REYNARD THE FOX, 1498. *German pr.*, by Heinrich von Alkmaar. An English version printed by Caxton, 1481.

ROMANCE OF THE ROSE, by Guillaume de Lorris, 13th cent. Continuation by Jean de Meung, 14th cent. *French Rom.*; p. English poetic version by Chaucer, in 8 syl. *v.*, about 1360.

TELEMACHUS, by Fénelon, 1700 (in 21 bks.). *French pr. Ep.* English version by Dr. Hawkerworth, 1810; *pr.*

THERIAID, by Statius, about *A.D.* 86 (in 12 bks.). *Latin Ep.*, Hex. An English version by Lewis, 1767. Parts by Pope; Stephens, 1648; Howard, H.M., rh., etc.

UNDINE, by De la Motte Fouqué, 1813. An English version was published by Routledge and Sons, in 1875.

Victor Hugo, 1802- (French poet and novelist).

Autumn Leaves, 1832; *p.*

Last Days of a Condemned Criminal, 1829.

Misérables (Les), 1862. Nov.

Notre Dame de Paris, 1831. Nov.

Odes and Ballads, vol. I. 1823, II. 1826; d.m.

Orientales (Les), 1823. "

Travailleurs de la Mer, 1866.

(For dramatic pieces, see APPENDIX III.)

Virgil, *Æneid* (in 12 bks.), *B.C.* 27-26. *Latin Ep.*, Hex. English version by Gawin, 1613; Lord Surrey, 1553; Phæar and Twyne, 1558-73; Staunbourn, 1853; Ogilby, 1649; Dryden, H.M., rh., 1697; Dr. Trapp, *b.v.*, 1731; Pitt and Warton, 1740; Kennedy, 1849; Singleton "in rhythm," 1823-29; Conington, 1864; Morris, 1878; etc. In literal *pr.* by Davidson, 1743; Wheeler, 1862; etc.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS IN APPENDIX II.

A.	=	Afterpiece.
Alleg. Pl.	=	Allegorical play.
B.	=	Burlesque.
B.C.	=	Burlesque comedy.
B.O.	=	Burlesque opera.
B.T.	=	Burlesque tragedy.
Bd.	=	Ballad.
Bd.F.	=	Ballad farce.
Bd.O.	=	Ballad opera.
Bt.	=	Ballet.
Btta.	=	Burletta.
C.	=	Comedy.
C.Bf.	=	Comédie bouffe.
C.D.	=	Comic drama.
C.H.	=	Comédie historique.
C.O.	=	Comte opera.
Cta.	=	Comedietta or comeletta.
C.C.	=	Classical comedy.
Cl.Otta.	=	Classical comedietta.
Cl.D.	=	Classical drama.
Cl.Pl.	=	Classical play.
Cl.T.	=	Classical tragedy.
Ct.E.	=	Court entertainment.
Ct.S.	=	Court show.
D.	=	Drama.
D.Dia.	=	Dramatic dialogue.
D.E.	=	Dramatic entertainment.
D.Fab.	=	Dramatic fable.
D.H.	=	Drama historique.
D.Mon.	=	Dramatic monologue.
D.N.	=	Dramatic novel.
D.O.	=	Dramatic opera.
D.Pc.	=	Dramatic piece.
D.Pm.	=	Dramatic poem.
D.R.	=	Dramatic romance.
D.S.	=	Dramatic satire.
D.Sk.	=	Dramatic skit.
Dom.D.	=	Domestic drama.
E.	=	Entertainment.
Ez.	=	Extravaganza.
F.	=	Farce.
F.C.	=	Farce comedy.
Fy.C.	=	Fairy comedy.
Fy.P.	=	Fairy pastoral.
G.E.Mel.S.	=	Grand Eastern melodramatic spectacle.
G.O.R.	=	Grand operatic romance.
H.C.	=	Historic comedy.
H.D.	=	Historic drama.
H.O.	=	Historic opera.
H.Pc.	=	Historic piece.
H.Pl.	=	Historic play.
H.R.	=	Historic romance.
H.T.	=	Historic tragedy.
Ho.Pl.	=	Heroic play.
Int.	=	Interlude.
I.D.	=	Irish drama.
L.D.	=	Lyrical drama.
L.Pl.	=	Lyrical play.
Lov.C.	=	Low comedy.
M.	=	Masque.
Mel.	=	Melodrama.
Mel.O.	=	Melodramatic opera.
Mel.R.	=	Melodramatic romance.
Mel.D.	=	Metrical drama.
Mis.Pl.	=	Miscellaneous play.

Mo.	=	Morality.
Mock.Pl.	=	Mock play.
Mock.T.	=	Mock tragedy.
Mu.C.	=	Musical comedy.
Mu.D.	=	Musical drama.
Mu.E.	=	Musical entertainment.
Mu.F.	=	Musical farce.
Mu.Int.	=	Musical interlude.
Mu.Pl.	=	Musical play.
Mu.Sp.	=	Musical spectacle.
Mu.Tr.	=	Musical trifle.
Mys.	=	Mystery.
Myt.C.	=	Mythological comedy.
Myt.D.	=	Mythological drama.
N.Btta.	=	Nautical burletta.
N.C.O.	=	Nautical comic opera.
N.C.Otta.	=	Nautical comic operetta.
N.D.	=	Nautical drama.
N.O.	=	Nautical opera.
N.Pl.	=	Nautical play.
O.	=	Opera.
O.Bf.	=	Opera bouffe.
O.Btta.	=	Operatic burletta.
O.C.	=	Opera comique.
O.D.	=	Operatic drama.
O.E.	=	Operatic entertainment.
O.Ex.	=	Operatic extravaganza.
O.F.	=	Operatic farce.
Op.C.	=	Operatic comedy.
Opta.	=	Operetta.
Or.	=	Oratorio.
P.	=	Pastoral.
P.C.	=	Pastoral comedy.
P.O.	=	Pastoral opera.
P.T.	=	Pastoral tragedy.
P.T.C.	=	Pastoral tragic-comedy.
Pl.	=	Play.
Pu.	=	Pantomime.
Pu.Bt.	=	Pantomimic ballet.
Pu.D.	=	Poetic drama.
Pol.D.	=	Political drama.
Pr.C.	=	Prize comedy.
Pr.T.	=	Prize tragedy.
Pr.C.	=	Petit comedy.
Pr.Pc.	=	Petit piece.
R.D.	=	Romantic drama.
R.T.	=	Romantic tragedy.
Rel.Pl.	=	Religious play.
S.D.	=	Sacred drama.
S.T.	=	Sacred tragedy.
Sat.C.	=	Satiric comedy.
Sat.D.	=	Satiric drama.
Sen.D.	=	Sensational drama.
Ser.	=	Serenade.
Sol.	=	Solemnity.
Sp.T.	=	Spasmodic tragedy.
T.	=	Tragedy.
T.C.	=	Tragic-comedy.
T.C.P.	=	Tragic-comic pastoral.
T.L.	=	Tragédie lyrique.
T.O.	=	Tragedy-opera.
V.	=	Vaudeville.
W.	=	Unknown.
Etc.	=	With some other author or authors.

Notwithstanding the length of this list, there are some dramatic pieces very difficult to classify.

APPENDIX III.

AUTHORS AND DATES OF DRAMAS AND OPERAS.

If any discrepancy is observed between the dates given in this list and those in the body of the book, the dates here given are to be preferred. It must be borne in mind that the date of some plays is purely conjectural, and can be assigned only approximately; and in not a few instances authorities differ. Great labour has been bestowed on this list, which is wholly original.

- Abdelazer or The Moor's Revenge, 1677, Mrs. Behn. C.
- Abel, 18th cent., Allieri. T.O. (translated by C. Lloyd, 1815).
- About Town, 1873, A. W. A'Beckett. C.
- Abraham's Sacrifice, 1650, T. Boza (French). Rel. Pl. (translated by A. Gubling, 1576).
- Abroad and at Home (1764-1817), Holman. C.O.
- Abaddon, 1690, Peele. T.
- Absent Man (The), 1768, Rickerstaff. C.
- Accomplices (The), about 1790, Goethe. C.
- Acharnians, B.C. 425, Aristophanes. C. (Greek). Translated by Mitchell, 1820-1822; Hickie, 1853; Rudd, 1867.
- Achilles in Sciro, 1736, Metastasio. O. (written in eighteen days; music by Leo).
- Achilles, 1732, Gay. O.
- Acis and Galatea, 1683, Camlstron. O. (music by Lulli).
- Acis and Galatea, 1732, Gay. Ser. (music by Handel).
- Adelaide, 1814, Shell.
- Adelaide du Guesclin, 1731, Voltaire. T.
- Adelaide of Wulfingen, 1799, B. Thompson. T. (from Kotzebue).
- Adelazar, 1677, Mrs. Behn. C.
- Adelgitha, 1806, Lewis. Pl.
- Adelwurm or The Outlaw, 1801, Lewis. D.
- Adelphi or The Brothers, 160, Terence. C. (Latin). Translated by Bentley, 1726; Colman the Elder, 1746; Barry, 1857; etc.
- Adherbal, 1847, Lagrange. T.
- Adopted Child, * Birch. Mn. D.
- Adrasta or Woman's Spleen, 1635, J. Jones. Pl.
- Adriano in Siria, 1731, Metastasio. O. (music by Caldara).
- Adrienne Lecouvreur, 1849, MM. Legouvé and Scribe. C.
- Adventures of Five Hours (The), 1883, Tuke. T.G. (It contains the famous lines—
He is a fool who thinks by force or skill
To turn the current of a woman's will.)
- Ælia, posthumous 1777, Chatterton. T.
- Ælop, 1697, Vanbrugh (borrowed from Bourne's Ælop, 1696).
- Afflicted Father (The), 1745-1820, Hayley. D.
- Africaine (L'), 1865, Meyerbeer. O.
- Africans (The), 1808, Colman. Pl.
- After Dark, 1868, Boucault.
- Agamemnon, B.C. 458, Æschylus. T. (Greek). Translated by Potter, 1777; Symonds, 1824; Boyd, 1824; Buckley, 1849; Davies, 1864; Plumptre, 1869.
- Agamemnon (B.C. 5482), Seneca. T. (Latin). Adapted in Alexandrines by J. Studley, 1566; translated by T. Newton, 1581.
- Agamemnon, 1738, Thomson. T.
- Agamemnon, printed 1783, Allieri. T. (translated by C. Lloyd, 1815).
- Agathocles or The Sicilian Tyrant, 1676, R. Porinchief. T.
- Agéllas, 1686, Cornelle. T.
- Agis, 1758, Home. T.
- Agla (Agide), printed 1783, Allieri. T. (translated by C. Lloyd, 1815).
- Aglaure, 1637, sir J. Suckling. T.C.
- Agnes de Castro (1673-1749), Mrs. Cockburn. D.
- Agnes de Vere, 1831, Buckstone. D.
- Agnese, about 1820, Paer. O.
- Agreeable Surprise, 1788, O'Keefe. C.
- Agrippina, 1771, T. Gray. T. (unfinished).
- Ah! que l'Amour est Agréable! 1662, Delaporte. C.
- Aïda, 1872, Verdi. O.
- Ajax, about B.C. 420, Sophocles. T. (Greek). Translated by L. Theobald, 1714; G. Adams, 1729; Potter, 1788; Dale, 1824; G. Burgess, 1849; Plumptre, 1865.
- Aladdin, 1824, Bishop. O.
- Alabama Mustapha, 1609, T. Grenville. T.
- Alarcos, 1839, Disraeli. T.
- Alarkas, 1802, F. C. Schlegel. T.
- Alarming Sacrifice, about 1818, Buckstone. F.
- Alarm for London or The Siege of Antwerp, 1602, Anon. T.
- Alasco, 1824, Shea. T.
- Alba, 1583, performed at Oxford before Albertus de Alasco, a Polish prince.
- Albertus Wallenstein, 1839, Glynthorne. T.
- Albion King of Lombardy, 1629, sir W. Davenant. T.

- Albionazar**, 1634, B. (a comedy).
Albionazar the Astronomer, 1614, Tomkis. C.
Albyon Knight (The), 1585, Anon. Alleg. Pl.
Alcazar (Bulle of), 1594, Peele. T.
Alceste, 1690, Lagrange. T.
Alceste, 1747, Smollett. O.
Alceste, 1769, Gifford. O. (libretto by Calzabini).
Alcestis, n.c. 438, Euripides. T. (Greek). Translated by Potter, 1781; Wodhull, 1782; Edwards, 1821; Nevins, 1870; Williams, 1871; with Buckley's prose translation.
Alchemist (The), 1610, Jonson. C. (altered into *The Tobarcomist*, 1780, by F. Gentleman).
Alcibiade, 1668, Campistron. T.
Alcibiades, 1675, Otway. T.
Alcina, 1588, Greene.
Alessandro nell' Indie, 1729, Metastasio. O.
Alexander and Campaspe, etc., 1584, J. Lyly. Myt. D.
Alexander and the King of Egypt, 1788, Anon. Mock Pl.
Alexander the Great (second title of *The Rival Queens*), 1678, Lee. T.
Alexandre, 1665, Racine. T. (translated by Ozell, 1714).
Alexandriana (The), 1605, Lord Stirling. T.
Alexina, 1866, Knowles. Pl.
Alexius or The Chaste Lover, 1639, Massinger. C.
Alfonso King of Castle, 1401, Lewis. H. Pl.
Alfred, 1721, Arne or his pupil Burney. O.
Alfred, 1778, Home. H. Pl.
Alfred or The Roast Beef of Old England, 1710, J. Thomson and Mallet. M. (Afterwards converted into a play by Mallet, 1751. It contains the famous song of *Rule Britannia*.)
Alfred the Great at Athelney, 1776, Stratford de Redcliffe. T.
Ali Baba, 1833, Cherubini. O.
Mine Reine de Golconde, 1767, Sedaine. O.
All Alive and Merry, 1737, S. Johnson. C.
All Fools, 1605, Chapman. C. (based on the *Heautontimorumenos* of Terence).
All for Fame, 1805, Cherry. C.
All for Love or The World Well Lost, 1668, Dryden. T.
All for Money, 1578, Lupton. T. C.
All in the Wrong, 1761, Murphy. C. (from *Destouches*).
All is Vanity or The Cynic's Defeat, * Alfred Thompson. Cl. O. It.
All's Fair in Love, 16th cent., J. Brougham. D. P.
All's Lost by Lust, 1633, Rowley. T.
All's Well that Ends Well, 1698, Shakspeare. C.
All the World's a Stage, 1777, Jackson. F.
Almahide and Hamet, 1804, Malkin. T.
Almansor. (See "Conquest of Granada.")
Almeria, 1698, Handel. O.
Almeya Queen of Grenada, 1796, Miss Lea. T.
Alonso, 1773, Home. T.
Alphonse Emperor of Germany, 1654, Capman. T.
Alphonse King of Arragon, posthumous 1584, Greene. C.
Alsatia (The Squire of), 1688, Shadwell. C. (often called *The Gentleness of Alsatia*).
Astire, 1734, Voltaire. T. (done into English by Hill, *Astire*, 1734).
Amadis de Grèce, 1704, Lamotte. O.
Amant Difficile (L'), 1672-1731, Lamotte. C.
Amant Jaloux (L'), 1778, Grétry. O.
Amants Magnifiques, 1670, Molière. C.
Anasis (1677-1758), Lagrange. T.
Ambassadrice, 1837, Scribe. O. C.
Amber Witch (The), 1861, Wallace. O.
Ambitious Stepmother (The), 1698, Rowe. T.
Ambitious Vengeance (1785-1793), Merry.
Amboyne, 1673, Dryden.
Amelia, 1732, H. Carey.
Amelia, 1768, Cumberland. (This is *The Summer's Tale* cut down into an afterpiece.)
Amends for Ladies, 1811, Field. C. (The second part of his *Woman's a Weathercock*, 1810.)
American Cousin (Our), 1858, Tom Taylor and Sothorn. C.
American Lady (An), 1874, H. J. Byron. C.
Americans (The), about 1770, Arnold. O. (music by Ibrahim).
Ami de la Maison, 1772, Marmontel. O. (music by Grétry).
Amorous King of Little Britain, 1618, Planché. R.
Amorous Hight, 1690, Shadwell. C.
Amorous Fantasia, 1660, Lower. T. C.
Amorous Gallant (The), 1675 (from Cornelle).
Amorous Old Woman (The), 1674, Puffet. C.
Amorous Orontus or Love in Fashion, 1665, J. Bulcel. C. (from Cornelle. Same as *Amorous Gallant*).
Amorous Prince (The), 1671, Mrs. Behn. C.
Amorous Warre, 1618, Mayne. T. C.
Amorous Widow (The), 1708, Batterton. C.
Amour (L') et l'Opinion (1781-1857), Brifaut. C.
Amour Médecin, 1688, Molière. C.
Amours du Diable, 1852, St. George. O. C.
Ampistrus (n.c. 234-154), Plautus. C. (Latin). Translated into blank verse by Messrs. Thorton, Rich, Warner, and Colman, 1769-71.
Amphitryon, 1668, Molière. C. (adapted from Plautus).
Amphitryon, 1690, Dryden. C.
Amphitryon, 1781, Sedaine. O. (See "Jack Juggler.")
Amphitryon, 1782, Andrieux. C.
Amy Robart (1890-1877), Halliday.
Anytas or The Impossible Dowry, 1638, Randolph. F. P.
Amyntas, 169*, Oldmixon. * J.
Anacreon, 1766, Sedaine. C. O.
Anacreon, 1832, Cherubini. O.
Anaximandre, 1782, Andrieux. C.
Andrew of Hungary, 1839, Landor. T.
Andria (The Woman of), n.c. 168, Terence. C. (Latin). Translated 1620; by T. Newman, 1588; M. Kyllin, 1588; G. Webbe, 1629; Bentley, 1726; Colman, 1765; Goodluck, 1810; Sir H. Englefield, 1814; Dr. W. Gardiner, 1821; J. A. Phillips, 1838; Barry, 1857; etc.
Andromachè, n.c. 417, Euripides. T. (Greek). Translated by Potter, 1781; Wodhull, 1782; Edwards and Hawkins, 1868; with Buckley's prose translation in Bohn's series.
Andromana or The Merchant's Wife, 1604, Shirley. T. (quarried from Sidney's *Agencia*). The play called *Cupid's Revenge*, by Beaumont and Fletcher, is also from Sidney's romance).

- Andromaque, 1667, Racine. T. (See "The Distressed Mother.")
- Andromaque, 1693, Campistron. T.
- Andronic, 1686, Campistron. T.
- Andronicus or Heaven's Late Revenge, 1661, Anon. T. (An attack on the Cromwell party.)
- Angelica, 1722, Metastasio. O. (music by Porpora).
- Anglais à Bordeaux (L'), 1763-72, Favart. O.C.
- Anglomane, 1752, Saurin. C.
- Animal Magnetism, 1785, Inghald. F.
- Ann Blake, 1862, W. Marston. Pl.
- Anna Bolena, 1830, Donizetti. O.
- Anna Boleyn, about 1680, Banks. T.
- Anna Boleyn, 1877, Miss Dickenson. H.P.
- Aune Boleyn, 1826, Millman. D.Pm.
- Anne Boleyn, 1850, G. H. Baker. T.
- Anne Boleyn, 1876, T. Taylor.
- Appette et Lubin, 1763-72, C. N. Favart. O.C.
- Año Después de la Boda, 1825, Gil y Zarate.
- Antidote (The), posthumous 1806, Allieri. C. (on mixed governments). Translated by U. Lloyd, 1816.
- Antigone, about a.c. 441, Sophocles. T. (Greek). Translated by G. Adams, 1729; Potter, 1788; Dale, 1824; W. Bartholomew, 1844; Plumptre, 1866.
- Antigone, 1631, May. C.D.
- Antigone, 1633, Rotrou. C.D. (imitated from the *Antigone* of Sophocles).
- Antigone, 1756, Glück. O.
- Antigone, 1783, Alfieri. T. (translated by G. Lloyd, 1815).
- Antiochus et Cléopâtre, 1717, Deschamps. T.
- Antipodes (The), 1633, Browne. C.
- Antiquary (The), 1633, Marmion. C.
- Antonio and Melinda, 1692, Marston. T.
- Antonio and Vallia, posthumous 1660, Massinger.
- Antonio or The Soldier's Return, 1801, Godwin. T.
- Antonio's Revenge, 1602, Marston. T. (the second part of *Antonio and Melinda*).
- Antony, 1590, published 1593, lady Pembroke. T. (from Garnier).
- Antony, 1831, Dumas. T.
- Antony and Cleopatra, 1608, Shakespeare. T. (See "Cleopatra.")
- Anything for a Quiet Life, 1662, Middleton. C.
- Apocryphal Ladies (The), 1621-1673, Margaret duchess of Newcastle. C.
- Apollo and Daphne, 1710, Hughes. M. (music by Pepusch).
- Apollo Shroving, 1628, Hawkins. C.
- Apostate (The), 1817, Shell. T.
- Appearance is Against Them, Anon. F.
- Appian and Virginia, 1674, R. B. Mo. Mo.
- Appian and Virginia, 1684, Webster. T. Revised by Belterius, 1679, and entitled *The Roman Virgin or The Unjust Judge*. (See "Virginia.")
- Appian and Virginia, 1703, acted 1700, Dennis. T.
- Apprentice (The), 1751 or 1756, Murphy. F.
- Arab (The), 1783, Cumberland. T.
- Aracée, 1636, Millon. M.
- Aradia, 1640, Shadley. Pl. (based on Sidney's *Aradia*).
- Archipropheta, 1847, Grimbold. T. (Latin. John the Baptist.)
- Arden of Feversham, 1592, Anon. H.T. (alt. 1739 by Lillo).
- Argalus and Parthenia, 1639, Giaphorne. Pl.
- Ariadne, 1721, D'Urfey. O.
- Ariane, 1672, T. Cornelle. T.
- Ariodante and Ginevra, 1682, Anon. Pl. (founded on a story in *Orlando Furioso*, by Ariosto).
- Aristodemus, 1825, Monti. T. (rendered into French, 1854, by Duplissis).
- Aristomène, 1749, Marmontel. T.
- Armstrong, 1874, "George Elliot" (Mrs. Evans). D.Pm.
- Armida, 1774, Glück. O. (libretto by Calzabigi).
- Arminius, 1681, Campistron. T.
- Arminius, 1798, Marphy. T.
- Armourer (The), 1793, Cumberland. C.O.
- Armourer of Nantes, 1863, Balle. O.
- Arrah na Pogue, 19th cent., Boucicault. I.D.
- Arraignment of Paris, 1581, Peele. C.S. or M.
- Art of Management (The), 1735, C. Clarke. D.P.
- Artaseres, before 1730, Metastasio. O.
- Artaxerxes, 1741, Glück. O.
- Artaxerxes, 1761, Arne. O. (from Metastasio).
- Artaxerxes, 1831, Dorn. O.
- Artémire, 1720, Voltaire. T.
- Arthur (King), 1691, Dryden. O. (music by Purcell).
- Arthur King of England, 1598, Hathaway. Pl. (See "Misfortunes of Arthur.")
- Artifice, 1721, Centlivre. C.
- As Cool as a Cucumber, 1851, W. B. Jerrold. F.
- As You Find It, 1703, Boyce. C.
- As You Like It, 1600, Shakespeare. C. (The quarry of this play was Lodge's love called *Isolynde*, 1590.)
- Asdrubal, 1647, Jacob Montfleury. T.
- Asinaria or The Ass Comedy (a.c. 264-181).
- Plautus. C. (Latin). Translated into blank verse by Messrs. Thornton, Rich, Warner, and Colman, 1769-74.
- Assignment (The), 1672, Dryden. C.
- Assignment (The), 1807, Miss Lee. C.
- Assommoir (L'), 1878, Zola. D. (See "Drink.")
- Astrée Appeared, 1797, Ollivari (translated from Metastasio).
- At Home, 1818, G. Mathews. E.
- Atalanta in Calydon, 1864, Swinburne. D.Pm.
- Athalia, 1733, Handel. O.
- Athalia, 1844, Mendelssohn. O.
- Athalia, 1696, Racine. T. (translated by J. C. Knight, 1822).
- Atheist's Tragedy (The), 1611, Tournear. T.
- Athelwold, 1732, Hill. T.
- Athelwold, 1842, W. Smith. T.
- Athénais (1677-1766), Lagrange. T.
- Athenian Captive, 1838, Talford. C.Pl.
- Atouement or Branded for Life, 1863, Murray. D. (See *Les Misérables* of Victor Hugo dramatized).
- Attila, 1667, Cornelle. T.
- Attila, 19th cent., Verdi. O.
- Attilio Regolo, 1740, Metastasio. O.
- Atys, 1786, Piccini. O.
- Auchindrane. (See "Ayrshire Tragedy.")
- Auction of Pictures, 1746, Foote. F.
- Auction (The), 1757, T. Gibber. F.
- Augusto (L'), 1668, Amore. T.
- Aulularia (a.c. 244-184), Plautus. C. (Latin). Translated into blank verse by Messrs. Thornton, Rich, Warner, and Colman, 1769-1774.

- Agrellano in Palmyra*, 1814, Rossini. O.
Aurengzebe, 1675, Dryden. He. Pl.
Author (The), 1757, Foote. F.
Author's Farce (The), 1731, Fielding. F.
Avant, Pendant, et Après, before 1822, S. ribe. V.
Avare (The), 1667, Molière. C. (indebted to the *Aulularia* of Plautus).
Avocat Patelin (The), 1706, De Brueys. F. (This was a reproduction of a comedy attributed to Blanchet, who died 1519; but Bouilliot says it was more ancient still.)
Ayrshire Tragedy, 1830, sir W. Scott. T.
- Babes in the Wood*, 1860, Tom Taylor. (Rob. Yarrington, in 1661, wrote *Two Lamentable Tragedies*, one of which was about a young child murdered in a wood by two ruffians by command of its uncle.)
Bacchæ (s.c. 450-407), Euripides (Greek). Translated by Potter, 1781; Wodhull, 1782; Buckley, pr., in Bohn's Library.
Bacchides (s.c. 254-181), Plautus. C. (Latin, based on a Greek comedy by Menander). Translated into blank verse by Muscoe, Thornton, Rich, Warner, and Colman, 1769 74.)
- Bad Lovers*, 1836, Coyne. C.
Baigne de Thérèse, 1861, Carmonche. C.
Bajazet, 1673, Racine. T.
Balders's Odd, 1773, Ewald or Ewald. D.
Bail (The), 1632, Chapman and Shirley. C.
Ballo in Maschera (The), 1861, Verdi. O.
Banquiti (The) or Lady's Distress, 1686, D'Urfey. Pl.
- Banishment of Cicero*, 1761, Cumberland. V. Pl.
Banker's Daughter (The), 1879, B. Howard. D.
Bankrupt (The), 1776, Foote. F.
Baptistes (1506-1682), G. Buchanan. T. (Latin).
Barbarossa, 1755, Brown. T.
Barbe Bleue, 1868, Offenbach. C. Bf.
Barbier de Séville (Le), 1773, Beaumarchais. C.
Barbiere di Siviglia, 1780, Paisiello. O.
Barbiere di Siviglia, 1816, Rossini. O. (sir H. Bishop altered it).
Barnacles (Les), 1778, Laharpe. T.
Barnwell. (See "George Barnwell.")
Barry (Mlle. du), 1836, Ancelot. V.
Bartholomew Fayre, 1614, Jonson. C.
Bartholomew's Feast, 1636, printed 1666, Massing. C.
Bartholomew (The), 1837, Moncrieff. C. D.
Basili (Count), 1793, printed in the "Series", 1802, J. Baillet. T. (the passion of "love").
Basset Table, 1706, Centlivre. C.
Bastard (The), 1682, C. Mannebe. T.
Bastien et Bastienne (1749-1806), Favart. O. C.
Bath (The) or The Western Lass, 1701, D'Urfey. C.
Bataille de Dange, 1661, Scribe and Legouvé. C.
Battle of Alcázar, 1694, Peele. T.
Battle of Hastings, 1778, Cumberland. T.
Battle of Hermann (1776-1811), Kleis. H. D.
Battle of Hexham, 1780, Colman. C.
Battle of Sedgemoor, about 1675, duke of Buckingham. F.
Bear-Hunters (1699-1875), Buckstone. O.
Beatrice di Tenda, 1832, Bellini. O.
Beau Brummel, 1859, W. B. Jerrold. C.
Beau's Duel, 1703, Centlivre. C.
Beauty, 1616, Jonson. C.
Beauty in a Trance, 1853, Ford. C.
Beauty in Distress, 1676, Motteux. T.
- Beauty's Triumph*, 1676, Duffett. M.
Beaux' Stratagem, 1707, Farquhar. C.
Becket. (See "Thomas à Becket.")
Beggar of Bethnal Green, 1834, Knowles. C. (See "Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green.")
Beggars' Bush, 1632, Fletcher (Beaumont died 1616). Folio edition 1617. C.
Beggar's Opera, 1727, Gay. C. O. (music by Linley. Dr. Pepusch adapted music to this opera).
Bellevue as you List, posthumous 1657, Massinger. C.
Bélisaire, 1645, Rotrou. T.
Bélisarius (1757-1823), Kemble.
Bellamira Earl of Carlisle, 1697. T.
Bellamira or The Mistress, 1687, sir C. Sedley. C.
Bellamira, 1818, Sherill. C.
Belle Arsène (La), 1775, Favart. O. C. (music by Monsigny).
Belle Hélène (La), 1865, Offenbach. O. Bf.
Belle's Stratagem (The), 1780, Mrs. Cowley. C.
Bells (The), 1771, Erckmann-Battain, adapted from *The Polish Jew* (s.c.).
Belphegor, 1859, C. Webb and L. Dickinson. D. (translated from the French of Denker and Fourrier).
Belsuzzar, 1822, Milman. D. Pl.
Ben Nazir, 1827, Grattan. T.
Benevolent Tu (The), * G. S. Mu E.
Bennyowski, 1811, Kotzebue. (The English version is called *The Virgin of the Snow*).
Berenice, 1670, Racine. T. (the hero and heroine meant for Louis XIV. and Henrietta of England).
Bertram, 1816, Maturin. T. (copyright was 2535).
Bertrand et Raton, 1833, Scribe. C.
Bethsal (The), 1752, G. H. Baker.
Betsy, 1779, Burnard (from the French).
Better Late than Never, before 1811, Andrews. C.
Beverley, 1748, Saurin. D.
Blanca, 1817, Ingemann. T.
Blanca, 1859, Balfe. O.
Blanca Visconti, 1843, Willis. T. (Greek).
Bickerstaff's Burking, 1710, Centlivre. C.
Bijou Perlu, 1855, Adam. Pl. Pl. (libretto by Deforma).
Billy Taylor (1802-1878), Buckstone.
Bird in a Cage (The), 1633, Smiley. C.
Birds (The), s.c. 400, Aristophanes. C. (Greek Translated by Mitchell, 1820-22; Carey, 1824; Hickie, 1863; Budd, 1867).
Biron's Conspiracy, 1691, Chapman. T.
Biron's Tragedy, 1696, Chapman. T.
Birch (1829-1871), Robertson. C.
Birth of Jupiter, 1797, Olvair (translated from Metastasio).
Birth of Merlin, 1662, Rowley. C.
Birthday (The), 1801. C. (from Kotzebue).
Biter (The), 1705, acted 1704, Rowe. C.
Black and White, 16th cent., White Collins. C.
Black Domino, 1841, an English version of Scribe's *Le Domino Noir*, 1837. O. C.
Black-Eyed Susan, 1822, D. Jerrold. N. D.
Black Horse (The), before 1620, Fletcher. Pl. (See "Palmyra and Arcyde.")
Black Prince, 1669, lord Orrery. H. Pl.
Black Sheep (1689-1843), Cogan.
Blackness, 1816, Jonson. C.
Blanche of Navarre, 1829, James. Pl.
Blazing Comet (The), 1732, S. Johnson. C.

- Blighted Being (*A*), 1854, Tom Taylor.
 Blind Bargain (1765-1841), Reynolds. C.
 Blind Beggar of Alexandria, 1559, Chapman. Pl.
 Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green, 1592, acted 1600,
 Day. C. (See "Beggar of Bethnal Green.")
 Blind Beggar of Bethnal [Bednal] Green (*The*),
 1745, Dodsley. C.
 Blind Girl, 1801, Morton. C.
 Blind Lady (*The*), 1860, Howard. C.
 Bloodie Banquet (*The*), 1639, R. Davenport. T.
 Bloody Brother, 1839, Beaumont and Fletcher.
 T.
 Boat on the Scutcheon, 1843, R. Browning. T.
 Blue Beard, 1707, Sedaine. C.O. (music by
 Grétry); 1866.
 Blue Beard, 1798, Colman. Mu Sp. (music by
 Kelly).
 Blue Beards, 1863, Offenbach. O.Bf.
 Blunt, Master Constable, 1602, Middleton. C.
 Boadicea, 1611, Fletcher. T.
 Boadicea, 1753, Glover. T.
 Bohemian Girl, 1844, Balfe. O. (burlesqued by
 H. J. Byron in *The Bohemian Girl*).
 Bohemians or Rogues of Paris, 1863, Stirling. D.
 Bohémienne, 1862, St. Georges. O.C.
 Boite d'Argent, 1854, Dumas fils. C.
 Bold Stroke for a Husband, 1782, Mrs. Cow-
 ley. C.
 Bold Stroke for a Wife, 1717, Centlivre. C.
 Bombastes Furioso, 1790, Rhodes. F.
 Bon Ella, 1785, Florian. C.
 Bon Ménage, 1782, Florian. O.
 Bon Père, 1783, Florian. C.
 Bon Ton, 1760, Burgoyne. C.
 Bon Ton, 1776, Garrick. F. (the above curtailed).
 Bondman (*The*), 1621, Massinger and Field. T.
 Bondman (*The*), 1780, Cumberland.
 Bondman (*The*), 1446, Balfe. O.
 Bondman (*The*) or Love and Liberty, 1719, Bet-
 erton. C.
 Bonduca, 1647, Beaumont and Fletcher. T.
 (converted by Thomas Sheridan into a
 spectacle).
 Bonne Mère, 1784, Florian. C.
 Boots at the Swan, 1867, Selby. F. (Dickens's
 tale dramatized).
 Borderers (*The*), 1795-96, printed 1812, Words-
 worth. T.
 Bothwell, * Ware. T.
 Bothwell, 1874, Swinburne. T.
 Bourgeois Gentilhomme, 1670, Molière. C.
 Bourgeois à la Mode, 1854, Dancourt. C.
 Bourée (*Le*), 1856, Ponsard. F.
 Bow Bells, 1880, Mr. Byron. D.
 Box and Cox, * J. M. Morton. F.
 Box Lobby Challenge (*The*), 1791, Cumberland. C.
 Bradamante, 1680, Garnier. T.
 Braganza (*The Duke of*), 1775, Jephson. T.
 Bravo (*The*), 1833, Buckstone. Mel. (Cooper's
 novel dramatized).
 Brasen Age (*The*), 1603, T. Heywood. C.
 Breach of Promise (1829-1871), Robertson. C.
 Brennoralt (1609-1641), Mr J. Suckling. T.
 Bride (*The*), 1610, Nabbes. C.
 Bride (*The*), 1803, Körner. C.
 Bride of Messina, 1803, Schiller. T.
 Hyde's Tragedy (*The*), 1822, Beddoes. T.
 * Bride of Aragon (*The*), 1623, Bear. T.
 Frier Clink, 1842, George Morris. D.
 Brigand (*The*), 1833, Planché.
 Brighton. (See "Saratoga.")
 Bristowe Merchand (*The*), * Ford and Dekkers.
 Britannia Triumphans, 1637, Davenant. M.
 Britannicus, 1689, Racine. T.
 British Enchanters (*The*), 1701, G. Gran-
 ville. D.Pm.
 Briton (*The*), 1722, Philips. T.
 Broken Heart, 1633, Ford. T. (His best.)
 Broken Hearts, 1876, Gilbert. T.C.
 Broker of Bogota (1803-1854), Bird. T.
 Brother and Sister, 1633, Ford. T.
 Brother Sam, 19th cent., Oxenford, Sothorn, and
 Buckstone. C.
 Brothers (*The*), 1652, Shirley. Pl.
 Brothers (*The*), 1728, Young. T.
 Brothers (*The*), 1769, Cumberland. C. (based
 on "The Little French Lawyer," q.v. See
 "Adolph.")
 Brutus, about 1690, Miss Bernard. T.
 Brutus, 1730, Voltaire. T.
 Brutus (*Junius*), 1783, Alfieri. T. (translated
 by C. Lloyd, 1815).
 Brutus (*Junius*), 1828, Andrieux. T.
 Brutus (*Lucius Junius*), 1679, Lee. T.
 Brutus (*Lucius Junius*), 1781, Duncombe. T.
 Brutus (*Marcus*), 1783, Alfieri. T. (translated
 by C. Lloyd, 1815).
 Brutus and Cassius (1764-1811), Chénier. T.
 (See "Conspiracy of Brutus.")
 Brutus or The Fall of Tarquin, 1820, Payne. T.
 Bubbles of the Day, 1842, Jerrold. C.
 Buckingham, 1875, Willis. H.Pf.
 Buffoon (*Sir Hercules*), 1622-1681, Lacy. C.
 Bull. (See "John Bull.")
 Bury Fair, 1689, Shadwell. C.
 Busiris, 1719, Young. T. (copyright was £84).
 Bussy d'Amboise, 1607, Chapman. T.
 Bussy d'Amboise, 1691, D'Urfey. T.
 Bussybody (*The*), 1708, Centlivre. C. (based on
 Dryden's *Sir Martin Marcell*, 1667).
 By Royal Command, 18th cent., Stirling. C.O.
 Byron's Conspiracy. (See "Biron's Conspira-
 cy.")
 Cabal and Love, 1783, Schiller. T.
 Cadé Dupé (*Le*), 1761, Monsigny. O.C.
 Calina or L'Enfant du Mystère, 1800, Guilbert
 de Pixérécourt. Mel.
 Caesar and Pompey, 1631, Chapman. T.
 Caesar and Pompey or Caesar's Revenge, 1607,
 acted by the students of Trinity College,
 Oxford.
 Cain, 1821, Byron. Mys.
 Calo Gracco, 1720, Lee. O. (See "Gracchus.")
 Caius Gracchus, 1815, Knowles. H.T.
 Caius Gracchus, 1825, Monti. H.T. (rendered
 into French by Duplissis, 1864; and into
 English by Lord John Russell, 1830).
 Caius Marcius, 1680, Otway. T. (This is Shak-
 speare's *Coriolanus* reset).
 Calandria (*La*), 1490, Bibbi. C. (the first Italian
 comedy).
 Calaynos, 1848, G. H. Baker. T.
 Calab Quotem, * H. Lee.
 Calife de Bagdad, 1799, Boileau. O.
 Calisto, about 1672, Crowne. M.
 Callista, 1830, Anon. T.C.
 Callistheno, 1780, Piron. T.
 Calypso, 1778, Cumberland.
 Calypso, 1803, Winter. O. (See "Gracchus.")
 Calypso and Telemachus (1677-1730), Hughes. O.
 Camaraderie (*La*), 1837, Scribe. C.

Ambles (*King*), 1569, Preston. T. (Referred to by Shakespeare, 1 *Hen. IV.*, act ii. sc. 4.)

Ambrases, 1671, Settle. T.

Amoralzaman, 1844, James. Fy.C.

Anna, 1601, T. Cornille. T.

Amph (*The*), 1780, Sheridan. Mu.D.

Amphigours (*The*) or Pleasant Adventures in Brussels, 1695, D'Urfey. C.

Amphigour or Love in the East, 1783, Jephson. O.

Amphisp. (See "Alexander and Campaspe.")

"Cupid and Campaspe"

Candidate (*The*), about 1781, Dent. F. (See "Rival Candidates.")

Caprices of a Lover (*The*), 1769, Goethe. C.

Capricious Lovers (*The*), 1761, R. Lloyd. C.O. (from the *Caprices d'Amour* of Favart.)

Captain (*The*), 1813, Beaumont and Fletcher. C.

Captain Mario, 1577, Gosson. C.

Captis (*Les*), 1635, Rotrou. C. (imitated from the *Captivi* of Plautus.)

Captive (*The*), 1839, Lewis. Mel.

Captive (*The*), 1769, Bickerstaff.

Captives (*The*), 1723, J. Gay. T.

Captiv (n.c. 254-181), Plautus. C. (Latin).
Translated into blank verse by Messrs. Thornton, Rich, Warner, and Colman, 1769-74. (See "Captiv.")

Captivity (*The*), 1728-1744, Goldsmith. Or.

Carpuchin (*The*), 1776, Foote.

Catactacus, 1769, Mason. D.Pm.

Catactacus, 1808, Bishop. Ph.H.

Caravanne (*La*), 1783, Grétry. O.

Cas of Fancy, 1601, Greene. C.

Cardinal (*The*), 1652, Shirley. D.

Cardinal Beaton, 1823, Crompton. T.

Cardless Husband (*The*), 1701, Cibber. C.

Cardless Shepherdess (*The*), 1656, T. Goffe. T.C.

Carlos (*Don*), 1676, Otway. T.

Carlos (*Don*), 1787, Schiller. T.

Carnelle (*The*), 1785, Cumberland. T.

Carnival (*The*), 1663, Porter. C.

Carnival of Venice, 1781, Tickell. C.O.

Cartesmunda, the Fair Nua of Wundstet, 1656, Brewer. T.

Case is Altered (*The*), 1609, Jonson. C.

Casini (n.c. 254-184), Plautus. C. (Latin, based on a Greek comedy by Diphilos).
Translated to blank verse by Messrs. Thornton, Rich, Warner, and Colman, 1769-74.

Cassandre, 17th cent., Calprenède. T. (translated by sir C. Cottrell, 1652).

Cassandre (1677-1758), Lagrange. O.

Cassius (1677-1758), Lagrange. T.

Caste, 1867, Robertson. C.

Castilian (*The*), 1853, Talford. T.

Castle of Andalusia, 1798, O'Keefe. C.O.

Castle of Serrano, H. Hartwell. Mu.E.

Castle of Perseverance (*The*). One of the oldest Morality plays in the language.

Castle Spectre, 1797, Lewis. D.R.

Castor and Pollux, 1776, Bernard. O.

Catch Him Who Can, 1808, Hook.

Caterino Comari, 1844, Donizetti. O.

Catherine Douglas, 1845, Helps. T.

Catherine Grey, 1837, Balfe. O.

Catherine of Heilbrunn (1776-1811), Kleist. C.

Catiline, 1822, Croly. T.

Catiline's Conspiracy, 1611, Jonson. T.

Catiline's Conspiracy (1854-1822), Gosson. H.D.

Cato, 1713, Addison. T.

Caton d'Utique, 1713, Dechamps. O. (music by Vinci).

Catone in Utica, 1726, Metastasio. T. (music by Leo).

Catspaw, 1850, Jerrold.

Ce qui Plait aux Femmes, 1860, Ponsard. C.

Cecilia (*La*), 1780, Mevini. O.

Cecilia. (See "Spanish Bawd.")

Cenci (*The*), 1819, Shelley. T.

Cenerentola (*La*), 1817, Rossini. O.

Chabot, Admiral of France, 1839, Chapman. T.

Chafin (*The*), 1841, Scribner. C.

Chafin (*Le*), 1834, Adam. O.C. (libretto by Scribner).

Challenge for Beautie (*A*), 1606, Thomas Heywood. T.C.

Chances (*The*), 1620, Fletcher (Beaumont died 1616). C. (after first by the duke of Buckingham, and then by Cartick, into a farce).

Changeling (*The*), posthumous 1653, Middleton. O.T.

Changement d'Uniforme, 1836, Denney. D.

Changes (*The*), 1632, Shirley. C.

Chanson de Fortunio, 1661, Offenbach. O.M.

Chaperon Rouge (*La*), 1818, Boileau. O.

Chapter of Accidents (*The*), 1750, Miss Lee. C.

Charity, 1814, Gilbert. Pl.

Charlatanismo (*Le*), before 1822, Scribner. Pl.Pm.

Charles I., 1750, Hayard. H.D.

Charles I., 1828, E. Cobham Brewer. H.T.

Charles I., 1830, Miss Milford. H.D.

Charles I., 1853, Gurney. H.P. (See "Cromwell.")

Charles I., 1872, Willis. H.P. (This is the play which Irving acted in.)

Charles II., 1819, Macarren. O.

Charles II. (1792-1852), Payne. D.

Charles VI., 1841, Halvay. O. (libretto by Delavigne).

Charles VII., 1831, Dumas. H.D.

Charles IX., 1789, Chénier. H.D.

Charles XII., 1826, Planché. H.D.

Charles le Téméraire, 1814, Guibert de Piérécourt. D.

Charlotte Corday, 1850, Pontard. T.

Chasse à St. Germain, 1869, Deslandes. D.

Chaste May in Chapsale (*The*), 1620, Middleton. C.

Chastard, 1863, Swinburne. T.

Châtel (*Mile. du*), about 1834, Ancelet. V.

Chatterbox (*The*), 1857, W. R. Jerrold. C.

Chats of Scapin, 1677, Otway. F. (from Molière's *Fourberies de Scapin*, 1671. C.).

Cheremate (1830-1877), Halliday.

Cher Promises of God unto Man, 1628, Bale. Mu.Pl.

Cherchez l'Esprit (*Le*), 1710-1792, Favart. O.C.

Chrétiens Comies, 1730, S. Johnson. C.

Cluster Mysteries (24). The oldest dramatic works in the language. Ascribed to R. Heyden, who died 1363.

Chevalier à la Mode, 1652, Dancoart. C.

Chien de Montargis (*Le*), 1814, Guibert de Piérécourt. D.

Chien du Mont St. Bernard, 1838, Antier. O.T.

Child of Nature (1753-1821), Hebbel. D.

Children of the Wood, 1810, Morton. C.

Chivalry, 1823, R. Lee. Pl.

Chloris, 1830, Jonson. M.

- Cleopatra, B.C. 458, *Æschylus*. T. (Greek).
Translated by Potter, 1777; Buckley, 1819;
Plumptre, 1869.
- Cholerick Man, 1775, Cumberland. C.
- Choroba, 1849, Rotrou. T.
- Christabel, 1816, Coleridge. D.
- Christian Slave (*The*), 1855, Mrs. Beecher-Stowe.
T. (*Uncle Tom's Cabin* dramatized).
- Christian turned Turke (A), 1612, Daborn. PL.
- Christine, 1830, Dumas. H.PI.
- Christine à Fontainebleau, 1829, Soulié. D.R.
- Christine en Suède, 1829, Brault. H.PI.
- Christmas, 1816, Jephson.
- Christo Triumphante (*De*), 1551, J. Foxe. T.
(Latin), translated 1879.
- Christophe Colomb, 1815, Guilbert de Pisér-
court. D.
- Chronicle History of Lohr King of England, 1573.
Anon. H.PI. (This was the quarry of
Shakespeare's *King Lear*.)
- Chronophotolithograph, 1734, Carey. Mock F.
- Cid (*The*), 1891, Guilhelm de Castro. T.
- Cid (*The*), 1630, Corneille. T. (an adaptation of
the above; translated 1714 by J. Ozell;
1802 by a "Captain").
- Cid (*The*), 1637, J. Rutter. T.C.
- Cid (*The*) or The Heroic Daughter, 1714, J.
Ozell. T.
- Cinna, 1639, Corneille. D.H.
- Cinna's Conspiracy, 1640, T. Cibber. T. (copy-
right was £13).
- Cynthia's Revels. (See "Cynthia's Revels.")
- Cynthia's Revenge, 1613, Stephens. C.
- Circassian's Bride (*The*), 1809, Bishop. O.
- Circe, 1677, C. Davenant. T.
- Ciro Rivinculuto, 1739, Leo. O.
- Cletharia or The Gasket Comedy (B.C. 251-184).
Plautus. C. (Latin, adapted from a Greek
play by Menander). Translated into blank
verse by Messrs. Thurston, Rich, Warner,
and Colman, 1769-74.
- Citizen (*The*), 1761, Murphy. F.
- Citizen General (*The*), 1793, Goethe. C.
- City Heiress (*The*), 1682, Mrs. Behn. C.
- City Madam (*The*), 1659, Massinger. C. (posth.).
- City Match, 1639, Mayne. C.
- City Nightcap (*The*), 1601, R. Davenport. T.C.
(a dramatized version of *The Curious Im-
pertinent* in "Don Quixote," welded on a
tale of the "Decameron," day vii. nov. 7).
- City Politics, 1672, Crowne. C.
- City Rambler (*The*), 1712, Settle. G.
- City Wit (*The*), 1653, Brone. C.
- City of the Plague, 1816, Wilson. D.Pm
- Civil Wars of Henry VI. (*The*), 1724, T. Cibber.
H.T.
- Clandestine Marriage, 1768, Colman the Elder
and Garrick. C. (based on *The Palace Con-
cord*, by Townley, 1780).
- Claricilla, 1641, Killigrew. T.C.
- Clara, the Maid of Milan, 1822, Payne. M.D.
(music by Bishop).
- Clavijo, 1774, Goethe. D. (translated 1798).
- Clementina, 1774, Kelly. T.
- Clemenza di Tito, 1754, Metastasio. O. (music
by Leo).
- Cleopatra di Tito, 1784, Gillick. O.
- Cleopatra di Tito, 1791, Mozart. O.
- Cleopatra's Revenge, 1892, Dryden and Sothorn.
- Cleone, 1740, Dodsley. T.
- Cleonicus, 1775, Hoole. T.
- Cleopatra, 1594, Daniel. T.
- Cleopatra, 1639, May. T.
- Cleopatra, 1773, acted 1775, Alfieri. T. (trans-
lated by C. Lloyd, 1815).
- Cleopâtre, 1630, Maurel. T.
- Cleopâtre, 17th cent., Calprenède. T. (trans-
lated by R. Lovelay, 1668).
- Cleopâtre, 1750, Marmontel. T.
- Cleopâtre Oaptive, 1560, Jodelle. T. (Antony
and Cleopatra by Shakespeare, 1608. T.)
- Clifford, 1817, Clifford. T.
- Clitandre, 1632, Corneille.
- Closerie des Genêts (*La*), 1846, Soulié. D.
- Cloilde, 1832, Soulié. T.
- Clouds (*The*), B.C., 423, Aristophanes. C. (Greek).
Translated by Stanley, 1687; White, 1759;
Cumberland, 1797; Mitchell, 1820-22;
Hickie, 1853; Rudd, 1867.
- Clytemnestra, 1823, Beer. T.
- Cobbler's Prophecy (*The*), 1591, Wilson. D.
- Cocalus, B.C. 347, Aristophanes. C. (Trans-
lated by Mitchell, 1820-22; Hickie, 1853;
Rudd, 1867).
- Cockle. (See "Sir John Cockle at Court.")
- Cocu Imaginaire, 1660, Molière. C.
- Cœlum Britannicum, 1633, Carow. M.
- Coffee-house Politicians, 1732, Fielding. C.
- Collette à la Cour (1774-1826), Grétry. O.
- Colleen Bawn, 1860, Boucicault. C.
- Columbus, 1798, Morton. H.PI.
- Combat of Love and Friendship (*The*), 1654,
Mead. C.
- Combat of the Tongue, 1607, Brewer. C. (Crom-
well acted the part of *Æolus* in this play.)
- Comédiennes (*Les*), 1816, Andrieux. C.
- Comédiens (*Les*), 1819, Delavigne. C.
- Comedy of Errors, 1593, Shakespeare. C. (first
mention 1598).
- Comical Gallant, 1702, Dennis. C. (This is *The
Merry Wives of Windsor*, by Shakespeare,
1598, new set.)
- Comical Hash (*The*), 1625-1673, Margaret
duchess of Newcastle. C.
- Comical History of Don Quixote, in three parts,
1694-96, D'Urfey. C.
- Comical Lovers (*The*), 1671-1757, C. Cibber. C.
(copyright was £10 15s.).
- Comical Revenge or Love in a Tub, 1664, Eth-
erage. C.
- Commissary (*The*), 1765, Foote. F.
- Committee (*The*), 1670, Howard. G. (See
"Honest Thieves.")
- Common Conditions, 1578, * C.
- Commonwealth of Women (*The*), 1686, D'Urfey.
T.C. (based on Fletcher's *Sea Voyage*).
- Complaint of Rosamond (1662-1610), Daniel. T.
- Comte d'Ory (*Le*), 1828, Scribe. C.
- Comtesse d'Escarbagnas, 1672, Molière. C.
- Comus, 1634, Milton. M. (music by Lawes).
- Comus, 1738, Arne. O.
- Confederacy (*The*), 1705, Vanbrugh. C.
- Confederates (*The*), 1717, Jos. Gay. F.
- Confederates (*The*), about 1720, Bevil. Sat. D.
- Conflict of Conscience (*The*), 1681, Woodes. M.
- Conquest of China, 1676, Settle. T.
- Conquest of Granada, 1672, Dryden. T.
- Conrad, 1772, Magnovallo. Fr.T.
- Conscience or The Bridal Night, 1823, Haynes.
- Conscious Lovers (*The*), 1723, Steele. C.
- Conseiller Rapporteur (*Le*), 1841, Delavigne. C.
- Conspiracy (*The*), 1653, H. Killigrew. T.

- Conspiracy (The)**, 1796, Jephson. T. (*Motasio's Clemenza di Tito*).
- Conspiracy of Brutus**, 1691, Antoni. T. (See "Julius Caesar.")
- Conspiracy of the Pazzi**, 1783, Alfieri. T. (translated by C. Lloyd, 1816).
- Constant Couple (The)**, 1700, Farquhar. C.
- Constant Maid (The)**, 1640, Shirley. C. (altered into *Love will find out a Way*, 1661).
- Contention (The)**, 1640, Shirley. C.
- Contention between Liberality and Prodigality**, 1602, (?) Greene. M.
- Contention between the Houses of Lancaster and York**, 1600, Anon. H. Pl. (Shakespeare's part II. of *Henry VI.*, published 1627, is very like it indeed.)
- Contes de la Reine de Navarre (Les)**, 1850, Scribe and Legouvé.
- Contested Election (The)**, 1859, Tom Taylor.
- Contract (The)**, 1780, T. Franklin. C.
- Contrivances (The)**, 1715, Carey. B. F.
- Convict (The)**, 1816, J. Wilson. D. P.
- Convivado de Piedra**, 1626, Tirso de Molina, whose name was Tellez. C. (This is the original of all the *Don Juans*.)
- Cool as a Cucumber**, 1851, W. B. Jerrold. F.
- Cophite (The Grand)**, 1792, Goethe. C.
- Coquette (The)**, 1708-1767, Molloy. C.
- Coquette du Village**, 1715, Dufrenoy. C.
- Corcesus et Callirhoe**, 1698, Lafosse. T.
- Coriolan**, 1781, Laharpe. T.
- Coriolanus**, 1610, Shakespeare. T. (See "Invader of His Country.")
- Coriolanus**, 1723, founded on Hayn's drama of *Cajo Marzio Coriolano*, music by Attilio Ariosti.
- Coriolanus**, 1749, Thomson. T.
- Cornelia**, 1594, Kyd. T. (from Garnier's tragedy *Cornelie*).
- Cornelia**, 1691, Garnier. T. (see above).
- Cornelia**, 1768, Henault and Fischer. T.
- Cornette Jaune**, 1864, Carmonche. C.
- Coronation (The)**, 1640, Shirley. C.
- Corsaire (The)**, 1856, Adam. B.
- Corsican Brothers**, 1848, Boucicault. D.
- Corsicans**, 1799. D. (from Kotzebue).
- Cosa Rara (La)**, 1786, Martini. O. (The English version is called *The Siege of Belgrade*.)
- Così Fan Tutte**, 1786, Mozart. O.
- Cosmo de Medici**, 1837, Horne. T.
- Costly Whore (The)**, 1633, Anon. C.
- Count Egmont**, 1738, Goethe. T. (translated 1849).
- Count of Burgundy**, 1793, Anne Plautine. Pl. (from Kotzebue).
- Count of Narbonne**, 1781, Jephson. T. (Walpole's *Captivité d'Oronte* dramatised).
- Counterfeit Presentment**, 1876, Howells. C.
- Counterfeits**, 1877, Leander. C.
- Countess of Salisbury**, 1767, Harrison. T.
- Country Attorney (The)**, 1793, Cumberland. C.
- Country Captain (The)**, 1619, duke of Newcastle. C.
- Country Girl (The)**, 1647, Brewer. C.
- Country Girl (The)**, 1716-1779, Garrick. C. (altered from *The Country Wife*, by W. Country House, 1718, Vanbrugh. F.
- Country Innocence**, 1671, Leander. C. (a plagiarism of *The Country Girl*).
- Country Wake (The)**, 18th cent., Dogget. C.
- Country Wife**, 1675, Wycherly. C. (largely borrowed from *L'École des Femmes* and *L'École des Maris*, by Molière, q.v.).
- Courageous Turk (Aurath I.)**, 1632, Goff. T.
- Courier of Lyons**, 1852, Stirling. D.
- Couronne de Bluet**, 1836, Housaye.
- Court Beauties**, 1835, Planché. C.
- Court Beggar (The)**, 1653, Brome. C.
- Court Secret (The)**, 1653, Shirley. C.
- Courtly Nice (Sir)**, 1655, Browne. C. (based on Moreto's *No Puede Ser*, which was borrowed from Lope de Vega's *Mayor Imposible*).
- Courtly Masque (A)**, 1620, Middleton. M.
- Covent Garden**, 1631, printed 1634, Nables. C.
- Covent Garden Wicked**, 1653, Brome. C.
- Country Plays (The)**, in MS., 1668.
- Convivado de Piedra**. (See "Convivado," etc.)
- Cockcomb (The)**, 1612, Beaumont and Fletcher.
- Cockneys (The)**, 1774, Foote. F.
- Creation (The)**, 1798, Hayn. O.
- Creatures of Impulse**, 18th cent., Gilbert.
- Creole (The)**, 1816-1874, C. S. Brooks. D.
- Crua**, 1754, Whitehead. T.
- Cleopatra Gentilissima** (1649-1666), Ant. J. Montigny. C.
- Critic (The)**, 1779, Sheridan. F. ("Sir Fretful Plagiary" is meant for Cumberland.)
- Critique (La)**, 1662, Molière. C.
- Crochets du Père Martin (Les)**, 1858, Carmon and Grange. (This is the original of *Oscar's Porter's Knot*, and Boucicault's *Baldy o' Dowry*.)
- Crociato in Egitto (Il)**, 1825, Meyerbeer. O.
- Crua**, 1694, W. Alexander, earl of Stirling. T.
- Cruas**, 1845, Richards. T.
- Cromwell (Lord)**, 1864, Anon. H. Pl.
- Cromwell**, 1827, Victor Hugo. H. Pl. (See "Charles I.")
- Cromwell**, 1847, Richards. H. Pl.
- Cross Purposes**, 1842, O'Brien. F.
- Crown Diamonds**, 1842 (English version of *Diamants de la Couronne*, q.v.).
- Crowne for a Conqueror (A)**, 1639, B. Davenport. D.
- Cruel Brother (The)**, 1639, Davenant. T.
- Cruel Gift**, 1707, Centlivre.
- Crutch and Toothpick**, 1878, Sims. B.
- Cry (The)**, 1754, Lewis Fielding and Collier. D. Fab.
- Chick Queanes**, etc., 1824, Percy. C.
- Cucullo or The Hood** (p. C. 264-164), Plantas. C. (Latin). Translated into blank verse by Messrs. Thornton, Rich, Warner, and Colman, 1760-74.
- Cunning Lovers (The)**, 1654, Brome. C.
- Cup (The)**, 1861, Tennyson. T.
- Cupid and Campaspe**, 1633, Lyly. L. D.
- Cupid and Death**, 1653, Shirley. M.
- Cupid and Psyche**, 19th cent., Miller. L. D.
- Cupid in Waiting**, 1871, W. B. Jerrold. C.
- Cupid's Revenge**, 1616, Beaumont and Fletcher. C. (The quarry of this play was Sidney's *Arcadia*.)
- Cure for a Cuckold (A)**, 1661, Webster and Rowley. C.
- Cure for Romance**, 1819, Thomson. C.
- Cure for the Heartache**, 1811, Th. Morton. C.
- Cure of Saul**, 1770, Arnold. O.
- Custaw (The)**, 1770-1804, Tobin. Pl.

- Custom of the Country, posthumous 1647, Beaumont and Fletcher. T.
 Cutter of Coleman Street, 1663, Cowley. C.
 Cyclops (n.o. 480-407), Euripides. Sat.D.
 (Greek). Translated by Potter, 1781;
 Wodball, 1792; Shelley; with Buckley's
 prose translation in Bohn's series.
 Cymbeline, 1606, Shakespeare. T.
 Cymon (1716-1778), Garrick. D.R.
 Cymon and Iphigenia (1631-1701), Dryden.
 Cynthia and Cyrus, 1768, Hoole. T.
 Cynthia and Endymion, 1697, D'Urfey. D.O.
 Cynthia's Revels, 1690, Jonson. Sat.C.
 Cyril's Success, 10th cent., H. J. Byron.
 Cyrus, 1768, Hoole. T.
 Cyrus the Great, 1696, Banks. T.
 Daddy O'Dowd, 19th cent., Bouffault. I.D.
 (See "Crochets du Père Martin.")
 Daisy Farm (The), 1871, H. J. Byron. Dom.D.
 Dame Blanche (La), 1829, Boieldieu. O.C.
 (libretto by Scribe).
 Dame Midolet (La), 1610-1685, Ant. J. Mont-
 fleury. C.
 Dame Volée, 1838, Balfe. O.
 Dano aux Camélias, 1848, Dumas fils. C.
 Dances Capitales (Les), 1837, Reber. O.
 Danoiselle, 1853, Brome. C.
 Danoiselle à Marier (La), before 1822, Scribe.
 Danoiselles à la Mode, 1667, Flecknoe. C.
 Danton and Pythias, 1671, R. Edwards. T. (See
 "Ferrex and Porrex.")
 Danton and Pythias, 1825, Ranin. Pl.
 Dancing Devils (The), 1721, E. Warl. C.
 Dan'l Druce, 1876, Gilbert. D.
 Daphne and Amintor, 1765, Bickerstaff.
 Darances, 1743, Hill.
 Darius (King), 1565, Anon. Mir.Pl.
 Darius, 1603, published 1607, Lord Stirling. T.
 Dark Glen of Ballyfoill (The), 10th cent.,
 Stirling. I.D.
 Daughter (The), 1836, Knowles. D.
 Daughter of St. Mark, 1844, Balfe. O.
 Daughter of the Isles, 1861, Leslie. O.
 Daughter of the Stars (The), 1815-1874, C. S.
 Brooks. D.
 Daughter to Marry (A), 1829, Planché. C.
 David (1724-1803), Klopstock. S.D.
 David, 1834, Neukomm. Or.
 David (King), 1874, Armstrong. T.
 David Garrick. (See "Garrick.")
 Days of Jehiel (The), 1872, P. Payne. H.D.
 Days of York, 1794, Cumberland. C.
 De Christo Triumphante, 1681, Foxe. S.D.
 De Montfort, 1798, Hallile. T.
 De Paris à Corbell, etc., 1864, Demolère. C.
 Deaf and Dumb, 1783, Holcroft. H.D.
 Death Fetch, 1830, Horne. D.
 Death of Adam (1724-1803), Klopstock. S.D.
 Death of Marlowe, 1838, Horne. T.
 Death of Nero, 1690, Pechantre. T.
 Death of Robert Earl of Huntingdon, in two
 parts, 1601, Heywood. Pl. (See "Robin
 Hood.") This play is by some attributed
 to Ant. Munday and Chettle.
 Death's Jest-book or The Fool's Tragedy, 1850,
 Addons. D.
 Debates in the Folies Friend, 19th cent.,
 Herr. C.
 Debauches (The), 1617, Mrs. Behn. G.
 Deborah, 1733, Jfande). Cr.
 Deformed Transformed, 1824, Byron. D. C.
 (founded partly on *The Three Brothers*, a
 novel, and partly on Goethe's *Faust*. The
 "Wood Demon," by M. G. Lewis, was
 from the same novel).
 Dégel (Le), 1864, Sardou.
 Delinquent (The), 1765-1841, Reynolds. C.
 Demafoonte, 1719, Metastasio. O. (music by
 Leo).
 Demetrio, 1731, Metastasio. O. (music by Cal-
 dara).
 Demetrio, 1742, Glick. O.
 Démocrite, 1700, Régnard. C.
 Demophon, 1791, Cherubini. O.
 Dénouement (The), 1798, Cumberland. C.
 Dépit Amoureux, 1631, Molière. C.
 Der Kreischütz, 1822, Weber. O. (libretto by
 Kind).
 Derwis (Le), 1811, Scribe. O.
 Desert Flower (The), 1863, Wallace. O.
 Desert Island (The), 1760, Murphy. D.Pc. (from
 Metastasio).
 Deseried Daughter, 1785, Holcroft. C. (altered
 into *The Steward*).
 Deserter (The), 1770, Dibdin. Mu.D. (from *Le
 Déserteur*).
 Déserteur (Le), 1769, Sedaine. C.O. (music by
 Monsigny).
 Destruction of Jerusalem, 1677, Crowne. T.
 (Miltman wrote *The Fall of Jerusalem*, 1820.
 C.T.).
 Destruction of Troy (The), 1679, Banks. T.
 Deuce is in Him (The), 1763, Colman the
 Elder. F. C.
 Deux Anis (Les), 1770, Beaumarchais. D.
 Deux Aveugles (Les), 1858, Offenbach. O.Bf.
 Deux Billets (Les), 1779, Florian. C.
 Deux Hommes pour un Placard, 1860, Desar-
 bres. F.
 Deux Journées, 1800, Cherubini. O.
 Deux Jumeaux de Bergame, 1781, Florian. C.
 Deux Papas Très-Bien, 1845, Labiche. C.
 Deux Précepteurs (Les), before 1822, Scribe.
 Pt.Pc.
 Devil of a Wife (The), 1696, Jevon. C.
 Devil to Pay (The), 1731, Colley. Bd.F.
 Devil upon Two Sticks, 1768, Foote. F.
 Devil's an Ass (The), 1616, Jonson. C.
 Devil's Charter, 1607, Barnes. T. (chief cha-
 racter pope Alexander VI).
 Devil's Law-Case, 1613, Webster. C.
 Devil's Opera (The), 1838, Macfarren. O.
 Devin du Village (Le), 1762, words and music by
 Rousseau. Opta.
 Diable à l'Ecole, 1842, Boulanger. C.O.
 Diable à Quatre (Le), 1786, Sedaine. C.O.
 Diamants de la Couronne (Les), 1841, Auber. O.
 (See "Crown Diamonds.")
 Diane et Endymion, 1787, Piccini. O.
 Dido, 1734, Reed. T.
 Dido, 1763, Marmontal. O. (music by Piccini).
 Dido Queen of Carthage, 1694, Marlowe and
 Nash. T.
 Dido and Aeneas, 1657, Purcell. O.
 Dido and Aeneas, 1737, D'Urfey. D.E.
 Didone Abandonnée, 1724, Metastasio. O.
 (music by Sarro and by Vinci).
 Die Zauberflöte. (See "Zauberflöte.")
 Dien et la Bayadère, 1830, Scribe. O.
 Dimorah, 1858, Meyerbeer. O.
 Dioclesian, 1699, Purcell. O.

- **Diogenes and His Lantern**, 1849, Tom Taylor. C.
- Dione**, 1720, J. Gay. P.T.
- Dionysius**, 1748, Marmontel. T. (*Denys le Tyran*.)
- Diplomate (Le)**, 1827, Delavigne and Scribe. P.T.
- Disappointed Gallant (The)**, 1738, A. Thomson. B.O.
- Disappointment (The)**, 1634, Southerne. C.
- Discarded Son (The)**, 1854, Godfrey. C. (This is an English version of *Un Fils de Fumille*; see "The Queen's Shilling.")
- Discontented Colonel**, 1839, Suckling. C.
- Discovery (The)**, 1763, Mrs. Sheridan. C.
- Disobedient Child (The)**, 1575, Ingeland. Mo.
- Distralt (Le)**, 1697, Régnard. C.
- Distressed Mother (The)**, 1725, Phillips. T. (Racine's tragedy *Andromaque* Anglicized.)
- Distressed Wife (The)**, 1743, J. Gay. C.
- Divisions of the Morning**, 1747, Foote. F.
- Divine Olympiad**, 1719, Metastasio. O. (music by Leo).
- Divorce (The)**, posthumous 1805, Alfieri. C. (translated by C. Lloyd, 1815).
- Djengis Khan on La Conquête de la Chine**, 1837, Anclet Bourgeois. T.
- Dr. Last in His Chariot**, 1769, Foote and Bickstaff. F. (based on *Le Malade Imaginaire*, by Molière, 1673).
- Dr. Magnus**, 1884, Cormon. D.
- Dudyoll (Dr.)**, 1800, Lyly. Pl.
- Dug of Montargis**, 1815. Mel. (An English version of the *Chien de Montargis*, of (tribut de Pixérécourt). (There is another French drama, called *Le Chien d'Aubry*, on the same subject.)
- Dolts de Fée (Les)**, 1858, Scribe and Legauvé. O.C.
- Domino Noir (Le)**, 1837, Aubert. O.C. (libretto by Scribe). (See "Black Domino.")
- Don Caesar de Bogan**, 19th cent., Boucicault.
- Don Carlos**, 1876, Otway. T.
- Don Carlos**, 1787, Schiller. T. (translated by Calvert, 1836).
- Don Carlos**, 1822, Lord J. Russell. T.
- Don Carlos**, 1844, Michael Costa. O.
- Don Carlos**, 1867, Verdi. O.
- Don Felix**, 1714, Centlivre. C. (same as *The Wonder*).
- Don Garcia**, 1785, Alfieri. T. (translated by C. Lloyd, 1815).
- Don Giovanni**, 1787, Mozart. O. (libretto by L. da Ponte). Sir H. Bishop recast this opera. (See "Giovanni" and "Convivado.")
- Don Juan**, 1665, Gillick. O.
- Don Juan**, 1665, Molière. C. (imitated from the "Convivado," q.v.).
- Don Juan**, 1873, Thomas Cornielle. C. (from the Spanish comedy "Convivado," q.v.).
- Don Juan**, 1802, Kalkbrenner. O.
- Don Juan d'Autriche**, 1835, Delavigne. C.
- Don Pasquale**, 1843, Donizetti. O.
- Don Pedro**, 1851, Cormon. D.
- Don Pedro**, 1795, Cumberland. D.
- Don Pedro de Portugal**, 1823, Gil y Zarate. D.
- Don Quixote**, 1646, Macfarren. O.
- Don Quixote in England**, 1736, Fielding. C.
- Don Sebastian**, 1690, Dryden. T.
- Don Sebastian**, 1843, Donizetti. O. (composed in two months).
- Donna Diana**, 1664, W. Marston. C.
- Donna del Lago (La)**, 1821, Rossini. O.
- Doom of Davorgoll**, 1829, Sir W. Scott. Pl.
- Dut**, 19th cent., Boucicault.
- Double Dealer (The)**, 1694, Congreve. C.
- Double Decelt (The)**, 1736, W. Pophle. C.
- Double Disguise (The)**, 1783, Murdoch. C.
- Double Falsehood**, 1728, Theobald. T.
- Double Gallant**, 1707, Gibber. C. (copyright was £16 2s. 6d.).
- Double Marriage**, 1617, Beaumont and Fletcher.
- Double Veuvage**, 1701, Dufresny. C.
- Double or Quits**. (See "Quitte," etc.)
- Doubtful Heir (The)**, 1652, Shirley. C.
- Douglas**, 1759, Home. T. (based on the tale of *Gil Morice*).
- Dowager (The)**, 1803-1878, C. J. Mathews.
- Dragon of Wantley**, 1737, Carey. B.O. (Its sequel is called *Margery or The Dragoness*.)
- Dragons de la Reine**, 1841, Decourcelle. C.
- Dragoons (The)**, 1879, Hersee. (This is an English version of *Des Dragons de Villars*, a comic opera by Maillart.)
- Drama of Exile**, 1850, E. B. Browning.
- Dramatist (The)**, 1789, Reynolds. C.
- Dramas du Cabaret**, 1864, Dumasoir. D.
- Dream at Sea**, before 1833, Buckstone. Mel.
- Dream of Scipio (The)**, 1737, Olivari. F. (from Metastasio).
- Dreams** (1829-1871), Robertson. C.
- Drink**, 1879, C. Reade. D. (from *L'Assommoir*, by Mons. Zola, 1878).
- Druid or The Vision of Fingal**, 1815, Thomson.
- Drummer (The)**, 1715, Addison. C. (founded on a tradition of Hurstmonceux House).
- Duchess de la Vallière**, 1836, Lytton. T.
- Duchess of Guise**, 1634, Flotow. O.
- Duchess of Malfy**, 1623, Webster. T.
- Duenna (The)**, 1775, Sheridan. Op.C. (music by Linley).
- Duke of Braganza**, 1785, Jepson. T.
- Duke of Guise**, 1642, Dryden. T.
- Duke of Lerma**, 1665, Sir Robert Howard.
- Duke of Millaine**, 1623, Massinger. T. (imitation of Shakespeare's *Othello*).
- Duke's Mistress**, 1634, Shirley.
- Dulcamara**, 1868, Gilbert. D.P.
- Dumb Knight**, 1608, Machin. C.
- Dumb Lady**, 1672, Lacy. C.
- Dundreary Married and Done for (Lord)**, 1859, H. J. Byron and Southern. C. (See "Our American Cousin.")
- Dupe (The)**, 1765, Mrs. Sheridan. C.
- Dupe**. (See "Who's the Dupe?")
- Duplicity**, 1781, Holcroft. C.
- Dutch Courtisan (The)**, 1603, Marston. D. (Revived in 1680, and called *The Revenge*. Revived again in 1746, and called *The Vintner Tricked*.)
- Dutch Lover (The)**, 1873, Mrs. Behn. C.
- Earl Godwin**, 1796, Anne Yearley. T.
- Earl of Essex** (1616-1643), La Calprenède. T.
- Earl of Essex**, 1678, Th. Cornielle. T. (*Essex*).
- Earl of Essex**, 1642, Banks. T.
- Earl of Essex**, 1763, Jones. T.
- Earl of Essex**, 1780, Brooke. T.
- Earl of Gowrie** (1785-1862), White. Pl.
- Earl of Huntingdon**. (See "Death of Robert...")
- Earl of Warwick**, 1742, Dr. T. Franklin. T. (See "Warwick.")

- Earl of Westmoreland, 1748, H. Brooke. T.
 East Indian, 1800, Lewis. C. (from Kotzebue).
 Eastward Hoe! 1605, Jonson, Chapman, etc.
 Sat.D. to ridicule the Scotch. (Revised by
 Tate, and called *The Cuckold's Haven*, 1685.
 Revived again by Mrs. Lennox, and called
Old City Manners, 1777.)
 Eccentric Love, 1799, Cumberland. C.
 Echo et Narcisse, 1778, Glück. O.
 Eclair. (See *L'Eclair*.)
 Ecole. (See "*L'Ecole*.")
 Ecossaise (*I'*), 1764, Voltaire. C. (in which
 Fréron is gibbeted).
 Edgar, the English Monarch, 1677, Thomas
 Heymer. H.P.
 Edith (1740-1809), Downman. T.
 Edward I., 1893, Peele. H.P.
 Edward II., 1592, Marlowe. H.T. (Shakespeare's
Richard II. is in imitation of it, 1597.)
 Edward IV., in two parts, 1600, Thomas Hey-
 wood. H.P.
 Edward and Leonora, 1739, Thomson. T.
 Edward the Black Prince, 1840, Shirley. H.T.
 Edwin, (1678-1755), Jefferys. T.
 Edwin and Elgitha, 1785, Mad. D'Arblay. T.
 Edwin the Banished Prince, 1784, Douglas. T.
 Edwin the Fair, 1843, Taylor. H.D.
 Egmout (*Count*), 1788, Goethe. T. (translated
 1848).
 Elavi, 1816, Bishop. O.
 Elder Brother, 1637, Fletcher. C.
 Election (*The*), 1774, Andrews. Int.
 Election of the Managers (*The*), 1784, G. Col-
 man. D.Skit.
 Electra, about B.C. 439, Sophocles. T. (Greek).
 Translated by C. W[ase], 1649; L. Theo-
 bald, 1714; G. Adams, 1729; Potter, 1788;
 Dale, 1824; Plumptre, 1895.
 Electra, B.C. 413, Euripides. T. (Greek).
 Translated by Potter, 1781; Wodhuil, 1782.
 Electra, 1714, Theobald. T.
 Elfid or The Fair Inconstant, 1710, Hill.
 Elfrida, 1752, acted 1753, Mason. T.
 Elfrida, 1856, Balfe. O.
 El Hyder, * Barrymore. G.E.Mel.S.
 Eli, 1856, M. Costa. Or.
 Eljah, 1840, Mendelssohn. Or.
 Eliza, 1794, Cherubini. O.
 Eliza (1741-1813), Grétry. O.
 Elzixir d'Amour (*L'*), 1835, Donizetti. O.
 Eliza (1710-1778), Dr. Arne. Op.
 Ella Rosenberg, 1807, Kenney. C.
 Ellen Wareham, about 1834, Buckstone. D.
 (written for Mrs. Yates).
 Elmerick, 1739, Lillo. T.
 Eloise, 1786, Reynolds. C.
 Elves (*The*), 1835, Helberg. Fy.C.
 Elvira, 1700, Mallet. T.
 Emilia Galotti, 1773, Lessing. T.
 Emma, 18th cent., Hers. D.
 Emma di Resburgo, 1820, Meyerbeer. O.
 Empedocles on Etna, 1853, M. Arnold. D.Im.
 Emperiques (*Les*), 1698, De Brueys. C.
 Emperor of the East, 1832, Massinger.
 Emperor of the Moon, 1687, Mrs. Behn. C.
 Empress of Morocco, 1873, Settle. T.
 Empress of Morocco, 1874, Duffett. T.
 En Avant les Chiffols! 1858, Labiche. C.
 Enchanted Rovers (*The*), 1833, Lower. F.
 Enchantress (*The*), 1846, Balfe. O.
 Endimione, 1721, Metastasio. Mu.D.
 Endymion, the Man in the Moon, 1891, J. Lyly. O.
 (Myl.D).
 Enfant du Peuple (*Un*), 1847, Labrousse. C.
 Enfants d'Edouard (*Les*), 1833, Delavigne. H.D.
 Engaged, 1877, Gilbert. F.C.
 England in the Days of Charles II., 1877
 Willis. C.
 English Fleet (1739-1802), Arnold. Mu.D.
 English Gentleman (*The*), 19th cent., H. J.
 Byron. C.
 English Merchant, 1767, Colman. C.
 English Moor (*The*), 1853, Brome. C.
 English Rogue (*The*), 1666, Thompson. C.
 English Rogue (*The*), 1671, Head. Ex.
 English Princess or Death of Richard III., 1667,
 Caryl. T.
 English Travellers (*The*), 1833, Th. Heywood. C.
 Englishman in Paris, 1753, Foote. F.
 Englishman returned from Paris, 1756, Foote. F.
 Englishmen for my Money, 1596, Haughton. C.
 Enrico di Borgogna, 1818, Donizetti. O.
 Enrico IV., 1834, Balfe. Op.
 Enseignement Mutuel, 1846, Nus. C.
 Envies de Mde. Godard, 1843, Carmouche. C.
 Ephesian Matron (*The*), 1769, Bickerstaff.
 Epicharis et Nérón, 1793, Legouvé. T.
 Epicurus or The Silent Woman, 1609, Jonson. C.
 Epidicus (B.C. 264-184), Plautus. C. (Latin).
 Translated into blank verse by Messrs.
 Thornton, Rich, Warner, and Colman,
 1769-74.
 Epsom Wells, 1873, Shadwell. C.
 Erchtheus, 1876, Swinburne. T.
 Ergone (1877-1758), Lagrange. T.
 Erik (*Kith*), 1876, Gosse. T.
 Erik VII., 19th cent., Bjøf. T.
 Eriphyle, 1732, Voltaire. T.
 Erminia or The Chaste Lady, 1665, Flecknoe
 T.C.
 Ernani [Hernani], 1830, Victor Hugo. R.T.
 Ernani, 1841, Verdi. O.
 Esclave de Camoëns, 1843, Flotow. O.
 Esmeralda, 1833, Victor Hugo. R.D. (An
 English version by H. J. Byron.)
 Eperidi (*Gli Orti*), 1722, Metastasio. O. (music
 by Porpora).
 Esprit de Contradiction, 1700, Dufresny. F.
 Essex. (See "*Earl of Essex*.")
 Esther, 1689, Racine. S.T.
 Esther, 1720, Händel (first performance 1732).
 Or.
 Estrella, 1865, Wallace. O. (left incomplete).
 Faule di Granada, 1823, Meyerbeer. O.
 Etocle, 1799, Legouvé. T.
 Eloise de Nord (*L'*), 1854, Meyerbeer. O.
 (libretto by Scribe).
 Eloise de Seville (*L'*), 1842, Balfe. O.
 Eourdis (*Les*), 1788, Andrieux. O.
 Eugene Aram, 1873, W. G. Willis. D. (low).
 Lytton's novel dramatized).
 Eugénie, 1767, Beaumarchais. D.
 Eugénie, One Drama of a Trilogy (1748-1833),
 Goethe. T.
 Eumenides, B.C. 488, Eschylus. T. (Greek).
 Translated by Potter, 1777; Buckley, 1849;
 Dalton, 1868; Plumptre, 1899.
 Eunuchus or The Eunuch, B.C. 162, Terence.
 C. (Latin). Translated by Bentley, 1726;
 Colman the Elder, 1768; Barry, 1837; etc.
 Euphrosine et Coradin, 1799, Hoffmann. O.C.
 (music by Méhul).

Euryanthe, 1825, Weber. O.
 Eurydice, 1731, Mallet. T.
 Evadne or The Statue, 1815, Shell (*The Traitor*, by Shirley, 1631, reset).
 Evasion de Marie Stuart, 1822, Guilbert de Pixérécourt. D.
 Evening's Love (*La*), 1668, Dryden.
 Every Man (written in the reign of Edward IV.), Anon. Mo. (printed by Pynson).
 Every Man in His Humour, 1596, improved 1598, Jonson. C. (Garrick reset this comedy).
 Every Man out of His Humour, 1599, Jonson. C.
 Every One has His Fault, 1794, Inchbald. C. (realized £700).
 Example (*The*), 1637, Shirley. C.
 Excommunicated Prince (*The*), 1679, Bedlow. T.
 Exiles of Siberia, 1789, Aude. D.
 Extravagant Shepherd (*The*), 1651. T.R. (from Cornelle).
 Extraneous or Men of the Day, 1850, O'Rourke (i.e. E. Falconer).
 Ezéchias, 1564, Udall. S.D.
 Ezio, 1728, Metastasio. O.
 Fabi (*The*), 1573, Anon. H.P.
 Facheux (*Les*), 1661, Molière. C.
 Faded Flowers, 1874, A. W. A'Beckett. C.
 Fair Anchoress of Paulinippo, 1610, Massinger. C.
 Fair Circassian (*The*), 1720, Dr. Croxall. D.P.
 (This is *Solomon's Song* dramatized.)
 Fair Circassian (*The*), 1749-1814, S. J. Pratt. T.
 Fair Maid of the Exchange, 1607, Heywood.
 Fair Maid of the Inn, posthumous 1667, Beaumont and Fletcher. C.
 Fair One with the Golden Locks (*The*), 1813, Munché.
 Fair Penitent (*The*), 1703, Rowe. T. (quarried from *The Fatal Dowry* by Massinger).
 Fair Quaker of Deal, 1617, Ch. Shadwell. C. (altered by Ed. Thompson).
 Fair Quarrel, 1617, Middleton and Rowley. C.
 Fair Rosamond. (See "Rosamond.")
 Fair Rosamond, 1836, Barnett. H.O.
 Fairy Knight (*The*), 19th cent., Ford and Dekker.
 Faithful Friend, 1647, Beaumont and Fletcher.
 Faithful Shepherdess, 1610, Fletcher. P. (in imitation of *Il Pastor Fido*, 1590, q.v.).
 Falcon (*The*), 1879, Tennyson. W. (In one act). (The story is from Boccaccio's *Decamerone*.)
 Fall of Jerusalem, 1820, Milman, D.P.
 (Crown wrote, in 1830, *The Destruction of Jerusalem*. T.)
 Fall of Mortimer, 1731, Mortimer. H.P.
 Fall of Portugal, 1808, Dr. Wolcot (Peter Pindar). T.
 Fall of Robespierre, 1794, Coleridge. H.P.
 Fall of the Giants, 1745, Glück. O.
 False Alarms, 1807, Kenney. Opta. (music by King and Braham).
 False Concord, 1760, Townley. C. (See "Clamdestine Marriage.")
 False Count (*The*), 1882, Mrs. Behn. C.
 False Delicacy, 1763, Kelly. C.
 False Friend (1672-1720), Vanbrugh. C.
 False Impressions, 1796, Cumberland. C.
 False One (*The*), 1618, Fletcher (Beaumont died 1616). T. (That is Cleopatra and J. Caesar.)
 False Shame, 1673, Marshall. C.
 Falstaff, 1838, Balfe. O.

Falstaff's Wedding, 1768, Mortimer. H.P.
 Famille Benoiton (*La*), 1866, Sardou. D.
 Famille Pomson (*La*), 1833-1890, Poisson. C.
 Famille Renneville (*La*), 1802, Demottère. D.
 Famille au Temps de Luther (*Une*), 1836, Delavigne. T.
 Famille de Linsigay (*La*), 1830, Soulié. D.
 Family Honours, 1878, Marshall. P.
 Family Legend (*The*), 1810, Balille. T.
 Family of Love (*The*), 1608, Middleton. C.
 Famous Victories of Henry V. (*The*), 1773, Anon. H.P. (This was the quarry of Shakespeare's *Henry V.*)
 Fanatico per la Musica, 1799, Mayer. O.
 Fancies Chaste and Noble, 1638, Ford. T.C.
 Fancy's Festival, 1657, Jordan. M.
 Fancisa, 1805, Cherubini. O.
 Farinelli, 1837 Barnett. O.
 Farm-House (*The*), 1757-1823, Kemble. F.
 Farmer (*The*), 1784, Shield. O.
 Farmer's Wife (*The*), 1780, Dibdin, Junior. C.O.
 Faro Table (*The*), 1770-1804, Tobin.
 Fashion, 1845, Mowatt. C.
 Fashionable Levites (1752-1820), Macnally. C.
 Fashionable Lover (*The*), 1772, Cumberland. C.
 Fast and Welcome, posthumous 1660, Massinger. C.
 Fata Morgana, 1838, Heiberg. Fy.C.
 Fatal Contract (*The*), 1653, Hemmings. T. (from the French).
 Fatal Curiosity, 1736, Lillo. T.
 Fatal Discovery, 1769, Home. T.
 Fatal Dowry, 1629, Massinger and Field. T. (See "Fair Penitent.")
 Fatal Extravagance, 1721, Mitchell. T. (altered by Hill, in 1716).
 Fatal Falshood, 1779, H. More. T.
 Fatal Friendship (1679-1749), Mrs. Cockburn. T.
 Fatal Love (1648-1724), Settle. T.
 Fatal Marriage, 1692, Southgate. T. (See "Isabella or The Fatal Marriage.")
 Fatal Vision, 1716, Hill. T.
 Fate of Villainy (*The*), 1730, T. Walker. T.
 Father Baptiste, 19th cent., Sterling. D.
 Father's Revenge (*A*), 1763, Earl of Carlisle. T.
 Faucon (*Le*), 1772, Sedaine. O.C. (music by Monsigny).
 Faulkner, 1808, W. Godwin. T.
 Fausses Anglaises (*Les*), 1833, Cormon. D.
 Fausses Magie (*La*), 1778, Marmondel. O. (music by Grétry).
 Faust, pt. I, 1798, II, 1828, Goethe. T. or rather a dramatic poem. (English versions by Leveson-Gower, 1823; A. Hayward, 1833; J. S. Blackie, 1834; Anster, 1836; R. Talbot, 1835; J. Birch, 1839; J. Hills, 1840; L. Filmore, 1841; Macdonald, 1842; Gurney, 1843; C. H. Knox, 1847; Sir W. Scott, 1851; Grant, 1858; Martin, 1870; Taylor, 1871; B. Bernard; Scoones; Swanwick; etc.)
 Faust and Marguerite, 1817, Boucicault.
 Faust e Margherita, 1869, Gounod. O.
 Faustus (*Dr.*), 1804, Mariwala. T.
 Favorita, 1843, Donizetti. O.
 Favourite of Fortune (*The*), 1866, W. Marston. C.
 Fazio, 1815, Milman. T.
 Fée Urgèle (*La*), 1749-1806, Favart. O.C.
 Feigned Courtesan (*The*), 1679, Mrs. Behn. C.
 Feinte par Amour (*La*), 1734-1768, Foras. C.
 Félix, 1776, Sedaine. O.C. (music by Monsigny).

- Fella (Don)*. (See "The Wonder.")
Fellon (John), 1852, Stirling. H.P.I.
Female Academy (The), 1624-1673, Margaret duchess of Newcastle. C.
Female Dramatist, 1782, Colman. Mu.F.
Female Officer (1757-1823), Keuble. F.
Female Parricide (The), 1761, Crane. T.
Female Prelate (The), 1680, Settle. T.
Female Volunteer (The), 1801, Halloran. D.
Femme à Deux Maris (La), 1802, Guilbert de Pixérécourt. V.
Femme Jalouse (La), 1726, Joly. C.
Femme Juge et Partia (La), 1668, Montfaucon. C. (reduced to three acts by Leroy, 1821).
Femmes et le Mérite des Femmes, 1821, Anier. C.
Femmes et le Secret, 1843, Déaillé. C.
Femmes Savantes (Les), 1672, Molière. C.
Femmes Soldats (Les), 1809, Dartois. C.
Femmes Terribles (Les), 1858, Lumanoir. D.
Fénelon, 1793, Chénier. T. (An English version by Morry.)
Fernande, 1864, Sardou. C. (adapted by S. Edwards).
Férrex and Porrex, 1661-62, Buckhurst. T. (called *Gorboduc* by sir P. Sidney. The first three acts by Norton, the last two by Sackville lord Buckhurst. First English tragedy). (See "Damon and Pyrrhus" and "Ralph Rostler Dolster.")
Festin de Pierre. (See "Don Juan.")
Festus, 1839, Bailey. D.Pm.
Federal Times (1786-1823), White. P.I.
Few (The), posthumous 1805, Alfieri. C. (on the subject of Oligarchies).
Fiddle Berger (Le), 1837, Adam. O.C.
Fidello, 1791, Beethoven. O.
Fiesco, 1783, Schiller. T.
Fiesco, 1850, H. Elliott. T.
Fiesco, 1824, Ancelot. T. (A French version of the above).
Figaro. (See "Mariage de..." and "Nozze...")
Filippo II., 1743, Alfieri. T. (translated by C. Lloyd, 1815).
Fille de Jephthe, 1814, Meyerbeer. Or. (See "Jephthe.")
Fille de l'Exilé (La), 1819, Guilbert de Pixérécourt. D.
Fille des Bois, 1806, Weber. O.
Fille du Cid (La), 1810, Delavigne. T.
Fille du Diable, 1860, Thibout. D. (See "Fils du Diable.")
Fille du Régiment, 1840, Donizetti. O.C.
Fille du Tambour-Major, 1879, Offenbach. C.Bf.
Filles de Marbré (Les), 1853, Barrière. D.
Fils de Famille (Les), 1853, Bayard and Bienville. C. (See "The Discarded Son.")
Fils de la Nuit, 1857, Sjöberg. D.
Fils du Diable, 1860, Déaillé. D. (See "Fille du Diable.")
Fils Ingrats ou l'École des Pères, 1728, Piron. C.
Fils Naturel, 1757, Diderot. C. (See "Natural Son.")
Financier et le Savetier (Le), 1819-1880, Offenbach. O.Bf.
Fine Companion (A), 1633, Marmon. Pl.
Finagrina (La), posthumous 1805, Alfieri. C. (Scene laid in hell, translated by C. Lloyd, 1815).
Finta Giardiniera (La), 1774, Mozart. O.
Fiole de Cagliostro (La), 1835, Bricebarré. D.
Firmilian, 1854, T. P. Jones (i.e. Aytoun). Sp.T.
First Floor (The), 1756-1818, Cobb. F.
First Impressions, 1813, H. Smith. C.
First Love, 1795, Cumberland. C.
Fleurette, 1833, Labrousse. C.
Fitch of Bacon, 1778, Dudley. Mu.F. (music by Shield).
Fitting Day (The), 19th cent., Herz. D.
Floating Island (The), 1856, Strode. T.C. (music by Lawes).
Florinda, 1699, Handel. O.
Flowers of the Forest, 1847, Buckstone. R.D.
Flying Dutchman, about 1830, Fitzball. Mel.
Flying Scud, 1866, Boucicault. D.
Folles Amoureuses, 1704, Régnard. C.
Follies of a Day (The), 1746-1809, Holcroft. C.
Follies of the Night, 1842, Planché. C.
Folly as it Flies (1765-1841), Reynolds. C.
Fond Husband (The), 1676, D'Urfey. C.
Fontainebleau, 1798, O'Keefe. C.
Fool made Wise, 1741, S. Johnson. C.O.
Fool of Quality (1633-1690), Polson. C.
Fool turned Critic (The), 1678, D'Urfey. C.
Fool would be a Favourite (The), 1857, Carlett. Pl.
Fool's Opera, 1731, Aston. O.
Fool's Preference (The), 1698, D'Urfey. C. (Fletcher's play *The Two Noble Kinsmen*. The songs are by Purcell).
Fool's Revenge (The), 1559, Tom Taylor. H.H.
Fopling Flutter (Sir), 1676, Etherege. C. (second title of *The Man of Mode*).
Forced Marriage (The), 1729, Armstrong. T. (See "Mariage Forcé.")
Forest (The), 1616, B. Jonson.
For Love or Money (1830-1877), Halliday. C.
Forgery, 1832, Buckstone. Mel.
Fornosa, 19th cent., Boucicault.
Fortresse du Danube (La), 1805, Guilbert de Pixérécourt. Mel.
Fortunate Isles (The), 1626, B. Jonson. M.
Fortunate Isles (The), 1840, Planché.
Fortunatus (Old) or *The Wishing-Cap*, 1600, Dekker. C.
Fortune by Land and Sea, 1655, Th. Heywood. T.G.
Fortune's Fool (1765-1811), Reynolds. C.
Fortune's Frolic, about 1800, Allingham. F.
Fortunes of Nigel, sir W. Scott's *Nigel* 1822, dramatized by A. Halliday.
Forza del Destino (La), 1869, Verdi. O.
Foscari (I due), 19th cent., Verdi. O.
Foscari (The), 1826, Miss Mitford. H.T.
Foscari (The Two), 1821, Byron. H.T.
Foul Play, 19th cent., C. Keade and Boucicault.
Foundling (The), 1748, E. Moore. C.
Foundling of the Forest, "Diamond. Pl.
Four Elements (The), before 1530, Kastell. Int.
Four Fine Gallants, 1607, Middleton. C.
Four I's (Palmer, Pardoner, Pottery, Pedlar), 1830, printed 1869, J. Heywood. Int.
Four Plays in One, posthumous 1647, Beaumont and Fletcher. C.
Four Prentices of London, 1632, Heywood. H.P.I.
Four Sons of Aymon, 1843, Balfe. O.
Fourberies of Scapin, 1671, Molière. C. (See "Cheats of Scapin.")
Fox. (See "Volpone.")
Fra Diavolo, 1836, Auber. O.C. (libretto by Scribe). (Fra Diavolo, by H. J. Byron.)

Francisca da Rimini, 1816, Hunt. D.Pm.
Francis, 1830, F. A. Kemble. II.P.
François I. & Madrid, 1826, Briffaut. T.
Frederpho, 1818, Maturin.
Freethinker (The), 1774, Lessing. D.
Freischütz (Der), 1822, Weber. O. (libretto by Kind).
French Refugee (The), 1836, Mrs. S. C. Hall. Pl.
Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay, 1586, Greene. C. (first acted in 1591, first printed 1594).
Friendship in Fashion, 1683, Otway. C.
Frogs (The), B.C. 405, Aristophanes. C. (Greek). Translated by Dunster, 1812; Mitchell, 1820-26; Hickie, 1853; Rudd, 1867.
Frozen Deep (The), 1857, Wilkie Collins. D.
Fugitive (The), 1753-1803, J. Richardson. C.
Funeral or Grief à-la-Mode, 1701, Steele. C.
Gabrielle de Vergy, 1768, De Belloy. T. (This is the story of Raval de Courcy and the Dame de Fayel, whose history was written by G. A. Crapet, and published in 1829.)
Gageure Imprévue (La), 1772, Sedaine. C.
Galant Jardiuiier, 1667, Dancourt. C.
Galathea, 1592, J. Lyly. Pl.
Gallant (The), 1786, O'Keeffe. C.
Gallants (The), 1696, G. Granville. C.
Galotti. (See "Emilia Galotti.")
Game at Chess, 1624, Middleton. C.
Game of Life (The), 19th cent., J. Brougham. D.Pc.
Game of Love (The), 19th cent., J. Brougham. D.Pc.
Game of Speculation, 19th cent., Slingsby Laurence (i.e. G. H. Lewes). Adapted from Balzac's *Mercure et le Faiseur*. (See "Speculation.")
Gamester (The), 1637, Shirley. C. (Altered by C. Johnson into *The Wife's Relief*, 1711; *The Gamesters*, by Garrick, 1758; *The Wife's Stratagem*, by J. Poole, 1827. It was founded on a tale by Malespini.)
Gamester (The), 1709, Centlivre. T.
Gamester (The), 1753, E. Moore. T.
Gamesters (The), 1758, Garrick. C. (See above, "Gamester.")
Gammer Gurton's Needle, 1551, Mr. S. Master of Arts (said to be bishop Still; but he was under nine years of age at the date given. It was printed in 1573, when Still was 32. This was our second comedy). (See "Roler Dolster" and "Mesogonus.")
Garçon de Ferme (Le), 1861, Brisebarre. D.
Garrick (David), 1864, Robertson. C. (adapted from the French).
Gay Deceivers, 1804, Colman. F.
Gazza Ladra (La), 1817, Rossini. C.O.
Gemma di Vergi, 1836, Donizetti. O.
General (The), 1663, Shirley. T.C.
Generous Conqueror, 1702, Higgins.
Geneviève de Brabant, 1860, Offenbach. O.Bf.
Gentle Shepherd, 1725, Ramsay. P. (altered by Tickell in 1786).
Gentleman Cully (The), 1702, C. Johnson. Pl.
Gentleman Dancing-Master, 1673, Wycherly. C.
Gentleman Usher, 1666, Chapman. C.
Gentleman of Asiatia (The), 1638, Shadwell. C. (sometimes called *The Squire of Asiatia*).
Gentleman of Venice (A), 1656, Shirley. T.C.
Genièvre, before 1822, Scriba. Pl.Pc.
George Barnwell, 1780, Lillo. T.

George Dandin, 1668, Molière. C.
George-a-Green, 1699, Greene. C. (a ballad bearing the same title is amongst Greene's *Dramatic Works*).
Geta, 1687, Pechantre. T.
Gibraltar, 1768, Dennis. D.
Gil Blas, 1750, E. Moore. C.
Gilden Ago (The), 1874, Clemens ("Mark Twain"). C.
Giovanni (Don), 1787, Mozart. O. (libretto by L. da Ponte). (See "Don Juan.")
Giovanni in London (1687-1770), Moncrieff. O.Ex.
Giovanni of Naples, 1839, Landor. (See "Don Giovanni.")
Giovanno-d'Arco, 1668, Verdi. O.
Gipsies Metamorphosed (The), * B. Jonson. M.
Gipsy Warning, 1838, Benedict. O.
Gispus, 1842, Griffin. T.
Giraldi, 1850, Adam. O.C.
Girl's Romance (A), 1879, Rouricault. D.
Girls (The), 1878, H. J. Byron. C.
Gisèle, 1841, Adam. B.
Giulio Sabino, 1791, Sarti. O.
Giulio Sabino, 1791, Cherubini. O. (a pupil of Sarti).
Giuseppe, 1732, Metastasio. O.
Giustino, 1712, Metastasio. T. (aged 14).
Give a Dog a Bad Name, * J. M. Morton. C.
Gladiator, 1841, Altenheim. T.
Gladiator (The), 1803-1854, Bld. T.
Glass of Government (The), 1575, Gascoigne. T.C.
Glencoe, 1839, Talfourd. T.
Gli Orti Esperidi. (See "Orti . . .")
Goblins (The), 1636, Snodgrass. C. (a wretched imitation of Miranda and Ariel in *The Tempest*).
Godly Queen Hester, 1561, Anon. Mr.Pl.
Goetz von Berlichingen, 1773, Goethe. H.D. (English versions by Rose d'Aguiar, 1795; Sir W. Scott, 1799.)
Going to the Bad, 1858, Tom Taylor. C.
Gold-Mine or Miller of Grenoble, 1854, Strling. D.
Golden Age (The), 1611, Th. Heywood. C.
Golden Branch (The), 1847, Planché.
Golden Fleece (The), 1845, Planché.
Golden Legend (The), 1861, Longfellow. D.Pm.
Golden Pippin, 1765, O'Hara.
Good-Natured Man (The), 1768, Goldsmith. C.
Good Soldier (The), about 1690, from R. Poisson.
Good for Nothing, 1851, Buckstone. C.D.
Gorboduc. (See "Ferrex and Porrex.")
Gotham Election, 1716, Centlivre. C.
Governor of Cyprus, 1793, Oldmixon.
Gracchus, 1792, Chénier. T. (See "Cato Gracchus.")
Gracchus (Cato), 1815, Knowles. H.T.
Gracchus (Cato), 1823, Monti. H.T.
Grande Duchesse de Gérolstein (La), 1867, Offenbach. O.
Grasshopper (The), 1877, Hollingshead. C. (from the French).
Grateful Fair (The), 1747, C. Smart. Pl.
Grateful Servant, 1630, Shirley. Pl.
Gray. (See "Grey.")
Great Cautimr (The), 1873, Leigh. M.D. (adapted by Leacock; from the French).
Great City (The), 1830-1877, Halliway. C.
Great Duke of Florence, 1836, Massinger. C.
Grecian Daughter, 1772, Murphy. T.

- Grecian Heroine (*The*), 1721, D'Ursey. O.
 Green Bushes, 1816, Buckstone. D.
 Green Dumino, 1810, Kainer. C.
 Green-Eyed Monster (*The*), 1824, Planché.
 Gregory VII., 1840, Horne. T.
 Grey (*Lady Jane*), 1638, Calprindoe. T.
 Grey (*Lady Jane*), 1715, Rowe. T. (copyright was £75 5s.).
 Grey (*Lady Jane*), 1876, Tennyson. T.
 Grifela-la-Mode, 1702, Sterle. C.
 Grim, the Collier of Croydon, 1662. C. by J. T.
 Griselda (1774-1839), Paer. O.
 Griselda, 1859, E. Arnold. D. (See "Patient Griselda.")
 Griselda, 1873, M. E. Braddon. T.
 Grondeur (*Le*), 1691, De Bumeys. C.
 Grotius (1761-1819), Kotzebue.
 Grotto on the Stream (*The*), 19th cent., Stirling. D.
 Groya (*The*) or Lovers' Paradise, 1700, Oldmixon. C.
 Guardian (*The*), 1637, Massinger. C. (altered by Garlick in 1759).
 Quaglian (*The*), 1650, Cowley. C.
 Guedres, 1763, Voltaire. T.
 Gul's Hornbook, 1609, Dekker. C.
 Gustave III., 1833, Scribe. O.
 Gustave or Le Napoléon, 1825, Anicet Bourgeois. D.
 Gustavus Erikson (1679-1749), Mrs. Cockburn.
 Gustavus Vasa, 1733, Piron. T.
 Gustavus Vasa, 1739, Brooke. T.
 Gustavus Vasa, 1797, Kotzebue. T.
 Guy Mannerling, 1816, Terry. M.D.—music by Bishop. (This is a dramatized version of sir W. Scott's novel so called, 1815.)
 H. (*Mr.*), 1806, C. Lamb. F.
 Habit du Jour, 1818, Antier. D.
 Haine d'Une Femme (*La*), before 1822, Scribe. F.F.
 Half Pay Officer (1706-1767), Molloy. C.
 Haldon Hill, 1822, sir W. Scott. A dramatized sketch, in three acts.
 Hamlet Prince of Denmark, 1596, Shakespeare. F. (printed 1603).
 Hamlet Tragedy, 1811, Poole. F.
 Hampstead Heath, 1708, Baker. C.
 Handsome Hernani, 1879, H. J. Byron. B.
 Hanging and Marriage (1722, Carey. F.
 Harlequin and Selphie, 1635; acted in 1637, Nabber. T.
 Happiest Day of My Life (*The*), 1802-1873, Buckstone.
 Happy Family (*The*), 1790, Thompson. F. (from Kotzebue).
 Happy Man (*The*), 1797-1868, Lover. O.
 Happy Pair, 1668, S. T. Smith. Cda.
 Hard Struggle (A), 1858, W. Marston. F.
 Harlequin Patriot (*The*), 1779, Kwald. D.
 Harlot's Progress (*The*), 1733, T. Cibber. Ex.
 Harold, 1878, Tennyson. H.P.
 Harry Gaylore (*Sir*), 1772, Miss Marshall. C.
 Hartford Bridge (1784-1829), Shiel. M.F.
 Haunted Tower (*The*), 1783, Cobb. M.D. (music by Storace).
 Haxley, 1847, Ayher. O.
 He Would If He Could, 1771, Bokerstaff. C.
 He's Made to Blame, 1780, Holcroft. C.
 Heart (*The*) and the World, 1847 W. Marston. F.
 Heart's Delight (*The*), 1830-1877, Halliday. O.
 Heanton-timoroumenos or The Self-Tormenter, s.c. 163, Terence. C. (Latin). Translated by Bentley, 1726; Colman the Elder, 1765; Barry, 1857; etc.
 Heaven and Earth, 1822, Byron. Mys.
 Hector, his Life and Death, 1614, Thomas Heywood. H.P.
 Hecuba, s.c. 423, Euripides. T. (Greek). Translated by Potter, 1781; Wodhuil, 1782; Morgan, 1865; Giles, 1866.
 Hecyra or The Stepmother, s.c. 165, Terence. C. (Latin). Translated by Bentley, 1726; Colman the Elder, 1765; Barry, 1857.
 Heir (*The*), 1623, May. C.
 Heir-at-Law (*The*), 1797, Colman. C. (See "Lord's Warningpan.")
 Heir of Viron, 1817, Pocock. M.D. (music by Whittaker).
 Helress (*The*), 1786, Burgoyne. C.
 Helen and Paris, 1788, Glück. O. (Libretto by Calzabigi).
 Helena, s.c. 412, Euripides. T. (Greek). Translated by Potter, 1781; Wodhuil, 1782.
 Hellas, 1821, P. B. Shelley. L.D.
 Helping Hands, 1855, Tom Taylor. O.
 Helter Skelter, 1704, E. Ward. C.
 Helvellyn, 1864, Macfarren. O.
 Helvétius, 1802, Andrieux. C.
 Henri III., 1829, Dumas. H.D.
 Henri IV., 1726, Beckingham. H.D.
 Henri IV., 1834, Balfe. O. (*Enrico IV.*).
 Henri IV. en Famille, 1828, Desforges. D.
 Henriette the Forsaken, about 1825, Buckstone. C.
 Henriette Deschamps, 1803, Carré. D.
 Henry II., 1773, a drama produced by adding together the two subjoined.
 Henry II. King of England, with the death of Rosamond, 1693, ascribed both to Bancroft and to Mountford. H.T.
 Henry and Rosamond, 1749, Hawkins. H.T.
 Henry II., 1799, Ireland. H.D.
 Henry II., 1843, Helps. H.D.
 1 Henry IV., 1598, Shakespeare. H.P. (printed 1598).
 2 Henry IV., 1598, Shakespeare. H.P. (printed 1600).
 Henry IV. with . . . Sir John Falstaff, 1700, Betterton. C. (the sequel in 1719).
 Henry V., 1599, Shakespeare. H.P. (printed 1600). (This play was suggested by that called *The Famous Victories of Henry V.*)
 Henry V., 1723, Hill. H.P.
 1 Henry VI., 1592, Shakespeare. H.P. (alluded to by Nash, in *Pierce Penniless*, 1592).
 2 Henry VI., 1594, Shakespeare. H.P.
 3 Henry VI., 1595, Shakespeare. H.P.
 Henry VII., 1812, Chenevix. H.P.
 Henry VIII., 1601, Shakespeare. H.P. (Knight, 1613).
 Henry VIII., 1791, Chénier. D.H. (*Henri VIII.*).
 Heracles, s.c. 421, Euripides. T. (Greek). Translated by Potter, 1781; Wodhuil, 1782.
 Héracles (*Les*), 1753, Marmontel. T.
 Héracles Emperor of the East, 1864, L. Carlell. T. (from Corneille).
 Hercules, 1643, Racine. C.T. (imitated from the *Hercules Furens* of Euripides).
 Hercules Furens (s.c. 480-486), Euripides. T.

(Greek). Translated by Potter, 1781; Wodhull, 1782.
 Hercules Euren (B.C. 58-32), Seneca. T. (Latin). Adapted by T. Heywood, 1561; T. Newton, 1681.
 Hercules (Eurus) (B.C. 58-32), Seneca. T. (Latin). Adapted in English hexameters by J. Studley, 1587.
 Hernani. (See "Ernani" and "Handsome Hernani.")
 Hero and Leander, 1669, Stapleton. T.
 Hero and Leander, 18th cent., Jackman. O. Uta.
 Hero of Romance (A), 1867, W. Marston (from the French).
 Herod and Antipas, 1622, Markham. T.
 Herod and Marianna, 1673, Pordage. T.
 Heroic Love, 1666, G. Granville. T.
 Heroine of the Cave (1719-1777), Hiffernan. D.
 Herr Burckhard and His Family, 1827, Heitz. Dom D.
 Hertford Bridge. (See "Hartford Bridge.")
 Hey for Housety, 1638, Randolph. C. (the *Plutus* of Aristophanes). Sir C. Wren performed in this play the character of Nemas.
 He et Ubique, 1663, Head. C.
 Hick Scornor (*-). Mo. (printed by Wynkyn de Worde).
 Hyde Park. (See "Hyde.")
 Hieronimo. (See "Jeronimo.")
 High Life Above Stairs, 1776, Garrick. F.
 High Life Below Stairs, 1759, Townley. F.
 High-Mettled Race (1771-1841), Diddin. Mu.Tr.
 Highland Fair, 1723, Mitchell. Bd.O.
 Highland Reel, 1798, O'Keefe.
 Hinko, 1871, Willis. D.
 Hints for Husbands, 1806, Cumberland. C.
 Hippolyte et Aricie, 1732, Rameau. O.
 Hippolytus, A.C. 428, Euripides. T. (Greek). Translated by Potter, 1781; Wodhull, 1782; Fitzgerald, 1867; Williams, 1871.
 Hippolytus or Phadra (A.C. 58-32), Seneca. T. (Latin). Adapted in Alexandrine verse by J. Studley, 1581; translated by E. Prestwich, 1651. (See "Phadra.")
 Hiren the Faire Greek, 1584, Peele. C. (The title of this play is *The Turkish Mahomet and . . .*)
 His Last Legs (1808-1875), W. B. Bernard.
 Historical Register, 1738, Fielding. C.
 History of Madoc, 1647, Beaumont and Fletcher.
 History of Orlando Furioso, posthumous 1594, Greene. C.
 History of the Two Valiant Knights, Sir Cymon and Sir Clamydes, 1599, Peele. T.
 Hit or Miss (1762-1836), Pocock. C.
 H.M.S. Pinafore, 1878, Gilbert and Sullivan. N.C.Opt.
 Hoffman, 1631, Chetile. T.
 Hog bath lost His Pearl (The), 1813, R. Taylor. C.
 Hollander (The), 1640, Glapthorne. C.
 Holland's Leaguer, 1632, Marston. C.
 Holofernes, 1654, Anon. T.
 Home (1828-1871), Robertson.
 Home for Home, 1879, Lea. V.
 Homme à Trois Visages (L), 1861, Guilbert de Pixérécourt. V.
 Homo (*-1639), Atkinson. T. (Latin).
 Honest Cheats, 1834, Coyne. C.
 Honest Lawyer, 1618, S.S. C.

Honest Man's Fortune, 1613, Beaumont and Fletcher. C.
 Honest Thieves (The), 1774-1826, Knight. F. (The *Committee*, C., meet).
 Honest Whore (The), 1602, Dekker. C. (published under the title of *The Conventual Courtisan*, 1604).
 Honest Yorkshireman, 1736, Carey. F.
 Honeycombe (Polly), 1760, Colman. D.N.
 Honeymoon (The), 1804, Tobin. C. (suggested by Shakespeare's comedy *The Taming of the Shrew*). In this play occur the lines—
 The man that lays his hand upon a woman
 Save in the way of kindness, is a wretch
 Whom 'twere base flattery to call a coward.
 Honour de Mamière, 1837, Boule.
 Honoria and Mammon, 1659, Shirley. Pl.
 Honourable Ambition, 1751, Hübner. C.
 Honourable Delinquent (1719-1811), Jovellanc. C.
 Honours and Tricks (1815-1874), C. S. Brooks. C.
 Hood. (See "Robin Hood.")
 Hop o' my Thumb, 1861, *. O. • • •
 Hope of the Family (The), 1806-1864, Coyne.
 Horace, 1639, Cornelle. T. (translated by Sir W. Lower, 1656; C. Cotton, 1671).
 Horatius, 1857, Sir W. Lower (from Cornelle).
 Hotel (The), 1783, Jephson. Pl.
 House or the Home (The), 1859, Tom Taylor.
 Housekeeper (The), 1835, Jerrold. C. (a story of Jacobite times).
 How She Loves Him! 1867, Bonelcault. C.
 How to Grow Rich (1765-1841), Reynolds. C.
 How to Settle Accounts with your Landlady, 1847, Coyne.
 Huguenot (The), 1791-1851, Stoll.
 Huguenots (Les), 1833, Meyerbeer. O. (libretto by Scribe).
 Huit et les Plaidours (Le), 1769, Sedaine. O.O.
 Humour out of Breath, 1604, Day. C.
 Humourist (The), 1871, Shadwell. C.
 Humorous Courtier (The), 1640, Shirley. C.
 Humorous Days Myrth (An), 1599, Chapman. C.
 Humorous Lieutenant, posthumous 1642, Beaumont and Fletcher. C.
 Humorous Lovers (The), 1677, Duke of Newcastle. C.
 Humours of an Election (The), 1780, *. C.
 Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, 1725, Phillips. T.
 Hunchback (The), 1831, Knowles. C.
 Hunting of Cupid (The), 1591, Peele. C.
 Harle-Thrumb, 1728, S. Johnson. Ex.
 Huron (Le), 1769, Marmontel. O. (music by Grétry).
 Husband His Own Cuckold, before 1704, C. Dryden. C.
 Husband at Sight (1802-1878), Buckstone.
 Huesard de Felheim, 1827, Dupuy.
 Huestes (The), 1781-1819, Kotzebue. B.
 Hyde Park, 1637, Shirley. C.
 Hymenai, 1606, Jonsou. M.
 Hymen's Triumph, 1618, S. Daniel. P.T.
 Hypocrite (The), 1769, Bickerstaff. C. (This is *The Nonjuror*, 1717, modernised; and *The Nonjuror* is an English version of *Millicent's Turf*, 1664).
 Hippolytus. (See "Hippolytus.")
 Hydras at Tuins, 19th cent., Ingraham.
 Hyren the Fair Greek, 1589, Peele. C.

Idle Business or Man who has no Time, 1730, Holberg. C.
 Idomeno, 1781, Mozart. O.
 If I had a Thousand a Year (1764-1838), Morton. C.
 If it is not Good the Devil is in It, 1612, Day. C.
 Ifigenia in Aulide, 1788, Cherubini. O. (See "Iphigenia.")
 Ignoramus, 1811, printed 1662, G. Ruggle. C. (Latin).
 Illegitimate Queen of Norway, 1799, B. Thompson. Pl. (from Kotzebue).
 Ill Begun has a Good End (*Am*), 1613, Ford. C.
 Ill-Treated Il Trovatore, 1855, H. J. Byron. F.
 Illustrations of *The*, 1827, Kenney. Mel.
 Immanuel, 1853, Lealie. Or.
 Imperial Captives (1892-1750), Mottley. D.
 Imperial Tragedy (*The*), 1669, sir W. Killigrew. T.
 Impertinent (*The*), 1750, Desmahis. F.
 Important de Cour (*L'*), 1693, De Brue's. C.
 Impostor (*The*), 1789, Cumberland. C.
 Impromptu de Campagne (*L'*), 1633-1690, R. Poisson. C.
 Impromptu de l'Hôtel de Condé, 1664, Montbeury. C. (written in rivalry of Molière's *Impromptu de Versailles*).
 Impromptu de Versailles, 1663, Molière. C.
 In Quarantine, Ware. C.
 Inconstant (*The*), 1703, Farquhar. C.
 Inconstant Lady (*The*), 16th cent., Wilson. C. (printed 1814).
 Indian Emperor, 1685, Dryden. He. Pl.
 Indian Queen (*The*), 1664, Dryden and Howard. He. Pl.
 Indians (*The*), 1770-1804, Tobin.
 Indians in England (*The*), 1761-1819, Kotzebue. D.
 Indiscret (*L'*), 1725, Voltaire. C.
 Inés de Castro, 1723, Lamotte. T.
 Inés de Cordoue, 1696, Bernard. T.
 Inés de Castro, 1690, Ferreira. T.
 Inflexible Captive (*The*), 1774, H. More. T. (adapted from Metastasio's *Attilio Regolo*).
 Ingranno Infelice, 1812, Rossini. O.
 Injured Princess (*The*), 1682, D'Urfey. T. C. (a version of Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*).
 Inkle and Yarico, 1787, Colman. Mu. Pl.
 Innocent Unrper (*The*), 1694, Banks. T.
 Ino et Melicerte (1877-1768), Lagrange. T.
 Insolent Countess (*The*), 1613, Marston. T.
 Insolvent (*The*), 1738, Hill.
 Institution of the Garter (*The*), 1742, West. D. Pl.
 Intrigue and Love, 1733, Schiller. T. (*Kebale und Liebe*).
 Intrigues of Versailles, 1697, D'Urfey. C.
 Intriguing Chambermaid, 1734, Fielding. F.
 Invader of His Country, 1705, Dennis. T. (This is Shakespeare's *Coriolanus* reset.)
 Invincible (*The*), 1620, Morton. C.
 Invisible Prince (*The*), 1846, Planché.
 Ion (a.c. 480-406), Euripides. T. (Greek). Translated by Potter, 1781; Wodhuil, 1782; Cooke, 1869.
 Ion, 1803, Schlegel. G. T.
 Ion, 1835, Talford. G. T.
 Ipermanestra, 1742, Glück. O.
 Ipermanestra, 1744, Metastasio (written in 9 days).
 Iphigenia, 1762, Dennie. T.
 Iphigenia at Tauri (a.c. 480-406), Euripides.

T. (Greek). Translated by Potter, 1781; Wodhuil, 1782.
 Iphigenia in Aulis (a.c. 480-406), Euripides. T. (Greek). Translated by Banister, 1780; Potter, 1781; Wodhuil, 1782.
 Iphigenia in Aulis, 1776, Glück. O. (libretto by Calzabigi).
 Iphigenia in Tauris, 1779, Glück. O. (libretto by Calzabigi).
 Iphigenia in Tauris, 1786, Goethe. C. D. (translated by Taylor, 1793).
 Iphigenia in Tauris, 1792, Piccini. O.
 Iphigénie, 1637, Rotrou. C. D. (imitated from the *Iphigenia* of Euripides).
 Iphigénie, 1674, Racine. C. D. (in imitation of Euripides).
 Iphigénie (*Sacrifice d'*), 1861, Dennery. C. D.
 Irato (*L'*), 1807, Méhul. O. B.
 Irene, 1658, Swinhoe. T.
 Irene, 1737, Dr. Johnson. T.
 Irish Lion (*The*), 1802-1879, Buckstone.
 Irish Widow (*The*), 1757, Garrick. F.
 Irlandais (*L'*) ou L'Esprit National, 1831, Antier.
 Iron Age (*The*), in two parts, 1632, Thomas Heywood. C.
 Iron Chest, 1796, Colman. Mu. D. (music by Storace). A dramatic version of Goldwin's novel called *aleb Williams*.
 Isaac Commens, 1827, H. Taylor.
 Isabella or The Fatal Marriage, 1692, Southerne. T. (same as *Fatal Marriage*).
 Isabella et Gertrude (1741-1813), Grétry. O.
 Isabella or Woman's Life, about 1838, Buckstone. D.
 Island Princess, posthumous 1647, Beaumont and Fletcher.
 Island Queens (*The*), 1684, Banks. T.
 Isle of Dogs, 1897, Nash. Sat. C.
 Isle of Gulls, 1606, Day. C.
 Isle of Palms (*The*), 1812, Wilson.
 Israel in Egypt, 1738, Handel. Or.
 Isée, 1699, Lamotte. P. O.
 Isopile, 1732, Metastasio. O.
 Istamine, 1817, Victor Hugo. O. T.
 Italiana en Algeri, 1812, Rossini. O.
 It's Never too Late to Mend, 1878, Reade. C. (the novel so called dramatized).
 Jack Drum's Entertainment, 1691, Anon. C.
 Jacko Juggler, 1562, Anon. Int. (based on the *Amphitruo* of Plautus). (See "Amphitruon.")
 Jaloux (*Le*), 1708, Dufrenoy. C.
 Jaloux Désabusé (*Le*), 1700, Campistron. C.
 James IV., posthumous 1594, Greene. H. Pl.
 Jamie and Bess, 1787, Shirreff. C.
 Jane Grey (*Lady*). (See "Grey.")
 Jane Shore, 1713, Rowe. T. (copyright was 250 l.).
 Jane Shore, 1878, W. G. Willis. H. Pl.
 Janet Pride, 19th cent., Boucicault. Sen. D.
 Janetta, 1840, Auber. O.
 Jardinier (*Le*), 1771, Sedaine. O. G.
 Jason, 1799, Glover. T. (suppressed).
 Jealous Lover (*The*), before 1630, Randolph. C.
 Jealous Wife (*The*), 1761, Colman the Elder. C. (suggested by Fielding's *Tom Jones*).
 Jean Decker, 1876, Lemon. T.
 Jean de Paris, 1812, Boileau. O.
 Jeannot et Colin, 1780, Florian. G.

Jephthé (*Pille de*), * Plessis Mornay.
 * Jephthé (*Pille de*), 1814, Meyerbeer. Or.
 Jephthah, 1546, Christopherson. T.
 Jephthah, 1654, Buchanan. T.
 Jephthah, 1761, Handel. Or.
 Jeronimo, 1538, Kyd. T. (See "Spanish Tragedy.")
 Jessy Lea, 1863, Macfarren. O.
 Jeune Henri, 1797, Méhul. O.C.
 Jeunesse de Luther, 1843, Carré. H.D.
 Jeunesse de Richelieu (*La*), 1833, Ancelot. V.
 Jew (*The*), 1795, Cumberland. C.
 Jew and Doctor (1771-1841, Dibdin. Mu.Tr.
 Jew of Malta (*The Rich*), 1586, printed 1633.
 Mamlowe. T. (Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice* is 1598. The two plays are evidently allied.)
 Jeweller of Amsterdam (*The*), posthumous
 1647, Beaumont and Fletcher.
 Jewess (*The*), 1835, Balfe. O.
 Joan of Arc, 1801, Schiller. T. (*Jungfrau von Orleans*).
 Joan of Arc, 1839, Balfe. O.
 Joan of Arc, 1870, T. Taylor, H.D.
 Joan of Hedington, 1712, King. T.C.
 Joanna Montfaucon, 1799, D.R. (from Kotzebue).
 Joanna Montfaucon, 1808, Cumberland. D.R.
 Jocasta, 1666, Gascoigne and Knwelmarsch. T.
 (from the *Phœnix* of Euripides; one of our earliest dramas).
 John (*King*), 1596, Shakespeare. H.T. (first mentioned 1598). This play was suggested by that entitled *The Troublesome Reign of King John*. (See "Kynge Johan.")
 John (*King*) and Matilda, 1655, R. Davenport. T.
 John Ballot, 1826, Tennant. H.D.
 John Bull, 1803, Colman. C.
 John Cockle at Court (*Sir*), 1737, Dodsley. F.
 John Felton, 1852, Stirling. H.P.
 John Jones (1802-1879), Buckstone. C.
 John Oldcastle (*Sir*), printed 1600, Munday and Drayton (printed in 1601, with the name of Shakespeare on the title-page, and contained in Pope's edition of Shakespeare).
 John Street (1802-1879), Buckstone. C.
 John the Baptist, 1648, Grimbold. S.D.
 John Woodvil, 1801, Lamb. T.
 John-a-Kent, etc., 1595, Munday. C.
 John of Paris (1782-1838), Pocock. C.
 John of Procida, 1840, Knowles. T.
 Joseph, 1816, Méhul. Or.
 Joseph and His Brethren, 1747, J. Miller (music by Handel).
 Joseph and His Brethren, 1785, J. Platt. S.D.
 Joseph and His Brethren, 1802, W. F. Procter. S.D.
 Joseph and His Brethren, 1876, C. Wells. S.D.
 Joseph made known to His Brethren, by Mad. Genlis (translated by Holcroft, 1789).
 Joshua, 1747, Handel. Or.
 Jouneur (*Le*), 1896, Régnaud. C.
 Journée à Versailles, 1814, Duval.
 Journey to London. (See "Provoked Husband.")
 Jovial Crew, 1656, Bruns. C.
 Juan. (See "Don Juan.")
 Jube the Sane (*Job*), time Edward VI., Anon. S.D.
 Judas Iscariot, 1848, Horne. Mz.Pl.
 Judas Maccabæus, 1746, Handel. Or.
 Judith, 1764, Bickerstaff. Or. (music by Arne).

Judith, 1867, Leslie. Or.
 Judge Not or The Scales of Justice, 19th cent., Stirling. D.
 Jugement de Midas (1741-1813), Grétry. O.
 Jugglers (*The*), * Ware. D.
 Jugurtha, 1689, Pechantre. T.
 Jugurtha (1677-1754), Lagrange. T.
 Juif Errant (*Le*), 1799-1862, Halévy. O. (libretto by Scribelle).
 Juive (*La*), 1836, Halévy. O. (libretto by Scribelle).
 Julia Agrippina Empress of Rome, 1639, May. H.D.
 Julia or The Italian Lover, 1796, Jephson. T.
 Julian, 1823, Miss Milford. T.
 Julian and Agnes, 1800, Sotheby.
 Juliana, 1671, Crowné. D.
 Julius Caesar, 1601, printed 1623, carl of Stirling. H.T.
 Julius Caesar, 1607, printed 1623, Shakespeare. H.T. (See "Conspiracy of Brutus.")
 Junius Brutus, 1828, Andrieux. T. (See "Batus.")
 Jupiter, 1771, Sheridan and Halbed. Bld.
 Just Italian (*The*), 1630, Davenant.
 Killing no Murder, 1811, Hook.
 Kludheart's Dream, 1692, Chetle. G.
 King Arthur, 1691, Purcell. O. (words by Dryden).
 King Charming, 1850, Planché.
 King Christmas, 1871, Planché.
 King David and Absalom, printed 1599, Peele. S.D.
 King René's Daughter, 19th cent., Herk. L.D. (an English version by Martin).
 King Sigurd, 19th cent., Rolé. T.
 King and No King, 1619, Fletcher. T.
 King and the Miller (1791-1852), Murray. F.
 King and the Miller of Mansfield, 1737, Dodsley. F. (See "Sir John Cockle at Court.")
 King of the Alps, 1832, Buckstone (adapted from the German).
 King o' Scots (1830-1877), Halliday.
 King's Rival (*The*), 1817-1880, Tom Taylor, etc.
 Kinkervankots-dor-sprangkotchdorn (*The Baron*), 1741, Andrews. C.
 Kiolanthé, 1840, Balfe. O.
 Kuavery in All Trades, 1664, Tatham. C.
 Knight of Malta, 1647, Beaumont and Fletcher.
 Knight of the Burning Pestle, 1611, Beaumont and Fletcher. C.
 Knights (*The*), s.d. 424, Aristophanes. (Greek). Translated by Mitchell, 1820-22. Hicke, 1853; Rud, 1887.
 Knights (*The*), 1754, Foots. F.
 Knights Conjur'g . . . 1807, Day. C.
 Know Your Own Mind, 1771, Murphy. C.
 König Saul, 1838, Gutalkow. O. (See "Saul.")
 Koranzo's Feast, 1811, Hayos. T.
 Kynge Johan, 1550, . T. (See "John.")
 Labyrinth (*The*) or Fatal Embarrassment, 1795. T. (from Camille).
 La Perouse. (See "Perouse.")
 Ladies' Battle, 1841, Robertson. C. (from the French of Scribelle and Legouvé, 1851).
 Ladies' Privilege (*The*), 1640, Glapthorne. C.
 Lady Glancarty (1817-1860), T. Taylor.
 Lady Contemptions (1624-1673), Margaret, duchess of Newcastle. C.

- Lady Errant (*The*), 1661, Cartwright. C.
 Lady Jane Grey. (See "Grey.")
 Lady of Lyons, 1838, Lord Lytton. C.
 Lady of Pleasure (*The*), 1637, Shirley. C.
 Lady of the Desert (*The*), 1869, Stirling. D.
 Lady of the Lake (*The*), 1830-1877, Halliday.
 Lady's Frolic, before 1774, Love.
 Lady's Last Stroke (*The*), 1703-1758, Theo. Cibber. C. (copyright was £33 5s.).
 Lady's Revenge (*The*), 1734, W. Popple. C.
 Lady's Trial (A), 1638, printed 1639, Ford. D.
 Same Lover, 1719, Foote. F.
 Lancashire Witches (*The*), 1634, T. Heywood. C.
 Lancashire Witches (*The*), 1682, Shadwell. C.
 Laodamia, 1689, Miss Bernard. T.
 Lara, 1864, Curzon.
 Last Days of Pompeii, 1835, Buckstone. D. (Lord Lytton's novel dramatized).
 Last Year (1802-1879), Buckstone.
 Last of the Family (*The*), 1795, Cumberland. C.
 Late Murder of the Son upon the Mother (*The*), * Ford and Webster. T.
 Latude, 1834, Guilbert de Pixérécourt. C.
 Laugh When You Can (1768-1841), Reynolds. C.
 Law of Java (*The*), 1842, Colman. Mu.D.
 Law of Lombardy (*The*), 1779, Jephson. T.
 Law Tricks, or Who Would Have Thought It? 1603, Day. C.
 Laws of Candy, 1617, Beaumont and Fletcher.
 Leah the Jewish Maiden, * Dr. Mosenthal. T.
 Leap in the Dark (A), 1806, Buckstone. Dom.D.
 Leap-Year or The Ladies' Privilege, 1850, Buckstone. C.
 Lear (*King*), 1605, Shakespeare. T. (printed 1608). This play was suggested by one called *The Chronicle History of Lear King of England*, 1678.
 L'École (1769-1862), Halévy. O.C.
 L'École des Amans, 1718, July. C. (See "School for Lovers.")
 L'École des Femmes, 1662, Molière. C. (See "School for Wives.")
 L'École de Jaloux (1640-1685), A. J. Montfleury. C.
 L'École des Maris, 1661, Molière. C.
 L'École des Vieillards, 1823, Delavigne. C. (See "School.")
 Led Astray, 1873, Boucicault. C.
 Legataire Universel, 1768, Regnard. C.
 Legend of Florence, 1840, Hunt. D.R.
 L'Éclair d'Amour, 1833, Donizetti. O.
 Lend Me Five Shillings (1764-1838), Morton. F.
 Leonard, 1863, Brichbarre. D.
 Les 20,000 Francs, 1832, Boule. D.
 Lesson (A) for Ladies (1802-1879), Buckstone. C.
 Leith, 1743, Garrick.
 L'École de Saville, 1842, Balfe. O.
 L'Éclair, 1863, Molière. C.
 Leontine, 1768, Bickerstaff. C.
 Lie (*The*), 1762, Foote. F. (See "Menteur.")
 Liberator (*The*), 1876, Shadwell. C.
 Liberty Bells, 1784, Dennis. D.
 Life (1766-1841), Reynolds. C.
 Life-Buoy (*The*), 1866-1868, Hoskins. D.
 Life-Drama (*The*), 1832, A. Smith. D.Pm.
 Light Heart (1874-1897), Jonson.
 Lighthouse (*The*), 1883, Wilkie Collins. D.
 Like Will to Like, 1868, Fulwell. Int.
 Life of Prince Tootton, 1864, Denney.
 Lily of Killarney, 1862, Dinwiddie. O.
 Lily of the Desert (*The*), 1868, Stirling. R.D.
 Limberham, 1679, Dryden. *
 Linda di Chamourai, 1842, Donizetti. O.
 Lingamira, posthumous 1805, Foote.
 Lingua or The Five Senses, 1680, printed 1607. Brewer. Alleg. Pl. (Cromwell, on one occasion, acted the part of Tactus. In it occur these lines—
 Roses and bays pack hence! This crown and robe . . .
 How gallantly it fits me!)
 Lionel and Clarissa, 1768, Bickerstaff. O. (music by Dibdin).
 Little Em'ly (1830-1877), Halliday.
 Little French Lawyer, posthumous 1647, Beaumont and Fletcher. C.
 Little Rebel (*The*), 1805-1868, Coyne.
 Little Red Riding-Hood (1817-1889), Tom Taylor.
 Little Toddlekins (1803-1878), C. T. Mathews.
 Loan of a Lover (*The*), 1833, Planché. V.
 Lock and Key (1756-1834), Hoare (music by Shield).
 Locrine, 1595, Tynney. T.
 Lodoiska, 1791, Kemble. Mu.D. (music by Storace).
 Lodoiska, 1800, Mayer. Mu.D.
 Lodowick Sforza, 1628, Gomersall. T.
 Lohengrin, 1848, Wagner. O.
 Lombard, 1843, Verdi. O.
 London Assurance, 1841, Boucicault. C.
 London Florentine (*The*), 1602, Chettle and Heywood. Pl.
 London Prodigal (*The*), 1605 (ascribed by some to Shakespeare).
 Long Strike, 18th cent., Boucicault. D.
 Longer Thou Livest the More Foole Thou Art (time, Queen Elizabeth), Wager. C.
 Looking-Glasse for London, etc., 1584, Greene and Lodge. T.C. (The Looking-Glass is Nineveh).
 Lord Cromwell, 1602, Anon. H.Pl. (See "Cromwell.")
 Lord Dacre, * Mrs. Gore.
 Lord Dundreary Married and Done For, 1859, H. J. Byron and Sothorn. C.
 Lord of the Manor, before 1833, C. Dibdin, junior. C.O. (altered from Burgoyne, 1783; music by Jackson).
 Lord of the Manor, 1783, Burgoyne. C.
 Lord's Warmingpan (*The*), 1628 (same as Colman's *Hair-at-Law*).
 Lorenzo (1755-1798), Merry. T.
 Lost Lady (*The*), 1639, Berkley. T.C.
 Lost at Sea, 18th cent., Boucicault. D.
 Louis IX., 1818, Ancelot. T.
 Louis XI., 1832, Delavigne. H.D. (An English version in 1846 by Boucicault.)
 Louise de Lignerolles, 1832, Legouvé. D.
 Love, 1840, Knowles. D.
 Love-Chase (*The*), 1837, Knowles. C.
 Love Crowns the End, 1867, Tatham. T.C.
 Love Laughs at Locksmiths, 1863, Colman. F.
 Love, Law, and Physic (1773-1849), Kenney. C.
 Love Makes a Man, 1796, Cibber. G.
 Love-Riddell (otherwise Love), 1816, Ingemann. D.
 Love Tricks, 1667, Shirley. C. (originally called *The School of Compliment*, 1631).
 Love Triumphant, 1694, Dryden. G.
 Love à la Mode, 1788, Macklin. G.

Love and a Bottle, 1693, Farquhar. C.
Love and Fortune, 1853, Planché. C.
Love and Friendship, 1686, Sir W. Killigrew. *P.L.
Love and Honour, 1649, Davenant. C.
Love and Police, 19th cent., Herz. V.
Love and Revenge, 1675, Settle. T.
Love and War, 1658, Meriton. T.
Love and War, 1792, Jepson. F.
Love at First Sight (1730-1805), King. C.
Love at a Loss (1678-1749), Mrs. Cockburn. C.
Love at a Venture, 1706, Centlivre. C.
Love for Love, 1635, Congreve. C.
Love for Money or The Boarding School, 1691, D'Urvey. C.
Love in a Blaze, 1800, Atkinson. C.
Love in a Camp, 1798, O'Keefe. C.
Love in a Forest, 1721, C. Johnson. C. (based on Shakespeare's *As You Like It*).
Love in a Hurry, 1709, Aston. C.
Love in a Maze, 1844, Boucicault. C.
Love in a Riddle (1671-1767), C. Cibber. C.
Love in a Tub, 1664, Etherege. C.
Love in a Veil, 1719, Savage. C.
Love in a Village, 1752, Bickerstaff. O.F. (music by Arne). Based on Johnson's *Village Opera*.
Love in a Wood, 1672, Wycherly. C.
Love in a Wood (1696-1744), G. Jacob. C.
Love in Several Masques, 1728, Fielding. C.
Love in the City, 1667, Bickerstaff. C. (See "The Rump.")
Love of Arcadia, 1660, Miss Braddon. Cda.
Love of King David, etc., 1699, Steele. S.D.
Love will find out the Way, 1661, by T. B. (Shirley's *Constant Maid* recast). C.
Love's Contrivances, 1703, Centlivre. C.
Love's Cruelty, 1640, Shirley. T.
Love's Cure, 1647, Beaumont and Fletcher. C.
Love's Disguises, 1838, Knowles. C.
Love's Dominion, 1664, Flecknoe. D.
Love's Kingdom, 1664, Flecknoe. P.T.C. (same as "Love's Dominion," slightly altered).
Love's Labour's Lost, 1594, Shakespeare. C. (printed 1598).
Love's Last Shift, 1695, Cibber. C.
Love's Metamorphosis, 1691, J. Lyly. Myt.D.
Love's Mistress, 1638, Heywood. C.
Love's Pilgrimage, posthumous 1647, Beaumont and Fletcher.
Love's Riddle, 1633, A. Cowley. P.C.
Love's Sacrifice, 1633, Ford. T. (It resembles Shakespeare's *Othello*).
Love's Stroke of Genius, 19th cent., Herz. V.
Love's Triumph, 1630, Johnson. M.
Love's Triumph, 1860, Wallace. O.
Love's Victory, 1653, Shirley. P.L.
Love's Victory, 1658, Chamberlayne. T.C.
Love's of Arcadia (The), 1660, Miss Braddon. Cda.
Lover (The), 1730, T. Cibber. C.
Lover Lost (The), 1694, Mrs. Manley. C.
Lover's Melancholy (The), 1623, Ford. T. (This play contains the exquisite description of a contest of song between a musician and a nightingale.)
Lovers' Progress, 1647, Beaumont and Fletcher.
Lovers' Quarrels (1730-1805), King. Int. (See "Mistake.")
Lovers' Vows, 1800, Inchbald. P.L. (Kotzebue's play, 1794, Anglicized.) By this play Mrs. Inchbald cleared £150.

Lover's Watch (The), 1836, Mrs. Behn. C.
Lovesick Court (The), 1653, Brome. C.
Lovesick King (The), 1655, Brewer. C.
Loyal Brother (The), 1632, Southerne. T.
Loyal Subject, 1818, Fletcher (Beaumont died 1616). Based on Heywood's *Royal King and Loyal Subject*.
L.S.D., 1872, A. W. A'Beckett. C.
Lucia di Lammermoor, 1836, Donizetti. O. (composed in six weeks).
Lucidi (I), 1539, Angelo. C.
Lucio Silla, 1773, Mozart. O.
Lucius, 1717, Mrs. Manley. T.
Lucius Junius Brutus. (See "Brutus.")
Lucky Chance (The), 1697, Mrs. Behn. C.
Lucretia Borgia, 1831, Victor Hugo. R.F.
Lucretia di Borgia, 1834, Donizetti. O.
Lucretius, 19th cent., Tennyson. D. Mon.
Lulus Müller, 19th cent., Verdi. O.
Luke the Labourer, 1823, Brockton. Mel.
Luria, 19th cent., R. Browning. T.
Lurline, 1860, Wallace. O.
Lust's Dominion, 1593, Marlowe. T. (finished by Dekker, 1617).
Lusty Juventus (time, Henry VIII.), Arden. Mo.
Lying Lover (The), 1764, Steele. C.
Lying Valet, 1740, Garrick. F.
Lysistrata, B.C. 411, Aristophanes. C. (Greek). Translated by Mitchell, 1820-22; Nickle, 1853; Rudd, 1867.
Ma Tante Aurora, 1802, Boieldieu. O.
Macbeth, 1606, Shakespeare. T. (music by Lock, 1672).
Macbeth, 19th cent., Verdi. O.
Mad as a Hatter, 1863, Marshall. F.
Mad Couple well matched (The), 1653, Brome. C.
Mad Lover, 1617, Fletcher (Beaumont died 1616).
Mad Lover, 1637, Massinger.
Mad Lovers (The), 1732, S. Johnson. C.
Mad World, 1698, Beaumont and Fletcher.
Mad World, My Masters (A), 1663, Middleton. C.
Madam Fickle, 1677, D'Urvey. C.
Madame Diogenes, etc., 1654, Desbarreaux. C.
Madame Favart, 1875, Offenbach. C.O.
Madame du Barry, 1836, Anicet. V.
Madame du Châtelet, about 1834, Anicet. V.
Madcap Prince (A), 1874, *.
Maestro di Capella, 1797, Dellamaria.
Magician no Conjurer (1765-1799), Merry. C.
Magicienne (La), 1789-1806, Halevy. O.
Magnetic Lady, 1632, Jonson. C.
Magnifique (La), 1672-1731, Lamotte. C.
Magnificence (time, Henry VII.), Shelton. Mo.
Mahomet, 1738, Voltaire. T. (done into English by Miller, 1740).
Maid Marian (The), 1622, Bishop. O. (libretto by Planché).
Maid and the Magpie (The), 1792-1852, Payne. C.
Maid in the Mill, posthumous 1647, Beaumont and Fletcher, or Rowley and Fletcher. C.
Maid of Artois, 1836, Balfe. O.
Maid of Bath, 1771, Foote. F.
Maid of Honour, 1632, Massinger. T.C.
Maid of Honour, 1847, Balfe. O.
Maid of Locking, 1691, W. Richardson. L.D.
Maid of Martensdorf, 1836, Knowles. D.
Maid of Milan (Orest, the), 1822, Payne. Mu.D. (music by Bishop).

- Maid of Orleans, 1801, Schiller. T. (See "Joan of Arc.")
- Maid of Saxony, 1842, George Morria. O.
- Maid of the Mill, 1765, Bickerstaff. O.F. (music by Arnold). (See "Maid in the Mill.")
- Maid of the Oaks (*The*), 1779, Burgoyne. D.E.
- Maid's Metamorphoses. (See "Maydes Metamorphoses.")
- Maid's Revenge (*The*), 1639, Shirley. T.
- Maid's Tragedy, 1810, Beaumont and Fletcher. T. (Waller altered the fifth act).
- Maid and Bachelors (1768-1850), Skeffington. C.
- Maid as They Are, etc., 1797, Inchbald. C.
- Maiden Queen (*The*), 1667, Dryden. H.PI.
- Maidenhead. (See "Maydenhead.")
- Maire du Palais (*Le*), 1823, Ancelot. T.
- Maitre en Droit (*Le*), 1760, Monsigny. O.C.
- Malade Imaginaire (*Le*), 1673, Molière. C. (See "Dr. Last in His Chariot," and "Robert the Invalid.")
- Malak and Madhava, 8th cent., Bhavabhuti. R.T. (translated by Wilson in his *Indian Theatre*).
- Malcontent (*The*), 1604, Marston and Webster. T.C.
- Male Coquette, 1758, Garrick. F.
- Mamilla, 1693, Greene.
- Man Bewitched, 1710, Centlivre. C.
- Man o' Airs, 1806, Willis. Pl.
- Man of Honour (*The*), 19th cent., Boucicault. C.
- Man of Nods (*The*), 1678, Etherage. C.
- Man of the World, 1764, Macklin. C. (Its original title was *The Freeborn Scotchman*.)
- Man's the Master (*The*), 1669, Davenant. C.
- Management (1763-1841), Reynolds. C.
- Manfred, 1817, Byron. T.
- Manfredi, 1828, Monti. T. (A version in French, by Duplissis, 1854.)
- Maniac (*The*), 1810, Bishop. O.
- Mankind (time, Henry VI.), Hynghus. Mo.
- Manlius Capitolinus, 1684, Lafosse. T. (imitated from Otway's *Venice Preserved*).
- Manteau (*Le*), 1828, Andrieux. C.
- Mantuan Revels, 1812, Chenevix. C.
- Manuel, 1817, Maturin. T.
- Maometto Secondo, 1822, Rossini. O.
- Marcelus or The Discovery, 1683, W. Clarke. T.C.
- Marchal Ferrent (*Le*), 1726-1795, Philidor. O.C.
- Marchaux de l'Empire (*Les*), 1856, Anclet Bourgeois. D.
- Margaret of Anjou (1727-1812), Jerningham. T.
- Margery or The Dragoness, 1738, Carey. F. (sequel to *The Dragoness*, q.v.).
- Margherita d'Anjou, 1822, Meyerbeer. O. (See "Margaret . . .")
- Marguerite d'Anjou, 1810, Guilbert de Pixérécourt. D.
- Mari dans du Coton, 1862, Thiboust. C.
- Mari Impromptu, 1836, Duval. C.
- Mari Retrouve, 1862, Dancourt. C.
- Mari qui Lance sa Femme, 1864, Deslandes or Labiche (it is attributed to both). C.
- Maria Paullia, 1838, Ancelot. T.
- Maria Stuart, 1758, Alfieri. T. (translated by C. Lloyd, 1818). (See "Mary Stuart.")
- Maria Stuart, 1800, Schiller. T. (See "Mary Queen of Scots," "Mary Stuart," etc.)
- Marriage Fait et Rompu, 1721, Dufresny. C.
- Marriage Forcé, 1664, Molière. C. (See "Forcé a Marriage.")
- Marriage Infantic (*Le*), before 1822, Scriba. Pt.Pc.
- Marriage d'Argent (*Le*), 1827, Scriba. C.
- Marriage de Figaro, 1764, Beaumarchais. C. (See "Nozze . . .")
- Marriage de Rien (*Le*), 1640-1695, Ant. J. Montfleury. C.
- Marriages Samnites (*Les*), 1741-1813, Grétry. O.
- Marlamne, 1623, Hardy. T.
- Marlamne, 1640, P. T. L'Ermite. T.
- Marlamne, 1721, Voltaire. T.
- Marian, the Fair Queen of Jewry, c613, lady Elizabeth Carew. T.
- Marian, 1789, Miss Brooke. Pl.
- Marfan (1754-1829), Sheld. O.
- Marlarne, 1718, Fenton. T.
- Marie de Brabant, 1825, Ancelot. D.Pm.
- Marino Fallero, 1821, Byron. T.
- Marino Fallero, 1829, Delavigne. T.
- Marino Fallero, 1835, Donizetti. O.
- Marion Delorme, 1829, Victor Hugo. R.D.
- Maritana (a mosaic, by Wallace, of *Ruy Blas* and *Notre Dame*), 1845. O.
- Marius, 1791, Arnault. T.
- Marius (*Caius*), 1680, Otway. T.
- Marius and Sylla, 1594, Lodge. H.PI.
- Marmaduke Maxwell (*Sir*), 1827, Cunningham. C.
- Marplot, 1711, Centlivre. C.
- Marquis Caporal, 1864, Sejour. D.
- Marquis d'Argencourt, 1867, Dupenty. D. "
- Marquis de Kénillis, 1879, Lemon. C.
- Marriage à-la-Mode, 1672, Dryden. C.
- Marriage-Hater Matched (*The*), 1692, D'Urfey. C.
- Marriage Night (*The*), 1664, H. Carey, lord Falkland. T.
- Marriage of Witte and Science (*The*), about 1559, Anon. Mo.
- Married for Money (1803-1878), C. J. Mathews.
- Married in Haste, 19th cent., H. J. Byron.
- Married Libertine (*The*), 1761, Macklin. F.
- Married Life, 1834, Buckstone. C.
- Married Man (*The*), 1789, Inchbald. C. (realized £100).
- Martha, 1858, Flotow. O.
- Martyr of Antioch, 1821, Millman. T.
- Martyrs (*Les*), 1840, Donizetti. O. (from Corneille's *Polyeucte*).
- [Mary] Queen of Scots, 1684, Banks. T.
- Mary Queen of Scots, 1807, Grahame. T.
- Mary Queen o' Scots, 1874, Willis. H.PI.
- Mary Queen, 1877, Tennyson. T.
- Mary Stuart, 1840, Haynes. T.
- Mary Stuart, 1831, Swinburne. T. (See "Maria . . ." and "Evangelin . . .")
- Mary Tudor, 1833, Victor Hugo. T.
- Mary Tudor, 1847, Vere. T.
- Mary Tudor, 1876, Miss Dickenson. H.PI.
- Massaniello, 1814, Ingemann. T.
- Massaniello, about 1820, Carafa. O.
- Massaniello, 1828, Aubert. O. (libretto by Scriba). Often called *La Morte de Porcici*. See "Massaniello.")
- Masks and Faces (1817-1880), Tom Taylor. C.
- Masnadieri (*I*), 1847, Verdi. O.
- Masque (*The*), 1612, Beaumont and Fletcher. C.
- Masque de Veilours, 1860, Delaporte. D.

- Masque of Calisto, 1676, Crowne. M.
 Masque of Herodes, 1619, Middleton. M.
 Massacre of Paris, 1590, Marlowe. T.
 Massacre of Paris, 1690, Lee. T.
 Massacre de Syrie, 1860, Sejour. T.
 Massaniello, 1699, D'Urfey. T. (Originally two plays, but compressed into one by T. Walker, in 1700.)
 Massaniello, 1829, Kenney. (See "Masaniello.")
 Match at Midnight, 1633, Rowley. C.
 Match for a Widow (A), 1797, Atkinson. C.
 Match mee in London, 1631, Day. T.C.
 Matilda, 1775, T. Franklin. T.
 Matilda of Hungary, 1847, Wallace. O.
 Matrimonial Troubles, pt. 1. (1624-1673), Margaret duchess of Newcastle. C. But pt. ii. T.
 Matrimonio Segreto (It), 1793, Cimarosa. O.
 Matrimony, 1804, Kenney. C.
 Maud, 1855, Tennyson. D.P.M.
 Maures d'Espagne (Les), 1804, Gullbert de Pixérécourt. D.
 Maximian, 1800, lady S. Burrell. T. (from Corneille).
 May Day, 1611, Chapman. C.
 May Queen (1802-1879), Buckstone.
 Maydenhead Well Lost (A), 1634, T. Heywood. C.
 Maydes Metamorphoses, 1600, J. Lyly. M.T.D.
 Mayor of Garratt, 1763, Foote. F.
 Mayor of Quinborough (The), 1661, Middleton. C.
 Meadows of St. Gervaise (The), * Ware. F.C. (translated from the French).
 Measure for Measure, 1603, Shakespeare. C. (based on *Promos and Cassandra*, 1574, by * Whetstone; acted at Whitehall, 1604).
 Medea, M.C. 431, Euripides. T. (Greek). Translated by Potter, 1781; T. Wodhull, 1782; Morgan, 1865; Giles, 1865; Lee, 1867; Webster, 1868; Williams, 1871.
 Medea (a.c. 58-32), Seneca. T. (Latin). Adapted by J. Studley, 1566; translated by E. Sherburne, 1648.
 Medea, 1761, Glover. T.
 Medea, 1795, Cherubini. O.
 Medea, about 1820, Mayer. O.
 Médecins Malgré Lui, 1606, Molière. C. (See "Mock Doctor.")
 Médecins (Les), 1863, Nus. D.
 Médée, 1835, Corneille. T.
 Médée, 1695, Longepierre. T.
 Médée, 1853, Legouvé. T.
 Médus, 1739, Deschamps. T.
 Méduse (1677-1756), Lagrange. O.
 Mélanie, 1770, Laharpe. T.
 Melanthe, 1614, printed 1615, Brookes. P.
 Mélisandre (1677-1768), Lagrange. T.
 Mélite, 1666, Molière. C.
 Mélite, 1629, Corneille. C. (translated 1776).
 Memorable Maske of the Two Hon. Iuns-of-Court (M), 1614, Chapman. M.
 Menzschmi or The Brothers Menzschmus who were Exactly Alike (a.c. 254-184), Plautus. C. (Latin). Translated into blank verse by Messrs. Thornton, Rich, Warner, and Colman, 1769-74. It was translated by W. W[arner] in 1866, and furnished Shakespeare with the schema, etc., of his *Comedy of Errors*. (See below.)
 Ménage en Ville, 1804, Barrière. Pt.
 Ménéchmes, 1837, Rotunde. C. (imitated from the *Menzschmi* of Plautus).
 Ménéchmes (Les), 1795, Régnard. C.
 Menteur, 1642, Corneille. C. (See "Liar.")
 Mercator or The Merchant (a.c. 254-184), Plautus. C. (Latin, adapted from a Greek play by Philonon). Translated into blank verse by Messrs. Thornton, Rich, Warner, and Colman, 1769-74.
 Merchant Pirate, 19th cent., Stirling. D.
 Merchant of Bruges, before 1830, Kilmaird. Pt. (altered from Beaumont and Fletcher).
 Merchant of Venice, 1598, Shakespeare. D. (See "Jew of Malta.")
 Mercurius Britannicus, 1641, Balthwait. T.C. (From the French. A political play about ship-money.)
 Mère Coupable (La), 1792, Beaumarchais. D.
 Méridien, 1852, Deslandes. D.
 Merlin in Love, 1759, Hill. C.
 Mérope, 1713, Maffei. T.
 Mérope, 1738, Voltaire. T.
 Merope, 1749, Jefferys or Hill (ascribed to both). T.
 Merope, 1783, Alfieri. T. (translated by C. Lloyd, 1815).
 Merope, 1854, Matthew Arnold. GLT.
 Merry Devil of Edinmout (The), 1608, Brewer. C.
 Merry Play between Johan ... Tyb. ... and Johan the Prester, 1533, Heywood. C.
 Merry Wives of Windsor, 1596, Shakespeare. C. (printed 1602). (See "Comical Gallant.")
 Merry Play between the Pardoner and the Frere (A), 1533, J. Heywood. C.
 Mesogonus, 1660, Thomas Rychardes. C. (only four acts extant).
 Messalina, 1640, Richards. T.
 Messiah (The), 1741, Handel. Or. (libretto by Jennens).
 Metamorphosed Hipsles (1574-1637), Jonson. C.
 Métamorphoses de l'Amour, 19th cent., Brohars. C. (See "Love's Metamorphoses.")
 Metamorphosis of Pygmalion's Image, 1699, Marston. C.
 Métromanie ou Le Poète, 1738, Piron. C. (said to be the best comedy in the French language).
 Michaelinas Term, 1607, Middleton.
 Michel et Cristine, before 1822, Scribe. Pt.Pc.
 Microcosmus, 1637, Naubus. M.
 Midas, 1592, J. Lyly. M.T.D.
 Midas, 1764, O'Hara. Bta.
 Midas (Judgement de), 1841-1813, Grétry. O.
 Midnight Hour (The), 1793, Inchbald. Pt.C. (realized 2130).
 Midsummer Night's Dream, 1592, Shakespeare. Fy.C. (printed 1600).
 Midsummer Night's Dream, 1843, Mendelssohn.
 Miles (a.c. 254-184), Plautus. C. (Latin). Translated into blank verse by Messrs. Thornton, Rich, Warner, and Colman, 1769-74.
 Milkmaid (The), 1771-1841, Mbdin. Mu.D.
 Miller and His Men, 1813, Pocock. Mel. (music by Bishop).
 Miller of Mansfield (The), 1737, Dodsley. D.E. (The second part is *Sir John Cockle at Court*).
 Mind, Will, and Understanding (time Henry VI.), Anon. Mo. (in MS. only).
 Minerva's Sacrifice, posthumous 1663, Massinger.

- Mines de Pologne (*Les*), 1803, Guilbert de Pixérécourt.
- Minister (*The*), 1797, Lewis. T. (adapted from Schiller).
- Mina von Barnhelm, 1767, Lessing. C.
- Minor (*The*), 1760, Foote. F.
- Mirandola, 1821, Procter. T. (copyright was 2525).
- Mirra, 1783, Alfieri (translated by C. Lloyd, 1815).
- Mirror. (See "Myrrour.")
- Mirza, 17th cent., R. Baron. T.
- Misanthropy, 1666, Molière. C.
- Misanthropy and Repentance, 1797, Kotzebue. D. (called in English *The Stranger*).
- Miser (*The*), 1672, Shadwell. (See below.)
- Miser (*The*), 1732, Fielding. C. (from *L'Avare*, by Molière, 1667).
- Misérables (*Les*), 1864, Hugo, Junior. D. (his father's novel, 1863, dramatized).
- Misfortunes of Arthur, 1687, Hughes. T.
- Misogonist (*The*), 1780, Lessing. D.
- Misogonus, 1660, printed 1577, Rychardes. C. (one of our earliest plays).
- Miss Sarah Samson, 1765, Lessing. T. (music by Mendelssohn and Nicolay).
- Mise in Her Terns, 1747, Garrick. F.
- Mistake (*The*), 1672-1726, Vanburgh. C. (altered by King into *Lovers' Quarrels*).
- Mistakes (*The*) or The Happy Resentment, 1758, Lord Hyde. C.
- Mithridate, 1673, Racine. T. (imitated from Euripides).
- Mithridate, 1770, Mozart. O.
- Mithridates, 1674, Leo. T.
- Mock Doctor (*The*), 1732, Fielding. F. (This is *Le Médecin Malgré Lui* of Molière, 1666, converted into a farce.)
- Mock Officer (*The*), 1733, T. Cibber. C.
- Mock Tempest (*The*), 1675, Duffett. C.
- Modern Antiqua, 1793, O'Keefe. C.
- Modern Husband (*The*), 1735, Fielding. C.
- Modern Prophets, 1709, W. Urley. C.
- Mœurs de Temps (*Les*), 1750, Saurin. C.
- Mogul Tale (*The*), 1785, Inchbald. F.
- Moise in Egypt, 1818, Rossini. O.
- Mon Gilot et Mon Gendre, 1661, Antier.
- Monastère Abandonné, 1816, Guilbert de Pixérécourt.
- Money, 1840, Lytton. C.
- Money is an Ass, 1656, Jordan. C.
- Mons. D'Olive, 1606, Chapman. C.
- Mons. la Duc, 1579, Val Prinsep. Pl.
- Mons. Ragout, about 1669, Lacy. C.
- Mons. Thomas, 1619, Fletcher (Beaumont died 1616). C.
- Mons. Tonson, 1767, Moncrieff or Taylor (attributed to both). F.
- Montargis. (See "Chien.")
- Montesuma, 1772, Sacchini. O.
- Montezuma, 1873, Verdi. O.
- Monsters (*Les*), 1798, Balile. T. (the passion of "bats").
- Montoni, 1820, Shail.
- Montrose (1752-1835), Pocock.
- Monument of Honour (*The*), 1624, Webster.
- Moontown (*The*), 1877, W. K. Collins (his novel dramatized).
- Morabdo, 1664, Greene.
- More Dismal Stories besides Women, 1657. Middleton. C.
- More Ways than One, 1785, Mrs. Cowley. C.
- Mort d'Abel, 1792, Legouvé. T. (imitated from Gesser and Klopstock).
- Mort de Calas, 1791, Chénier. T.
- Mort de Henri IV., 1806, Legouvé. T.
- Mostellaria or The Haunted House (a.c. 264-184), Plautus. C. (Latin). Translated into blank verse by Messrs. Thornton, Rich. Warner, and Colman, 1769-74; and imitated by Regnard, Addison, and others.
- Mother Bomble, 1694, J. Lyly. C. & E.
- Mother Goose (1771-1841), Dibdin. Pn.
- Mother Pantom (1771-1841), Dibdin. C.
- Mother Shipton (no date), about 1670, Thompson. C.
- Mount Sinai, 1831, Neukomm. Or.
- Mountain Syph (*The*), 1834, Barnett. O.
- Mountaineers (*The*), 1793, Colman. C.
- Mourning Bride, 1697, Congreve. T.
- Mousquetaires (*Les*), 19th cent., Halévy. O. & C.
- M.P., 1870, T. W. Robertson. C.
- M.P. or The Blue Stocking, 1811, Moore. Mu. C.
- Mucedorus (no date), about 1590, Greene. F.
- Much Ado about Nothing, 1609, Shakespeare. C.
- Muet (*Le*), 1691, De Brueys. C.
- Muette de la Forêt, 1828, Antier.
- Muette de Portici (*La*). (See "Masaniello.")
- Mulberry Garden (*The*), 1668, Sedley. Pl.
- Murderous Michael, 1678, Anon. T.
- Muse in Livery, 1732, Dodsley. C.
- Muses in Mourning, 1749, Hill. C.
- Muses' Looking-Glass (*The*), 1638, Randolph. C.
- Mustapha, 1609, F. Greville, Lord Brooke. T.
- Mustapha, 1739, Mallet. Pl.
- Mutius Scaevola, 1801, Ireland. H. D.
- Mutual Deception, 1755, Atkinson. C. (altered by Colman into *Tit for Tat*).
- My Awful Dad (1803-1878), C. J. Mathews.
- My Grandmother and Other Fairies (1755-1834), Hoare.
- My Lord and My Lady, 1861, Planché.
- My Spouse and I (1771-1841), Dibdin. O. F.
- My Wife's Daughter (1686-1668), Coyne.
- My Wife's Mother (1803-1878), C. J. Mathews.
- Myrrha, 1733, Alfieri. T. (translated by C. Lloyd, 1815).
- Mystères d'Udolphé (*Les*), 1798, Guilbert de Pixérécourt. Mel.
- Mysterious Husband (*The*), 1783, Cumberland. C.
- Mysterious Mother, 1769, Walpole. T.
- Naaman, 1864, Costa. Or.
- Nabob (*The*), 1772, Foote. F.
- Nabob (*The*), 1879, Burnard (an English version of *Les Trente Millions de Gladiateurs*, by Labiche and Gillet).
- Nabucco, 1842, Verdi. O.
- Nabucodonosor, 18th cent., Verdi. O.
- Nancy, 1738, Carey.
- Nanine, 1748, Voltaire. C.
- Narbonne. (See "Count of Narbonne.")
- Nathan the Sage, 1779, Lessing. D.
- Nations (*Les*), 1851, Banville. O.
- Native Land, 1823, Bishop. O.
- Natural Daughter (*The*), 1792, Goethe. C.
- Natural Son (*The*), 1764, Cumberland. C. (See "File Natural.")
- Natural Son (*The*), 1794, Anne Plamtree. Pl. (from Kotzebue).
- Nature, 1499, H. Medwell. Eng.
- Naufregium Joculare, 1838, Cowley. C. (trans-

lated by C. Johnson, and called *Fortune in her Wits*, 1705).

Neck or Nothing, 1766, Garrick or King (ascribed to both). F.

Ne'er-do-Well (*The*), 1878, Gilbert. C.

Negro Slaves, 1796. H.P. (from Kotzebue).

Nell (1830-1877), Halliday. C.

Nell Gwynne, 1832, Jerrold. C.

Nero, 1675, Lee. T.

Nerone, 1700, Handel. O.

Nervous Man, 19th cent., B. Bernard. C.

Nest of Ninnies (*The*), 1608, Armin. C.

Never too Late, 1690, Greene. C.

Never too Late to Mend (*The*), 1878, Reade. C.

New Academy (*The*), 1653, Brone. C.

New Droll (*The*), 1660, Jordan. M.

New Hippocrates (*The*), 1761, Hiffeman. D.

New Inn (*The*), 1630, Jonson. C.

New Men and Old Acres (1817-1880), T. Taylor. C.

New Peerage (*The*), 1830, Miss Lee. C.

New Tricks to Cheat the Devil, 1639, R. Davenport. C.

New Way to Pay Old Debts, 1625, printed 1633, Massinger. C.

New Wonder, a Woman Never Vext, 1532, Rowley. C.

Nico Firm (*The*), 19th cent., Tom Taylor.

Nice Valour, 1647, Beaumont and Fletcher. C.

Nice Wanton (*The*), 1580, Anon. Mo.

Nicholas Flam, 19th cent., Buckstone.

Nicholas Nickleby (1830-1877), Halliday (C. Dickens's novel dramatized).

Nicomachus (time, Edward III.), Anon. Mir.Pl. (founded on chap. xvi. of the *Gospel of Nicodemus*).

Nicomede, 1670, P. Cornelle. T.C.

Nicomedes, 1671, J. Dancer. T.C. (from the *Nicomede* of Cornelle).

Nibelungen, 1850, Wagner. O.

Night Walkers, 1633, Beaumont and Fletcher. C.

Night Watcher (*The*), * Körner. C.

Nine Points of the Law, 1859, Tom Taylor.

Ninette à la Cour (1710-1792), Favart. O.C.

Ninus II, 1814, Brifant. T.

No Cure no Pay, 1794, H. Lowe. Mu.F.

No Song no Supper, 1790, Hoare. Mu.E. (music by Storace).

No Wit like Woman's, 1687, Greene or Middleton. C.

Noah's Flood, 1679, Eccleston. * Or.

Noble Choice, 1653, Massinger. C.

Noble Gentleman, 1647, Beaumont and Fletcher.

Noble Heart (*The*), 1850, Lewes. T.

Noble Ingratitude, 1659, Lower. P.T.

Nobleman (*The*), 17th cent., Tournour. T.C. (The manuscript of this play was destroyed by the cook of Mr. Warburton the Somerset herald.)

Nobody and Somebody, 1696, Trumell. C.

Noces de Gamache, 1827, Mendelssohn. O.

Nonjuror (*The*), 1717, Cibber. C. (from Molière's *Tartuffe*; copyright 1706). (See "Hypocrite.")

Nonne Sanglante, 1654, Delavigne. O. (music by Gounod).

Norma, 1831, Bellini. O. (libretto by Romani).

Northern Lass (*The*), 1632, Brone. C.

Northward Ho! 1607, Dekker.

Not so Bad as we Seem, 1851, Lord Lytton. C.

Not such a Fool as he Looks, 1863, H. J. Byron.

Notaire Obligant, 1650, Dancourt. C.

Note of Hand or Trip to Newmarket, 1777 Cumberland. C.

Notoriety (1765-1841), Reynolds. C.

Notre Dame, 19th cent., Victor Hugo. D.

Nouveau Pourcangue, before 1822, Scribe. Pt.P.

Nouveau Seigneur du Village, 1813, Boieldieu. O.

Noveila, 1653, Brone. C.

Nozze di Figaro, 1786, Mozart. O. (See "Mariage de Figaro.") Sir H. Bishop altered this opera.

Nuit Blanche (*The*), 19th cent., Offenbach. O.Bf.

Nuit de Noël (*The*), 1848, Reber. O.

Nuits Terribles, 1821, St. Georges. O.C.

* Nuptials of Peleus and Thetis, 1654, Howell. M. and C.

Oberon, 1618, Jonson. C.

Oberon, 1826, Weber. O. (libretto by Planché).

Oberto di Bonifazio, 1839, Verdi. O.

Obstinate Lady (*The*), 1657, Colkaine. C.

Octavia (1600-1612), Seneca. T. (Latin. The cruelty of Nero to his wife.) Adopted by T. Nuce, 1666; acted 1881.

Octavia, 1783, Alfieri. T. (translated by C. Lloyd, 1815). (See "Virtuous Octavia.")

Octavius (1761-1819), Kotzebue. H.D.

Octobron, 1861, Boucicault. D.

Oden (1758-1829), Léopold. T.

Odetto, 1822, Deandé. D.

O'Dowd (*The*), 1880, Boucicault (a version like "The Porter's Knot" of *Les crochets du Père* by Cormon and Grange).

Odippe, 1659, Cornelle. T.

Odippe, 1718, Voltaire. T.

Odippe, 1781, Sacchini. O.

Odippe Roi, 1783, Chénier. T.

Odippe à Colone, 1796, Chénier. T.

Odippe chez Admète, 1778, Duclis. T.

Odipus (n.c. 58-32), Seneca. T. (Latin). Adapted by A. Neryle, 1660.

Odipus, 1679, Dryden and Lee. T.

Odipus at Colonus, about n.c. 407, Sophocles. T. (Greek). Translated by J. Adams, 1729; Potter, 1768; Dale, 1824; Plumptre, 1865.

Odipus Tyrannus, about n.c. 425, Sophocles. T. (Greek). Translated by L. Theobald, 1715; G. Adams, 1729; Potter, 1768; G. S. Clarke, 1791; Dale, 1824; F. H. Doyle, 1849; Plumptre, 1865.

Odipus Tyrannus, etc., 1820, P. B. Shelley. T.

Enone, 1804, Kalkbrenner. O.

Événement du Démon (*The*), 1864, Boule. D.

Old Bachelor, 1683, Congreve. C.

Old City Manners, 1777, Mrs. Lennox. C. (This is *Eastward Hoe* recast.)

Old Couple, before 1841, May. C.

Old Fortunatus. (See "Fortunatus.")

Old Heads and Young Hearts, 1843, Boucicault. C.

Old Law (*The*), 1628, printed 1656, Middleton and Rowley. C. (altered by Massinger).

Old Maid (*The*), 1761, Murphy. F.

Old Maid, 1841, Knowles. O.

Old Martin's Trials, 19th cent., Striving. Dom.B.

Old Mode (*The*) and the New, 1769, D'Urfey. C.

Old Sailors, 1854, H. J. Byron. C.

Old Troup, 1672, Lacy. C.

Old Wives Tale, 1590, Peile. C. * (Milton's *Comus* indebted to this comedy.)

- Oldcastle (*Sir John*), 1600, Munday and Drayton. T. (one of the "spurious plays" of Shakespeare).
- Olimpiade, 1719, Leo. O.
- Olive (*U*). (See "Mons. D'Olive.")
- Olivia, 1878, W. G. Willis. C. (a dramatic version of Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*).
- Ollanta, 1871, Markham. D.
- Olympiade, 1761, Piccini. O.
- Olympic Revels, 1831, Planché.
- Olympic, 1800, Kalkbrenner. O.
- Olympic, 1820, Briffaut. O. (music by Spontini).
- Ombs, 1853, Bigsby. D.R.
- Oncle Valet, 1798, Dellamaria. O.C.
- Ondine, 1816, Hoffmann. O.
- On Bail, 1877, Gilbert (adapted from "Le Révellion").
- On Strike, 1873, A. W. A. Beckett.
- One or a Monarchy, posthumous 1805, Alfieri. C. (subject, Darius chosen king by theighting of his horse). Translated by C. Lloyd, 1815.
- One o'clock or The Wood Demon, 1811, Lewis. G.O.R.
- One Snowy Night, * Ware. C. (translated from the French).
- Opera Comique, 1799, Dellamaria. O.C.
- Opera di Camera of Jessy Lea, 1863, Macfarren. O.
- Opportunity (*The*), 1640, Shirley. C.
- Oracosa (1803-1854), Bird. T.
- Orators (*The*), 1762, Foote. F.
- Ordeal by Touch (*The*), 1872, R. Lee. D.
- Order of the Garter (*The*), 1742, West. D.Pm.
- Ordinary (*The*), 1647, printed 1851, Cartwright. C.
- Oreste, 1750, Voltaire. T.
- Oreste et Pylade, 1695, Lagrange. T.
- Orestes, n.o. 408, Euripides. T. (Greek). Translated by Banister, 1780; Potter, 1781; Woodhull, 1882.
- Orestes, 1783, Alfieri. T. (translated by C. Lloyd, 1815).
- Orestes, 1802, Sotheby. T.
- Orestes, 1871, Warren. Met.D.
- Orfeo, 1493, Poliziano. (See "Orpheus.")
- Orfeo, 1764, Glück. O. (libretto by Calzabigi).
- Orientales (*Les*), 1828, V. Hugo. R.D.
- Originaux (*Les*), 1693, Lamotte.
- Orlando, 1826, Folengo. B.
- Orlando Furioso, 1594, Greene. (See "Bombastes Furioso.")
- Ormandes (1612-1690), Henry Killigrew.
- Ormosko, 1696, Southerne. T. (Mrs. Behn's novel dramatized).
- Orphan (*The*), 1680, Otway. T.
- Orphan of China (*The*), 1761, Murphy. T. (Voltaire's *Orphelin de la Chine*).
- Orphan of the Frozen Sea, 1858, Stirling. N.D.
- Orpheus (1777-1788), Lagrange. O.
- Orpheus aux Enfers, 1805, Offenbach. O.Bf.
- Orphelin de la Chine (*L*), 1760, Voltaire. T.
- Orpheus and Eurydice, 1708, Dennis. T. (See "Orfeo.")
- Orpheus and Eurydice (1730-1806), King.
- Orti Esperidi (*Gli*), 1722, Metastasio. O. (music by Porpora).
- Ort and Malvins (1754-1829), Shield. O.
- Othello the Great Turk, 1687, Carleil. Pl.
- Otello, 1878, Rossini. O.
- Othello, 1602, Shakespeare. T.
- Otho the Great (1736-1821), Kéats and Brown. T.
- Othon, 1684, Cornille. T.
- Oùlita the Serf, 1858, Helps. Pl.
- Our American Cousin, 1859, Tom Taylor. C. (It was greatly altered by Sothorn.)
- Our Boys, 1878, H. J. Byron. C. (It had a continuous run for 4 years and 3 months.)
- Our Clerks, 1852, Tom Taylor. C.
- Our Mary Anne (1802-1879), Buckstone. C.
- Our New Governess (1815-1874), C. S. Brooks. D.
- Ours, 1866, Robertson. C.
- Ours et la Pacha (*Les*), before 1922, Scribe. Pt. Pc.
- Outtara-Rama-Tscheritra, 8th cent., Bhavabhouti. Myt.D. (translated by G. Wilson in his *Indian Theatre*).
- Overland Route, 1860, Tom Taylor. C.
- Ovbl, 1662, Cockaine. T.
- Padlock (*The*), 1768, Bickerstaff. O.F.
- Page (*The*), 1765-1841, Reynolds. C.
- Page of Plymouth (time, Queen Elizabeth), Anon. T.
- Palace of Truth, 1870, Gilbert. Fy.C.
- Palamon and Arcyte, 1666, Edwards. C.
- Palestine (1775-1847), Crotch. Or.
- Pallantus and Eudora, 1853, T. Killigrew. T. (same as *The Conspiracy*).
- Pamela, 1742, Love. C.
- Pammachius, 1644, Anon. C. (Latin).
- Pandora, 1664, W. Killigrew. Pl.
- Panel (*The*), 1767-1823, Kemble. (This is Bickerstaff's comedy of *'Tis Well 'tis no Worse reset.*)
- Pan's Anniversary, 1625, H. J. Jouson. "M.
- Panurge, 1785, Grotty. O.
- Papal Tyranny, 1746, Cibber. T.
- Paracelsus, 1836, R. Browning. D.Pm.
- Parasitaster or The Fawn, 1696, Marston. C.
- Paria (*Le*), 1821, Delavigne. T.
- Paria (*The*), 1826, Beer. T. (the above in English).
- Paride e Elena, 1770, Glück. O. (libretto by Calzabigi).
- Paris et Londres, 1827, Dartois. C.
- Parisien (*Le*), 1838, Delaporte. C.
- Parisina, 1833, Donizetti. O.
- Parliament of Love, 1625, Massinger. C.
- Parolle et Izidora (1703-1758), Theo. Cibber. C. (copyright was £36 10s.).
- Parson's Wedding (*The*), 1663, Killigrew. C.
- Parted (1799-1838), Reeve. C.
- Pasquale (*Don*), 1843, Donizetti. O.
- Pasquin, 1736, Fielding. C.
- Pasionate Lovers (*The*), 1655, Carleil. T.C.
- Passions (*Plays of the*), 1798-1812, J. Baillie C. and T.
- Past Ten o'clock (1771-1841), Th. Dibdin. F.
- Pastorale Comique, 1686, Molière.
- Pastor Fido (*Il*), 1690, Guarini. P. (See "Faithful Shepherdess.")
- Pathomachia or The Battle of the Affections, 1630, Constable. D.
- Patient Grisail, 1603, Chestle and Dekker. C. (drawn from a novel by Boccaccio).
- Patrician and Parvenu (*The*), 1836, Poole. C.
- Patrician's Daughter, 1841, W. Marston. T.
- Patriot (*The*), 1784, Charles Hamilton. T. (from Metastasio).
- Patron (*The*), 1764, Foote. F.
- Patter o. Clatter (1863-1878), C. J. Matthews.
- Pattle and Peazle, 1730, Th. Cibber. B.D.O.

• (This is Allan Ramsay's *Gentle Shepherd* reset.) •

Paul, 1836, Mendelssohn. Or.
Paul Lafarge, 1870, Bonicauli.
Paul Fry, 1825, Poole. F.
Paul and Virginia (1786-1818), Cobb. M.E.
Paul and Virginia (1765-1837), Favieres. T.
Paul and Virginia (1768-1844), Mazzinghi. O.
Pauline, 1841, Labrousse. C.
Payable on Demand (1817-1880), Tom Taylor.
Peace, n.c. 418, Aristophanes. C. (Greek).
Translated by Mitchell, 1820-22; Hickie, 1853; Rudd, 1867.

Pédre (Dge), 1857, Cormon. D.
Pedro de Portugal (Don), 1828, Gilly Zarate. D.
Peep Behind the Curtain, 1767 (ascribed to Garrick and to King). F.
Pelayo (1749-1811), Jovellanos. T.
Pierlin Bianco (Le), 1811, Guilbert de Pixérécourt.

Pélopidas, 1783, Voltaire. T.
Pénelope, 1788, Marmontel. O. (music by Piccini).

Percy, 1777, Hannah More. T. (copyright 2150).
Père de Famille, 1758, Diderot. C.
Pericles Prince of Tyre, 1609, Shakespeare. T.
Perjured Husband, 1700, Centlivre. C.
Perkin Warbeck, 1634, Ford. H.D.
Pierle Noire, 1862, Sardou.
Perouse (La), 1799, B. Thompson. D. (from Kotzebue).

Perplexed Couple (The), 1706-1767, Molloy. C.
Perplexed Lovers, 1712, Centlivre. C.
Perplexities (The), 1767, Hull. C. (This is Tuke's play *The Adventures of Five Hours*, 1663, reset.)

Persa or The Persian (n.c. 254-184), Plautus. C. (Latin). Translated into blank verse by Messrs. Thornton, Rich, Warner, and Colman, 1769-74.

Persian Prince (The), 1682, Southerne. T.
Persian Princess (The), 1711, Theobald. T.
Persians (The), n.c. 472, Æschylus. T. (Greek).
Translated by Potter, 1777; Buckley, 1849; Plumptre, 1866.

Pertharite, 1893, Cornéille. T.
Peter and Paul (1788-1841), Hook.
Pewterer (The), 1747, Holbery. B.C.

Phædra and Hippolytus, 1708, E. Smith. T. (realised 2501). (See "Hippolytus.")

Phæton, 1597, Daniel or Dekker. T.
Pharamond, 17th cent., Calprenède. T. (translated by Phillips, 1877).

Pharamond, 1736, Calhuc. T.
Phédre, 1677, Racine. T. (imitated from Euripides).

Phédre et Hippolyte, 1677, Pradon. T. (a rival play).

Phyllaster or Love Lies a-Bleeding, 1620, Fletcher (Beaumont died 1616). T.

Philenso and Hippolyta, posthumous 1633, Massinger.

Philip II, 1763, Alfieri. T. (translated by G. Lloyd, 1815).

Philip von Antwerpe, 1834, H. Taylor. D.Fm.
Philippe II (1764-1821), Chénier. D.

Philia of Segros, 1866, Shirley. Pl. (from the Italian).

Philoctetes, 1783, Leharpe. *T.
Philoctetes, about n.c. 415, Sophocles. T. (Greek). Translated by T. Sheridan, 1736;

G. Adams, 1729; Potter, 1788; Dale, 1834; Plumptre, 1865.

Philoctetes, 1871, Warren. Met.D.
Philosophe sans le Savoir (Le), 1763, Sedaine. C.

Philosopher's Stone (The), 1850, Tom Taylor.
Philotas, 1597, acted 1607, Daniel. T.

Philtre (Le), 1830, Scribe. O.
Phonissæ (n.c. 480-406), Euripides. T. (Greek).

Translated by Banister, 1780; Potter, 1781; Wodhull, 1783; Morgan, 1805; Giles, 1865. (See "Thebais.")

Phoenix (The), 1607, Middleton.
Phoenix in Her Flames (The), 1638, Lower. T.

Phormio, n.c. 162, Terence. C. (Latin).
Translated by Bentley, 1726; Colman the

Elder, 1765; Barry, 1837; etc.
Phrenologist, 1835, Coyne. C.

Phrontisterion or Oxford in the Nineteenth Century, 1852, Mansel. D. (unfinished).

Phrosine et Mélidor, 1794, Méhul. O.C.
Physic Lies a-Bleeding, 1697, Th. Brown. *C.

Piccolino, 1875, Guiraud. O. (libretto by Sardou).

Picture (The), 1830, Massinger. T.C.
Pierce Penniless (Supplication of), 1592, Nash.

Pierre et Catharine, 1829, St. Georges.
Pierre le Grand, 1854, Meyerbeer. O.

Pietry in Pattens, 1773, Foster. F.
Pilgrim (The), 1621, Fletcher (Beaumont died

1616). Altered by Vanbrugh in 1699.
Pilot (The), 19th cent., Fitzball. N.H.H.

Pinafore (H.M.S.), 1878, Gilbert and Sullivan. N.C.Opt.

Pinner of Wakefield (The), 1560-1592, R. Greene. C.

Pipperman's Predicaments, * Ware. F. (translated).

Pippa Passes, 1842, R. Browning, 1842. D.
Pirates (Il), 1806-1835, Bellini. O.

Pirate (The), 1792-1851 (never printed), Davenport. Pl.

Pirates (1763-1766), Storace. *Mu.D.
Piso's Conspiracy, 1876, Loc. T. (same as Nero).

Pizarro, 1799, Sheridan. T. (from Kotzebue's drama *The Spaniard in Peru*, 1797).

Plaidens (Les), 1668, Racine. C. (imitated from the *Wages* of Aristophanes).

Plain Dealer, 1677, Wycherly. C.
Plain Dealer (The), 1766, Bickerstaff. C.

Platonic Love, 1767, Centlivre. C.
Platonic Lovers, 1636, Davenant. T.C.

Play (1679-1871), Robertson. C.
Play between the Pardoner and the Friar,

printed 1633, J. Heywood. Int.
Play called the Four P's (The), printed 1599,

J. Heywood. Pl.
Play of Love (The), 1633, Heywood. Int.

Play of the Wether (The), 1633, Heywood. Int.
Plays of the Passions (1790-1836), J. Baillie.

T. and O.
Plot and No Plot (A), 1697, Dennis. C.

Plot and Passion, 1652, Tom Taylor, etc.
Plotting Sisters (The), 1676, D'Urfey. C.

Pius Beau Jour de la Vie (Le), before 1822, Scribe. Pl.Pc.

Plutus, n.c. 406, Aristophanes. C. (Greek).
Translated by Randolph, 1597; Pindar

and Young, 1812; Mitchell, 1820-23; Cunningham, 1829; Rudd, 1867.

Plutus (n.c. 264-184), Plautus. C. (Latin).

- Translated into blank verse by Messrs. Thornton, Rich, Warner, and Colman, 1769-1774.
- Puckster (*The*), 1801, Jonson. Sat. C. (in which Dekker is satirized as "Crispinus").
- Purbs (*The*), 1774, Alfieri. F. (translated by C. Lloyd, 1815).
- Polidoro, 1788, Bandettini.
- Polinice, 1783, Alfieri. T. (translated by C. Lloyd, 1815).
- Polish Jew (*The*), * Ware. D. (altered into *The Belts*, 1874).
- Politician (*The*), 1855, Shirley. T.
- Politician Cheated (*The*), 1863, Greene. C.
- Polly Honeycombe, 1760, Colman the Elder. * D.N.
- Polyxene, 1640, Corneille. T.
- Polyxène, 1696, Lafosse. T.
- Pompey, 1692, Garnier. T.
- Pompey, 1641, Corneille. T.
- Pompey, 1663, Mrs. C. Phillips. T. (from Corneille).
- Pompey the Great, 1595, Kyd. T. (translated from the *Pompey* of Garnier).
- Pompey the Great, 1664, E. Waller. T. (from Corneille).
- Pompey the Great (1705-1773), never printed, S. Johnson. T.
- Poor Gentleman (*The*), 1802, Colman. C.
- Poor Jack (1802-1879), Buckstone. C.
- Poor Man's Comfort (*The*), 1655, Daborn. C.
- Poor Soldier (*The*), 1798, O'Keefe. O. (music by Shield).
- Pope als Metaphysiker, 1754, Lessing (music by Mendelssohn).
- Pope Joan. (See "Female Prelate.")
- Popping the Question (1802-1879), Buckstone. C.
- Popularité, 1838, Delavigne. C.
- Porter's Knot (*The*), 1858, Oxenford. D. (Like *O'Dowd*, it is an adaptation of *Les Crachets du Père*, by Cormion and Grangé.)
- Postillon de Lonjumeau (*Le*), 1836, Adam. O.C.
- Poulet et Poulette, 1878, Hervé. B.O.
- Pontrevaugnac (*Mons.*), 1669, Molière. C.
- Pragmatical Jesuit New-Leven'd (*The*), 1657, Carpenter. C.
- Preieuses Rilences, 1659, Molière. C.
- Premier Jour de Bonheur (*Le*), 1864, Anber. O.
- Presence (1624-1678), Margaret duchess of Newcastle. C.
- Presented at Court, 1848, Coyne. C.
- Presumptive Evidence (1802-1879), Buckstone.
- Pretty Esmeralda and Captain Phœbus of Ours, 1879, H. J. Byron. B.
- Pride shall have a Fall, 1825, Croly. C.
- Prisoners (*The*), 1885, Sargent.
- Prince Denkation, 1879, R. Taylor. D.
- Prince Dorus, 1650, Tom Taylor.
- Prince of Homburg (1776-1811), Kleist. D.
- Princess (*The*), 19th cent., Gilbert. D.
- Princess of Cleves, 1669, Les.
- Princess Aurélie (*Le*), 1828, Delavigne. C.
- Princess d'Elides, 1664, Molière. C.
- Princess de Navarre, 1743, Voltaire. O.
- Princess de Navarre, 1747, Rameau. O.
- Princess de Trébiziande, 1870, Offenbach. O.
- Prisoner of State, 1847, Stirling. D.
- Prisoner of War, 1847, Jerrold. C.
- Prisoners (*The*), 1641, Ellingrew. T.C.
- Prisonier (*Le*), 1790, Dellamare. P.C.
- Procureur Arbitre (*Le*), 1633-1696, R. Poisson. C.
- Prodigal Son (*The*), 1739-1802, Arnold. O. (music by Sullivan).
- Profligate (*The*), 1820, G. W. Taylor. C.
- Prometheus Bound, s.c. 480, Æschylus. T. (Greek). Translated by Potter, 1777; Buckley, 1849; Webster, 1866; Plumptre, 1869; Lang, 1870.
- Prometheus Bound, 1838, recast in 1850, E. Browning. T.
- Prometheus Unbound, 1821, Shelley. L.D.
- Promos and Cassandra, 1678, Whetstone. C. (This is the quarry of Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*.)
- Pionens (*Les*) or *La Tartuffe Littéraire* (1734-1780), Dorat. Sat. D. (directed against D'Alembert and his set).
- Proof, 1878, Burnard (an English version of *Une Cause Illégitime*).
- Prophet (*The*), 1874, B. Taylor. T.
- Prophète (*Le*), 1840, Meyerbeer. O. (libretto by Scribe).
- Prophetess (*The*), 1647, Beaumont and Fletcher.
- Prophetess (*The*) or History of Dioclesian, 1690, Betterton.
- Proserpina, 1804, Winter. O.
- Proserpine, 1801, Paisiello. O.
- Protectour (*Le*), 1781-1837, Riffaut. C.
- Provoked Husband, 1726, Vanbrugh. C. (left unfinished by Vanbrugh, and called *The Journey to London*. Cibber finished the play, and changed the name).
- Provoked Wife, 1697, Vanbrugh. C.
- Provost of Bruges, 1838, Knowles. T.
- Pseudolus or The Cheat (s.c. 254-187), Plautus. C. (Latin). Translated into blank verse by Messrs. Thornton, Rich, Warner, and Colman, 1769-74.
- Psyché, 1671, Molière. C.
- Psyché, 1676, Shadwell.
- Psyché Debauched, 1678.
- Public Woeing (1624-1673), Margaret duchess of Newcastle. C.
- Psychérie, 1672, Corneille.
- Puritan Maid (*The*), 1682, Middleton. Fl. (lost).
- Puritan (*The*) or The Widow of Walling Street, 1607, [Wentworth] Smith.
- Puritan (I), 1634, Bellini. O. (libretto by Popoli).
- Puritan's Daughter, 1801, Balfe. O.
- Purse (*The*) of The Benevolent Tar, * Cross. Mu. E.
- Pygmalion, 1748, Rameau. O.
- Pygmalion, 1809, Cherubini. O.
- Pygmalion and Galatea, 1871, Gilbert. Myt. D.
- Pyraus of Thisbé (1632-1698), Pradon. T.
- Pyraus et Thisbé (1677-1758), Lagrange. O.
- Pyrrhus King of Egypt, 1695, Hopkins. T.
- Q.E.D., 1871, Marshall. Ota.
- Quaker (*The*), 1777, Dibdin. G.O.
- Quaker's Opera (*The*), 1728, Th. Walker.
- Quarantine (*The*), * Ware. C.
- Queen and Concubine (*The*), 1853, Broms. D.
- Queen Elizabeth's Troubles, in two parts, 1606, 1609, Thomas Heywood. R.M.
- Queen Jute of Denmark, 19th cent., Bajt. T.
- Queen Mab, 1760, Burney. O.
- Queen Mary (of England), 1878, Tennyson. T. (See "Mary Tudor.")
- Queen Mother (*The*), 1861, Swinfurns. T.
- Queen of Arragon, 1626, Habington. T.C.

Queen of Corinth, 1647, Beaumont and Fletcher.
 Queen of Scots (*The*), 1694, Banks. T.
 Queens, 1618, Jonson.
 Queen's Arcadia (*The*), 1606, Daniel. P.T.
 Queen's Shilling (*The*), 1879, Godfrey. C. (An English version of *Un Fils de Famille*; see also "The Discarded Son").
 Queer Subject (*The*), 1937, Coyne. C.
 Qui Fenime a, Guerre a, about 1830, Brohan. C.
 Quintus Fabius, 1573, Anon. H.P.
 Quip for an Upstart Courtier (*A*), 1592, Greene. C.
 Quite ou Double, about 1830, Brohan. C. (The English adaptation is called *Double or Quits*).
 Rabages, 1872, Sardon. C.
 Rage (1765-1841), Reynolds. C.
 Raging Turk (*The*), 1631, Goffe. T. (Bajazet II.).
 Ragout. (See "Mons. Ragout.")
 Raising the Wind, 1803, Kenney. F.
 Rake and His Pupil (*The*), 1834, Buckstone. C.
 Ralph Roister Doister, 1534, Udall (the first English comedy). (See "Gammer Gurton's Needle" and "Mesogonus.")
 Ram Alley or Merry Tricks, 1611, Barry. C.
 Raming Justice, 1877, Leander. C.
 Raising Lady (1659-1718), Southerne. C.
 Rape of Lucrece (*The*) 1608, Th. Heywood. T. (See "Lucretia.")
 Rapparee (*The*) or The Treaty of Limerick, 1870, Boucicault.
 Rare Triumphs of Love and Fortune (*The*), 1550, Anon. Pl.
 Raskolnikov, 1745, Paisiello. O.
 Rebecca (1830-1877), Halliday. D.
 Rebellion (*The*), 1610, Rawlins. T.
 Rebellion Defeated or The Fall of Desmond, 16th cent., Cutts. T.
 Rebel (*The*), 1749-1832, Goethe. C.
 Revue (*The*), 1785, Miss Lee.
 Reconciliation Normande, 1719, Dufresny. C.
 Reconciliation or The Two Brothers, 1799, C. (from Kotzebue).
 Recruiting Officer (*The*), 1706, Farquhar. C.
 Recruiting Sergeant (*The*), 1770, Bickerstaff. M.E.
 Reculer pour Mieux Sauter, 1851, Dartois. C.
 Red Cross Knight, 1794, Holman.
 Red Mask (*The*), 1834, Planché.
 Regent (*Le*), 1831, Ancelot. V.
 Regicide (*The*), 1747, acted 1749, Smollett. T.
 Register Office (*The*), 1723-1787, Reed. F.
 Regolo (*Attilio*), 1740, Metastasio. O. (See "Réglus.")
 Regular Fix (1761-1838), Morton. C.
 Regulus (1632-1698), Pradon. T.
 Regulus (1734-1780), C. J. Dorst. T.
 Regulus, 1774, Mrs. H. More. T.
 Rehearsal (*The*), 1871, duke of Buckingham. B.
 Reinald (1780-1862), Ingemann.
 Reine de Chypre (*La*), 1795-1862, Halévy. O.
 Reine de Golconde. (See "Alme," etc.)
 Reine de Saba, 1682, Gounod. O. (Libretto by Curé).
 Relapse (*The*), 1697, Vanbrugh. C. (altered by Sheridan into *The Trip to Scarborough*, 1777).
 Religious (1624-1673), Margaret duchess of Newcastle. T.C.
 Remorse, 1797, acted 1813, Coleridge. T.
 Rencontre (*The*), 1837, Planché.

Rendezvous Bourgeois (*Les*), 1794, Hoffmann. O.C. (music by Mehul).
 Renegade (*The*), 1621, printed 1630, Massinger. T.C.
 Rent Day, 1830, Jerrold. C. (His offer of the copyright for £5 was reviled.)
 Reprisals or The Fairs of Old England, 1757, Smollett. F.
 Rescued, 1879, Boucicault. Sen.D.
 Retaliatio (1752-1820), Macnally. F.
 Retour de Napoléon, 1841, Selour. D.
 Retribution, 1856, Bennett and Tom Taylor. H.P.
 Return from Parnassus (*The*), 1606, Anon. Pl.
 Return of the Druses, 1865, R. Browning. T.
 Revenge (*The*), 1680, Anon. C. (This is the *Dutch Courtesan* revised.)
 Revenge (*The*), 1721, Young. T.
 Revenge or a Blotch at Newgate, 1640, Berton.
 Revenge for Honour, 1654, Chapman. T.
 Revenge of Bussey d'Amboise, 1613, Chapman. T.
 Revenger's Tragedy (*The*), 1607, Tourneur. T.
 Revers de la Médaille (*Le*), 1861, Demolière. C.
 Revolver (*The*) or Wags of Windsor, 1795, Colman. F.
 Rewards of Virtue (*The*), 1661, Fontaine. C. (altered by Shadwell, and called *The Royal Shepherdess*, 1669).
 Rich Jew of Malta, 1586, Marlowe. T.
 Rich and Poor, 1812, Lewis. C.O.
 Richard Cœur de Lion, 1791, Sedaine. O. (music by Méhul).
 Richard Cœur de Lion, 1782, Burgoyne. H.R. (the above Anglicized).
 Richard Cœur de Lion (1752-1820), Macnally. O.
 Richard Cœur de Lion (1810-1877), Halliday. H.D.
 Richard Cœur de Lion, 1863, Benedikt. O.
 Richard I., 1724, Sowell. T.
 Richard II., 1597, Shakespeare. H.D. (imitated from Marlowe's *Edmund Ho* 1692).
 Richard III., 1697, Shakespeare. H.T.
 Richard Duke of York, 1595, Marlowe. T.
 Richelieu, 1830, Lord Lytton. H.P.
 Richelieu (*La Jeunesse de*), 1833, Ancelot. V.
 Richmond Heir (*The*), 1693, D'Urfey. C.
 Rienzi, 1825, Miss Milford. T.
 Rienzi, 1841, Wagner. O. (libretto by Jackson).
 Right Woman (*A*), 1615, Beaumont and Fletcher. C.
 Rightful Heir (*The*), 1798, Lord Lytton. T. (same as *The Sea Captain*).
 Rigoleto, 1852, Verli. O. (libretto from Victor Hugo).
 Rimini (*Avvenenza di*), 1819, Fellico. T. (an episode in Dante's *Inferno*).
 Rinaldo, 1711, Hill. O. (music by Handel; this was the first piece he set to music).
 Rinaldo and Armida, 1699, Dennis. D.
 Riquet, 1836, Planché.
 Rival Candidates, 1774, Dudley. M.Int.
 Rival Friends (*The*), 1832, Hausted. C.
 Rival Kings (*The*), 1677, Banks.
 Rival Ladies, 1663, Dryden. C.
 Rival Modes, 1720, Moore. C.
 Rival Queens, 1877, Lee. (See "Alexander the Great.")
 Rivals (*The*), 1668, Davenant. C.
 Rivals (*The*), 1778, Sheridan. C.
 Rivals (*The*), 1830, Baile. O. (f. *Attilio*).
 Road to Ruin, 1792, Holcroft. C.

- Roaring Girl (*The*), 1611, Middleton. C. (i.e. Moll Cutpurse).
- Rob Roy, 1832, Flotow. O.
- Rob Roy MacGregor (1782-1835), Pöcock. O.D. (from sir W. Scott's novel).
- Robbers (*The*), 1781, Schiller. T.
- Robbers of Calabria, * Lane. D. (adapted).
- Robert le Diable, 1831, Meyerbeer. C. (libretto by Scribe).
- Robert the Devil, 1876, C. Reade. C. (a version of Molière's *Le Malade Imaginaire*).
- Robin Hood, pt. I. 1597, Munday. D.
- Robin Hood, pt. II. 1598, Chettle. D.
- Robin Hood, 1741, Dr Arne and Burney. O.
- Robin Hood, 1787, O'Keefe. O. (music by Shield).
- Robin Hood (1752-1820), Macnally. C.O. (See "Death of Robert Earl of Huntington.")
- Robin Hood, 1860, Macfarren. O.
- Robin des Bois, 1824, Weber. O.
- Robinson Crusoe, 1805, Guilbert de Pixérécourt. V.
- Robinson Crusoe, 1806, Pöcock (the above in English).
- Rock of Rome, 1849, Knowles. H Pl.
- Roderigo, 1708, Handel. O.
- Rodogune, 1846, Cornille. T.
- Rodogune or The Rival Brothers, 1768, Aspinwall. T. (from T. Corneille).
- Rodolphe, before 1822, Scribe. Pt.Pc.
- Roef-Krager, 1770, Ewald. D.
- Roi Fainéant (*Le*), 1830, Ancelet. T.
- Roi d'Yvetot (*Le*), 1842, Adam. O.C. (suggested by Béranger's song).
- Roi et le Fermier, 1783, Sedaine. O.C. (music by Monsigny).
- Roister Doister (*Ralph*), 1534, printed in 1566, Udal. C. (This was the first English comedy. For the first European comedy, see "Calandria.")
- Roland, 1778, Piccini. O.
- Roland for an Oliver, 1819, Th. Morton. C.
- Rolla, 1799, Kitzelme. T.
- Rolla, 1799, Lewis. T. (from the above).
- Rollo, posthumous 1639, Beaumont and Fletcher.
- Roman (*The*), 1856, S. Dobell. D.Pm.
- Roman Actor (*The*), 1629, Massinger.
- Roman Brother (*The*), 19th cent., Heraud. T.
- Roman Conique (*Le*), 1861, Offenbach. O.Bf.
- Roman Empress (*A*), 1623-1706, Joyner. D.
- Roman Father (*The*), 1750, Whitehead. T. (based on the *Horace* of Corneille).
- Roman Revenge, 1753, Hill.
- Roman d'Une Heure or La Folle Gageure, 1803, Hoffmann. C.
- Roman Virgin (*The*) or The Unjust Judge, 1579, Betterton. T. (the tale of Virginius).
- Romance and Reality, 19th cent., J. Brougham. D.Pc.
- Romance for an Hour, 1771, Kelly. C.
- Rome Sauvée, 1752, Voltaire. T.
- Romeo and Juliet, 1595, Shakespeare. T. (printed 1597).
- Romeo et Juliette, 1828, Soulié. T. (imitated from the above).
- Romilda Constanta, 1819, Meyerbeer. O.
- Romp (*The*), * Anon. C.O. (altered from Bicker's *It's Love in the City*).
- Rosalinda, 1762, Lockman. M.D.
- Rosamond, 1706, Addison. O. (music by Arne).
- Rosamond, 1861, Swinburne. Po.D.
- Rosamond (*Fair*), 1879, Tennyson. T.
- Rosamond (*The Fair*), 1812, Körner. T. (See "Rosmonda.")
- Rosamond the Fair, 1836, Barnett. H.O.
- Rose (*The*), 1710-1778, Arne. C.O. (from the French).
- Rose Blanche (*La*) et la Rose Rouge, 1809, Guilbert de Pixérécourt. D. (See "Two Roses.")
- Rose de St. Fleur (*La*), 19th cent., Offenbach. O.Bf.
- Rose et Colas, 1764, Sedaine. O.C.
- Rose of Arragon, 1842, Knowles. D.
- Rose of Castille, 1857, Ralfo. O.
- Rosière de Salency (*La*), 1774, Grétry. * O.
- Rosière et Norrice, 1842, Barrière. D.
- Rosina, 1782, Miss Brooke. Pl.
- Rosina, 1783, Shield. O.
- Rosmonda, 1525, Rucellieri. T.
- Rosmunda, 1783, Alfieri. T. (based on Bandello's novel). Translated by C. Lloyd, 1815.
- Rosmunda, 1840, Gil y Zarate. (See "Henry" and "Complaint.")
- Rosten i Oerken, 1815, Ingemann.
- Rough Diamond (1802-1879), Buckstone. Cda.
- Roundheads (*The*), 1682, Mrs. Behn. C.
- Rover (*The*) 1677, Mrs. Behn; pt. II. 1681. C.
- Roving (*The*), 17th cent., Middleton. C.
- Roxana, 1592, printed 1632, Alabaster. T. (Latin).
- Roxana, 1772, Magnocavallo. T. (a prize play).
- Royal Captive (*The*), 1745, J. Maxwell. T.
- Royal Combat, 17th cent., Ford and Dekker.
- Royal Command (*By*), 19th cent., Stirling. C.*.
- Royal Convert, 1708, Rowe. T. (i.e. Rodogune).
- Royal Garland, 1768, Bickerstaff.
- Royal King and Loyal Subject (*The*), 1737, Th. Heywood. T.C.
- Royal Martyr (*The*), 1669, Dryden. T.
- Royal Master (*The*), 1639, Shirley. C.
- Royal Mischief, 1696, Mrs. Manley.
- Royal Mistress (*The*), 1696, Mrs. Manley.
- Royal Shepherd (*The*), 1764, K. Holt. O. (from Metastasio).
- Royal Shepherdess, 1669, Shadwell. C. (This is Fountain's comedy *The Reward of Virtue*, 1661, altered.)
- Royal Slave (*The*), 1637, printed 1639, Cartwright. T.C.
- Royalist (*The*), 1682, D'Urfey. C.
- Rubans d'Ivonne, 1850, Thibout.
- Rudens or The Rope (n.c. 254-184), Plautus. C. (Latin, adapted from a Greek play by Diphilos). Translated into blank verse by Messrs. Thornton, Rich, Warner, and Colman, 1769-74.
- Rugantio, 1805, Lewis. Mel.
- Ruines de Babylone (*Les*), 1818, Guilbert de Pixérécourt.
- Ruines de Vaudeмонт, 1845, Boule.
- Rule a Wife and Have a Wife, 1624, Beaumont and Fletcher. C. (altered by Garrick).
- Rump (*The*), 1660, Tatham. C.
- Runaway (*The*), 1776, Mrs. Cowley. C.
- Runnimead, 1783, J. Logan. T.
- Rural Felicity, 1894, Buckstone. C.
- Ray Bias, 1846, Victor Hugo. R.D. (Fechter produced a bad English version about 1863.)
- Sabots de la Marquise, 1884, Boulanger. O.C.
- Sackfull of News (*The*), 1557, Anon. Pl.

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